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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY



Mission of Peace

(See page 36)



THIS ISSUE:

Youth and German Defense

Message from America

Landsberg, A Documentary Report

Swabia Speaks Up

HICOG Houses its Employees

FEBRUARY

1951

The Wichita Special

By T. W. SEELYE

US Resident Officer, Mosbach

HOW WICHITA, KANSAS, came to Mosbach, Wuerttemberg-Baden, is the story of how an enterprising public relations officer helped strengthen the ties of German-American friendship while helping the good name of his Stateside amusement park.

Robert G. Langenwaller, young publicist of Joyland Amusement Park in the Kansas metropolis, thought it was time the children of his town did something for the children of some town in Germany. The State Department, at his request, furnished him with the name of Mosbach, which had already submitted a brochure to Washington for candidacy in an adoption scheme envisaged several years back.

The idea was accepted with great enthusiasm by Wichita's schoolchildren and it was decided that each child would bring to school an item of school equipment for a child in Mosbach. In June, on the day school ended, the gifts — swelled by cash contributions of nickels and dimes — were collected in a big celebration.

The correspondence that had been carried on in the meantime between Mr. Langenwaller, the Mosbach Mayor Wilhelm Schwarz and a local newspaper man of the "Neue Mosbacher Zeitung" created an air of great expectancy among the children of the Wuerttemberg-Baden town.

When the big day came there were no less than 1,200 children to greet the Wichita couple along with the mayor and curious townspeople. All joined to give the Langenwallers a real reception in the townhall. The speeches that took place during the ceremony emphasized the hope that this was the first step



Mosbach's Old World quaintness, friendliness will be seen in Wichita gatherings.

toward a lasting friendship between the two cities. The linkup was accentuated when the Langenwallers visited a Mosbach family whose daughter now lives in Wichita.

The young American couple left their week of festivity in hospitable Mosbach with the firm resolution to strengthen the bond of friendship which now existed

between the two cities. In an effort to make their resolution lasting, they intended to show to various groups in Wichita the films and pictures they had recorded during their visit.

Wichita had come to Mosbach and now a little bit of Mosbach was bound for Wichita. And what about Joyland Park? It hadn't suffered one bit! +END

Townspeople escort their guests about expellee camp.



Eager eyes, happy expressions await presentation of gifts.



Information Bulletin

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

Preface to Landsberg Documents

FINAL DECISIONS on the sentences of war criminals convicted by the OMGUS Military Tribunals at Nuremberg and still confined in Landsberg Prison were announced Wednesday, Jan. 31, by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Following in large measure the recommendations of his Advisory Board for Clemency, Mr. McCloy commuted to imprisonment 10 of the 15 death sentences originally handed down by the Military Tribunals and still under consideration. Five of the death sentences were confirmed. Previously, seven sentenced to death in the Medical Case had been executed—in April 1948 at Landsberg—and one death sentence commuted—also in 1948 by the US Military Governor.

An additional 69 prisoners, including 19 sentenced to life imprisonment, had their sentences substantially reduced by the High Commissioner's decisions.

Of the five whose death sentences were confirmed, Paul Blobel, Erich Naumann, Werner Braune and Otto Ohlendorf, leaders of the SS extermination units, were responsible for the slaughter of many of the 2,000,000 persons killed in the ruthless liquidation program.

The fifth condemned prisoner, Oswald Pohl, personally supervised the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto in which 56,000 Jews were murdered or deported, and led the organization which administered the concentration camps in which hundreds of thousands perished.

CONCERNING THESE FIVE, Mr. McCloy said: "The enormity of the crimes for which these men were directly responsible was such as to place clemency out of reason." In a statement announcing his decisions, the High Commissioner stressed that sentences were reduced wherever a legitimate basis for clemency appeared. He granted such reductions, he said, where:

The sentence was out of line with sentences for crimes of similar gravity in other cases.

Reduction appeared justified on the ground of defendants' relatively subordinate authority and responsibility.

New evidence, not available to the court, supported such clemency.

A defendant on some occasion had the courage to resist criminal orders at a personal risk.

Acute illness of the prisoner or other special circumstances of a similar nature existed.

Mr. McCloy concluded: "I am satisfied that the dispositions now finally made in the individual cases are just to the individual and society. I have attempted to apply standards of executive clemency as they are understood in a democratic society . . . All of my decisions have been rooted in the firm belief in the basic principle of the rule of law which all must respect and to which all are answerable. With this principle, I have striven to temper justice with mercy."

The cases on which Mr. McCloy acted were those resulting from the 12 trials conducted before the OMGUS Military Tribunals in Nuremberg in 1947 and 1948. They did not include the trial of the 22 top leaders of the Nazi regime before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1945-46. They also did not include the trials conducted before the Military Courts in Dachau, which were exclusively under US Army jurisdiction. However, simultaneous with Mr. McCloy's final decisions were announced the final decisions of Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commanding general of the European Command, concerning EUCOM clemency in the Dachau cases.

THE DOCUMENTS MADE PUBLIC on Jan. 31, are printed in this issue. They were previously reprinted in an English-language brochure, entitled "Landsberg, A Documentary Report," by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division. A similar brochure, in the German language, was published and distributed by the Editorial Projection Branch, Information Services Division.

On the following pages are the documents, presented in five parts:

Series A is a statement by Mr. McCloy in which he generally discusses the basis for the clemency review; it explains the causes for delay in the final disposition of these cases and discusses some of the arguments which have been advanced against carrying out death sentences.

Series B contains the actual decisions on the sentences of each prisoner. This part includes a very brief resume and discussion of the cases and the action taken on the individual sentences. This action is listed in table form at the conclusion of each resume.

Series C is the text of the introduction of the Clemency Board's report. This board spent several months in Germany examining the clemency petitions which had been filed in behalf of the prisoners, reviewing the records and judgments in the 12 cases and interviewing each prisoner.

Series D contains a brief description of the crimes committed by those prisoners under sentence of death whose sentences have not been commuted.

The final decisions of General Handy in respect to the review of cases under the jurisdiction of EUCOM.

Landsberg

A Documentary Report

Series A

High Commissioner's Statement

Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, announced Jan. 31 his final decisions regarding requests for clemency for war criminals convicted at Nuremberg. In releasing these decisions which cover all the cases over which he, as US High Commissioner, has jurisdiction, Mr. McCloy made the following statement.

SINCE MY ARRIVAL in Germany I have received many letters and petitions asking clemency for war crimes prisoners convicted at Nuremberg and confined in Landsberg Prison.

It is a fundamental principle of American justice that accused persons shall be given every opportunity to maintain their innocence. If found guilty, it is recognized that they should be permitted to establish mitigating circumstances. In conformity with this latter principle I decided to appoint an impartial board to review these petitions, to examine each case and to consider whether any basis existed for clemency.

Such a board was appointed in March, 1950, and was composed of three well-qualified, distinguished and impartial Americans who had not previously been identified in any way with the Nuremberg trials. Its members were: the Hon. David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York Supreme Court, chairman; Commissioner Frederick A. Moran, Chairman, New York Board of Parole; and Brig. General Conrad E. Snow, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State. The Board commenced its deliberations in Washington and, in July of 1950, established itself in Munich, Germany, where it conducted proceedings during the course of the summer.

The Board submitted its recommendations to me at the end of the summer. In a statement which is being released at this time, the Board has described the general basis on which it proceeded. After reviewing the Nazi criminal programs which were the basis of the Nuremberg trials, this considered statement disposes of certain general arguments commonly made on behalf of a number of the defendants. These arguments include the following: (1) the excuse of 'superior orders'; (2) claims that the offenders are being punished under *ex post facto* laws; (3) the allegation that the delay in carrying out the death sentences should itself be sufficient grounds for commuting them. I urge everyone to read the Board's statement. I call attention to the comments of the Board on conditions in Landsberg Prison. (See page 62.)

WITH THE ASSISTANCE of the Board's recommendations, I have considered each individual request for clemency and in every case I have made the final decision.

Sentences have been reduced in a very large number of cases. They have been reduced wherever there appeared a legitimate basis for clemency. Such reductions have been granted where the sentence was out of line with sentences for crimes of similar gravity in other cases; where the reduction appeared justified on the ground of the relatively subordinate authority and responsibility of the defendants; where new evidence, not available to the court, supported such clemency. Where I was convinced that a defendant on some occasion had the courage to resist criminal orders at personal risk, I took such facts into consideration. It is notable that several of the defendants did have the courage to resist or repudiate such orders without suffering any serious consequences. In certain cases my decision to grant clemency has been influenced by the acute illness of the prisoner or other special circumstances of similar nature.

Fifteen of the prisoners convicted at Nuremberg and now at Landsberg are under sentence of death. In these cases I have taken into account every factor which could justify clemency and have resolved every doubt in favor of the convicted man. Ten of the sentences will be commuted to imprisonment.

THE REMAINING FIVE sentences will be confirmed. In each of these cases the enormity of the crimes for which these men were directly responsible was such as to place clemency out of reason. Four of them were leaders of the *SS Einsatzgruppen* or extermination units which were engaged in the ruthless liquidation of all possible opponents of Nazism in the conquered territories. Their crime was the slaughter among others of Jews, gypsies, insane people and communists who fell into their hands. In all, approximately 2,000,000 helpless human beings were exterminated in the program.

The other prisoner sentenced to death at Nuremberg whose sentence is not commuted is the former leader of the organization responsible for the administration of the concentration camps (WVHA). Hundreds of thousands of people died of starvation or abuse or were murdered in these camps. In addition to many other atrocities this man personally supervised the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto in which 56,000 Jews were murdered or deported.

Objection has been voiced to the execution of these death sentences as contrary to the provision of the Basic German Law of 1949, abolishing the death penalty in Germany. This provision, however worthy of respect,

does not control this situation. It can not affect my obligation to honor the judgments of courts constituted pursuant to international action before the adoption of the German Basic Law.

THE CRIMES FOR which these judgments and sentences were imposed were committed mainly outside Germany and against non-Germans. The flood of criminality engendered by the Hitler regime resulted in an international demand for justice. Courts were established to try individuals accused of a program of deliberate and calculated crime, of historic proportions, perpetrated not on a national but on an international scale. The crimes for which they were found guilty have no counterpart in the ordinary criminal law and the present German law concerning capital punishment cannot be accepted as the standard of punishment.

Some have suggested that the delay since the death sentences were imposed makes it inhumane or unjust to carry them out. These views fail to take account of the facts which induced the delay and the extent of it.

Actually the time which has elapsed since the sentences were imposed has been much shorter than is generally realized and has been taken up with reviews for the benefit of the condemned men. The defendants were originally sentenced in April and August of 1948. The law under which these cases were tried required that death sentences be reviewed and confirmed by the Military Governor. After this review General Clay* confirmed all death sentences except one which was commuted to life imprisonment. This process of reviews necessarily took considerable time.

A further delay was caused by investigations of certain of the war crimes trials by committees of the Congress of the U.S. These investigations were undertaken to make sure that the trials were fair in all respects and gave the defendants an adequate opportunity to present their defenses. While the investigations were in progress, a stay of execution was issued for all capital sentences imposed by Military Tribunals or Military Commissions in Germany. It is now no longer in effect.

IN THE MEANTIME, however, all of the prisoners under death sentence had filed petitions for review of their sentences in the Courts of the United States. Appeals in certain of these cases were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The last of these petitions was dismissed in November 1950. I naturally would not permit any executions to take place as long as there was any possibility for legal review.

Finally, the work of the Clemency Board, followed by my own examination of petitions for clemency, has required more than eight months.

As I have said, all of these reviews — by the Military Governor, by the Committees of Congress, by the United States Courts, and by the Clemency Board — have been designed to make sure that each defendant had the full benefit of a fair trial and of any possible legal appeals, and of any grounds for clemency which could be asserted on his behalf. The result of all these reviews has

been that eleven of the original death sentences have been commuted, one by the Military Governor and ten on the basis of my own review. Had the death sentences been carried out when they were originally imposed, men whose sentences have since been commuted would have been executed.

There is one other matter in connection with the Nuremberg sentences upon which I wish to comment generally. It is the charge that sentences against certain former members of the German army malign the German military profession as a whole.

THE SENTENCES rendered at Nuremberg against members of the military profession were based on charges of excesses beyond anything which could possibly be justified on the grounds of military security. The individuals in question were convicted for directing or participating in savage measures of reprisal and oppression against civilian populations far exceeding the limits of international law or accepted military tradition. Whenever the heat of battle or true military considerations could persuasively be pleaded, a conscientious effort has been made to moderate the sentences. In reaching my conclusions I have recognized, as did the courts and the Clemency Board, the bitter character of partisan warfare on certain of the fronts. But with every allowance for these considerations there still remain excesses which can not be rationalized or excused. Where sentences were imposed upon former officers, they have, of course, been based on individual responsibility and participation. These sentences reflect upon the individuals concerned, not upon the honor of the German military profession.

I am satisfied that the dispositions now finally made in the individual cases are just to the individual and society. I have attempted to apply standards of executive clemency as they are understood in a democratic society. I have made every effort to decide each individual case objectively, dispassionately and on its own merits. With the subordinate or less influential figures, I have endeavored to grant a greater measure of clemency than to those whose high positions placed on them a greater responsibility.

All of my decisions have been rooted in the firm belief in the basic principle of the rule of law which all must respect and to which all are answerable. With this principle, I have striven to temper justice with mercy.

Series B

Final Decisions of US High Commissioner

I AM ANNOUNCING herewith my decisions on the review which I have undertaken of the sentences rendered by the Military Tribunals established under US Military Government Ordinance No. 7 for the trial of war criminals.

In large measure my decisions are based on the report of the Advisory Board for Clemency for War Criminals which was appointed to review these cases.

* General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor in Germany, 1947-49.

In all cases where the Board has recommended commutation of a death sentence I have accepted the recommendation. A very limited number of additional death sentences have been commuted, although the Board, in its report, found no ground for clemency. As regards sentences of imprisonment, in a few instances my own examination of the circumstances of individual cases has resulted in my reaching a result slightly different from that recommended by the Board as to the precise degree of modification warranted. In general, however, my decisions follow the substance of the Board's report.

I have adopted certain general recommendations made by the Board. One of these was the increase in the amount of time credited to prisoners against their sentences for good behavior from five to ten days a month. This is the amount generally allowed in prisons in the United States. Moreover credit for good behavior is a standard and effective method of enforcing prison discipline.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Board I am also granting all prisoners credit against their terms of imprisonment for all forms of pre-trial confinement imposed by Allied governmental agencies subsequent to May 8, 1945. Such a credit has heretofore been allowed in a number of cases but in some it appeared that full credit had not been given.

My conclusions as to modification of specific sentences of prisoners at Landsberg under my jurisdiction and certain general comments which I have to make concerning these cases are as follows:

* * *

Case 1 — Medical Case

Defendants were charged with performing medical experiments on concentration camp inmates, including high altitude tests, freezing, experiments with the use of typhus and malaria germs, artificially induced infections, salt water tests, etc.

The direct or indirect participation of professional practitioners in these crimes is a betrayal of the medical profession. The experiments were never the result of a free and voluntary proffer of their bodies by the unfortunate victims. They were imposed upon helpless human beings who had neither the opportunity nor the power to avoid the tests. Death or agony was the usual result of these experiments.

The worst offenders in this category of crimes have already been dealt with, but all of those presently imprisoned had a guilty part. Several of the men for whom clemency is asked were not only physicians, but also professional soldiers of very high rank.

If there had been any sense of obligation to either profession, they would not have played any consenting part in these outrages. Though difficult to find room for clemency, the Board has found, for reasons such as lack of primary responsibility, age and limited participation, a certain basis for the modification of sentences.

Accordingly, after reviewing these recommendations, I have arrived at the following decisions:

Fritz Fischer	— from life to 15 years
Karl Genzken	— from life to 20 years

Siegfried Handloser	— from life to 20 years
Gerhard Rose	— from life to 15 years
Oskar Schroeder	— from life to 15 years
Hermann Becker-Freysing	— from 20 years to 10 years
Wilhelm Beigelboeck	— from 15 years to 10 years
Herta Oberheuser	— from 20 years to 10 years
Helmut Poppendick	— from 10 years to time served

* * *

Case 2 — The Milch Case

Defendant was Erhard Milch, State Secretary in Hermann Goering's Air Ministry, who was convicted for advocating and exploiting slave labor.

The sole defendant in this case is the former Field Marshal Milch. The conduct of this former officer in the field of military affairs is not subject to question. It is his almost violent advocacy of, and pressure for, slave labor and disregard for the life and health of such labor in the airplane factories which is the gravamen of this offense.

His petition for clemency urges instability of temperament due to nervous strain, aggravated by a head injury. The board has recommended a reduction of sentence from life to fifteen years. This is a sharp reduction considering the high responsibility of this man, but I am prepared to follow it.

* * *

Case 3 — The Justice Case

Defendants were leading judges, public prosecutors and government officials who perverted law to suit the arbitrary requirements of Nazi racial ideology and presided at the "People's Courts" and "special" courts.

The defendants in this case, as in the Medical case, cast discredit on the professions of which they were members. There are offenders in every calling, but it is peculiarly disheartening to find them among those who are called upon to uphold law and impartial administration of justice. These defendants were not only prepared, but in most cases eager to disregard judicial and legal principles in order to advance the most brutal racial and political principles. I have had difficulty in finding a justification for clemency in any of these cases. As in the medical case, however, the Board for reasons such as limited responsibility has recommended certain reductions which I have followed with relatively minor modifications.

The results are as follows:

Herbert Klemm	— from life to 20 years
Guenther Joel	— from 10 years to time served
Rudolf Oeschey	— from life to 20 years
Oswald Rothaug	— from life to 20 years
Ernst Lautz	— from 10 years to time served
Wilhelm von Ammon	— from 10 years to time served
Franz Schlegelberger	— from life to release on medical parole

Case 4 — The SS and Concentration Camp Case

Defendants were administrators of the concentration camps or of economic enterprises of the SS conducted with slave labor. Some of the defendants were directly identified on a large scale with the genocidal program of the Third Reich.

The case is concerned with the administration of the Concentration Camps as an adjunct of the SS. Two of the defendants were sentenced to death. One of them, Oswald Pohl, was found to have had personal responsibility for the administration of the camps. The liquidation of the Jews in the Auschwitz camp, the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto and the pillage of the Jews in the East in the action known as "Action Reinhardt" were among the crimes chargeable to this organization. Not only was Pohl, according to the judgment, the head of this administration, but he personally directed and supervised the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto, and he personally selected prisoners for medical experiments. I naturally can find no basis for clemency, and the Board recommended no modification of the sentence.

On the other hand, in the case of Eirenschmalz, the only other defendant sentenced to death in this case, I have ordered a radical commutation of his sentence. This is due to the introduction of new evidence dissociating him from the offenses on which the original death sentence was chiefly based. Though he was a part of the whole criminal organization, his individual connection with exterminations has by reason of the new evidence become remote.

Kiefer likewise benefits from the new evidence relating to Eirenschmalz. The Board has found reasons for recommending the reduction of other sentences in this case, and I have generally followed its recommendations.

My conclusions in these cases are as follows:

Oswald Pohl	—	Death. No modification
Franz Eirenschmalz	—	from death to nine years
Karl Sommer	—	from life to 20 years



Dr. Leo Alexander, Boston psychiatrist and neurologist, gives expert testimony on the neurological and other injuries suffered by a Polish woman when she was operated and experimented upon by defendants in the Medical Case.

Karl Mummenthey	—	from life to 20 years
August Frank	—	from life to 15 years
Heinz Karl Fanslaw	—	from 20 years to 15 years
Georg Loerner	—	from life to 15 years
Hans Loerner	—	from 10 years to time served
Hans Baier	—	from 10 years to time served
Hans Bobermin	—	from 15 years to time served
Hermann Pook	—	from 10 years to time served
Leo Volk	—	from 10 years to eight years
Erwin Tschentacher	—	from 10 years to time served
Max Kiefer	—	from 20 years to time served
Hans Hohberg	—	from 10 years to time served

No mention is made of Case No. 5 (Flick) or Case No. 6 (Farben) as all of the defendants have been released or are now eligible for release.

* * *

Case 7 — The Hostages Case

Defendants were generals assigned to southeastern Europe, charged with criminal disregard of the civilized rules of warfare in respect to the treatment of hostages and civilians.

In the so-called Hostages or Southeast Generals Case the Board has recommended no alleviation of the sentences of former officers Wilhelm List and Walter Kuntze, nor can I find any extenuation for the energy, as demonstrated by their own signed orders, with which they appear to have carried out the terrorization policy of their Command.

Their high rank set a certain tone to the brutalities practiced in this area and their own orders can only be read as incitations to excess. There is, in short, more in these cases than the mere transmittal of a patently illegal order, bad as that might have been. In spite of an effort to give full weight to the harassing character of the local partisan and guerrilla warfare which these and other officers had to face in this campaign, the conclusion is inescapable that these highly responsible officers, as the Board found, passed far beyond the limits permitted by justifiable military considerations, both in their acts of omission and commission.

While the tribunal recognized that in extremity, and as a last resort, the shooting of hostages under certain restrictions was a concomitant of warfare of this type, the evidence established that many of the executions involved hundreds of gypsies and Jews and others who did not bear the slightest relation, either in location or causation, to any incidents against German troops. The taking and shooting of hostages were also in arbitrary and grossly excessive ratios to the offenses prompting the action.

The Board suggests that List and Kuntze, both elderly men, may have such physical infirmities as to raise the desirability of further medical examination to determine whether any medical parole is appropriate. In accordance with this suggestion and in accordance with a practice which has become standard in the administration of United States prisons in Germany, I have directed that



Case No. 9 (Extermination Squads): left to right, front row: Otto Ohlendorf, Heinz Jost, Erich Naumann, Erwin Schulz, Franz Six, Paul Blobel, Walter Blume, Martin Sandberger, Willi Seibert, Eugen Steimle; second row: Ernst Biberstein, Werner Braune, Walter Haensch, Gustav Nosske, Adolf Ott, Waldemare Klingelhoef, Lothar Fendler, Waldemar von Radetzky, Felix Ruehl, Heinz Hermann Schubert, Mathias Graf. (US Army photo)

medical examinations be made of them and that a report be rendered which would provide a basis for a determination of this matter.

The sentences of other officers charged with excessive reprisals have been reduced because they had lesser responsibility or, in some cases, showed evidence of humane considerations.

The decisions are as follows:

- Wilhelm List — life. No alteration
- Walter Kuntze — life. No alteration
- Lothar Rendulic — from 20 years to 10 years
- Wilhelm Speidel — from 20 years to time served
- Helmut Felmy — from 15 years to 10 years
- Ernst von Leyser — from 10 years to time served
- Hubert Lanz — from 12 years to time served
- Ernst Dehner — from seven years to time served

* * *

Case 8 — The Race and Settlement Case

Defendants were high officials in the Race and Settlement Office of the SS Elite Guard, RUSHA, the Repatriation office, VOMI, or the main staff office of the RKFBV. These organizations carried out systematic programs of genocide by kidnaping alien children; performing abortions on non-German workers; sterilization; forced evacuation of enemy populations and forced Germanization of enemy nationals and a number of other excesses.

The individuals were all connected with former government ministries charged with carrying out the almost unbelievably brutal racial concepts of Hitler and Himmler.

Though guilt attends all of these defendants in some measure, the Board has based its recommendations on the relatively restricted nature of the relationship of these defendants to the crimes, their relatively subordinate roles, and certain other extenuating circumstances. I have followed those recommendations. The decisions are as follows:

- Rudolf Creutz — from 15 years to 10 years
- Werner Lorenz — from 20 years to 15 years
- Heinz Brueckner — from 15 years to time served
- Otto Hoffman — from 25 years to 15 years

Fritz Schwalm — from 10 years to time served

Herbert Huebner — from 10 years to time served

* * *

Case 9 — "Einsatzgruppen" or Extermination Squads Case

Defendants were officers of the SS Elite Guard and in charge of the extermination squads which were responsible for the murder, as the International Tribunal found, of 2,000,000 people.

This case includes most of the death sentences which have heretofore been confirmed but which have not been executed. These men, or at least many of them, are typical of the most inhuman and degrading aspect of the whole Nazi spectacle. Their organizations were one of the chief instruments of the extermination policy of the Nazi regime.

The political and racial character of most of their victims, which included women and children, belies any pretense that the wholesale executions were military or bore any relation to military security. The murders which certain of these organizations committed were on such a large and vicious scale that the mind has difficulty in comprehending them. Certain of the crimes are of truly historic proportions. The evidence in these cases consists mainly in undisputed reports of the organizations, the statements of the leaders themselves, some of whom are among the defendants.

Whereas a careful examination of these cases and the Board's recommendations does afford grounds for clemency in certain individual situations, no rationalization or explanation whatever can justify the existence of these organizations themselves, or the policy which motivated them. In some of these cases, no matter how one strains to find an area for the application of clemency, the responsibility of the defendants is so clear and direct and the nature of the offenses so shocking that clemency has no meaning as applied to them. In these individual cases no mitigating circumstances whatever have been found.

There are other defendants where, with difficulty, I have found a basis for commutation of the death sentence to one of confinement for the rest of their natural lives. Though deeply guilty it can be said of them that their

offenses as proven by the record were on a less imposing scale.

In cases of still other individuals where the sentence of death has been heretofore confirmed, I feel injustice would be done if the sentences were carried out. This is due largely to the introduction of new and persuasive evidence which has recently been made available. The Haensch and Steimle judgments are examples. Though guilt still attaches to them the directness of their connection with the crimes is substantially lessened by this evidence. Had it not been for the lapse of time since the original sentence, this evidence would not have been considered. In such cases I have not only commuted the death sentence, but have substantially reduced the time of future confinement.

In ordering the reduction of sentences I have followed very closely the recommendations of the Clemency Board, and my action is based upon the prisoner's subordinate responsibility, or the relative remoteness of his connection with the murders, and in some cases, the refusal of the prisoner himself to continue in this brutal business. In no case have I permitted the execution to take place where the Board recommended clemency. In certain cases I have commuted the death sentence, though the Board itself recommended no clemency.

In order that it may be known why no clemency was granted in certain cases, I have appended to my decision in each such case a brief statement of the crimes for which the defendants were adjudged and sentenced and for which, after extended examination and review, no extenuation could be found.

The results in these cases are as follows:

Paul Blobel	— death. No modification
Ernst Biberstein	— from death to life imprisonment
Walter Blume	— from death to 25 years
Werner Braune	— death. No modification
Walter Haensch	— from death to 15 years
Waldemare Klingelhoef	— from death to life imprisonment
Erich Naumann	— death. No modification
Otto Ohlendorf	— death. No modification
Adolf Ott	— from death to life imprisonment
Martin Sandberger	— from death to life imprisonment
Heinz Hermann Schubert	— from death to 10 years
Willi Seibert	— from death to 15 years
Eugen Steimle	— from death to 20 years
Heinz Jost	— from life to 10 years
Gustav Nosske	— from life to 10 years
Waldemar von Radetzky	— from 20 years to time served
Erwin Schulz	— from 20 years to 15 years
Franz Six	— from 20 years to 10 years
Lothar Fendler	— from 10 years to eight years
Felix Ruehl	— from 10 years to time served

(Continued on page 55)

Case No. 4 (SS and Concentration Camps): Oswald Pohl is shown on the extreme left in the first row. Others in the photograph include: Hans Baier, Hans Bobermin, Franz Eirenschmalz, Heinz Karl Fanslaw, August Frank, Hans Hohberg, Max Kiefer, *Horst Klein*, Georg Loerner, Hans Loerner, Karl Mummmenthey, Hermann Pook, *Rudolf Scheide*, Karl Sommer, Erwin Tschentacher, *Joseph Vogt*, Leo Volk.

(OCCWC photo)



No Conditional Unity

Statement

By **DR. KONRAD ADENAUER**

Chancellor of the German Federal Republic

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Federal Republic, the Federal Government has devoted all its efforts to the re-establishment of German unity founded on liberty and peace. The Federal Government was the first to espouse the cause of German unity founded on liberty and to make concrete proposals for the peaceful attainment of this end. To mention only one of the most important steps taken, the declaration of the Federal Government of March 22, 1950 on the carrying-out of All-German elections may be recalled. In this it was said:

"Since its establishment, the Federal Government of Germany has known no duty more binding than the re-establishment of German unity. It is fully aware that the desired form of government, to include the whole of Germany, must be the outcome of the free decision of the whole of the German people... Conscious of the responsibility, which the preamble and the concluding provisions of the Basic Law impose upon it, the Federal Government issues an appeal to all Germans, to all the Occupation Powers, and beyond this to the public opinion of the world, to assist the German people in its re-unification founded on liberty and peace."

THE MOST ESSENTIAL POINT of the declaration of March 22, 1950 reads: "After the promulgation of an Election Law by the four Occupation Powers, all-German elections to a National Assembly for the drawing up of a constitution should be proclaimed." The prerequisites for such elections are laid down in the declaration as follows:

1. Freedom of action for all parties over the whole of Germany, and abstention on the part of the Occupation Powers from influencing the formation and the activity of political parties.
2. The guarantee by all the Occupation Powers, and by the German authorities, of security of person and protection from economic discrimination before and after the election for all persons acting for political parties.
3. The licensing and liberty of distribution for all newspapers over the whole of Germany.
4. Freedom of movement over the whole of Germany and the abolition of interzonal passes.

Printed here is the complete text, translated from German, of the statement by Dr. Adenauer Jan. 15 in rejecting the proposal of Otto Grotewohl for a "unity council" and talks between the German Federal Republic and the East-German regime. Grotewohl has the title of "premier" in the Soviet Zone.

THE GERMAN BUNDESTAG (Upper House of Parliament) has always supported the Federal Government in its efforts to restore German unity, and on Sept. 14, 1950 again urged it "formally to request the Occupation Powers to secure free, universal, equal, secret and direct elections to an all-German parliament under international control in all the occupation

zones." These proposals were submitted to the Allied High Commission on Oct. 1, 1950, and were forwarded by the latter on Oct. 9, 1950 to the President of the Soviet Control Commission for Germany, General Chuikov. The Federal Government states that as yet no reply to this has been received from the Soviets.

To the declaration of the authorities of the Soviet Zone, in their letter of Nov. 30, 1950, that they are striving for the unification of Germany, the objection may be raised that those who in the Warsaw Agreement renounced all claims to German territory east of the Oder and Neisse, do not appear legitimately entitled to talk of the unification of Germany.

In the opinion of the Federal Government, the following prerequisites are indispensable for free all-German elections:

1. German citizens living in the Soviet Zone must be guaranteed the measure of liberty and security of person irremissible in a state recognizing the rule of law.
2. Germans and their organizations in the Soviet Zone must be guaranteed such political liberties as are usual under a democratic government, such as the right to hold meetings, to form political organizations and to carry on political activities. The so-called "Law for the Protection of Peace," which came into force in the Soviet Zone on Dec. 16, 1950, cannot be reconciled with this, even if the terms of this law are directed against "warmongering" and similar offenses, the comments upon it in the SED press show clearly that in reality every free expression of opinion, in particular any criticism of the conditions prevailing in the Soviet sphere of power, is to be suppressed by it.
3. In the opinion of the Federal Government, the constantly increasing People's Police of a military type which has existed for some time in the Soviet Zone, represents, above all, in view of the fact that it is the tool of a foreign intent, a menace to the German population. No such People's Police exists on Federal territory. An all-German solution achieved in complete freedom has no room for a party instrument subject to any foreign power.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT agrees with all Germans that nothing will be left unattempted in order to re-establish German unity founded on liberty and peace. The Federal Government can, however, only enter into discussion on German reunification with those who are willing unconditionally to recognize and to guarantee a regime based on the recognition of law, a form of government which respects liberty, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of peace.

With respect to the allegations contained in the introduction to the letter of Nov. 30, that "the remilitarization and the inclusion of Western Germany in the plans for the preparation of war have widened cleavage of Germany," the Federal Government emphatically states:

The unfortunate cleavage of Germany is due to the system of government introduced in the Soviet Zone,

which is contrary to German tradition and to the German character, which robs the population of this zone of every possibility of freely shaping its political, economic and social life, and by which they are cut off from mixing freely with their kin in the West.

In this way an organic integration of Germany on a foundation of liberty has been forcibly prevented. This cleavage has been intensified by the creation of a strong People's Police, which is all the more ominous, since it represents part of the extraordinary expansion of the military power of the Soviet-Russian Occupation Power, while the authorities of the Soviet Zone cannot be unaware that the Federal Government has up to now refrained from taking any military measures whatsoever.

+END

Survey Exposes Soviet Zone Education

A SURVEY BY the Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, of current educational practices in the Soviet Zone of Germany has disclosed that political attitude rather than scholastic aptitude is the key to success for students and teachers alike, and that the whole school system serves rather to regiment than to educate youth.

The survey was based entirely on official literature of the so-called "German Democratic Republic's" Education Ministry, on its ordinances, school examinations and public statements by its hierarchy. It brought to light an excessive preoccupation with Communist institutions, especially in study courses in the field of history and current events.

There was repeated evidence of students being disqualified for "displaying an unsatisfactory social attitude." In a single Soviet Zone secondary school, 40 percent of the senior class were not even admitted to final examinations because of "social political weaknesses."

A number of rejected Soviet Zone students have come to West Berlin where they passed their examinations without exception. These groups constitute a new type of refugee, since they can only continue their education in West Berlin or Western Germany.

SIMILAR IRON-BANDED Communist regimentation is current in the Soviet Sector of Berlin under the direction of school councilors Ernst Wildangel and Paul Oestreich. School directors and teachers in East Berlin have been obliged to disqualify nearly 50 percent of the upper class students for their unwillingness to espouse Communist theory. As a result, more than 500 applications to West Berlin schools have been filed by Soviet Sector students with the West Berlin School Office.

Councilor Wildangel, in several recent newspaper articles, openly deplored the "unprogressive attitude" of teachers and students in the upper classes, and he

warned that measures would be taken to correct their "neutrality and dangerous objectivity." He added that the school administration would insure that upper schools in the future are purged of elements "indifferent or hostile toward society."

To make sure that universities will also be populated by local Communist elements, the Education Ministry recently published a message urging "activists" to attend the higher schools. Industrial groups were exhorted to recommend candidates from the ranks of young activists, "quality brigades," winners of vocational competitions and other categories of tested Communists.

A STUDY OF A TYPICAL history examination for eighth-grade students of the Soviet Zone shows that no fewer than 34 of the 40 questions asked are politically loaded. Some examples: Describe the life and importance of J. V. Stalin; discuss why we are fighting for German unity; what demonstrates that the Soviet Union is our best friend and supporter; why is the Oder-Neisse border a peace line?

The propaganda line is inherent even in such examinations as those completing courses in German language and literature. The following are typical questions: Name works and their authors who glorify the heroes of work; discuss progressive poems and explain why they are progressive; describe the significance of the *Deutschland Treffen* (Communist sponsored Free German Youth 1950 Whitsuntide Rally in Berlin) for world peace and the unity of Germany.

Heavy stress is laid both in classroom lectures and examinations on loyalty to the "German Democratic Republic" and exalting the Soviet Union as Germany's best friend and the world's leader.

Trickiest question was found in the examination for advanced students of the Russian language. It asked: "Discuss how the Soviets changed nature." +END

Detroit on the Isar

ON THE ROAD TO DACHAU, outside Munich, the US Army maintains a vast automotive works where a wider variety of engines and parts are rebuilt than at any other plant in the world. Close to 4,700 skilled German workers, supervised by nearly 200 American soldiers and civilians, man what has come to be known as "Detroit on the Isar" — the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot.

The plant was once an integral part of the German war machine, turning out 1,000 airplane engines a month. So cleverly was it camouflaged with thick chemical clouds and heavy wooded areas, that it was almost untouched by Allied bombers. Captured in 1945, it was set up by the Americans to serve as an automotive hospital for jeeps, tanks, trucks and power train units from all parts of the US Zone of Germany.

The vestiges of its wartime activity can still be seen. Portions of it, though small, had been damaged through air attacks. Portholes can still be seen through which SS guards watched thousands of slave workers. At its peak the Karlsfeld airplane works employed more than 14,000 men of every conquered nation in Europe.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION as an American installation, the automotive plant has rebuilt 115,273 engines and 568,083 power train units. It has also manufactured millions of new parts, ranging in size from small screws to transmission housings. During 1948 and 1949 it completely rebuilt two-and-one-half ton trucks, reaching a peak production of 15 per day.

On its 261 acres, the Army Ordnance Corps has set up a mass production system that has won high praise from experts. In addition to the job of rebuilding, the depot has purchased millions of Deutsche marks worth of spare parts from the German economy. The depot maintains

an engineering department which prepares designs and specifications needed for procurement. It maintains a complete chemical and metallurgical laboratory for inspection of stocked parts.

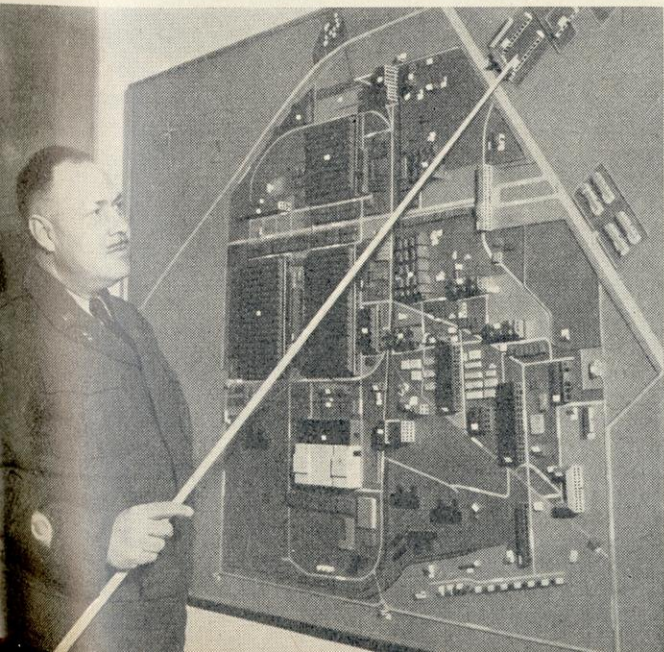
The Supply Division cleans, tests, paints and preserves in hot wax huge piles of rebuilt materials. This division also ships finished units to Army installations throughout Europe.

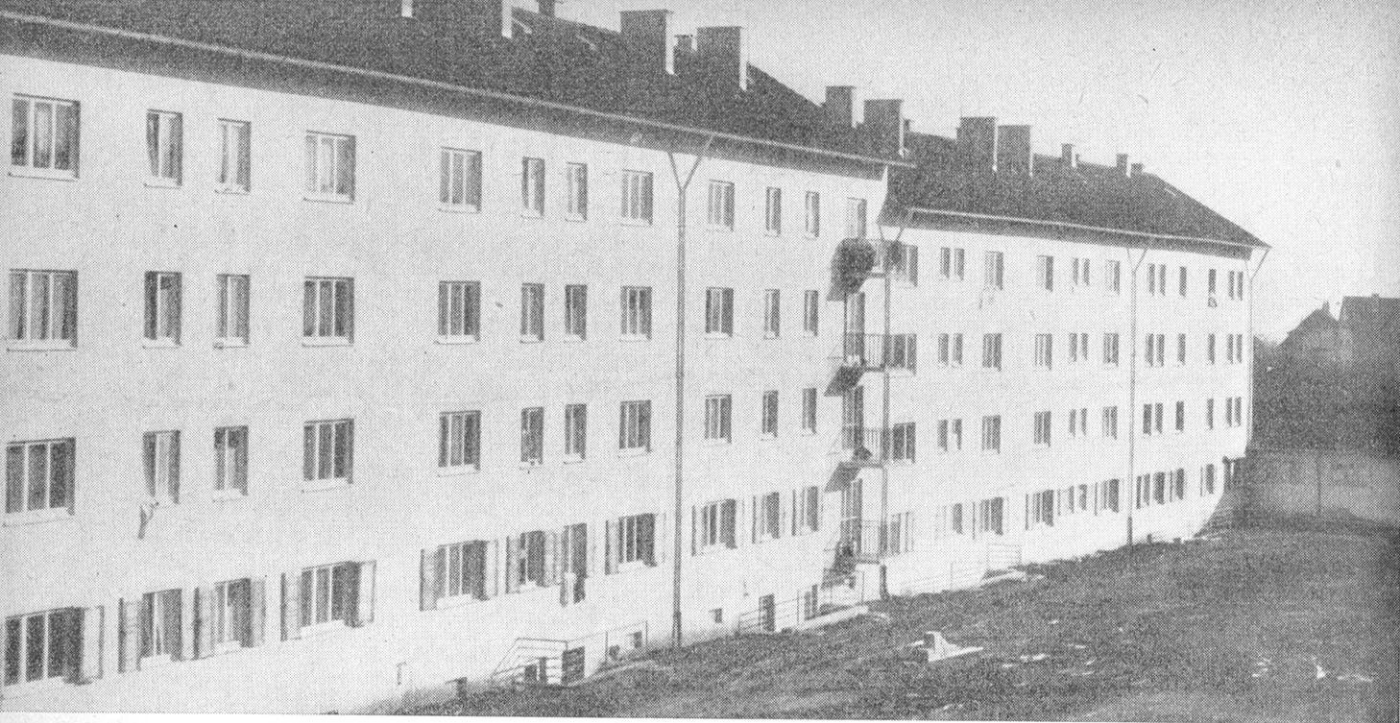
Most colorful part of the plant, however, is the building which houses the huge assembly lines. There engines are broken down to the smallest parts which are in turn routed to various points for inspection and reclamation. When it is time for re-assembling, parts flow back onto mechanized conveyor lines as in a Stateside automotive plant. Completed engines are then tested with a variety of highly complex and demanding machines. Engines or units are then stored in waterproofed boxes, built in a special factory on the depot grounds. This box factory is a large-scale operation in itself, daily handling enough lumber to build three good-sized frame houses.

KARLSFELD ORDNANCE DEPOT has its own electricity and heating plant and even sells excess power to local German utilities.

KOD is staffed by military personnel from three units: the 7840th Ordnance Depot detachment, headquarters and headquarters detachment, 80th Ordnance Battalion and the 148th Ordnance Motor Vehicle Assembly Company. While Munich Military Post offers certain logistic support and exercises certain administrative jurisdiction, KOD is under operational control of the Chief, Ordnance Division, USAREUR, through the commanding officer, Ordnance Automotive Center. Commanding officer of the depot is Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee Masters. +END

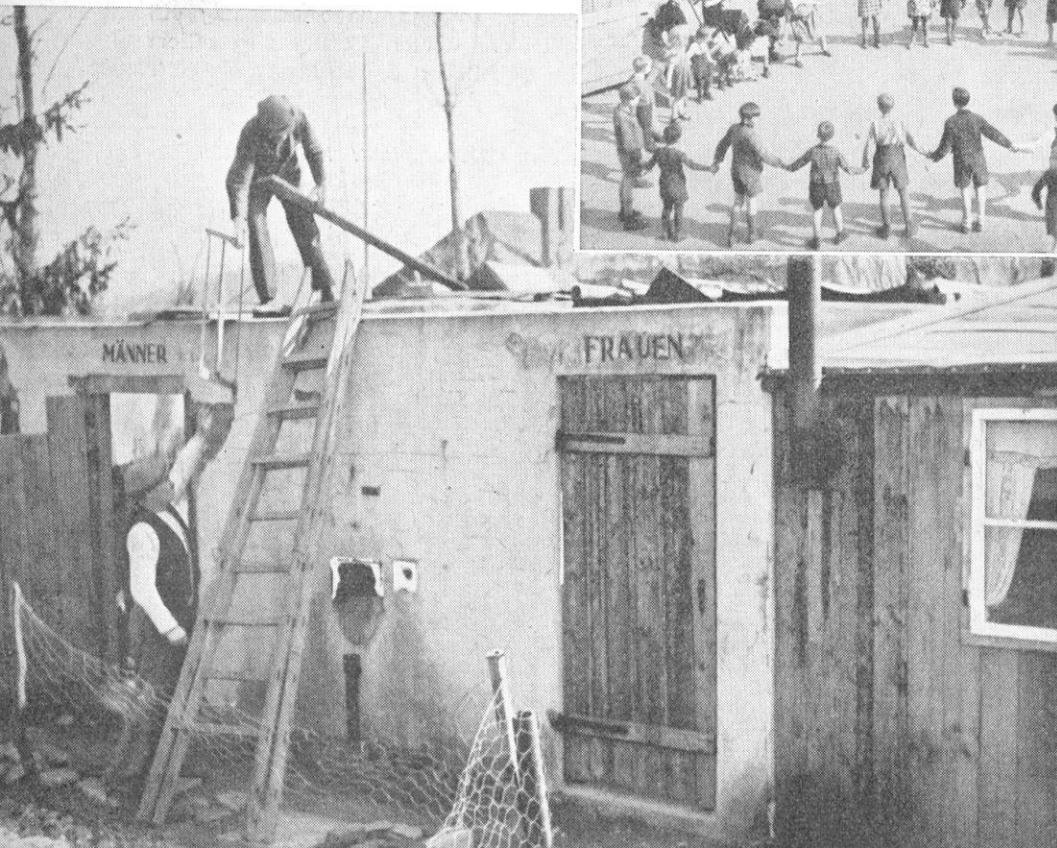
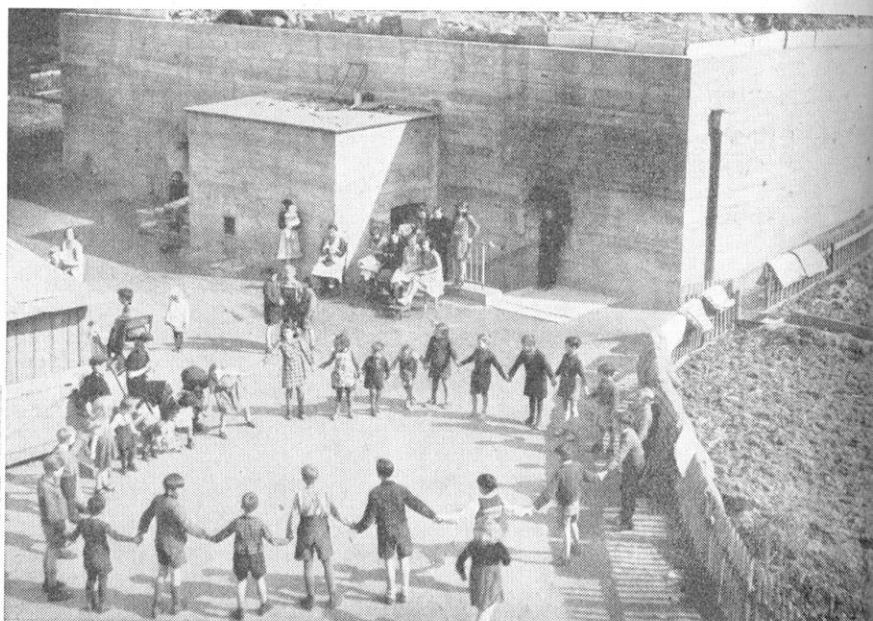
Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee Masters (left) examines model of 261-acre Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot plant. Maj. Martin Steward (right) inspects rebuilt jeep engine. Tank engine is shown at extreme right. (Munich Military Post PIO photos by Kay Brennan)





Refugee building association built this apartment unit at Stuttgart-Degerloch. New homes mean children like those at right need no longer play—and live—in underground air-raid shelters.

(Ilse Steinhoff photos)



Former toilet shacks are used as housing units at Camp Schlotwiese, home to approximately 1,100 evacuees from Yugoslavia.

Integration on its Way

By MAX ZACKMAN

Deputy Chief, Displaced Populations Branch, OLC W-B

ASSIMILATION OF THE 9,000,000 expellees and refugees living in Western Germany has always been a major objective of the US High Commission. In all the years since the armistice, however, American efforts have run up against the stone wall of facts: there is a critical shortage of housing in Germany.

On Sept. 30, 1950, the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden had a population of nearly 4,000,000 persons, more than 900,000 of them expellees and refugees. Since May 17, 1939, the population of this state had increased by no less than 23 percent, while the amount of living space was greatly diminished through war damage. In some communities, such as Neurtingen, the population rose by as much as 63 percent over 1939's. Without housing to accommodate them, almost 12,000 persons, all expellees, still live in former air-raid shelters and the like; 28,000 live in substandard housing.

Camp Schlotwiese, in Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen — just a short distance from the newly-erected and luxurious Zuffenhausen City Hall — is typical of the mass quarters in which the expellees live. Consisting of 18 wooden barracks, this camp was constructed during the war years to house foreign slave laborers. Today it houses 963 persons, of whom 252 are children.

According to Dr. Hans Koch, chief of the German Refugee Office for the Stuttgart area, close to 400,000 ethnic Germans living in Yugoslavia were evacuated to Thuringia when German troops retreated. With hostilities ended, large numbers of these evacuees wished to return to their native country; hence, they joined together in a march toward Yugoslavia. As these marchers crossed the US Zone, they were halted at Military Government order, and the majority of them retained inside Germany. It is these Yugoslav-Germans who today live in Camp Schlotwiese. They have lived there since Aug. 13, 1945.

CONDITIONS AT FIRST were abominable. Young and old, sick and crippled, juveniles and children, all were compressed into filthy and infested barracks. Several families had to be accommodated in one room, often without a roof over their heads.

Due to an error, UNRRA initially undertook the care and maintenance of these refugees. Later the city of Stuttgart had to assume the responsibility for the 1,100 inhabitants when it was determined that these persons were not Slavs but Germans, whose forefathers had emigrated to southeastern Europe some 200 years ago to help colonization of the Balkans.

After the initial shock of deprivation the expellees resorted to self-help. The city helped them by organizing community kitchens, repairing the damaged barracks and caring for the aged and sick. Both combined to build a

church, annexed to one of the barracks. A school was established with two teachers; a kindergarten, a sick-room with physicians and nurses, a choir and a chess club were added to provide the bare necessities of community life.

Each family cultivated a tiny vegetable garden and raised small farm animals which were of considerable help in the trying days of food shortage. Health of the inhabitants was catastrophic in 1946-47. Tuberculosis was particularly widespread; of the 250 children under 14 years of age then living there, 110 were afflicted.

The head of the camp is employed and paid by the City Welfare Office. He is aided by a committee of 10 expellees elected by the inhabitants.

SINCE CURRENCY REFORM the employable men and youth have found work in nearby plants and factories and are helping rebuild the city, although the majority of them are former independent farmers or farm laborers. The women and girls also work in factories or as housekeepers, contributing their share to family finances.

Some families have a net income of up to DM 400 (about \$95) each month, and could move out of these barracks if suitable quarters were available. Others with an equal income prefer to stay in the camp until they can accumulate sufficient capital to buy membership in a building cooperative and furnish new quarters.

Rent in the camp is very low — only 30 pfennigs per square meter, compared with DM 1.10 in apartment buildings (about seven cents compared with 26 cents). In any event, the city has decided to tear down these barracks during 1951 and the Schlotwiese will again become a huge sport ground as it was before the war.

Barber Maerkeli poses at entrance of his former home. "Bedroom" measures 40 inches from ground to straw roof.



As the expellees will now have to move to different quarters — whether they are financially ready or not — the process of assimilation will be somewhat speeded.

In some instances the refugees themselves have been able to make major improvements in their lot.

"Help yourselves and others will help you," was the slogan Dr. Fritz Kleiner, a refugee from Silesia, went by in 1948 when he tackled the housing problem. Dr. Kleiner was a large building contractor before the war, but was destitute when it ended. With nothing but his own determination, he established in July 1948 a refugee building cooperative. After months of tireless negotiation, without money and later with borrowed money, on foot, by train, in villages and cities, in refugee circles and in offices of officials, he finally succeeded in assembling the first 100 members for his cooperative association.

THE CITY OF ESSLINGEN made money available for the first group of apartment buildings from public funds; the first and second mortgages had to be met by Dr. Kleiner. As construction on the first building began, so many refugees wanted to join the cooperative it was necessary by spring 1950 to stop accepting new members.

In addition to the apartment houses in Esslingen with 124 housing units, the cooperative constructed 192 more units at the Rotweg settlement in Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen not far from Camp Schlotwiese. Sixty-three families from that camp have already moved in. Ulm followed with 80 units, Boeblingen with 36, Sindelfingen with 36, Herrenberg with 12, Backnang with 27, Mohat with 24, Plochingen eight (single family houses), Heilbronn 48 and Ziegelhausen with 15. Considering the difficulties involved, this is a great accomplishment: more than 650 units built by a single cooperative group in two years.

Each cooperative member makes two payments of DM 300 (about \$71) each, which remain in the association as operating capital. The buildings have two- and three-bedroom apartments with kitchen and bath and rent at the rate of DM 1.10 (about 26 cents) per square meter. It is estimated that each apartment costs about DM 12,000 (about \$2,856) to build. Dr. Kleiner states that approximately one quarter of the construction on first mortgage (DM 600,000 from a total of DM 2,400,000) comes from ECA counterpart funds.

HOW EXPELLEES CAN ACQUIRE suitable living quarters through self-help and strong will is demonstrated by the working group Rudolph Partsch in Nuertingen. Immediately after currency reform, Partsch, an expellee carpenter from Czechoslovakia, procured a lot and together with other expellee men and women started to break ground. With picks and shovels borrowed from the city administration, they dug gravel from the Neckar River. Through the efforts of Federal Deputy Ernst Paul the group obtained as a gift from Sweden a concrete-making machine which permitted them to make their own blocks. Wood was hauled from nearby forests.

The entire work of construction — carpentry and woodwork included — was carried out by group members. On weekdays the men reported for work in factories and



Healthy young man gurgles happily at bath time in his brand new home. That's a mere routine occurrence now.

plants and in evenings and on Sundays they built their own homes. Each family devoted more than 1,600 hours of its free time to the settlement. Twenty-four apartments are already occupied, with 12 more slated for completion during 1951.

The group did not receive any ECA counterpart funds and the request for financial aid made to the city about a year ago has remained unanswered. A private banking concern finally financed the project. Rent is DM 30 (about \$7) a month for a two-room apartment with kitchen and bath. After 20 years the tenants become owners. These expellees are now solidly anchored in their community and have no desire to return to their homeland.

Said Rudolph Partsch, initiator of the project: "At first they thought we were crazy, but now our houses are built. If others follow the same path, they will also soon have their own home."

MR. PARTSCH'S WORDS may be prophetic. Between March 31, 1949, and Dec. 30, 1950, some 35,100 new housing units were built or made available through reconstruction. At least half of these went to refugees.

According to the Ministry of the Interior DM 187,200,000 (about \$44,553,600) has been allocated since currency reform from public funds for the rehabilitation and construction of 70,000 dwelling units. DM 31,200,000 was contributed by Wuerttemberg-Baden and DM 56,000,000 by the federal government. Included in these figures are DM 19,100,000 from ECA counterpart funds, made available during 1949 and 1950. Encouraging though these figures are, 400,000 additional dwelling units are required to house all those in search of quarters.

Success of integration — the finding of permanent homes for Wuerttemberg-Baden's refugees and the weaving of these uprooted populations into community life — must depend upon the availability of housing. Continued effort to supply it will be necessary on the part of refugees and native populations if the task is to be accomplished.

+END

Youth and German Defense

The defense of Western Germany has been a subject of extensive discussion during the last few weeks. In the following letter, a young German writes the US High Commissioner his opinion in the matter. Mr. McCloy's reply follows.

Bad Neustadt/Saale
Dec. 12, 1950

His Excellency John J. McCloy
US High Commissioner for Germany
Schloss Petersberg
Ueber Koenigswinter, NRW

Sir:

Though I hardly believe that it will have any influence on the way things go, I must tell you what a great number of us German youngsters think about fighting for a free world. We would love to fight as free soldiers under equal conditions, but we will passively and actively resist if you want us to fight as lower-classed people. Those who come just on account of the good living will not be the best because they do not know what they are fighting for. We cannot understand that you do not take any economic action against those chauvinistic politicians who are supremely dangerous for the future of the free world because they don't do what is necessary instead of sticking to half-wits' ideologies and prejudices.

I suggest the status of an inter-European citizenship for all soldiers on duty because it is simply crazy to have national armies and the only ones who have been international are the Germans. I consider it as an insult or almost a crime to put us outside the Geneva Convention; according to international law the German "battle groups" are no regular army.

Briefly, there are more good will and idealism in German youth than you dare think — and our reasons are not the arguments of nationalists — but when we fight for justice and humanity we want to believe in those ideals. We would believe it if you were honorable, humane and gentlemanlike in your actions — I'm sorry, but up to now you have not been.

Very sincerely yours,
s/HERBERT G. ROSKE, JR.

P.S.: There really are officers in Germany who neither are Nazis nor reactionaries nor professional drunkards — you have not seen them because they are gentlemen who do not put themselves on the screen of publicity.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING is the full text of High Commissioner McCloy's reply:

Jan. 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Roske:

I have your note of Dec 29th. Unfortunately it went to the Petersberg where I only appear at meetings of the High Commission, and this accounts for my delay in replying to you. Your letter has a fundamental misunderstanding of my attitude, and what I believe to be the attitude of my Government. I have decided, therefore,

to take some pains to write you in the thought that I may be able to clarify our point of view in your mind.

In the first place we are not pressing, or even asking, German youth or Germany to fight for us or anybody else, including Germany. The United States and the other Allied Powers were asked by your Government to guarantee the security of Germany. In response to that request and in order to increase the security of West Germany and West Berlin, the United States, Great Britain and France stated that they would treat as an attack on themselves any attack which occurred against West Germany or West Berlin. I do not suppose you have any conception of what a revolutionary step that was for the United States to take, and it was a most unusual step for the other two countries to take.

At approximately the same time it was decided that an attempt should be made to create a European force to which the United States was prepared to contribute both in material and manpower, assuming there was a determination on the part of the Europeans to defend themselves. If Germany is to be defended in the sense of being able to fend off an invasion it is obvious to everyone that Germany would have to contribute some of its strength to such defense. It would be anomalous if the only effort to defend Germany was contributed by foreigners. It would scarcely be *Gleichberechtigung* (equality of rights), a word of which I hear much, from the point of view of the young American, British or French soldier who had the job of fighting if that were the case.

IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, Germans were prepared to join with other Europeans for the defense of the Western Community of Nations, including Germany, it is obvious they should be treated on an equal basis and I have steadfastly maintained that any other basis is unrealistic. But above all, let me assure you that there will never be any necessity for you, either passively or actively, to resist any attempt on the part of the Allies to make you enlist, for there will be no such attempt. If Germany does not willingly and voluntarily participate there will be no participation.

In ancient times Rome forced Germans to fight in her legions and perhaps today pressures can be exerted in the East against Germans to compel them to serve as soldiers, but there is nobody in the West who is going to do it or even think of doing it.

I believe very strongly in the concept of an international force; I believe we can create one which would be efficient and spirited. Perhaps your idea of inter-European citizenship is a good one. I have not thought it through, but I am attracted by it. The suggestions that have been put forward, so far as I am aware, have all been to the effect that all those who join an international force would be on the same basis.

In this connection I want to point out that the United States and some other countries have obligations in

other parts of the world which require them to maintain forces to deal with those obligations. To the extent that they apply forces to European defense, however, they have indicated that they are prepared to become a part of an international organization. It so happens that Germany does not have obligations outside of Europe and, therefore, I do not see in these facts any point of discrimination. Moreover, I have never heard any ideas advanced by anyone that Germany should be outside the Geneva Convention.

You also have great misapprehension of my attitude toward German youth. If you have ever read my speeches I think you would find in them many statements that, of all the groups I have seen in Germany, I get the most satisfaction out of the youth groups with whom I talk. I have denied the charges made by Germans themselves that the modern German youth is nihilistic and apathetic. I have a contrary impression after rather extensive contacts with them. I have also stated in many reports to Washington that I felt there was a greater spirit among the German youth for the international concept than I believe was the case in any other European country, which is saying a good bit.

IF I MAY SAY SO, I think your letter indicates you are fighting windmills. You, like many Germans, are too sure that people are against you when actually most people are trying very hard to help. Another bit of this type of thinking is contained in your postscript. I do not believe you can find any substantial opinion which holds the belief regarding German officers that you suggest. Certainly I do not.

I have seen many German officers and I have a number of friends among them, but this constant emphasis that I find in so many places in Germany about the honor of the German soldier is unfortunate from the German soldier's own point of view. To be secure, honor has to be taken for granted, and I can assure you that in regard to the officer group as a whole it is taken for granted even by Germany's former enemies.

I hope you will take a new look at things, be less defensive and more objective, and at the same time maintain all the idealism and enthusiasm that your youth can give you.

Sincerely yours,
s/ JOHN J. McCLOY.

†END

East Zone Press Continues Attacks

TARGETS OF INVECTIVE appearing in the Soviet-licensed Berlin newspapers since the beginning of this year number several hundred and indicate that the major enemies of the Communist peace camp include President ("Atom-Bomb Harry") Truman, Dwight D. ("Salesman of Death") Eisenhower, and General Douglas ("Butcher of Korea") MacArthur.

Organizations representing great danger to the Communists appeared, on the basis of frequency of mention, to be NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), the US Government, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Hanover police, RIAS (Radio in American sector, Berlin), and the Federal Ministry for All-German Affairs.

A partial list of the more than 100 individuals condemned by the Communist-licensed press includes: Dean Acheson; Winston Churchill; Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor; John J. McCloy; Herbert Hoover; Theo Friedenau of the investigating committee of Free German Jurists; Melvin J. Lasky, editor of *Der Monat*; Kurt Schumacher, SPD leader; Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter and the late Lt. Gen. Walton Walker.

Among organizations distinguished for their enmity to the cause of peace were the entire US Army, with special emphasis on those of its representatives stationed in West Berlin and Korea; the Union of Victims of Stalinism; all West German political parties excepting the Communists; the whole of the West Berlin press; the Allied High Commission; the Association of Former German Career Soldiers in West Germany, and all European governments, police forces and national groups which participated directly or indirectly in, or approved of,

measures taken by the various Atlantic Pact signatories to head off anti-Eisenhower demonstrations.

Terms used by the East Berlin press to describe their opponents are descriptive in the extreme, and include: imperialists, warmongers, mercenaries, cannon-fodder vendors, traitors, saboteurs, enemies of the people, spies, war criminals, neo-fascists, Nazi storm troopers, murderers and bomb terrorists.

US Senator Robert A. Taft and ex-President Herbert Hoover were among several on the Communist press blacklist who also expressed views sufficiently enlightened and progressive to merit laudatory quotation in one or more of East Berlin's 10 daily papers.

Held up as one of the leaders of the "widespread American movement" which outspokenly resists President Truman's war policy, or some phase of it, Senator Taft was quoted on several occasions since the turn of the year, notably by *Taegliche Rundschau* on Jan. 7 and *Neues Deutschland* on Jan. 26.

While approvingly reprinting Senator Taft's objections to the President's decision to send American troops to Europe, the *Rundschau* explained that the senator was sounding a call for prudence in the matter "even though he has openly expressed his hatred of the USSR and China." This apparently did not affect the validity of the statements, among which was one, quoted by the *Rundschau*, to the effect that "neither Napoleon nor Hitler was able to beat Russia on the ground, though they had stronger forces than we." In its Jan. 26 issue *Neues Deutschland* headlined: "US Senator Taft: Remilitarization Means the Total Destruction of Germany."

Intelligent Understanding

Address

By MRS. JOHN J. McCLOY

I AM VERY PROUD to speak to you because I have such a deep respect for the women of Berlin, whether they be German or American, and for the courageous and tireless efforts they have put into the tasks that Berlin has demanded of them.

I can't help feeling somewhat shy besides, because many ladies in this audience have had to face tremendous and difficult problems that have never come my way, and you have all been at the job of striving toward peace and freedom far longer than I. We sometimes delude ourselves that peace is the product of international conferences and the wisdom of statesmen, but the real fabric of peace is the decent life of people as you live it here in Berlin.

Anyone today who is not tolerant, kind and actively interested in human problems, is no help to the great tasks our countries are undertaking.

After nearly 18 months of living and working in Germany I have become convinced that personal contact and the mutual will to understand not only our problems but the perplexities and difficulties that face our neighbors as well, is the all important task.

PERHAPS I CAN BEST explain to you what I mean by telling you of some of the experiences I have had here in Germany. Each morning when I am either in Godesberg or in Bad Homburg, countless people come to discuss with me their difficulties or that of their neighbor, or they come for some sort of help for themselves or an undertaking in which they are interested.*

The story of my friend from the East zone has already become quite famous. He wrote asking for an interview. We tried to urge him to write us his problem, but no, he insisted on a personal meeting. Finally the day arrived and by 9:30 he and I were chatting in my living room. My secretary had told him that I had very little time and so after a few minutes I asked what he thought I could do for him. To which the answered, "Really nothing, Mrs. McCloy; while in the East I had heard that anyone could come to see you — I didn't believe it but now I know it's true." This nice young man had hitchhiked from southern Germany, where he now lives, to be convinced of this and as a result we have become good friends.

When I first arrived in Germany, I happened to meet a delightful refugee woman from Breslau. She told me

Mrs. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, delivered this address at the meeting Jan. 9 of the members of the American Women's Club of Berlin and their guests, the wives of many Berlin civic officials. During a two-day visit in Berlin, she also met 35 women representing local trade union groups, toured four city-sponsored apprentice training schools, visited Berlin's largest youth home and conferred with 30 representatives of Berlin women's associations.

much about the group of expelled women living in our vicinity, of their hardships, problems and their great longing for home. She also told me that as yet they did not feel part of the community. At that time I felt pretty lost myself and we, thus, arranged a tea party. About 50 ladies came and we had a fascinating afternoon together. I heard many tragic stories but best of all was the impression of the energy and will these ladies were showing in their effort to build up a new life. Together we planned possible sewing rooms and because of the impetus this little gathering

gave us we now have approximately 30 *Naehstuben* (sewing rooms) functioning actively throughout the American zone.

Not long ago I had the privilege and the fascinating experience of making a little trip along the Eastern border towns. We started at Wuerzburg and by way of Mellrichstadt, Bad Kissingen, Coburg, Koenigshofen, Kronach, Naila and many others we finally ended up in Tirschenreuth. In each town I met the ladies active in local organizations and always, you must remember, we were only about 10 kilometers (six miles) from the border itself. As you here in Berlin know, it took great courage for some of these ladies to gather together with me for always, we well knew, agents were among us. And to my surprise — this was particularly true of a town directly on the border — not just a few came to the meeting but well over a thousand.

Mrs. McCloy (center), before start of meeting of American Women's Club in Berlin Jan. 9, chats with Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor (left), wife of the retiring US commander in Berlin, and Mrs. M. W. Daniel, wife of the commanding officer of Berlin Military Post. Mrs. Daniel is president of the club.

(PRB-HICOG-BE photo)



* See article "Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy" by Rosemarie Spenner in June 1950 issue of the Information Bulletin.

INTELLIGENT UNDERSTANDING can accomplish so much. In Bira, near Koenigshofen, a beautiful little town with a 12th-century castle, our welcome was particularly warm. Later I found that a young American officer, looking for billets and recognizing its rare beauty, had put it off limits, except by invitation. And, needless to say, hundreds came by invitation. His order is still tacked to the castle gates. As I left, the leader in the town asked whether I could give him the address of this understanding young officer. The people of the town wanted to send him a Christmas package. I did find his address — he is fighting in Korea.

But understanding must not be limited to the problems and sorrows of one country or people alone. Recently a young German teacher in America on the exchange program was asked to speak at a women's gathering as I am speaking here today.

She told the American ladies in a Connecticut town of the dreadful hardships of the last years of the war and the times directly after, but she proved too that she had a thorough comprehension of the sacrifices and heartaches of the Americans.

Her audience was deeply moved and when the speaker sat down a tall lady in deep black rose and said, "It was hard for me to come to this meeting for I lost my only son over Cologne. Today you have carried me beyond my own sorrow."

You can imagine that daily many unpleasant problems come my way. I am sure you have the same experiences. Sometimes it is difficult not to lose courage but I don't because to offset the discouraging letters and interviews I have many that are thrilling and uplifting ones. Here is an example of one gentleman who wrote me a little Christmas letter. In short: "An appreciation of help

already given and the longing to build a new world out of mutual confidence and love."

AND NOW I WOULD LIKE, in conclusion, to leave you with a very serious and earnest thought, a thought about which I talked this morning to another group of ladies. Perhaps the most disquieting impression of the talks with my daily visitors and through my tremendous mail is the widespread lack of knowledge of the facts that my visitors bring to me: the distorted picture that so many have of German as well as American objectives. Let me give you an example:

So many seem to think that the coal shortage is due to forced exports from Germany and that these are in the nature of reparations rather than a very productive and important revenue. By selling coal Germany can get the most direct return in terms of *Devisen* (exchange) with which food and all other commodities can be bought.

This is just one example. I could give many others, but my reason for citing it is to point out now we cannot afford misunderstandings based upon misinformation. The times are too serious and we all know what massive and deliberate effort is being made to stimulate trouble between freedom-loving nations. Let us women, therefore, set a goal for ourselves to do our best to learn the facts and then prevent the spreading of propaganda and rumors that make for trouble.

Until recently this was perhaps not so important but today with so many families whose sons are in Korea, misinformed criticism may have disastrous results. I perhaps need not say this to you women of Berlin, except as you represent those who give the lead to important thinking, for you have already made such tremendous sacrifices for the preservation of freedom and truth in your city. + END

Status of Co-ed Greatly Improved

THE STATUS OF WOMEN in German university life has considerably improved since the end of the war, but discrimination against women students still exists, according to results of a study made in five German universities by Elizabeth L. Fackt, visiting consultant to the Women's Affairs Branch, Office of Public Affairs.

The majority of students polled look upon women as welcome members of the student body, the survey in the universities of Frankfurt, Hamburg, Marburg, Munich and Tuebingen revealed.

Only two percent of the student bodies polled believe that women are unwelcome in university life while 42 percent of the women queried and 22 percent of the men say women are merely tolerated in the student body.

A greater percentage of women believe women students to be unwelcome than they actually are in the opinion of men. Comments indicate the majority regard it as a matter of course that women should study in the universities and that women should be considered equal. The most frequent reason for the opinion that women

are welcome at universities was that this right is a self-evident recognition of equality provided for in the constitution of the Federal Republic. Approximately 21 percent of those who gave this as a reason for voting favorably were women while 79 percent were men.

The deciding factor in admitting women to universities should be individual qualifications, was the second most frequent comment. About 68 percent of those holding this opinion were women, while only 32 percent were men.

Traditional German attitudes were manifest in such comments as: "The future mother should devote herself to other things rather than to try to develop a high intellectual personality."

"The weaker sex should prepare for her future profession, namely, that of the housewife."

The summary of this pilot study was made jointly by a group of women students and faculty members from the five universities working with Miss Fackt. The group has officially requested the HICOG Women's Affairs Branch that the study be carried further.

HICOG Houses Its Employees

By **DOROTHY CHADBOURN**
Special HICOG Feature Writer



Space, light and comfort are outstanding features of each living room.

THE UNITED STATES has erected a living monument in Frankfurt—a monument built to stand for decades—a reminder to Germany of the high standard of living earned by the people of the United States through democracy.

This monument is the HICOG Housing Project.

It was first envisioned with the shiftover of occupation responsibility from Military Government to the Department of State, when HICOG centered its administrative agencies in a Frankfurt headquarters. Though this meant increased efficiency from an administrative point of view, it was an impossible task to find adequate hous-

ing for the influx of personnel. Here is the situation which greeted planners:

Frankfurt was crammed far beyond its housing capacity as expellees, displaced persons and Germans from the rural areas sought jobs and better wages in the city. Seventy-five percent of all Frankfurt housing had been partially or completely destroyed in bomb raids; available space was loaded with an average of 1.6 to 1.9 Germans per room.

Occupation quarters, requisitioned in 1945 from the houses which remained, were in continual need of repair, and by mid-1950 many had deteriorated to a point where repairs were no longer economically justifiable.

Close to 200 quarters inhabited by HICOG personnel were considered substandard and were used only because nothing else was available.

With the HICOG move to Frankfurt, many had to be quartered in hotel rooms, often outside the city. Others drew small apartments which lacked such necessities as iceboxes, adequate heating equipment and operating sanitary facilities. Many employees were forced to leave families for months at a time in other German cities, awaiting the availability of homes.

SUCH CONDITIONS DEFLATED morale and interfered with efficient work.

In facing this problem, HICOG officials simultaneously felt it was time, by 1950, to begin vacating requisitioned property; the infant German Federal Republic should not be burdened economically with additional requisitioning.

Against this background came the decision to build the 420-unit housing project which last fall opened its doors to HICOG personnel.

From it have come many benefits:

German morale is higher because Americans are building of their own volition and paying for it.

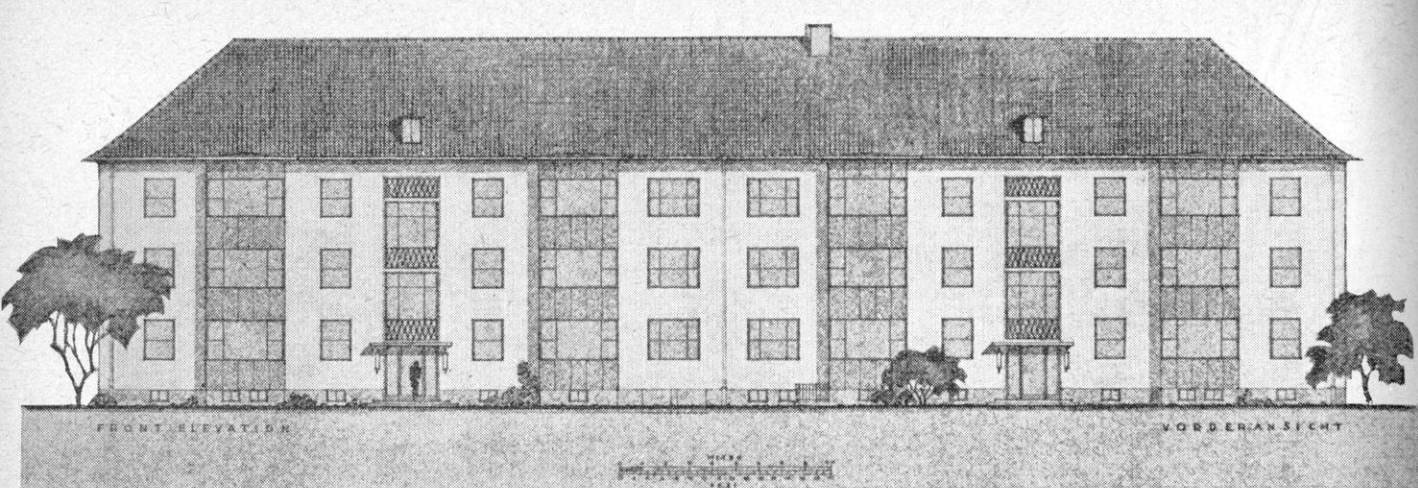
The Frankfurt housing situation looks brighter as derequisitioning of old apartments becomes a possibil-

Letter of Friendship

"In view of the successful completion of the outstanding Carl Schurz Housing Settlement I cannot but extend to you the deep gratitude of the city of Frankfurt-on-Main for the execution of this most important and widely acclaimed project." So wrote Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb in a letter to US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

"The housing project is an exemplary achievement of American and German cooperation and visible evidence of common efforts made by men of our two nations in an ideal spirit of good will.

"This American housing settlement in Frankfurt justly bears the name of a man who is famous for his ingenious accomplishments and who will, at all times, be looked upon as the prototype of a great democrat and champion of good will and understanding among nations. When those American families who are now occupying the housing settlement... return to their native country, the beautiful houses which they leave behind in Frankfurt will always remind us of the fact that friendship and cooperation alone are the basis of prosperity among the people of all nations."



Architect's drawing exterior of typical apartment in the HICOG Housing Project in Frankfurt pictures front of building.

ity and Germans are aware that the project will one day be turned over in its entirety to the city.

Moreover, the project will perhaps present a challenge to German traditionalism in the housing field. It will be a focal point and yardstick around which modern German housing may be constructed, an advancement for all concerned.

The HICOG project stands out today as the highest quality building job in Germany since the end of the war and is similarly its largest postwar housing development.

TO ACHIEVE THIS RECORD, hard work and good will were required on the part of both Germans and Americans.

Trail-blazing in German-American relations began when HICOG officials and Frankfurt authorities sat down to negotiate for a plot of land on which the project could be built.

The result was the first lease-agreement drawn up between Germans and the American occupation government, with both acting as equal parties and concessions coming from both sides of the conference table.

Twenty-four acres, approximately a quarter-mile north of the headquarters building, close to the commissary and shopping center, were granted without charge by the city for as long as the United States requires the property for housing purposes.

In return for this temporary property loan, the city will inherit the project block by block as US housing requirements diminish.

At the same time, HICOG agreed to release "those housing units which are presently under requisition in the city and which are no longer needed." It was left to HICOG to determine which units are no longer required.

Compromises were made by both parties on almost every article included in the agreement.

HICOG yielded to the city's plea of no funds in agreeing to pay for installing utilities—sewage system, streets and lighting—in the project area.

The Americans consented to conform to the city's 50-year roadway plan and to lay out and construct the streets in accordance with city specifications.

In every practicable instance HICOG assented to use of building materials produced by the partly-city-owned rubble processing company, while Frankfurt building firms and local labor were promised preference where conditions were equal.

THE CITY ASSUMED responsibility for moving a small number of truck farmers, then cultivating sections of the chosen site, to suitable farmland nearby, and further agreed to pay substantial damages for crop losses resulting from the move.

The city conceded to the planners' wishes on landscaping and architectural requirements.

In sum, the agreement was hailed in the German press as an important step on the road to fruitful democratic relations.

The city of Frankfurt had another part in this project: the city assembly passed a resolution to call the settlement the *Carl Schurz Siedlung*, after one of Germany's illustrious contributors to American history. Two new thoroughfares inside the project were christened *Ernst Schwendler Strasse* and *Jakob Leisler Strasse*.

A retrospective glance identifies all three men with the building of American tradition.

German-born Schurz served not only as US minister to Spain under President Lincoln, but also as a major general in the Union Army. Climax to a busy career came when he was named secretary of the interior under President Hays.

Schurz' name is inscribed on a bronze plaque set in a modest monument on the settlement site, presented HICOG by the city in tribute to the friendly relations sustained during the project's development.

Ernst Schwendler was the first American consul in Frankfurt, the city in which he was born.

Another Frankfurter, Jakob Leisler once served as lieutenant governor of New York.

IN ADDITION TO FRANKFURT officials, German contractors cooperated to such a laudable extent with HICOG representatives that construction often was completed before deadlines. The desire to participate in erec-

tion of the modern American settlement in many cases exceeded financial considerations.

Layout and plans for basic structure were prepared by the American project engineer, Lt. Col. George G. Davies, who also supervised construction, but HICOG sought a German architect.

Frankfurt's two architectural associations were consulted for the names of their 10 top members. Specifications and plans were submitted to them and their estimates invited on costs. This method of selection varied from the usual German procedure whereby architects compete for a drawing prize.

When blueprints and specifications had been prepared by the selected architect, all qualified contractors in the US Zone were given a chance to bid on construction.

As there are no safeguards for the builder in Germany, comparable to American bid bonds and performance bonds, each firm wanting to bid had to qualify financially as well as on the basis of past performance. All interested bidders were screened by HICOG representatives.

It was decided that firms excluded from the bidding could align themselves, if the general contractors so desired, with any of the selected bidders.

COMPETITION WAS STIFF. It was quite evident that the question of prestige and experience again motivated to a great extent concessions made by competing firms. The great majority of those selected were Frankfurt concerns. Many reliable losing contractors were able to take on sub-contracts with winners; others concentrated on obtaining contracts for outside work.

To spread contract benefit, the work was let out to four general contractors.

With workers so aligned, construction was launched with an official ground-breaking ceremony. The nearly 200 Germans and Americans there heard it emphasized that all work would be done by Germans—to aid the German economy.

An American official described the ceremony as a "significant occasion which marks another high point in the good relations between the Office of the US High Commissioner and the City of Frankfurt," and added that "the project was undertaken in pursuance of our policy to de-requisition as much housing as possible."

The ceremony closed with praise from Frankfurt's mayor for the good will of American taxpayers whose money would finance the project.

THERE WERE MANY PROBLEMS which the builders faced. It was difficult to avoid regimentation in a housing development which would contain 420 units. The solution was a garden-type layout; the 32 buildings were kept low and spread over the site at a generous distance from one another, separated by spacious lawns. Each building was ranged at an angle to guarantee it both morning and afternoon sun.

This method contrasts sharply with existing German housing developments where rigid apartment blocks are built almost wall to wall.

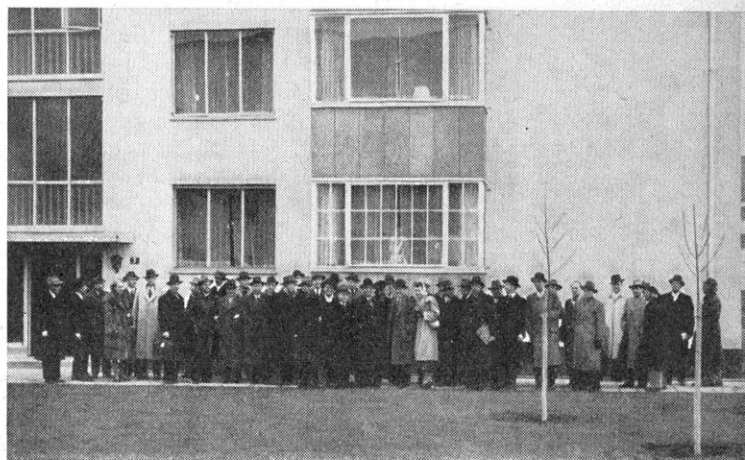
Of Spanish influence architecturally, the buildings are designed with vertical lengths of pale red or green com-

pressed rubble, in contrast with the cream-colored exteriors.

Except where absolutely necessary, roads passing in front of buildings are eliminated—a farsighted safety measure for children who can play within apartment areas without hazardous crossing of streets.

For landscaping, the 5,000,000 plants—flowers, shrubs and trees—donated by the city of Frankfurt, were set in clusters interspersed with large plots of grass. Within the scheme of landscaping and building arrangement, there have been provided emergency repair shops, play areas, tennis courts and a billeting office.

HICOG used the basic building elements available in Germany for permanent construction. Masonry, tile, structural steel and concrete went into the fundamental structure. Steel was used in all window frames as it was in doors and door frames in basements and attics. The tile roofings rest on steel frames.



Scores of German officials inspect newly-completed project.

Use of wood is limited in Germany as it is not considered permanent enough, although this opposes most US building opinion.

Used extensively in the HICOG project were building blocks, both solid and cellular, wrought from rubble scraped out of Frankfurt's ruins. Use of this material, made available by an organization jointly owned by city and private interests, aided considerably in the city's cleanup program. Project engineers believe this to be the first time reconditioned rubble has been extensively used, and it has since been employed for several other projects in and near Frankfurt.

TWO MONTHS AFTER the ground-breaking—and four weeks ahead of schedule—the framework of almost half the buildings had been completed. American officials joined German construction supervisors and laborers in a *Richtfest*, the traditional German roof-raising ceremony.

By German custom, laborers constructing a new building ask the owner to give a party or festival to "encourage" them towards completion. Should he refuse, a broom, omen of ill luck, is affixed atop the building,

rather than the good luck symbol of a beribboned tree or bough.

HICOG observed this tradition by distributing gift packages containing food and tobacco, and by serving beer after the ceremonies to the 2,500 workers gathered to hear speeches and the music of a Bavarian band.

A German speaker said the HICOG settlement was the first postwar opportunity for local builders to employ their full capacities.

Tradition was again followed with the reading of the *Richtspruch*, a poem composed and recited by a member of the carpenters' guild. The carpenters were garbed in the costumes prescribed for their trade by custom — bell-bottomed black trousers and vests, full white shirts and wide black hats.

In climax, the huge green wreath, twined with floating streamers, was hoisted into the rafters of one of the nearby buildings, after which, according to the English translation of a German newspaper article, "German workers delightedly waved their beer bottles" in approval.

AS BUILDING PROGRESSED, and interior finishing became the task, new problems and policies arose.

Numerous features were new to German construction and had to be carefully worked out between the project engineer and German architects, builders and manufacturers. Germans were highly receptive to all new ideas.

The maximum degree of privacy was among the first considerations in planning. Service, living and sleeping areas are completely separated.

Spaciousness in the living areas was accomplished through liberal use of built-in furnishings in bedrooms, yielding this gained space to the living room.

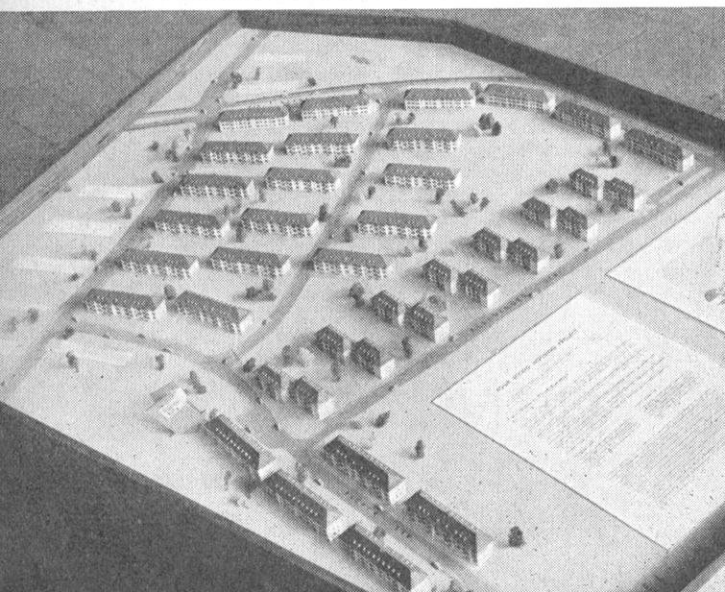
Bathrooms were completely Americanized, incorporating in one room all facilities — toilet, shower, tub, washbasin.

Many other American features were incorporated, but not without a fusing of German building ideas.

One example of American know-how which may be of far-reaching value to Germans is the US practice of standardizing window sizes, reducing the cost substantially.

Further reduction in window costs would also be possible if an American-type casement or double-hung window

Project, shown in table model, contains 72 apartments with one bedroom, 174 with two, 174 with three, totals 420 units.



Mark of friendship — Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb signs as Glenn G. Wolle, Office of Administration chief, holds pen ready. At left is Jack Lennon, project coordinator, and at right Karl Rasor, Frankfurt notary public.
(PRD-HICOG photos)

were used. The project also introduces provision for fly-screening, which is practically non-existent in Europe.

HICOG HAS EXERTED a strong influence in German kitchens through the project. The HICOG kitchen is being used in some instances as a German trade name and has created widespread interest among Germans.

The HICOG variation is a bit more elaborate than lower incomes can afford. However, it has given German manufacturers numerous ideas, and contractors who manufactured and installed the HICOG kitchens have already developed kitchens of various sizes for German use. Influenced by HICOG design, German industry will soon present a sample kitchen prefabricated down to the piping for sinks.

The HICOG kitchen is typically American, planned on a functional basis, from layout to placement of the final tile.

The entire project is heated by a system of circulating hot water, pumped from the central heating plant which services the entire area of the headquarters building. This hot water supply likewise serves the basement laundry room and the American automatic washing machines installed there on a concession basis in each building block.

One Frankfurt firm took on the complete job of furnishing the apartments, then parceled out the enormous undertaking to sub-contractors.

IN A COSTLY EFFORT to increase West Berlin employment, more than one-third of the sub-contracts were placed with manufacturers in that city. This meant an added cost of from 12 to 17 percent over the cost of US-Zone manufactured items. In addition, inspections had to be conducted in Berlin, and a transportation system worked out with great difficulty.

It turned out to be one of the toughest problems in the whole project. The difficulty of assuring compliance of Berlin manufacturers with specifications, completion

dates and coordination of transportation schedules through the Soviet Zone combined to retard the project's finishing date by several weeks.

Remaining furniture contracts were awarded to nearby manufacturers.

Careful selection as to quality and design — and creation of several new designs — went into the furnishing of each apartment. Furnishings were arranged according to 12 different layouts.

When the keys were turned over to first occupants, each apartment contained the best that mass-produced German design could afford in basic removable-type furniture, built-in furniture, rugs and draperies, table silver, chinaware, glassware and complete kitchen utensils.

TAKING STOCK UPON COMPLETION of the project, Germans and Americans alike could point to a number of benefits which evolved with the building.

Employment of German construction workers reached 2,500 at the peak of the building period; almost all of Frankfurt's skilled labor was employed. Construction speed was evenly maintained, except during the two-week building workers' strike and slowdowns in tile setting and fine-wood finishing, both of which trades lacked skilled labor.

Though project work came to a standstill, HICOG maintained a hands-off policy in the Hesse-wide strike.

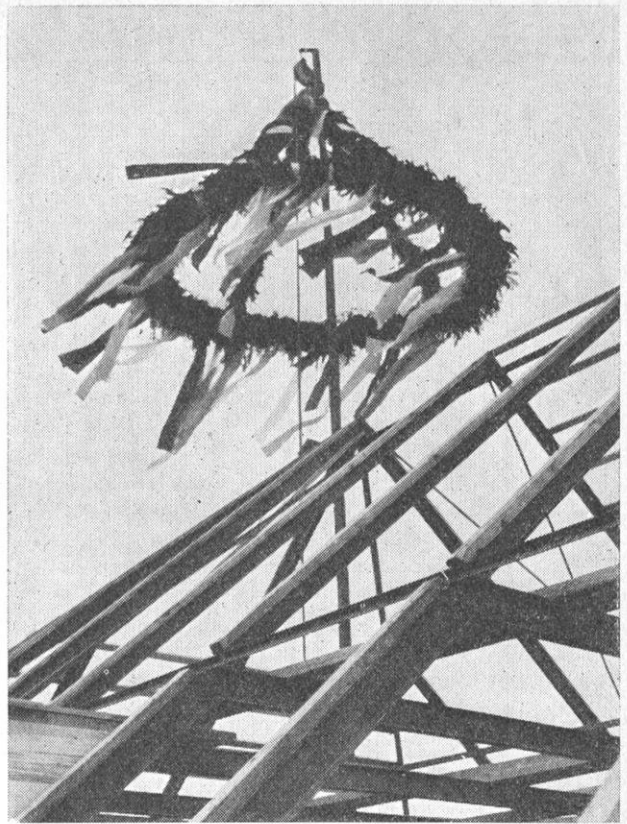
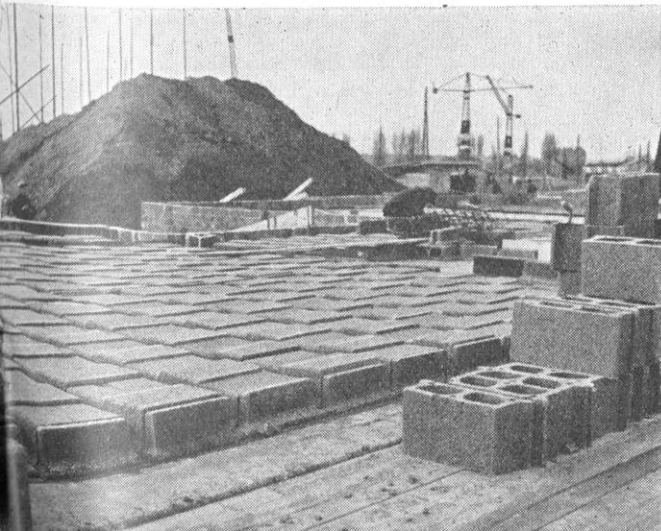
American ideas, developed by German manufacturers, in several instances were seed for German patents. Locks on the apartment entrances were later patented as were the suspension and track for the retracting sliding doors in bedroom wardrobes.

Several struggling businesses got a much-needed boost through sub-contracts. Thanks to project orders, a number of small businesses took root and expanded considerably.

Financial rules set up for bidders were relaxed in one instance to include two associations of small refugee wood-working firms. Though their financial position was weak, the two groups formed associations in order to command the necessary manpower and machinery required to produce the minimum quantity allowed in the bidding.

THAT HICOG RECEIVED remarkable value for the GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) counterpart funds spent would be apparent if a

Project pioneered in use of renovated rubble for building.



Beribboned wreath marks completion of building framework.

rough comparison were made between cost of the Frankfurt project and a similar one in America. Fundamental estimates — though difficult to arrive at due to variance in conditions — show a 25 percent savings on the Frankfurt buildings. Important, of course, is the lower cost of labor in Germany.

In an American city of the size of Frankfurt, no contractor or real estate firm could afford the construction as designed for HICOG. Where this settlement took root on borrowed, city-owned land, high real estate costs in the United States would require investors to build vertically rather than spread out as the HICOG project was able to do.

An equally spacious US housing development could only be erected on cheap land some distance from the metropolitan area, whereas the HICOG project is but a few minutes away from downtown Frankfurt.

HICOG's building achievement continues a source of intent interest to Frankfurt citizens. Large numbers have visited the site, while contractors, architects and builders in no way connected with the work kept close tabs on construction efforts. Tours were arranged for German newsmen as well as a home economics group.

Perhaps through the project's example, better housing will emerge where rubble marks the vast destruction of war. Perhaps the necessity of building again can be turned into an advantage for Germany's next generation if higher housing standards are given a chance to contribute to building a new, healthy mentality. +END

Message from America

WIDE-EYED AND BRIMFUL of enthusiasm for the life he found in the United States, 16-year-old Wolfgang Bernhardt returned to his Berlin home early in January to tell his countrymen behind the Iron Curtain "what democracy means and how it works."

He participated in a series of broadcasts over *RIAS* (Radio in the American Sector) describing the very real freedoms he said he found throughout his 8,500-mile nationwide tour of the United States. *RIAS* is regularly heard by more than 80 percent of Berlin's radio audience and a large percentage of listeners in the Soviet Zone.

Wolfgang toured most of the 48 states in two months and spoke with an estimated 6,000,000 students and 15,000,000 adults through both personal appearances and 15 radio or television shows. He visited scores of American high schools, speaking before student audiences and answering questions about Berlin.

Everywhere, he said, he had two constant impressions: "Democracy in America isn't just a formula or a slogan: it's a way of life which is very real and very practical." "Americans are determined that aggression and the tyranny of Communism must be halted."

WOLFGANG, SON OF A PROMINENT Berlin physician, flew to the United States with Gen. Lucius D. Clay after the World Freedom Bell dedication on Oct. 24. At the end of that month he participated in the annual Freedoms Foundation National School Award presentation ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa., which was carried on a national radio hookup. Shortly afterward, scores of schools invited Wolfgang to speak to their students — to tell of life in Berlin and in the oppressed areas behind the Iron Curtain. Thus resulted his tour.

"I couldn't help but get the impression, everywhere I went," Wolfgang said, "that there is really a free life in the United States. Over there it's called 'The American Way of Life,' but I don't see why we couldn't have it here in Germany, too. I couldn't find anything tricky or exclusive in it. As far as I could see, it was simply that people have learned to work together, to help and to respect each other. I think we've also been learning that here since the war, especially in Berlin, but there is more to do before we can really say we have achieved the free life I found in America."

Wolfgang said he was particularly struck by American schools, which he found far advanced over those in Europe. "Schools in the United States," he said, "are not just places to study. They're places where people learn how to be good citizens, how to make good homes, how to work with each other. Most of all, schools in the States are places where young people learn they are personally responsible for the society in which they live, and individually responsible for the kind of government they get."

He spoke of student government in American schools which he said was an eyeopener. He was impressed by the existence in nearly all high schools of "school news-



Back from a two-month tour, Wolfgang has enthusiastically told fellow-Germans behind the Iron Curtain what he saw and heard in the United States. (RIAS-Rudolph photo)

papers — which are actually prepared and published by the students themselves." He was impressed, too, by the co-educational school system, by the large number of practical subjects studied by the pupils and by the wealth of audio-visual teaching aids and the large school auditoriums "which are as big as our biggest movie houses."

ANOTHER VIVID RECOLLECTION was that he was not once asked to show his identification papers anywhere, and no one ever shouted at him.

"Come to think of it, though," he said reflectively, "once in St. Louis, Mo., I heard a policeman yell at a motorist who was jamming traffic on a busy street. But that was the only time. And I think the reason people don't shout at each other in the States as much as in Europe is because they have more respect for each other."

Wolfgang reported widespread US curiosity about the situation in Berlin and about conditions in the Soviet Zone.

"It was kind of embarrassing to act as a spokesman for Berlin before so many groups," he confessed. "But I was able to tell them that we Berliners learned what freedom meant, and that we learned it was something which had to be earned during the blockade and the months which followed it. I was amazed at the interest of Americans in our welfare and at their appreciation for the morale of the Berliners."

The young man concluded by saying that the aim of his broadcasts over *RIAS* was to inform people of what he saw and experienced in the United States.

"I want to report," he said, "that America is not a rich country simply because of its natural resources. I want to show how its wealth comes instead from the energy and the freedom of the people."

"I want to tell how I found people living and working together in harmony, and how out of that cooperation and mutual respect have come strength and freedom."

"I hope what I have to say is heard by many people in Eastern Germany."
—END

Surveying the Occupation

Broadcast

By CHARLES M. EMERICK

Resident Officer, Fuerth, District III, OLC Bavaria

TO REVIEW OBJECTIVELY the American occupation of Germany is a big task. Nevertheless, one cannot have been continuously a part of this occupation since Feb. 15, 1945, without having formed some impressions and without having come to certain conclusions. This short review is strictly my own, a reaction to the experiences of almost six years both as an Army officer in Military Government and as a HICOG resident officer. Perhaps some of it will be helpful. It is my sincere hope that some things I say may contribute to the better performance of our mission.

We are fortunate to be members of the American occupation of Germany and to see at first hand the development of a great plan. Each of us should experience satisfaction that we too are helping. I believe it is safe to say that never before in the history of the civilized world has a victorious group treated a vanquished people with so much consideration. But the position of the United States Government is not the subject of this little speech. What is important is the effectiveness of our stewardship of the American zone. I think it is well for those of us who make up the American occupation group to review thoughtfully our stay in Germany.

IN THE SPRING OF 1945 we came into a totally defeated Germany — a nation suffering from all of the agonies of bad government, mistaken leadership and a misled people; a country devastated, disorganized, forlorn, and a people hopelessly dejected. Either through fear or because of the vicissitudes of the past they were willing to jump with childlike eagerness to our smallest wish or command.

Millions of DP's streamed through every avenue of escape and on every thoroughfare. These DP's had been gathered up like corn in the conquered lands and brought to Germany as workers. They were mistreated, starved, unclothed and made vicious by the pitiless monstrosity of Nazi administration. There were also German refugees moved from Berlin, from the Ruhr and other bombed areas.

At the same time thousands of Germans were fleeing to the West from a horror which was most difficult for the Americans then to understand. The transportation system was in a shamble, the cities destroyed, the governments disorganized. Leaders in government had fled. There were no telephone communications, no post office, no fuel and no automobiles.

A flood of commentary via mail and telephone greeted Resident Officer Charles M. Emerick at the conclusion of his broadcast, reprinted here, over the American Forces Network in Nuremberg. His talk was one of a series entitled "Your Resident Officer" designed to acquaint Americans, Allies and English-speaking Germans with US aims and activities in Germany.

In the winter of 1945-46 and 1946-47 hunger stalked the land. Many of us can recall the saddening sight of empty store windows at Christmas in 1945 and 1946. You remember the German people who were working for the Americans living on one meal a day which was furnished by the occupation. You remember the amazing and ridiculous blackmarket in cigarettes, the value of a pound of coffee or a pound of butter. Most people felt that in retribution all these agonies were justly coming and deserved to be

heaped upon the German nation. Into this came the millions of refugees fleeing from the places that had been their homes for centuries, forced to move because they insisted they were Germans and would remain Germans.

These things were what we as an American occupation inherited. Added to this we as conquerors were determined to crush out of Germany anything which we believed had been causes of the terrible conflict. Despite the lack of food in the early days of our occupation, there were few, if any, people that died of starvation. Few people died for lack of medical assistance, if that assistance were in the possession of the Occupation Forces.

LET'S LOOK AT THE PICTURE NOW. December 1950 found the store windows full of goods, people again fairly well dressed, women with clothes of their own choice and an opportunity to earn a decent living. The trains are running on time. Telephone communications have been re-instituted all over Germany with international hookups; there is a post office department that is extremely good. Windows now have glass in them, not dark and dismal cardboard, wood, rags and other unsightly materials. Government has returned to the people and with it free elections, free press, free speech. There is a police force that is gradually beginning to understand what is meant by giving service rather than demanding service from the citizens. The people are unafraid. They meet and discuss their problems. They criticize the occupation, and aggravating though it may be, sometimes even tell us where we have made mistakes. They do this without fear of arrest. Now we find ourselves in a normal society. When we look

Charles M. Emerick

(Photo by Harren, Fuerth)



back at our record, we can be proud. Mistakes we have made, but the over-all planning and the execution of the plans have been good.

Our main objective here has been to assure the world that Germany never again would use its resources to the disadvantage, harm and personal degradation of other people. We believe in America that this can not occur when the avenues of free will are safeguarded and when the institutions and the government of Germany are controlled by the will of a free people. Then Germany will become a cooperative member of the Western society. To this great objective we have set our course.

Our government in cooperation with the Allies has assisted the German people to build a house of freedom in western Germany. Compare it to a man who has been given sufficient money to build a new home. How the man lives in this house is another matter. The home may assist a man to be a better citizen in his community, but a fine house alone will not guarantee good citizenship. He must have had experiences which make him believe good citizenship is worthwhile. Examples of good citizenship we as Americans must display to the Germans.

WE HAVE SET OUR TASK to assist the German to put their house in order and guide the occupants to a more democratic way of life. We know well the Western nations have had a long and continued struggle towards a more democratic society. Democracy was not given to the United States, it was inherited, earned, developed.

The advantages of a democratic state have not been prevalent in Germany. The German individual must be given faith if he is to accept democracy. His experiences have not been too satisfactory. He has been puffed up by false philosophy, he has been organized and militarized and ruled in an empire which led him after false gods and to a major defeat. He has seen a democracy established in word and misused in fact. He has seen that democracy flow into a dictatorship which brought tragedy, shame and complete destruction to his home and his nation. Naturally he is inclined to be skeptical.

He is inclined to be skeptical of the type of government offered by the Allies. Our weapons and superior strength he understood, respected and feared. The organizations and mechanics of a more democratic society he can understand, but this is not enough. Somehow and from somewhere Germany must feel the profound spirituality of democracy. Perhaps the spirit can be caught from the individual members of the American occupation forces. This means all of us — soldiers, officers, civilians, every man, woman and child of the occupation.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE MUST BE MADE to believe in this article we are trying to sell. We are the models, wearing a garment designed by the hands of a free people. There are only two exhibitors, the East and the West. When we indicate our apparent feelings of superiority at every opportunity, we are not displaying our garment to its best advantage. A victorious people can well afford to be generous and tolerant. Yet I have seen many manifestations of our own boastfulness

and intolerance. Sometimes we like to remind the Germans who won the war. We must remember that the Germans do not like the occupation, the humiliations of which consciously or unconsciously make them aware of our victory and our generosity even though they don't admit it. These people are traditionally proud, maybe arrogant and likewise critical. Nevertheless, they are capable of catching the spirit of a democratic society. By our actions we can assist them.

An example of what I mean: In June of this year I was making a long distance telephone call at the Excelsior Hotel in Munich. I had booked my call and was waiting. I was chatting with the hotel clerk and the telephone operator. Both understand English very well. An American woman came and booked a call. She announced quite energetically that she wanted that call put through to Augsburg immediately. She then began to condemn the German telephone system in the presence of these people. She said: "And have you seen this city?" I replied that I had. She said: "What an awful mess it is." She thought that the German people were the laziest people on earth, just waiting around for the Americans to come and help them. I asked her how long she had been in Germany and she replied, "Six months." The hotel clerk walked away, the operator went back to her board and I went and got a drink. I ask you, just what good did that remark do?

I have had a few Americans express to me over the telephone in my office their resentment and dislike of Germans, forgetting entirely their obligations to our mission, and their responsibilities as members of the occupation. Such little things do us much harm. Unpaid debts, unnecessary quarrels with Germans — in the month of October alone in the county of Fuerth there were 24 minor disturbances in cafes, broken windows and so forth. Add to that the incident of the bomb explosions in the city of Fuerth. These things I have seen *ad infinitum*. These thoughtless acts and words have a staggering and destructive impact upon our well thought out plans and policies.

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS KEPT its word to the German people, much to their surprise. Many of them have admitted to me that when they were told five years ago how this occupation was to develop they considered it so much propaganda. But to the average German, the rank and file, the worker, our employees, the man on the street car, the people in the cafe, to these people, we are the occupation. How we conduct ourselves, in the final analysis, will determine whether or not the German people buy our garment.

These responsibilities we cannot escape. I believe all of us in the past have regarded the effect of our actions with too little consideration. Many times I have seen our good high level contributions lost track of because one of us has forgotten, momentarily, the dignity that a free people inherit and possess. The chips are down. This is not a struggle for peanuts and peppercorn. If you don't know what the struggle is about and why we are here, you'd better find out, and quickly. + END

Food for Thought

By **WILLIAM F. KEEFE**

*Staff Writer, Public Relations Branch
Berlin Element HICOG*

TRANSLATED INTO COLD, official prose the letter said that the project was of great value to needy school children. A full report on the subject might have added that the program had proven effective both as a means of increasing classroom efficiency and as a health measure.

As written, the letter ran: "People who receive friendly gifts generally like to say 'thank you' to the donor. That is why I am writing you ..."

"My son has attended school since last March, and as long as I had a job which prevented my being home at noon the food was of special value. Now that I am unemployed, and in a financially poor position as a refugee, it is a necessary help to us ..."

The writer was referring to the School Feeding Program for West Berlin, under which some 325,000 students in west sector educational institutions are receiving one hot meal daily. Her sentiments, mailed to Dr. Harry B. Wyman, chief of the General Education Section, Berlin Element-HICOG, reflect the feelings of West Berlin parents with children of school age, many of whom have joined with local teachers in expressing

Mrs. Louise Schroeder, Berlin's deputy mayor, receives DM 2,125,000 (\$506,000) check to cover first quarter of current year's school feeding program from Edward Page, Jr., director of Berlin Element of HICOG. Right, Dr. Harry B. Wyman, chief, General Education, BE-HICOG, samples meal at Mariendorf school. (PRB HICOG-BE photo)



Young Berliners queue up for free hot, noontime meal.

their gratitude — in more formal terms — at the decision which allocated DM 8,500,000 (around \$2,023,000) to finance the program in Berlin.

Approved by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, the feeding program is supplying hot noon meals to students in primary, secondary and vocational schools, and in universities and special institutes.

IT IS ESTIMATED that in the 1950-51 school year the program will make possible provision of 68,000,000 meals to students ranging in age from six to 25 years and older.

A check for DM 2,125,000, first installment of the funds set aside for the project, was turned over on Nov. 1 to Mrs. Louise Schroeder, deputy mayor of Berlin. Presentation was made by Edward Page, Jr., Berlin



Element director. Speaking for West Berlin's youthful school-going population, Mrs. Schroeder expressed her "deep appreciation" to Mr. Page and the Office of the US High Commissioner for the contribution.

City Councilor Walter May, head of the *Magistrat's* Main School Office, and John C. Thompson, then chief of the Berlin Education and Cultural Relations Branch, were also present at the brief ceremonies, held in Mrs. Schroeder's office in the West Berlin Town Hall.

Now well into its third full school year, the feeding program provides each of its participants—estimated to total 95 percent of the entire student population of West Berlin, which includes thousands of refugee youngsters from East Germany—an average of 360 extra calories daily. Main items on the menu are enriched soups, stews, chocolate, cocoa and rolls. Only food of the highest quality is used.

Administrative charges, including costs of cooking the food in centrally-located kitchens and for distributing it to the schools, are borne by the City Council, which has provided DM 5,000,000 for that purpose.

HICOG EDUCATION OFFICIALS say the School Feeding Program is "extraordinarily beneficial" in Berlin, where, because unemployment remains an acute, unsolved problem, many families rely on relief checks for an income. Thus many of the program's beneficiaries would get very little—in some cases, nothing—for lunch if they were left to their own resources.

In addition, it is pointed out, the general health of the student is materially benefited by provision of a hot noon meal. Classroom efficiency rises proportionately, both on a long-range basis and from the day-to-day viewpoint.

Best recommendation for the program, according to school officials responsible for its successful operation, is the enthusiastic response of the students themselves—boys and girls of all ages, youngsters of all walks of life.

As one of these officials said, "Just to watch those kids go after that hot food is a pleasure. As far as I'm concerned, money couldn't be devoted to any better purpose." +END

Polio Poster-Boy

You know this lad; he has smiled at you from posters at US Armed Forces installations throughout West Germany. Six-year-old Larry Gross, shown here with his father, Chief Warrant Officer Jim W. Gross of the 2105th Air Weather Group, stationed in Wiesbaden, is the boy who posed for the Armed Services March of Dimes poster in the 1951 campaign, which was launched throughout the US Zone Jan. 15 and closed Feb. 10 after establishing new records in donations at most EUCOM military posts. A victim of polio before he was two years old, Larry has now shed the crutches and one of the braces he wears in the poster picture—thanks mainly to treatments financed and supervised by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Larry lives in Wiesbaden at present, a first-grade student in the Dependents' School. As one of the youngsters who should know its worth, Larry helped kick off the Wiesbaden area drive for funds to combat polio, carrying from office to office an old cigar box inscribed with a sign, "Give to the March of Dimes."

(USAFE photo)



A View of Labor

By **LOWELL BENNETT**

Chief, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG

THIRTY BERLINERS, RETURNING from visits to the United States as labor specialists under the HICOG exchange program, were quick to praise the role of trade unions in American political and economic life, but noted a number of shortcomings, too.

Of those West Berlin residents who have made US visits during the past two years on labor exchange grants, 21 studied US trade union organization, four studied arbitration and conciliation methods as well as collective bargaining procedures, two studied workers' education, one studied problems of social security and two others investigated the work of public agencies.

As a result of these visits, according to US Berlin labor officials, there has been a remarkable strengthening and activation of the Berlin labor movement brought about by new viewpoints and experiences. There has been increased interest in worldwide problems as well as in experimental activities to improve trade union work.

What the 30 exchangees learned during their visits has been diffused locally to a wide group, by word of mouth, by radio broadcasts, newspaper articles, public forums and meetings within the works' councils of their own plants.

"A growing understanding of American ways and ideals can be noted among German trade unionists as a result of these exchanges," a US official said. "This understanding in turn has developed an increasing willingness to act in the furtherance of democratic ideas."

MOST OF THE VISITORS were particularly impressed by social and political freedoms and the lack of class-consciousness which they found in the United States. They were equally struck by the deep sense of personal civic responsibility which they found among Americans. A third positive impression most of the exchangees reported was that American labor and management seem able to work together effectively toward common goals.

One visitor said she was "amazed at the miraculous spectacle of the 48 states, each jealously preserving its individual rights and yet cooperating wholeheartedly in national affairs."

The same Berliner, Lotte R. Lauterbach of the US Sector borough of Neukoelln, said also that she found, however, that American women enjoy neither the favorable working conditions nor the remuneration for their labor that is common practice in Germany. Miss Lauterbach, 39, is a member of the women's committee of the Berlin Post Office Union.

"I was appalled," she said, "to see that in the United States there are many places where the working conditions for women are harder than they are in Germany. Unless private agreements have been made, for example, American women do not even have the benefit of a

maternity law. I also found that, although it is everywhere true in Germany, the principle of 'same wages for the same kind of work' is nowhere adhered to."

Miss Lauterbach, however, was very favorably impressed with the American educational system, which she flatly described as "better than ours in Germany." She was especially struck by the civic training for youths which she found to be an integral part of the schooling. "Young Americans are taught the importance of personal responsibility," she said, "and this is an extraordinarily healthy program."

A BERLIN NEWSPAPER COMMERCIAL editor, Dr. Erfrid Heinecke, 51, of Schoeneberg borough, said he was "astonished at the thorough understanding of European problems which I found in all strata of the population. And there was an especial interest in German questions."

He hailed the progress achieved in collective bargaining and the high degree of cooperation and understanding between labor and management. "There seemed to be no struggling proletariat as we have so long known it in Europe," he recalled. "There was no embattled self-consciousness among the poor. And there was, I found, a fundamental refusal to classify people, dividing them as in Europe, among the 'officials,' the 'employees' and the 'workers.'"

Dr. Fritz Kucharski, 57, of Nikolassee borough, who is chairman of the Berlin Social Insurance Office, urged upon his return to Berlin that "the knowledge should be spread throughout Germany that the government and its agencies are not venerable and fearful powers, but are simply the means to resolve the problems which arise in a modern community of millions of individuals." In the United States, he said, it is widely acknowledged that "the government is the servant and not the boss."

He was also struck by the successful intermingling of so many nationalities within one national framework. "There seemed to be no clear-cut economic classes in America, and there seemed to be an understood and unspoken tolerance among all the people for each other." Collective bargaining in the United States, he pointed out, "is a successful operation. Europeans must learn to use it as a helpful instrument, not as a medium for making the consumer pay more for goods."

THE ABSENCE IN MANY American plants of adequate safety facilities was a negative note sounded in the report of Erich Kuss, 53, of Siemensstadt borough. He said he had the impression that both employers and employees "seemed too preoccupied with making money" to establish sufficient safety provisions in some of the factories.

On the other hand, Mr. Kuss, who is a member of the Siemens' works council, said he was favorably impressed

with the union leaders he met, and with their energy and enthusiasm for their jobs. "In Germany, with the Nazi epoch behind us," he said, "we still have a lot of work to do in the direction of developing high-caliber union leadership and union management."

Another Berliner who paid tribute to American union officials was Hans Peter Ohlshausen, 51, of Siemensstadt. Mr. Ohlshausen, also on the Siemens' works council, returned full of appreciation of the "growing awareness of the leaders of the big American unions that the workers themselves are co-responsible not only for wages and working conditions in their own plants, but for the US economy as a whole."

He pointed out, however, that "the working pace in America is murderous. I'm sure it is far faster than the German average. This may be one reason for the accidents and lower efficiency of Americans after about 20 years of work. And it indicates, I think, that the US unions should pay closer attention to the speed of the work." Mr. Ohlshausen also said he felt that social insurance in Germany is still well ahead of America, because here it grants the workers "extensive, legally-guaranteed security for old age and sickness."

Like the others, though, Mr. Ohlshausen marveled at the "natural, healthy individualism expressed in every way in daily life."

ULRICH BISCHOFF, 30, a student at the Berlin College of Political Science, who lives in Spandau borough, reported that "American trade unions are un-

doubtedly more realistic, more practical than ours in Germany. German unions are perhaps more sound, ideologically, but somehow they are not as close to the workers, and they don't keep the workers as busy." He was especially impressed with the local union offices and meeting halls with their recreational activities, modern furnishings and audio-visual aids.

"American unions seem to refrain far more than their German counterpart from the idle examination of politico-economic theories — and confine themselves to practical activities. Here in Germany, there are a few one-sided political economists, and there is the mass of the followers who simply parrot their very theoretical suggestions like gospel."

Ludwig Sabel, 46, is the press manager of the Social Security Institute of Berlin. His highest praise of his three-month US visit was for the idea of exchanges as such. He found the HICOG Exchange of Persons program "proof that the United States is so strong it has nothing to hide . . . and even shows foreign visitors its weak points as well as the things of which it is justifiably proud."

Mr. Sabel said, "No one even tried to stop me from taking snapshots; no one ever asked for my papers; and I was able to talk quite freely with anyone I wished."

He called for the establishment of "exchange associations" in Germany, among groups who had visited the United States and other Western countries since the war, so that the ideas they learned and brought back with them may be crystallized and brought to effective fruition. + END

DIDEG Acts against Electrical Manufacturers

THE DECARTELIZATION and Industrial Deconcentration Group (DIDEG) of the Allied High Commission has acted to protect the public from the effects of illegal price-fixing and cartel arrangements in the sale of electrical fittings.

DIDEG has charged two German trade associations, the Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie, (ZVEI), and the Fachabteilung Installationsmaterial, a sub-division of ZVEI, with having violated Allied decartelization laws through activities designed to eliminate competition among manufacturers of electrical fittings.

The two trade associations are alleged to have issued price regulations and to have promoted agreements to maintain uniform and non-competitive prices, terms and conditions of sale in both domestic and export markets.

ZVEI, located in Frankfurt, comprises a large number of manufacturers of all types of electrical equipment and is the major trade association for the electrical industry in the Federal Republic. The Fachabteilung Installationsmaterial, with its main office at Schalkmuehle, Westphalia, includes approximately 200 manufacturers producing various types of electrical fittings, such as plugs, switches, sockets, fuses, junction boxes and similar articles.

Specifically, DIDEG alleges that the two trade organizations have violated US Military Government Law 56, British Military Government Ordinance 78 and the French Commander-in-Chief's Ordinance 96. It is alleged that representatives of these trade organizations negotiated with groups of foreign wholesalers and with foreign manufacturers in an attempt to conclude agreements establishing prices and eliminating competition in foreign markets. One particular agreement, supposedly, was made with Belgian manufacturers and Dutch wholesalers for the purpose of controlling the Dutch market; under the terms of this agreement manufacturers bound themselves to sell solely to specified wholesalers who, in turn, agreed to purchase only from manufacturers who had signed the agreement and adhered to established prices.

The two trade associations have been called upon to "show cause" why DIDEG should not order them to terminate their activities in restraint of trade, to cease negotiating cartel agreements with foreign manufacturers and distributors, and to abandon their participation in illegal foreign agreements. The respondents are also asked why they should not be required to dissolve the Fachabteilung Installationsmaterial as the subsidiary organization of ZVEI for the allegedly illegal activities.

One great difficulty confronting US Resident Officers, especially those of the remote communities, is the instituting of "Citizen's Committees" — an important project in the effort to introduce Germans to democratic action. Here an officer tells about the barriers with which he was confronted and how he overcame them.

Swabia Speaks Up

By A. B. TROWBRIDGE

US Resident Officer, Heidenheim County, Wuerttemberg-Baden

NOTHING IS REAL or likely to be permanent unless it is understood and voluntarily agreed upon. No statement could better explain the future of town meetings and citizen's committees in the county of Heidenheim.

I no sooner had arrived at my post in the heart of Swabia* when I realized that citizen's committees formed by the order of a resident officer are of little value, that committee members are bound to lack fundamental understanding of their duties and usefulness, that they would collapse overnight if the officer were to take exit. While persuasion is a strong medicine, there is a limit to its use in the democratization process.

One of the first and most important duties of a US resident officer is the formation of a citizen's committee (*Buergerausschuss*) in each town of his area, generally a county. The chief duties of the committees entail the organizing and conducting of public forums.

Heidenheim was to be no exception.

However, upon my arrival last spring I was informed that Heidenheim's mayors and town councils felt quite competent to handle whatever problems arose in their villages. In surveying the situation I found that during 1949, forums had been held in 37 out of the county's 39 towns. Called by the local Military Government officer, these meetings generally were well received, giving the local citizenry their first opportunity in nearly 20 years to give voice to their grievances.

IN CONTRAST TO 1949, the first seven months of 1950 had not produced one single forum in the entire county. An investigation made it obvious that local officials had no intention of calling such meetings.

A hopeful beginning had been made in Steinheim, where a friendly mayor welcomed the establishment of such a committee. On the very day of my arrival my predecessor, a state legislature official and I were invited to a "discussion evening." There we met with the mayor, the town council and persons representing the sporting club, the singing club, the school, farmers, church and local business. Before the evening's end a lively discussion had ensued. The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the first citizen's committee in Heidenheim County.

Despite newspaper publicity and the favorable local results of this first venture, there was little if any indication

* The areas of Wuerttemberg, Western Bavaria and Hesse, in the US Zone of today, which made up the Duchy of Swabia (Schwaben) in medieval Germany.

from the other towns that they had any intention of following suit.

Discouraged but determined to get to the bottom of both the hostility and apathy, I forwarded 300 copies of the booklet *Das Gemeindeforum* (The Town Forum) to all county mayors and a selected list of schoolteachers, churchmen and other leading citizens. This pamphlet, ably prepared by three experienced resident officers, explained in detail the purpose of public forums as a vehicle of encouragement in the democratic participation of citizens for open discussion of community problems. "Citizens should speak in open meetings and feel free to constructively criticize the local administration. Such action is a definite responsibility of the citizen."

The booklet went on to explain how citizen's committees are selected; what kinds of community problems can profitably be discussed in public meeting and how a committee can plan an interesting program throughout the year in consultation and with the support of the mayor and the town council.

KNOWING THAT CIRCULATION of the book was not enough, I selected, with the aid of a Heidenheim County map, six or seven centrally located villages within the county and asked the respective mayors to invite their counterparts about them to meet with me when next I visited the village. In two months, through a series of luncheons, I had met with every mayor in Heidenheim County. At these meetings I invariably came to the subject of the citizen's committee and found that interest in this subject was definitely lacking.

The forums of 1949, complained my dinner guests, produced discussions, the subjects of which were too general and which usually dealt with world problems beyond the interest or comprehension of the villagers. Some felt that the forums only brought up problems without solving them while others said the meetings only stirred up antagonism within the village. Some even admitted that it was most embarrassing and undignified to be exposed to criticism and questions which they were not prepared to answer. Opinion was general that forums had a place in large cities, but not in the small community.

Despite the disagreements and highly opinionated discussions which took place, the series of informal luncheons proved to be interesting and the mayors seemed highly pleased to be invited. And for me there was one immediate and lasting reward. A flood of requests from

the villages resulted in my attending children's festivals, singing festivals, school ceremonies and trips of inspection to kindergartens, schools, public baths, laundries, water tanks, housing projects, bakeries, cooperatives and even the slaughterhouses. Each visit renewed my contact with the mayors, all of whom seemed appreciative of my interest in their problems.

NOW IT WAS TIME to meet Mr. Public. During the summer I organized a series of discussion evenings in selected villages with a view to winning leading citizens behind my movement. The response was astounding; not one mayor refused or ignored my request. Despite the fact local farmers had a daily dawn-to-darkness schedule, turnouts were tremendously encouraging — in one village alone an invitation to 25 persons resulted in more than 200 participants.

But defeatism seemed to be the theme. The hold of some of the mayors over their villagers was often so well organized that many groups voted against the instituting of a citizen's committee.

My defeat at one evening discussion was amusing. To my amazement 210 persons came to what been announced as merely a discussion evening. With such a large audience and its apparent enthusiasm fully in mind, my assistant and I presented a thorough explanation of our citizen's committee plan. After a two-hour discussion a vote was called. In complete shock and bewilderment I saw three hands rise in favor of the plan. With a roar of laughter 207 voted in opposition. Esteem for the town officials was seconded by boasts that there was no finer town council in all of Swabia.

On the other hand a favorable vote at another town meeting came as somewhat of a shock to the mayor. From his opening words he made it clear that there was no place for such a committee in his village. Our answer to his arguments apparently convinced the assembled villagers — the committee plan received 68 votes, the opposition five.

These meetings often presented evidence that youth, generally strongly in favor of the citizen's committee idea, were browbeaten by mayors or council members who treated them with extreme discourtesy.

ONE THING NOTABLY LACKING at the gatherings was the presence of women. The humble position of the female in the Swabian villages made it possible for as few as two women to put in an appearance at a meeting of 120 persons. Only in one town did several women have the courage to take an active part in a discussion. The need of correcting the situation was well illustrated wherever I went.

Another disturbing barrier to the success of the program was the fierce animosity which existed on the part of the old citizens toward the "new citizens" — mostly refugees. Often the first to speak in favor of our proposals, these individuals, many of them intellectuals and university graduates, created an air of extreme bitterness among the less educated older citizens. Consequently defeat was often a register of village differences rather than merit.

The importance of having respected and influential citizens on our side was attested by the incident of a newspaper reporter who made it clear early in a meeting that the plan was useless to his village. But the conclusion of the debate found him in a reversed stand and leading the villagers in the selection of a committee.

NEWSPAPERS IN HEIDENHEIM in noting the work of the committees suddenly realized that none existed in the city of Heidenheim. The press has been on our side ever since.

The three permanent committees which exist in Heidenheim at present hardly seem profit for the effort invested and far short of progress compared to the many successful ones in other communities in existence for several years.

But the three do symbolize success — their careful planting and continuous cultivation are insurance of fruition. The program for Germans must be led by Germans — it must above all be believed in and worked for by Germans. +END

ECA Aids Lead and Zinc Industry

GERMAN OFFICIALS and members of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany have signed a contract for financing the development of one of Germany's largest lead and zinc ore producing areas.

Under the agreement, ECA will provide DM 2,400,000 (\$571,200) from US five-percent counterpart funds to Stolberger Zink A.G. fuer Bergbau und Huettenbetrieb (Stolberger Zinc Mining and Smelting Corporation) in Maubach, near Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia. Repayment in metals will be made over a five-year period.

The Maubach mine is situated on the northern slope of the Eifel mountains. The area was mined as early as the 13th century and has been in intermittent operation since 1862. Average grade of ore is estimated to be three percent lead and two percent zinc. A two-phase program has been laid out for exploitation of the deposits, estimated at 28,000,000 metric tons.

The first phase entails building a 400 ton pilot mill and operating it for at least three years. During this period, ore dressing processes will be improved, and deposits will be systematically prospected in depth and the mine developed to produce 3,000 metric tons of ore per day. The ECA advance will complete the financing of this first phase, costing DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000).

The second phase entails enlarging the capacity of the mill by an additional 2,600 tons and equipping the mine to furnish 3,000 tons of ore daily. Cost of the second phase is estimated at DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000). The company is presently considering plans for financing the second phase.

During the exploratory phase the company will produce at the rate of 400 metric tons of ore per working day, yielding approximately 1,600 metric tons of lead and 1,050 metric tons of zinc per year. Repayment is to be in zinc and lead of commercial quality. Deliveries will begin in 1951 at the minimum rate of 500 tons per year.

General Taylor Leaves Berlin

MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, US commander of Berlin for more than 16 months, has left for his new assignment as assistant chief of staff, G-3, Department of the Army in Washington. He has been replaced in Berlin by Brig. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson.

The former Berlin commander before departing paid tribute to the city. Speaking before a plenary session of the Berlin *Magistrat* (City Council), General Taylor said, "The period which I have passed in your city has been most happy for me. I have found people here possessing the courage and character which Germany and the Western world direly need. I have found sympathetic British and French colleagues who have attached themselves without stint to the common cause of maintaining Berlin as a stronghold of the West. Elsewhere in Germany people marvel at the solidarity of the Allies and the West Berliners in maintaining a common front on all vital matters.

"We in Berlin may not see eye to eye on all subjects — few sincere men do — but we have never known the doubts, the fears, the hesitations and the divisions which fetter the full development of democratic strength in the West. Why is this, I am constantly asked? My answer is that Berliners know the political facts of life; they know what Communistic domination brings; they know what the occupation of the Red Army means.

"Here is the spirit of the front line which brings to you West Berliners and to us transients in your midst a feeling of camaraderie and a solidarity found nowhere else in Europe. You know what the alternatives are; you have not buried your head in the sand, hoping that the threatened Sovietization will not materialize after all.

"I am proud to have been part of the Berlin team for the last year and a half. Despite my regret at leaving, I am happy that American determination to support Berlin has never been firmer than now. I have seen the plans for economic aid during the coming months and consider

that they are most adequate — provided, of course, the Berliners continue to help themselves as they have in the past.

"I am also happy with the selection of my replacement, General Mathewson. He is an old and respected friend who brings proved qualities of imagination and leadership to cope with the problems of Berlin. I am sure that he will come to know and to prize, as I have, the spirit of this great city. I am sure that you will give him the same measure of cooperation and understanding that I have enjoyed. I am confident that he, too, will be another American who came to occupy Berlin, stayed to defend it, and left a Berliner."

IN PAYING TRIBUTE to the former Berlin commander, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy stated that during the general's service as US commander of Berlin he "once again displayed his resolute devotion to the principles for which we stand and to the service of which he is an illustrious member. The manner in which he has performed his difficult and varied duties has symbolized to free Berliners the community of interest we have with Berlin and her free citizens."

Mr. McCloy was joined in his praises by General Taylor's Allied counterparts in Berlin.

In welcoming the new commander, the High Commissioner spoke of General Mathewson's record and the certainty that he will "add a further effective contribution to the history of West Berlin, and will carry out his weighty responsibilities with thoroughness and understanding."

GENERAL TAYLOR TOOK over the Berlin command from Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley Sept. 1, 1949, after serving as chief of staff for the European Command (EUCOM). His career began in 1922 when he graduated from West Point, to which he returned from 1945 until 1949 as superintendent. He also is a graduate of the Com-

Berlin's new US commander, Brig. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson (center, left) is welcomed to Germany by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. Looking on is the former US commander of Berlin, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who has left for Washington to accept a new assignment in the War Department. Below, right, General Mathewson inspects informal honor guard of the Berlin Military Post's mounted detachment. Directly behind the new commandant is his predecessor, General Taylor.

(Photos by Jacoby PRD HICOG and PRB BE-HICOG)



mand and General Staff School as well as the Army War College.

An assistant military attache in Tokyo when the Japanese invaded China in July 1937, General Taylor later went to Peiping as Japanese expert on the staff of US Military Attache Joseph Stilwell. After his return to the United States he carried out, between 1940-1941, a military survey in Latin America

The early years of World War II brought General Taylor to the European Theater of Operations where in March 1943 he was assigned as artillery commander of the 82nd Airborne Division. The following year he undertook a secret mission into Rome to confer with Marshal Badoglio on a possible landing of the division in Rome to relieve German pressure on the Allied armies to the South. However, the plan was never carried out because of Badoglio's refusal to cooperate.

During the Battle of the Bulge, General Taylor, then commander of the 101st Airborne Division, hurried back to Europe from Washington, where he had been on consultation, and rejoined his besieged division at Bastogne Dec. 27, after driving a jeep three miles across enemy-held territory.

General Mathewson comes to Berlin from Camp Campbell, Ky., where he has been serving as artillery commander of the 18th Airborne Corps. The native New Yorker is a graduate of West Point and has been in the Army since 1918. During World War II he served as artillery officer of the 18th Airborne Corps under Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, present commander of the 8th Army in Korea.

From 1943 to 1944 General Mathewson served as military aide to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
+END

West Berlin Sees Improved Economy

THE YEAR 1950 GAVE West Berlin new hope for an improved economy with an increase in the index of industrial productivity, volume of industrial production, exports to both Western Germany and foreign buyers, and tax revenues.

A survey by the Berlin Marketing Council reveals a 100 percent rise in industrial productivity between July 1949 and August 1950. "A further strong revival has taken place since then," according to the report.

The rise in exports from West Berlin has developed at a still more spectacular rate. In the 15 months ending in October 1950, exports were nearly tripled, rising 180 percent. The year 1950 was the first postwar year in which heavy stress was made on selling Berlin-made goods in foreign countries.

Among other factors contributing to regular export increases in 1950 were improvements in production methods and marketing techniques by Berlin firms producing goods for export; increased confidence in the ability of Berlin exporters to deliver; and development of specific foreign markets, among them the American, through participation in fairs and expositions such as that held last August at Chicago. Following this fair, imports of Berlin-made goods into the United States increased more than 100 percent over a one month period.

From a low of DM 75,000,000 (nearly \$18,000,000) registered in the third quarter of 1949, West Berlin tax revenues jumped to DM 180,000,000 (about \$42,000,000) in the third quarter of 1950. Total of industrial production scored parallel gains, rising to DM 944,000,000 (almost \$225,000,000) in the third quarter of 1950.

Gains in employment were described as "very modest" compared with the rise in production with approximately 13,000 workers added to industrial payrolls between July 1949 and October 1950. However, while expanding their payrolls only slightly over the 15 month period, West Berlin industries succeeded in nearly doubling the efficiency of the individual worker.

The marketing council, which prepared the report, is in itself considered a good omen for the future of West Berlin's economy. The council is made up of Allied advisers working with a German management committee, representatives of all major West Berlin industries and Berlin civic authorities and banking officials and is aimed at boosting sales of local manufacturers through study of all problems of production and export.

Gun Parts Being Made in Soviet Zone

The "Vera" steel mill in the Soviet Zone has been producing gun parts for the Red Army for the past several weeks, the US newspaper, *Die Neue Zeitung*, in Berlin, reported. The finished gun parts are tested by Soviet officers and then crated and transported by trucks of the Red Army or the East zone "People's Police," the newspaper added.

Workers at the plant, located at Crossen, near Eisenberg, in Saxony, have been explicitly forbidden to go farther than six miles from their homes without special permission. When they were hired, special precautions were taken to insure that all of them were members of the Communist-run Socialist Unity Party (SED).

Red Army Tanks Given "Volkspolizei"

Fifteen Red Army T-34 tanks have been placed at the disposal of the Soviet Zone "People's Police" for their spring maneuvers to begin in March, the US newspaper, *Die Neue Zeitung*, in Berlin reported Jan. 3. Nearly 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 2,000 tons of diesel oil have also been allocated by the Soviet-Zone Ministry of Trade and Supply to supply the tanks, the report added. Officers from both the Red Army and the armies of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe will also participate in the spring maneuvers with the paramilitary "People's Police," the *Neue Zeitung* said.

Democracy Stalks the Library

By ROBERT BEHRENS

Director, US Information Center, Stuttgart

AN AMERICAN, let loose in a German library for the first time, would doubtless be more than a little puzzled about procedures. His habit of browsing among the shelves, pulling out an occasional volume, and maybe choosing three or four, would do him no good there. Patrons in German libraries never see a book until the librarian fetches it for them.

By using the closed-shelf system, the German library takes better care of its books than of its readers' minds. Under this system, a man could request a book from the librarian and be turned down cold — all because the librarian has decided the patron hasn't the education, the background—and perhaps the reading habits—which warrant his borrowing it. It sounds far-fetched, but it happens.

To the American way of thinking, this is deliberate suppression of information. But the German librarian will argue that it is his duty to prevent wear and tear on books. And he will say that the closed-shelf system necessitates fewer library employees, since there is less chance of stealing. In a limited sense this is true. But the basic question is: what is the function of a library? Is it a dignified mortuary for the preservation of books? Or is it a center to which people freely can come and freely take away the books they wish to read? The latter definition is, of course, the one Americans have chosen and practiced.

The US Information Centers, and their appended reading rooms, carry this philosophy into Germany. The response, in terms of the number of patrons, has far surpassed the number totaled by similar German installations. German readers have run into something new, and they like it.

PRESENTED WITH these facts, German librarians are prone to say: "Of course, but our audience is more select than yours." This is shallow rationalization; perhaps the educational elite are the only group with courage enough to tackle the German system. But the elite turns up at the Information Centers, too, along with persons in much lower educational brackets.

As a result, there is competition, of a friendly nature, between the German and the Information Center libraries. But there are indications that the US library idea is making inroads on the German.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, some of the town libraries are giving the open-shelf system a try. Without benefit of school-developed prejudices (town librarians are usually not graduates of library schools), they have taken their cues from the Information Center reading-rooms which are established in 20 towns within the state. They report surprising success. Reversing the claim of their counterparts in the large cities, they are finding there is no such thing as a monopoly of interest in books by one class. They are finding to their amazement that the

commodity of books, like the ubiquitous commodity of the refrigerator in America, finds more customers as it is made more easily available to the public.

The influence of Information Center reading rooms is well illustrated in the town of Leonberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden. There the American library began with two Army foot-lockers full of books. Its success was immediate, and eventually it was given headquarters in a small room for low rental by the city's mayor. The continuing popularity of the library convinced the mayor that the townspeople really believed in the American book-dispersal system. Although the town already had a library of its own, a proposal was made that the US reading room be given larger quarters and that the town library be incorporated with it under the American system. With the mayor signifying his willingness, the idea was tried. Attendance doubled and trebled. Today the townspeople can read the books they want, when they want them.

The books are on open shelves in other areas, too. In the town of Bruchsal, badly damaged in the war, both the German and American libraries are run by the American library representative.

ALL LIBRARIANS in the US Information Center reading rooms are Germans. In most cases, just one person is needed to handle the job. In July, a peak month, 76,000 persons visited the American libraries of Wuerttemberg-Baden. In all cases but three, these libraries were operated by one person. This persuaded German librarians that the open-shelf system was feasible from a practical point of view. And as a result, other German librarians in other towns began to seek advice on how to convert their old systems to the new. Bad Mergentheim, a resort town, adopted the US system, and so did Tauberbischofsheim in the northern part of the state. As time progresses, the picture is changing in all 20 of the towns where there are US reading rooms. But for some people, it is still not moving fast enough.

In Backnang, a small industrial town, the readers themselves went on a strike to hasten the process. They declared they would not use the town library until it instituted the open-shelf system. This is the type of public opinion pressure found all too rarely in Germany, but it illustrates that free information is worth a strike and that a good idea is bound to catch on. +END

Information Center Book Loans Grow

Approximately 60 town libraries and 15 schools, universities, hospitals and other public institutions of northwest Germany have been supplied, since May 1948, with books and publications through a large-scale book-loan program sponsored by the Bremen US Information Center. To date 27,000 books have been distributed.

A Mission



A MAN FAMED the world over as a leader in war came to Germany in January on a mission of peace.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, returned to the scene of his greatest victory as the symbol, this time, of Germany's chance to join in the free world's defense.

Within minutes after his arrival at Rhine-Main Air Base, General Eisenhower assured the troubled German nation that he did not represent the forces of a new war. "The organization in which I am participating has only a peaceful purpose. Its object is to discourage anyone that may be tempted by our currently seeming weakness to use force against us."

He made clear that he came as a friend, a man devoted not to old prejudices but to a fight for the future. "For my part," he told the Germany of 1951, "bygones are bygones." He stated frankly that during the last war he bore a definite antagonism toward Germany and a hatred for all that the Nazis and Hitlerites stood for. But today, he continued, "I bear no resentment whatsoever against Germany as a nation and I certainly do not bear any against the German people."

"Today I would like to see the German people lined up with all other free peoples in a unified defense of the Western way of life."

FRANKFURT WAS THE next-to-last European stop for the general, who was touring the NATO capitals in a brisk fact-finding tour before setting up headquarters. In Germany to confer with Allied officials and commanders, he was trying to determine what had been done and what more could be done to build an effective military barrier against new war.

"Freedom cannot be expected to grow by itself like a weed. There must be something done to protect it, to give it a sheltering wall behind which it can thrive." The North Atlantic Treaty Organization had been conceived from the longings of men and nations for security against aggression. General Eisenhower, as commander of the organization, was the man who could answer many of the questions Germans had about their possible participation.

Assuaging fears that German soldiers might have second-class status in a European army, the general said he would never allow German soldiers to serve under him except on a basis of equality. He made it clear, however, that he was not referring to specific details on the size of Germany's contribution. He was speaking of the soldier's state of mind and said he would not assume command of any organization "whose soldiers were not there believing that they were serving their country and civilization and freedom."

"I firmly believe that underneath all of this talk about political agreement, all of this talk about organizations

of Peace

that we must build up, if the heart isn't there, there is no use trying. The heart must be right, and if the heart is determined to support and defend freedom, then we shall win."

THERE WAS LITTLE POMP surrounding the general's visit. He went about quickly conferring with the commanders and officials he had come specifically to see. Welcomed at the airport by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, other top HICOG officials, Gen. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief, and military leaders from all branches of American, British and French forces in Germany, the grave but smiling general talked for 20 minutes with the press, then whisked off to the European Command headquarters in Heidelberg. There British, French and US Army, Navy and Air Force units paraded before him, symbols of the military merger effected by NATO.

General Eisenhower visited the Darmstadt headquarters of the First Division and there, as at Heidelberg, trooped the line of welcoming soldiers.

Sandwiched in with public appearances were the private informational conferences which told him the status of politics and preparedness inside western Germany. General Eisenhower, who calls himself "a soldier — not a statesman, diplomat or politician," met at Bad Homburg with top officials of Germany's Federal Republic. It was at this meeting — a reception honoring him at the home of Mr. McCloy — that the five-star general had his first opportunity to sound out German sentiment and to offer on a personal basis his assurances as to the purposes of NATO.

IN OFF-THE-RECORD TALKS he conferred with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, parliamentary opposition leaders Erich Ollenhauer and Carlo Schmid, and the chancellor's defense advisers, former German generals Hans Speidel and Adolf Heusinger.

Commenting on his meeting with General Eisenhower, SPD official Schmid said, "I feel now there will be no third world war."

Before departing Germany for Paris the next morning, the general had these comments to make concerning the German fighting-man. "I have come to know that there is a real difference between the regular German soldier and officer and Hitler and his criminal group. For my part, I do not believe that the German soldier as such has lost his honor. The fact that certain individuals committed in war dishonorable and despicable acts reflects on the individuals concerned and not on the great majority of German soldiers and officers."

He also expressed his pleasure at having met with Bonn leaders at the home of Mr. McCloy.

"From what I have seen and heard," General Eisenhower remarked, "I am heartened by the political and



With famous smile of confidence, General of the Army Eisenhower returns to Germany (Stars and Stripes photo)



General Eisenhower is greeted on arrival at Rhine-Main by Mr. McCloy (center) and General Handy. (US Army photo)

The NATO commander lunches with Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy (left), US Seventh Army head, Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist (second from right), First Division chief, and General Handy. (US Army photo)



economic progress Germany has made since 1945 toward a democratic society. I am very pleased I was able to meet many German leaders who now are doing so much to help rebuild this country."

Regarding his mission of welding Western military units into a force for peace, he said: "I hope that in the coming months all of us will make progress toward unity and strength. In unity and strength we have the best chance to preserve our freedom and peace."

Back in the United States, in his report to Congress Feb. 1, General Eisenhower assured America that Europe had the spirit for a successful job of defense. Commenting on Germany, he said he thought there had "to be a political platform achieved, an understanding that will contemplate an eventual and earned equality on the part of that nation, before we should start to talk about including units of Germans in any kind of army."

THE GENERAL'S CONFIDENCE in the West's ability to defend itself was reflected in the nation's newspapers.

"Eisenhower's visit," wrote the *Muenchener Merkur* (Munich), "points the way to a policy which — although not without danger — still promises under certain conditions a favorable outcome."

His straightforward statement that "bygones are bygones" was warmly received. Hamburg's *Die Welt* said "this formula of Eisenhower's provides a good starting point for the solution of every problem which burdens us and the entire free world... He has cleared the air and removed some of our doubts; his second sojourn in Germany has been an undeniable success."

Said the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt): "His well-chosen and heartfelt words prove that Eisenhower is a master of supra-national co-ordination and (that he) has the stature which enables him to take the essential step from war resentment to human understanding." The *Allgemeine* also noted with gratification the general's

First Division Honor Guard stands inspection by Allied Supreme Chief and General Dahlquist. (Stars and Stripes photo)



Allied military chiefs, led by the NATO commander (left), review combined units of Britain, France and US parading in honor of the five star general during his visit to the US Army's European Command headquarters in Heidelberg. Beside General Eisenhower is General Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief. (Stars and Stripes photo)

stated belief in the "essential freedom-loving character of the German people," and agreed with him that neutrality is "utopian."

The *Wiesbadener Kurier*, Wiesbaden, said that although no one would expect ovations for General Eisenhower in a country to which he first came as a conqueror, "his clear and unprejudiced words and his readiness to forget the past cannot be overlooked by us." The *Darmstaedter Echo*, Darmstadt, predicted that "even his former enemies may soon be calling him 'Ike.'"

To the traditionally rightist and nationalist *Kasseler Post*, Kassel, General Eisenhower seemed an important ally in Germany's efforts to "win the future."

THESE COMMENTS WERE a reassuring contrast to the silence, and in some cases, the hostile remarks which preceded his arrival.

The general's visit was summed up by the *Berliner Anzeiger* as follows: "The schedule of General Eisenhower's trip was very short. This very brevity illustrates America's determination to achieve the most within the shortest possible time. The general's arrival in Germany was marred neither by Communist demonstrations nor strikes. There was, however, a certain reserve on the German side — psychological barriers erected by the last war. Perhaps the meeting at Bad Homburg will mark the beginning of a new era in which these barriers will be torn down."

In the months to come, Germany would have to decide for herself whether to link her material strength to the forces of freedom. General Eisenhower's visit had made the issues clear and had opened the door to European partnership for the German people. +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.

NEW HIGHS IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY were reached in the Federal Republic of Germany in late 1950. Seasonal factors and shortages would reduce activity during the months following, but for November, at least, payrolls, employment, industrial production, exports and, for most Germans, real income were at the highest level in the postwar period.

Industrial Production

Stimulated by a record backlog of orders, the industrial production rate increased substantially in November despite the threat of coal, power and raw material shortages. The Federal German index of industrial production (excluding buildings, stimulants and food processing) rose four points to a record of 134 percent of the 1936 level — as against an eight point rise in August, a 10 point jump in September, and a five point gain in October. Postwar records were set in 25 of the 32 groups.

Production has expanded by one-fourth (27 index points) since last July when demands brought on by the Korean war launched the current boom. Since currency reform in June 1948 output has risen more than 160 percent. Only iron, steel and leather production, steel construction and shipbuilding are below the 1936 level. Total output is now more than 10 percent above the 1938 level.

The largest increases in November were flat glass (17 percent), ceramics (eight percent), coal mining (eight percent), oil refinery products (eight percent), electrical equipment (seven percent), iron ore mining (seven percent), miscellaneous metal goods (seven percent), ferrous castings (six percent), electricity (six percent), shoes (five percent) and machinery (five percent). Decreases occurred in stones and earths (eight percent), chemicals (four percent) and coal by-products (three percent).

Per-capita production has now exceeded the 1936 level by about seven percent. The principal groups which lay below this level are the consumer goods industries, coal and gas, and the metal industries. However, consumer goods, which have increased by more than one-third since last July, are almost up to the prewar per-capita level, and in fact textiles and ceramics passed this level in November. On the other hand, shoes and leather production are still far below prewar per-capita output.

Demand for most industrial products has remained high. Orders received by manufacturers in October 1950, while about 10 percent less than the peak rate reached in September, were still more than 50 percent higher than the level last May (shortly before the outbreak of war in Korea), and almost double the 1949 average. In spite of expanding production and sales, backlogs of orders continued to increase in most industries during October. Although industrial sales reached a postwar peak of more than DM 8,000,000,000 (\$1,904,000,000) in October, new orders received during the month were estimated to exceed sales by more than one-fourth.

Output per man hour in industry has increased by almost one-fifth since a year ago and is now virtually at the 1936 level. While increased investment in industrial plants, new machinery and workers' housing have all played a role in the higher productivity, a large part of the gain is due to the economies stemming from fuller and more rational utilization of capacity within individual plants and in the economy as a whole.

Steel

In December the daily rate of steel production declined by more than 10 percent from the postwar record set in November 1950. Total December production of crude

steel — 959,000 metric tons — fell below the 1,000,000-ton mark for the first time since May 1950. While absenteeism and plant shutdowns for the Christmas holidays affected production, most of the decline was due to the coal shortage and not to any weakening of demand.

The steel supply became increasingly critical in December with a backlog of orders for hot rolled steel products extending to nine months. November exports of hot rolled steel products — 148,000 tons — amounted to about one-fifth of November production.

Index of Industrial Production
1936 = 100

	Sept.	1950 Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	125	r130	134
(incl. electricity and gas) 1/	123	r127	131
Investment goods (total)	124	r130	134
Raw materials	103	r105	106
Finished products	138	r145	152
General production goods			
(incl. electricity and gas)	137	r138	141
(excl. electricity and gas)	131	129	131
Consumer goods	112	r120	124

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

Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure 1/	Sept. r/	Oct. r/	Nov. p/
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	9,216	9,499	10,022
Crude petroleum	t	95,265	100,350	97,741
Cement	t	1,147,216	1,189,495	1,018,210
Bricks (total)	1000	463,785	454,341	412,368
Pig iron	t	875,912	918,959	864,296
Steel ingots	t	1,050,176	1,104,822	1,080,863
Rolled steel finished products	t	761,841	783,008	789,254
Farm tractors (total) 2/	pieces	9,486	9,116	8,860
Typewriters 3/	pieces	19,961	21,698	22,563
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	21,026	23,219	23,557
Cameras (total)	pieces	174,987	190,311	202,037
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SO ₃	102,740	108,451	107,175
Calcium carbide	t	60,691	45,921	40,026
Soap (total)	t	17,755	14,778	9,050
Newsprint	t	13,987	14,527	14,563
Auto and truck tires	pieces	319,250	330,729	329,137
Shoes (total)	1000 pairs	8,379	9,214	9,376

1/ = All tons are metric tons.

2/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

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

r = Revised.

p = Preliminary.

Coal and Power Shortage

The present tight fuel and power supply in the German Republic stems from the fact that industry as a whole has expanded much faster during the past year than coal and electric-power production. Because of substantial gains in the efficiency of coal and power utilization by industry the impact of these shortages is considerably less than would otherwise have been the case. Between October 1949 and October 1950 industry boosted total production by 40 percent while consuming only 30 percent more power and 16 percent more coal. However, in the same period, production of electric power went up only 20 percent and production of coal only seven percent.

In December hard coal production declined to 9,578,000 metric tons, 444,000 tons below the postwar record set in November 1950 (but 453,000 tons above December 1949). The decline was due primarily to the fact that Sunday and holiday production was lower in December than in November. Average daily hard coal output (excluding Sunday and holiday production) was 380,100 metric tons in December — down slightly from the high of 382,800 in November 1950, but up six percent from the daily average of 359,900 in December 1949.

Although the production rate expanded in most industries during November, the coal shortage in December

began to affect many segments of industry seriously. For example, the pulp and paper industry was allocated 50 percent of November consumption of coal for December, newsprint manufacturers about 55 percent and the rayon industry 60 percent.

Power consumption has continued to increase. The November 1950 consumption was 17 percent above that for November 1949 while available capacity increased by only 14 percent over the same period. Insufficient generating capacity together with the shortage of coal has necessitated the application of power restrictions to the heavy chemical and aluminum industry in the southern area of the Federal Republic. An unusually favorable supply of hydroelectric power permitted the restriction to be held at a lower level than was anticipated at the beginning of the critical season.

Coal difficulties continued to affect the gas industry. Gas consumption by large industries connected to the gas grid systems was severely restricted. Coal allocations to the gas works are low, and so relief from this shortage may not be expected for some time. Gas consumption is averaging about 25 percent above that for 1949.

Commodity Foreign Trade

Exports from western Germany (including the west sectors of Berlin) rose by \$18,000,000 (eight percent) in November to a postwar record of \$232,000,000 — almost three times the \$88,000,000 exported in November 1949. The rise was almost wholly in finished goods. The most substantial gains by area were in exports to Latin America (24 percent to a postwar high of \$27,000,000) and to OEEC countries (six percent to a high of \$153,000,000). Exports to the United States rose five percent, reaching \$17,000,000 — more than triple the value a year ago.

Imports declined by \$26,000,000 (eight percent) to \$287,000,000 — the second highest monthly mark in the postwar period. The decline (mainly seasonal) was almost entirely in food and agricultural products. Foreign-aid imports dropped by \$11,000,000 to \$38,000,000 — 14 percent of total imports; non-foreign aid imports dropped to \$229,000,000 — \$14,000,000 less than the postwar high reached in October. Imports from eastern Europe fell off 28 percent, from the United States 23 percent and from Marshall-Plan countries 10 percent.

The trade deficit — \$55,000,000 — was the lowest since August 1950, when both exports and imports were considerably less. The trade deficit, excluding foreign-aid imports, dropped to \$17,000,000, as against \$49,000,000 in October and \$44,000,000 in September and as against a slight surplus in the May-August period.

West German Foreign Commodity Trade
November 1950
(Thousand Dollars)

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	113,703	8,639
Industry	172,940	223,377
Raw materials	84,395	26,870
Semi-finished goods	48,013	36,111
Finished goods	40,532	160,396
Total	286,643	232,016
Area		
Total Non-participating Countries	105,226	78,862
USA	32,859	17,102
Canada	1,588	1,369
Latin America	23,371	26,825
Non-participating Sterling Countries	21,582	12,651
Eastern Europe	10,710	10,253
Other Countries	15,116	10,662
Participating Countries	181,417	152,601
Non-Sterling	149,327	135,178
Sterling	32,090	17,423
Unspecified		553
Total	286,643	232,016

Import Surplus: November \$54,627,000.

Foreign Payments Position

The deficit with the European Payments Union rose by \$33,000,000 in December — the smallest increase since last July — bringing the cumulative total to more than

\$357,000,000 (\$37,000,000 above the original EPU quota assigned to the Federal Republic of Germany). The slower rate of increase in the deficit during November and December was partly due to tightened controls on imports. Since western Germany's original quota has been exhausted, the European Payments Union in December extended a special credit line to the Federal Republic to cover a further \$180,000,000 in deficits which may occur up to the end of April 1951.

Labor

In spite of sustained employment in the manufacturing industries, unemployment in December shot upward seasonally by 28 percent to 1,690,000 at the end of the month — 131,500 higher than at the end of December 1949.

The unemployed constituted 10.7 percent of the wage and salary-earning labor force (10.3 percent in December 1949) and 7.5 percent of the estimated total labor force.

The number of employees working short-time (less than 40 hours a week) rose substantially as a result of coal and raw material shortages, especially in Bavaria and other southern states. Some plants, notably the Volkswagen Automobile Works, closed down for the holidays from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2 since stocks of fuel and materials were too low. This fact is not reflected in unemployment or employment figures, however, because employees affected were not stricken from the payrolls.

Labor offices warned that employment in the manufacturing industries may decline in the next few months because of coal and sheet metal shortages in particular, unless an improvement in production and distribution takes place.

So far wintry weather and other purely seasonal factors rather than fuel and material shortages have been responsible for the rise in unemployment. Two heavy snowfalls and temperatures as low as plus five degrees Fahrenheit caused more numerous layoffs in building and construction as well as in some building materials industries than in the previous mild December of 1949.

It is estimated that 60 percent of the increase in unemployment was due to decline in employment in the building trades, 10 percent to employment declines in those branches of the metalworking and woodworking trades concerned with the manufacturing of Christmas specialties (toys, jewelry, trinkets, musical instruments) five percent in agriculture, five percent in transport and communications, and the remainder in retail trade, food processing, except sugar refining, and other seasonal industries. The number of employed building workers at the end of December 1950 was about 15 percent lower than in September 1950, whereas in 1949 the December-September decline was only six percent.

The estimated number of gainfully occupied persons declined by almost 200,000 in December to 20,900,000, of whom the quarterly census showed 14,160,000 employed as wage and salary earners, the lowest since August 1950. The number of dependently employed probably went down about 100,000 during December. Due to the holidays some states counted employed persons shortly before Christmas and the unemployed on Dec. 28 or later. The double counting involved may account in part for the abnormally large increase during the fourth quarter of 1950 of 344,000 in the total labor force (283,000 in the wage and salary earning labor force).

Labor Relations

Industrial relations further deteriorated at the top levels over the issue of "co-determination," evidenced in acrimonious verbal exchanges between trade union leaders, the manufacturers' association and the government.

The annual delegates' convention of the Mine Workers Union, Dec. 1, following the lead of the steel workers, instructed the union executive committee to prepare a referendum on the question whether the miners are prepared to strike to enforce in the contemplated de-

cartelization of the coal industry the same degree of worker participation in management as now exists in the steel industry. The referendum was to be held Jan. 17.

The Steel Workers' Union, bowing to Chancellor Adenauer's threat that a strike for co-determination would be unconstitutional, has requested the steel workers individually to resign effective Feb. 1, unless the government pledges to retain existing rights and privileges of the union and of the workers in the management of the industry when it leaves Allied control and becomes a German responsibility.

Wages

Many small collective agreements were signed during December either for straight wage increases of from 10 to 20 percent or cost of living supplements. Primarily affected were office workers in public and private employ and manual workers in food processing industries.

Prices

All three major price indexes (now calculated by the Federal Statistical Office) increased in November — consumer prices by one point, industrial producer prices by two points and basic material prices by four points. Since the Korean war began last June basic material prices have jumped 13 percent and are at a postwar high; industrial producer prices have gone up six percent and are at the highest level since February 1949; the consumer price index which had dipped slightly (to a postwar low) during the summer, is back to the June level.

Increases in domestic coal prices were announced effective Dec. 1 and averaged DM 4.50 (about \$1.07) per ton. The *Bundestag* has accepted a government proposal to increase steel prices DM 28.50 (about \$6.78) per ton with details to be announced later.

The Federal German government has approved tariff increases for the *Bundesbahn* (federal railroad system) which will correspond to the railroad salary and wage increase of Oct. 1, 1950, and to the increased costs of materials, particularly coal. Freight rates were to be increased effective Jan. 1, 1951 by an average of 15 percent and commutation fares by 50 percent (except students' tickets). Exceptional freight tariffs below the level of operating costs (subsidy tariffs) have been raised.

Consumer Price Index (Bizonal Area 1/)
(1938 = 100)

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

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total	149	150	151
Food	150	152	155
Stimulants	275	275	275
Clothing	187	189	192
Rent	103	103	103
Heat and light	118	119	119
Cleaning and hygiene	148	148	149
Education and entertainment	141	142	142
Household goods	161	163	165
Traveling	133	133	133

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

Money and Credit

Short-term credit increased by only DM 217,000,000 (\$51,646,000) during November to a total of DM 13,372,000,000 (\$3,182,336,000) as compared to increases of DM 592,000,000 (\$138,920,000) and DM 613,000,000 (\$145,894,000) (both revised) during September and October respectively. The volume of money (currency plus deposits) increased DM 309,000,000 (\$73,542,000) in November, reaching DM 26,245,000,000 (\$6,247,000,000), as compared to an October increase of DM 637,000,000 (\$151,606,000) (revised). Excess reserves as a proportion of minimum reserves continued to decrease to 2.3 percent at the end of November from 2.9 percent at the end of October and 5.5 percent at the end of September.

To all appearances, the rate of monetary expansion seems to have been retarded. Preliminary reports for

December, based on samples, indicate a slightly accelerated rate of expansion, probably attributable to pre-Christmas retail activity.

Food and Agriculture

The original program to ship some 30,000 metric tons of flour from the Federal Republic to Yugoslavia* was expanded in December to a total of approximately 67,000 tons. In return for the flour shipped to Yugoslavia western Germany will receive from the United States an equivalent amount of wheat, in addition to an estimated 28,500 tons of wheat and 4,250 tons of mill products as compensation for millings, labor, transportation and other Deutsche-mark costs.

Immediate delivery to Yugoslavia has been essential to permit distribution before heavy snows curtail operations. As a result of exceptional cooperation among various Federal Republic agencies, 10,000 tons were shipped in November, 37,000 tons in December, and the balance of 20,000 tons was to be delivered by mid-January. Yugoslavian representatives in western Germany have expressed complete satisfaction with the quality of flour received and with the speed of delivery.

The program, developed on short notice, has been handled with ease by the German railroads — illustrating the great improvement in their operation. Only two years ago extraordinary efforts were required to accomplish similar programs. The achievement of the railroads was accomplished with no more freight cars than two years ago and approximately 70,000 fewer employees.

Feeds

Because of excellent growing conditions during the spring and summer and despite a sharp reduction in area, hay production in 1950 reached 22,000,000 metric tons dry weight equivalent, about two percent higher than in 1949. In addition, substantial increases have occurred in the production of fodder roots (about 4,000,000 metric tons to more than 25,000,000 tons), intermediate field fodder and other fodder plants. Furthermore, the increased production of beets of all kinds has provided more fodder from beet tops.

Approximately 12,500,000 metric tons of the total potato harvest of 28,000,000 metric tons are expected to be fed animals during 1950-51 — some 6,000,000 metric tons more than fed last year — and enough for more than one ton of potatoes per hog estimated to be on farms during 1950-51. Feed grain production during 1950 has been about 150,000 metric tons, or 3.5 percent more than in 1949. Feed grain imports during 1950-51 planned by the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry will approach those of the previous year.

As a result of the sharp rise in world market sugar prices, the price of sugar-beet molasses to be exchanged with the United States, at the ratio of three to one, has been increased to \$40 per metric ton f.o.b. German ports, from the \$35 originally agreed. The Federal Republic has to date made firm commitments for the delivery of 15,000 metric tons molasses during March 1951.

Berlin

Industrial production (as estimated from the value of sales by manufacturers) reached a postwar record of 43 percent of the 1936 level in November 1950 — 10 percent (four points) above the October level and almost 60 percent above the level a year ago. This sharp rise in production since a year ago has been accomplished mainly through a lengthening of the average work day and higher output per manhour. Industrial employment has gone up by only about 14 percent.

Unemployment rose seasonally by approximately 9,000 in December 1950, reaching 286,500 — 20,000 less than the high point reached in February 1950. +END

* See Economic Review in January Issue of the Information Bulletin.

Personnel Notes

Parker New Assistant High Commissioner

Chauncey G. Parker has assumed his position as assistant US high commissioner for operations in Germany.

Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner, continues as aide to the US High Commissioner in matters of policy and representation.

Mr. Parker had previously served as a special adviser to US High Commissioner John J. McCloy during the late summer of 1949, at which time he took part in the transfer of occupation duties from the Department of the Army to the Department of State and the resultant organization of HICOG. In his new position Mr. Parker is responsible to Mr. McCloy for all operations of the Office of the US High Commissioner and for carrying out US policies and programs in Germany.

Mr. Parker, who is on leave as director of administration of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), was born in Greenwich, Conn., and educated at Concord's St. Paul's School and Harvard University. During World War I he served as a second lieutenant and in World War II held the rank of colonel on the staff of the Fleet Marine Corps in the Pacific.

He has also served as deputy director of the Selective Service System, chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment



Chauncey G. Parker

(PRD HICOG photo)

Board, vice-chairman of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board and from 1946 to 1947 as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. He is a senior partner of the investment firm of Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, of Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Six Economic Affairs Appointments

Six OEA staff appointments have been announced by Jean Cattier, director, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, and chief of the ECA Special Mission to Germany.

Richard G. Leonard of Philadelphia, Pa., is the new chief of Finance Division and deputy financial adviser. At the same time Samuel T. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., who had been acting deputy chief of Finance Division, was confirmed in that post. Mr. Leonard, who had been serving as US member of the Allied Bank Commission, will be succeeded by James E. Wood of Willows, Calif., US Treasury representative in Germany.

A new position as special assistant to the director was assigned to Henry A. Weismann of New York City, former chief of External Claims Branch and special assistant to the financial adviser. This position is in addition to that held by Frank J. Miller, the present special assistant to the director.

Dr. Karl F. Bode, professor of economics at Stanford University, was appointed deputy economic adviser, to be stationed in Bonn. Named to succeed him as acting chief of the Program Division was George B. Gardiner of Lynn, Mass., former deputy chief of the division.

Observer Offices Combined

Robert T. Cowan, US consul-general and US state observer at Hamburg, has been assigned to the additional post of state observer for Schleswig-Holstein replacing Roy L. Kimmel. Mr. Kimmel left in December for the United States, en route to his new assignment at the US Embassy in Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. Cowan's appointment as state observer for Schleswig-Holstein marks the first time that the observer functions for two states have been combined.

Mr. Cowan resides in Hamburg, having appointed an assistant, Laurence P. Ralston, who will be stationed in Kiel.

Moran to Represent HICOG Institute

For the second consecutive year, William J. Moran, deputy chief, Field Operations Division, Office of the State Commissioner for Bavaria, represented HICOG at the State Department Foreign Service Institute's session on Germany held recently in Washington.

Mr. Moran lectured on resident officers and their duties, and assisted in the training of resident officer candidates for duties in US areas in Europe.

A resident of Parkersburg, W.Va., the OLC Bavaria official was selected from the US Zone of Germany because of his extensive experience in field operations in occupied territories.

A University of West Virginia law graduate, Mr. Moran has served in Bavaria since 1945, when he was among the first to enter Munich with the Military Government

field detachment. He served as an MG officer and later area commander in Bavaria until April 1948, when he was promoted to deputy chief of the Field Operations Division.

New Berlin Public Safety Chief

Caesar Joseph Scavarda of Lansing, Mich., for many years an official of the Michigan State Police, has been appointed chief of the Public Safety Division, Berlin Element, HICOG.



Caesar J. Scavarda
(PRB BE-HICOG photo)

The Berlin post has been vacant since the resignation last spring of Ray Ashworth. In the interim the position has been temporarily filled by Ulrich C. Urton, deputy chief, Public Safety Branch, HICOG, and more recently by Claude Broom, deputy chief, Public Safety Division, Berlin Element, HICOG.

Mr. Scavarda's work with the Michigan State Police brought him from the ranks of trooper in 1917 to director of the safety and traffic division and also director in charge of police training when he resigned in 1949 to become public relations representative for the Michigan Trucking Association. For a period of five years beginning in 1927, Mr. Scavarda served as chief of police and later as city manager of Flint, Mich.

Dr. LaFollette to OLC Bavaria

Dr. Robert LaFollette has joined the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, as educational adviser for teacher training. The new OLCB official is on leave from his post as professor of education at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.

Dr. LaFollette visited the Bavarian area last June during a tour of the US Zone when he was a participant in the Heidelberg-Social Studies Workshop. In 1949 he was attached to the OLCB staff for a 90-day period as an education consultant.

Former OLC Bremen Official Killed

Ernest B. Smith, en route to Hamburg for his permanent return to the United States, was killed Dec. 20 in an auto accident near Meckelfeld. The former chief of the Operating Facilities Branch, OLC Bremen, was a native of Tennessee. He joined Military Government in 1945 while with the Army and later the Office of the State Commissioner for Bremen.

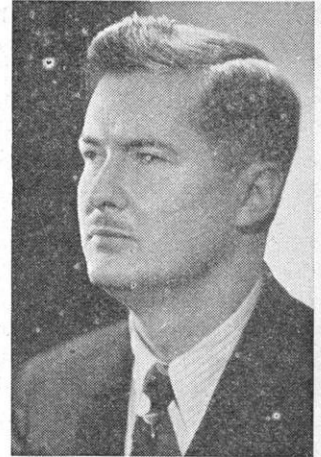
Berlin Education Chief Resigns

John C. Thompson, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, has resigned to

return to Washington for a new assignment in the government's defense efforts. Following his wartime liaison work with the British Army and his later assignments with the American First and Seventh Armies, Mr. Thompson reverted to civilian status in November 1946 as a reserve military intelligence officer and chief of Religious Affairs Branch in Berlin. Later during his tour of seven continuous years of European service he became chief of the branch from which he resigned.

Duncan MacBryde to State Department

Bremen's public affairs chief, Duncan MacBryde, has been transferred to the State Department's International Information and Educational Exchange Program in Washington. The official, who departed for the United States Jan. 13, stated his regret in leaving his work and so many friends in Germany but reiterated his keen desire to take part in the global "campaign of truth" which will also give him a chance to continue his assistance to Germany.



Duncan MacBryde
(PRB OLC Bremen photo)

Mr. MacBryde, a native of North Carolina, served as assistant US military attache to Syria and Lebanon from 1942 to 1944. During the following two years he held the position of chief, Foreign Press Section in the War Department, Washington. The public affairs head moved to Bremen in 1947 from Berlin where he served as deputy for zonal affairs, Information Control Division, OMGUS.

Hesse Economic Adviser to US

Dr. Herfried Kopp, former economics adviser with the Office of the State Commissioner for Hesse, has gone to New York, where he will serve as economics expert with the German Consulate. Dr. Kopp formerly served for several years with the Hessian branch office of the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) and later with the Economic Affairs Division, OLC Hesse.

Seven New Resident Officers Assigned

Seven new resident officers assigned to Hesse have completed their training and have been given temporary duty stations in that state. Neil Goedhard has gone to Hanau to assist Neely Turner, resident officer for that area; John L. Behling, Jr. to Offenbach as assistant to Zeno Stangwilo; Paul R. Phillips to Giessen to aid John D. Gough; Cornelius J. Bakker has been assigned to Marburg to work with Raymond Didlo; Benjamin R. Moser will remain in Wiesbaden to assist Emil P. Jallouk; Edwin C. Pancoast has moved to Dieburg and John D. Healy to Dillenburg.

+END

Exports to US Top \$100,000,000

WESTERN GERMANY INCREASED its exports to the United States in 1950 to more than \$100,000,000, thus more than doubling 1949's total.

Increased German exports and new world markets for German imports of food and raw materials also resulted in narrowing the West German dollar trade gap from \$791,000,000 in 1949 to an estimated \$400,000,000 in 1950.

The increase in sales to America was by no means confined to unfinished and semi-finished goods stimulated by the Korean war. Germany's finished products, its traditional and long-term export goods, kept abreast of the spurt in sales of the unfinished goods, such as iron and steel. With the rise in exports of goods which have a long-range possibility of helping to close the dollar gap, sales of traditional goods such as precision and optical instruments increased 109 percent over 1949 to a total value of \$6,700,000 in 1950.

Other traditional items which found an increasingly receptive market in the United States include musical instruments, which amounted to more than \$1,200,000, a rise of 633 percent over 1949; leather goods, to more than \$500,000 in 1950; glassware rose 556 percent to more than \$1,300,000; German book sales, to \$420,000; cutlery, to \$942,000; and toys and Christmas decorations gained 22 percent to top \$875,000. In addition, sewing machines found a greatly increased market in the US during 1950, totalling \$1,700,000 compared with \$76,000 in 1949.

INCREASED GERMAN EXPORTS connected with Western defense in 1951 will be accompanied by continued vigorous efforts to encourage the sale of German goods generally to the United States. The drive in Western Germany to promote the sale of its finished goods in the American market, thus allowing Germany to pay its own way in the dollar market, continues to be one of the major aims of the Marshall Plan.

Several factors, in addition to the influence of the Korean war, were responsible for the rapid gains in exports to the United States. They include the accelerated demand for traditional German products in the United States market, and the discovery of new American markets previously inaccessible, such as electro-technical products and automobiles. Western Germany's own efforts as well as several programs within the Marshall Plan in Germany are additional factors responsible for the greater sale of goods in the United States.

On the German side, the German-American Trade Promotion Company, with offices in Frankfurt and New York, has disseminated vital trade information, answered thousands of queries from industry on how to find markets in the US, and sent replies to thousands of queries from American importers wishing to buy German goods.

AS THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY of German products rose during the past year, German manufacturers and exporters became increasingly aware of sales possibilities in the United States. Meanwhile, the efforts of the ECA Mission are now increasingly paying off.

Wide dissemination of information concerning American customs and tariff regulations is reducing this bogey to normal size, in the minds of European manufacturers and exporters. The flow of new ideas on marketing, sales possibilities, new markets through the Chicago Trade Fair, the visits of German businessmen to the United States and American importers to Germany and the exchange of key technicians under the ECA Technical Assistance Program have all been contributing factors.

In future months, Western Germany's export potential is expected to expand through creation of centralized export organizations for various types of small and medium-size businesses. +END

Deutsche Mark Law Changes

THE CEILING ON IMPORTATION of Deutsche marks for Allied personnel rose from DM 40 to DM 1,000 — then fell back again — before many were aware of the change.

Allied High Commission Law No. 40 went on the books in October 1950 and contained a provision raising the Deutsche mark import allowance to DM 1,000. A further law — AHC Law No. 45 — was in effect an amendment to the first and returned the allowance to DM 40. (Text of AHC Law No. 45 on page 71.)

Here are the reasons why:

Soon before Law No. 40 was promulgated, the Bank Deutscher Laender advised the Allied High Commission that it intended to issue a regulation or "license" raising from 40 to 1,000 the amount of Deutsche marks travelers could bring into Germany, and raising to 100 the Deutsche marks he could take out. Accordingly, the drafters of the law wrote in these new, higher figures.

But after Law No. 40 was on the books, the German authorities changed their plans and never raised the ceiling to the higher figure for non-Allied travelers. So for three months, from last October until January 1951, Allied personnel were allowed to import DM 1,000 or export DM 100 — a favored position which had not been intended but which had resulted because of the last-minute German change in plans.

Very few if any Allied personnel are said to have taken advantage of the higher ceilings and it is doubtful if most were fully aware of the change brought about by Law No. 40, reported for the first time to the general public in the January issue of the Information Bulletin.

To equalize treatment of Allied and German personnel in this respect, however, the Allied High Commission has now amended its Law No. 40. The amendment says in effect that Allied personnel may import or export the same amount of Deutsche marks which the German authorities permit under the general licensing power that the Germans exercise. This change merely means that Allied personnel go back to the old, pre-October limitation of DM 40 per person going into or leaving Germany.

Occupation Log

HICOG Headquarters to Bonn

Mr. John J. McCloy, US high commissioner for Germany, has announced that HICOG Headquarters will be transferred from Frankfurt to the Bonn Enclave as soon as housing, office space and other facilities can be constructed. This is expected before Sept. 1.

"The Bonn move is a basic step directed toward the establishment of normal relations with the German Federal Republic at its seat of government," Mr. McCloy stated. "This move will simplify our working relationships with the federal officials without sacrificing our contacts with the states. It is especially gratifying to me that it can be accomplished without expense to the German people, as the construction costs and related expenses will be paid from US counterpart funds and will not be charged against occupation costs."

Mr. McCloy's personal headquarters will be included in the move to Bonn, but he will continue to maintain an office in Frankfurt. Certain HICOG units will probably remain in Frankfurt following the shift to Bonn until they are phased out or can be accommodated in the Bonn area. The recently-completed housing project in Frankfurt will be retained during that time and for such additional time as necessary for HICOG and US Army personnel. As soon as feasible, the space will be released, as originally planned, to the city of Frankfurt.

The construction in the Bonn area will include office facilities and permanent type housing accommodations for both American and German employees, plus other auxiliary requirements. Construction will be financed from Deutsche marks accruing from dollar expenditures in western Germany.

It was pointed out that though the Bonn move will probably speed up the planned contraction of the HICOG Headquarters and *Laender* (states) staffs, most of the reduction in personnel would come through normal attrition during the next year in any case; thus the move is not expected to result in large-scale release of state or headquarters personnel.

US Protests Border Stops

A protest against Soviet interference with American vehicles containing German passengers, traveling on the international highway linking Berlin with West Germany has been sent by US authorities in Berlin to the Soviet Military Administration for Germany.

The protest was prompted by a series of approximately 30 instances, over a period of several weeks, in which Red Army border control guards halted American vehicles at checkpoints on the highway between West Germany and Berlin, threatened German passengers or drivers with arrest, and in some cases refused to allow the vehicles to pass.

The Germans involved—although they were properly and fully documented for interzonal travel—were forced to leave the vehicles and to proceed on foot or by German bus to the frontier.

Adenauer Celebrates 75th Birthday

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the Federal Republic, was the recipient of three artistically bound and illustrated volumes on the works of Corot, Rubens and English painters of the 18th century. The gifts, from the British, French and US high commissioners, were presented to Dr. Adenauer on the occasion of his 75th birthday Jan. 5.

New ECA Counterpart Funds Program

A total of DM 1,350,000,000 (\$321,300,000) has been authorized for release in Western Germany's 1950-51 Marshall Plan counterpart investment fund program, it has been announced by Jean Cattier, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany.

Of this total, DM 135,000,000 (\$32,100,000) has been earmarked for the Western sectors of Berlin, while the remainder will be distributed through various West German economic fields, with a substantial sum to be held in reserve. Mr. Cattier stated that in the near future the breakdown of the total will be announced.

The program is the third of its kind since the beginning of Marshall Plan aid in Western Germany in mid-1948 and brings the total of Marshall Plan counterpart funds authorized for release to more than DM 4,000,000,000 (\$952,000,000).

Although over-all approval has been given for the total amount in this latest program, approval for release of funds will be made at several monthly intervals during the year. The Deutsche marks for this program are accumulating from the dollar authorizations of the Marshall Plan during the 1950-51 fiscal year.

Submitted by the German Federal Republic on Nov. 28, 1950, to the ECA Special Mission at Frankfurt, the new program has been studied and reviewed by Marshall

Seven members of the Department of State's permanent Foreign Service working in Germany were the recent recipients of commendation and service award certificates presented by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. L. to r., S. Huston Lay; Edward D. McLaughlin; Byron B. Snyder; Robert A. Griggs; Mr. McCloy; Walter J. Mueller; Fritz Westphal and Allen E. Lightner, Jr.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Plan offices and headquarters in Paris and Washington as well as Frankfurt.

Mr. Cattier said Marshall Plan counterpart investment funds are "paying dividends in recovery in all vital sectors of the German economy. Each release of these investment funds is activating and generating additional large-scale investments from various public and private sources far in excess of the sums involved in the counterpart investment programs."

East Goes West on Lenin Holiday

More than 1,500 persons attended a series of special film showings for East Germans at the Berlin US Information Center Jan. 21, the 27th anniversary of the death of Lenin.

Minutes after RIAS (US sponsored radio in West Berlin) broadcast the announcement of the showings, the first East sector Germans began to arrive at the center.

By early evening the film, "Nanook the Eskimo," had been shown eight times to capacity audiences. To accommodate the overflow crowds, simultaneous showings were held in the center's theater and lecture hall.

The performances for East Germans were the first advertised by radio, a method of announcement which will be continued.

Bonn to Deal With Extraditions

To establish normal relations between the Federal Government and other governments in the field of extradition, the Allied High Commission has decided that, with three classes of exceptions, federal authorities are to deal with extraditions to and from the federal territory. The federal authorities will be responsible for all extra-



Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad (left) arrived at Wiesbaden Air Base last month to take command of the US Air Forces in Europe. He was met by Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, USAFE commander for 27 months, who has returned to the United States to take over the Tactical Air Command. (USAFE photo)



Mrs. John K. Cannon (center), wife of the former commanding general of US Air Forces in Europe, was honor guest at a recent German-American Women's Club coffee hour prior to her return to the US, where her husband is assuming a new command. At left is Mrs. Prevost Marshall, American president of the club, and right, Mrs. Walter Korn, German president of the Wiesbaden group. (USAFE photo)

ditions of persons wanted for common crimes, and will deal directly with foreign authorities when making or receiving requests for extradition.

Unless authorized, the federal authorities will not deal with extraditions between the federal territory and France, the United Kingdom or the United States, with extraditions of persons accused of war crimes and with extraditions of persons exempted from the jurisdiction of German courts under High Commission Law No. 13.

German authorities will notify the High Commission of requests for extraditions which they have received from or are making to foreign countries and of final decisions regarding the extradition of persons from the Federal Republic. Persons to be extradited may not be removed from the federal territory until 30 days after this notification. This procedure will permit the High Commission to consider the German decisions in connection with the reserved powers and the requirements of security.

India Ends State of War

The government of India, through its Military Mission in Berlin, has notified the Allied Control Council of its termination of the state of war with Germany.

1950 EUCOM Fatalities Show Drop

There were 183 American deaths reported to the European Command Adjutant General during the past year as compared to 257 in 1949. The annual report of the Adjutant General also showed the number of seriously ill fell from 229 cases in 1949 to 153 in 1950.

Only 21 cases of American occupation personnel being detained by a foreign power were reported as compared to 58 in 1949.

British Art Shown in Stuttgart

An exhibition of 47 drawings and watercolors by contemporary British artists, was recently shown in Stuttgart under the sponsorship of the Office of Cultural Affairs, OLCW-B, in collaboration with the British Consul-General of Stuttgart.

The exhibition, which was held in the Lindenmuseum, included works by John Craxton, drawings by Henry Moore and figures by sculptors Graham Sutherland and Christopher Wood.

First Community Recreation Conference

Local responsibility for community recreation and coordinated planning of citizens groups with local government in making recreation a free community service was emphasized at the first West German Workshop and Training Conference on Community Recreation held recently at Haus Schwalbach, near Bad Schwalbach.

The meeting, attended by 70 specialists from all parts of Western Germany, marked the first time city planners as well as recreation specialists had attended a community recreation conference in the US Zone.

Munich Publishing Firm to be Dissolved

Appropriate steps to insure the dissolution of the Albert Langen-Georg Mueller-Verlag, a Munich publishing house, have been requested of Bavarian Minister-President Dr. Hans Ehard by US State Commissioner for Bavaria Dr. George N. Shuster.

The request was prompted by the fact that the publishing house, in the opinion of the US High Commission General Counsel, had been directly controlled by the Nazi Party (NSDAP) and with the promulgation of Law No. 5 ceased legally to exist.

Swedish Booklet on Berlin Exports

More than 3,000 Swedish businessmen are learning the advantages of importing manufactured goods from West Berlin. The story is contained in a booklet prepared by two of Sweden's leading trade organizations and published by the ECA Special Mission to Sweden.

The booklet, written as a result of a visit by a Swedish trade delegation to Berlin last November, stresses the advantages of buying goods from Berlin and urges Swedish businessmen to investigate Berlin's products and their availability.

Attractively illustrated and printed, the booklet is a joint effort of two of Sweden's largest trade organizations, the Sveriges Grossistfoerbund and the Svenska Handelsagenters Foerening. The booklet was sent to some 3,000 Swedish importers and import agents.

Boy, Girl Scout Commissioners to be Named

Appointment of Boy Scout and Girl Scout district commissioners to organize and supervise scouting activities in EUCOM districts has been authorized by Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief, EUCOM. The districts, as established by the EUCOM Scout Advisory Council and which correspond to the military post areas in the command, will have two commissioners each.

Boy Scout and Girl Scout councils were set up in EUCOM under the EUCOM Scout Advisory Council in December. The Central Welfare Board has allocated \$25,000 for scouting activities.

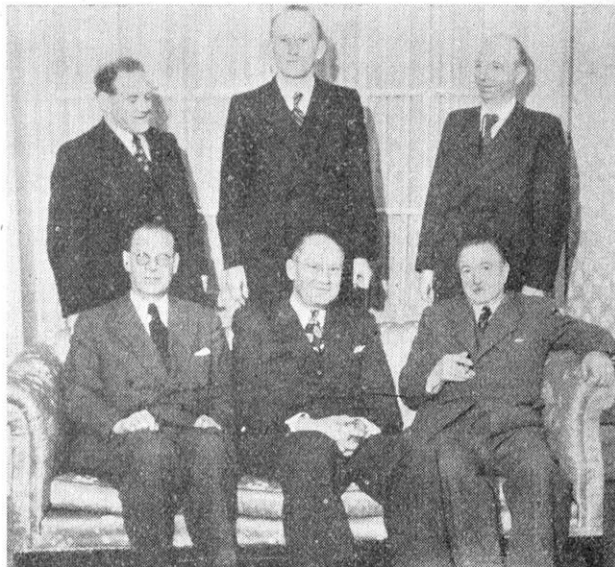
Each district, after the pattern of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations in the United States, will have a council, an executive board and two commissioners.

New US Center for Ruhr

Excavation for the construction of the US Information Center Ruhr, in Essen, has begun. The Information Center will be the headquarters for the USIE program in the Ruhr and will have branch libraries in Cologne University, Duesseldorf City Library and the Dortmund City Library. The building will be completed in the fall. Its cost will be paid for out of US counterpart funds.

The site, owned by the City of Essen, has been leased by the US Government for 15 years. The building will cover 1,200 square yards with gardens planted by the city.

The building will be U-shaped of reinforced concrete with brick finish, trimmed in natural stone, with a patio in the center. There will be a library, periodical room, auditorium, book storeroom, children's library, work-



Hesse's newly elected cabinet was recently honored at a reception by Hesse State Commissioner James R. Newman. Seated, l.-r., Minister-President Dr. George A. Zinn, Dr. Newman and Minister of the Interior Heinrich Zinnkann, only re-elected member of the former cabinet. Standing, Heinrich Fischer, minister of economics, labor and agriculture; Ludwig Metzger, minister of education, and Dr. Heinrich Troeger, minister of finance.

(PRB OLCH photo)



John Sherman Cooper (center), American ambassador-at-large and Republican Party adviser to the State Department on bipartisan foreign policy, recently visited cities of Germany, including Munich, where he met US State Commissioner for Bavaria George N. Shuster (second from right) and leading German officials. L. to r.: George L. Erion, chief, Economic Affairs Division, OLCB; Thomas Wimmer, mayor of Munich; Ambassador Cooper; Dr. Shuster and Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, deputy minister-president of Bavaria. (PRB OLCB photo)

shop, conference room, offices and an exhibition room. The entire building will be air conditioned and fireproof. A playground will be located in front and this area will be used in the summer for evening concerts and lectures.

Berlin Receives Typhoid Fever Drug

The threat of a major typhoid fever epidemic in Berlin has been lessened with the arrival from the United States of enough Chloromycetin, a recently developed antibiotic heretofore unknown in Germany, to aid 300 persons. Valued at \$3,000, it will be used as an oral medication.

The drug was supplied by HICOG Berlin Element Health and Welfare officials as an expedient toward eliminating typhoid fever as a major infectious disease in Berlin. Fifteen deaths out of 193 typhoid cases were reported in the city last year.

Hesse Guards against Rabies

Hessian health authorities have taken strong measures to control the spread of rabies from other Western German areas into Hesse. Transferred by dogs, the epidemic began in the Eastern sector of Berlin and spread to Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg as well as the East zone. While there is no law in the Federal Republic which requires the immunization of dogs, all those coming into Hesse are screened carefully and, if necessary, are kept in quarantine.

Selected hospitals in the three governmental districts of Hesse have quantities of specific vaccine and facilities to care for human cases. It has been suggested by Dr. Charles H. Benning, OLC Hesse Public Health chief, that all Americans should have their dogs vaccinated or revaccinated against the dread disease.

German Art to Visit Paris

Parisians will soon have an opportunity to view 119 German owned paintings valued at DM 40,000,000 (nearly \$10,000,000) to be exhibited in the French capital's "Petit Palais." The paintings are part of more than 200 works which were found by American troops in a central Germany salt mine toward the end of the war. After a tour of America, the paintings were returned to Germany and entrusted to the custody of the Hessian government in Wiesbaden.

The collection of mostly German and Dutch masters was seen last year in Brussels and Amsterdam and will remain in Paris for two to three months, beginning sometime in February.

US Students Visit German Industry

Students of the Stuttgart Military Post High School are getting a firsthand view of German industry at work through a series of visits to Wuerttemberg-Baden industries. The first of these, sponsored by the school's Parent Teacher's Association in cooperation with the Wuerttemberg-Baden Ministry of Labor, brought ninth grade students to the Maschinenfabrik Esslingen where, following a tour of the plant, the students were guests of the management at a luncheon.

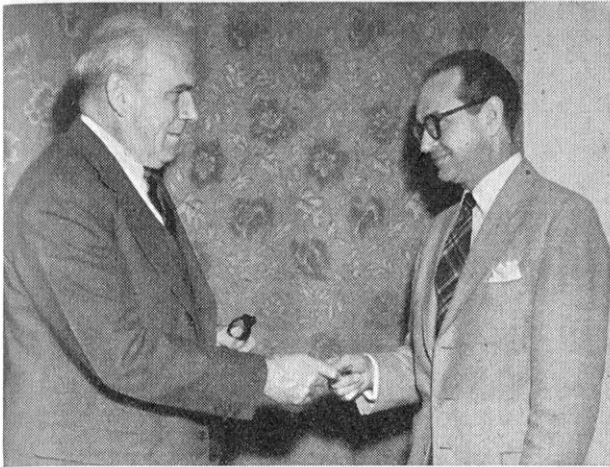
The comparison of working conditions and methods of German factory workers, particularly apprentices, with those in America and greater American-German friendship are stressed.

Bonn to Issue Travel Permits

The New York, Washington and London offices of the Allied High Commission Combined Travel Board have closed and transferred their duties to the German consulates-general in New York and London. All persons other than Allied occupation personnel and their dependents must apply for permits to visit Germany at



More than 10,000 Americans and Germans in seven major cities of Germany recently heard the famed pianist Jose Iturbi. Sponsored by EUCOM Special Services, the concert and movie artist donated his services during his whirlwind six-day tour. (EUCOM Special Activities photo)



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy makes the first HICOG donation to Frankfurt Military Post's "March of Dimes" drive. Accepting donation is G. P. Timboe, chairman of HICOG headquarters collections. (US Army photo)

the German consulates-general in either of these cities. Allied occupation personnel obtain such permits either in a designated office of the British Foreign Office or the US Department of State.

The closing of the offices brings to an end the Allied control of travel into Germany which followed the cessation of hostilities. Since 1948 the London office issued more than 419,000 such permits. The New York and Washington offices issued a total of more than 187,000 in the same period.

Meanwhile the Combined Travel Board's office in Paris and its sub-offices in Colmar, Metz and Strasbourg have closed and transferred their duties to the German Consulate-General in Paris. German nationals in France desiring passports should apply to the consulate as should all non-German nationals wishing to enter Germany and in need of the necessary visa. However, British, French and US nationals resident in the three French departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle may apply for such visas from a new Combined Travel Board office to function in Strasbourg.

Members of the Allied forces and their dependents in France will obtain German entry permits from the French Foreign Office in Paris.

Old Hebrew Bible Given Chaplain Chief

An early Hebrew Bible that was saved from the hands of the Nazis by a German Christian librarian has been presented to Maj. Gen. Roy H. Parker, chief of Army Chaplains, as a gift of a Mannheim Jewish community group. General Parker, in turn, has presented it to his alma mater, William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo.

The Bible, 237 years old, was found among an old collection of Jewish books in Mannheim by Lt. Col. Henry Tavel of the Chaplain Division, EUCOM, and went to General Parker at the request of many members of the community who had heard him speak at synagogue services in Heidelberg during his recent visit to EUCOM.

US Customs Handbook for Germany

German businessmen, hampered in the past by a lack of authentic and factual information on US customs, are the recipients of an ECA booklet in the German language clarifying and explaining in detail, American customs procedure.

Prospective German exporters will find in the 100 page booklet of the Bureau of Customs of the US Treasury, instructions on preparation of invoices and requirements for packing, marking and labeling as well as facts concerning duties, prohibited and restricted imports, import quotas and other import details. A total of 13,000 booklets are being distributed by the German-American Trade Promotion Company.

"Model House" Becomes Group Center

One exhibit of Berlin's October German Industrial Exhibition has extended its use as a "model house" and is now serving as community center and meeting place for Berlin group discussions. The six-room prefabricated house which gave thousands of Berliners at the fall fair an idea of America's latest in housing, continues to be on exhibit during the daytime hours.

200 Berlin Exchangees Visit US

More than 200 West Berliners including teachers, students, doctors, trade-unionists, journalists, lawyers, religious leaders, librarians, policemen, social workers and representatives of industry, civil administration and the fine arts, visited the United States in 1950 under the HICOG exchanges program. Students, totaling 76, all of whom received one-year scholarships headed the list.

This year's expanded program will produce 74 travel grants in the first quarter of the year alone, with students again making up the largest single group.

Shuster Honors Cardinal Faulhaber

The 17th anniversary of Michael Cardinal Faulhaber's Advent sermons delivered in 1933, in which the Bavarian Catholic prelate severely rebuked the Nazi Party for its anti-Semitism, was commemorated recently at a luncheon reception attended by Cardinal Faulhaber at the home of Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, and Mrs. Shuster.

The series of four sermons, which expressed complete opposition to the Nazi Party, and delivered at a time when Nazi oppression against religion was gaining momentum, provided spiritual strength to Germans who opposed the totalitarian doctrine.

Closer East, West Student Contact

Closer contact between East German students and "the free world of the West" was predicted in a recent Northwest German Radio broadcast, beamed to the Soviet Zone, by an American student at Heidelberg University. The student, David B. Tinnin, who attended an 18-day international conference of young publicists held last fall at Koenigswinter in the French Zone, told of plans

concluded at the conference: to do everything possible to guarantee for the spiritually isolated Soviet Zone students more contact with the Western world and to provide physical aid in the form of high-calorie food-stuffs and medical supplies to needy fellow-students in the Soviet Zone.

The Koenigswinter conference was attended by representatives of East zone student groups, as well as American, West European and West German students.

Unemployed Berlin Writers, Printers Aided

The publishing of a book about Berlin's economic life, the proceeds of which will aid unemployed printers and writers in the city's western sectors, was made possible by a DM 4,000 (nearly \$1,000) grant to assist in its publication. In presenting the check to Heinrich Churs, chairman of the Berlin *Dienst am Menschen*, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then US commander, expressed the hope that the book will engender good will for Berlin's economy and aid the political and economic advancement of the city.

The 150-page illustrated book surveys the city's commercial and industrial potential and is intended to serve as a symbol of the Berlin motto: "Help Berlin: Berlin helps itself."

Ten German Police Officials Visit US

Ten police officials from Kassel, Homberg, Fuerstendbruck, Kempten, Munich, Karlsruhe, Berlin, Bremerhaven and Stuttgart of the US area of control are on a 90-day tour of law enforcement facilities throughout America, including the school of Police Administration at Michigan State College in Lansing, Mich.

This is the fifth group of German police officials to visit the US under the exchanges program. Twenty-five such officials made the tour in the previous four trips.

Agricultural Teachers Meet

How to "keep them down on the farm" might easily have been the theme of a recent week-long meeting of 100 agricultural vocational teachers from Hesse. Meeting in Neustadt, near Marburg, the educators discussed ways and means of improving agricultural vocational schools and training that would make farm youth proud of their occupation.

In warning that more and more rural youth are turning each day to livelihood in the cities, the group recommended an extension of agricultural vocational training from two to three years, such as exists in all other trades and professions, and a more thorough training of agricultural vocational teachers in the religious field.

Erding Air Base Heavy Contributor

The Erding Air Base 85th Air Depot Wing gave new emphasis to its standing reputation as "the base with a big heart," according to final composite figures on various charitable activities during 1950.

Erding airmen set the pace for Air Force and Army units around the world in the 1950 March of Dimes.

Breaking all previous records, they turned in contributions totaling \$30,841 for an average of \$11.67 per person.

In the mid-year Air Force Aid Society drive, Erding airmen contributed \$14,778 for a per capita \$6.37.

Throughout 1950, Erding's GYA center operated to capacity, extending its facilities and aids to some 19,000 youth in three counties. Funds were contributed toward numerous camps and, during the Christmas season alone, Erding airmen gave an average of one dollar per person toward 24 GYA holiday parties for children in that area.

Six local orphanages and the old folks' home were "adopted" by Erding personnel and received gifts, clothing and other assistance during the past year. A hobby shop was built at one of the orphanages and an ice skating rink at another.

In connection with the annual *Marsch der Mark*, a polio fund raising drive initiated by the 85th Wing's German employees, more than DM 3,000 (more than \$700) was donated to the children's orthopedic ward at nearby Ascheau hospital. Other record contributions went to Red Cross and to memorial funds.

Handicraft Materials Arrive for Youth

A US Zone-wide handicraft contest sponsored by German Youth Activities and scheduled for May received a boost with the recent arrival from the United States of 1,000 pounds of handicraft materials. It was the first cargo resulting from a nationwide drive conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America. The shipment was financed by the General Clay Fund for German Children.

Hesse Women's Affairs Study Begins

Eight Hessian women students have been commissioned by the Wiesbaden Society of Public Affairs to prepare individual studies in an effort to enable Hessian women's organizations to intensify their activities. The writers have been given a tentative period of one year in which to complete their studies and will be paid an allowance of DM 100 (nearly \$25) per month during the interim.

HICOM Reimposes Magazine Ban

The Hamburg weekly magazine *Der Stern* was banned from publishing its Jan. 14 and 21 issues, as a result of an Allied High Commission ruling. The incident resulted from an article in the magazine's Dec. 31 issue entitled "Hoopla, We are Living on Occupation Costs." The High Commission had previously lifted its ban on the Jan. 21 issue when it received an apology from the publishers, who also pleaded the restriction would impose financial hardship on the publication.

In the meantime the publishers distributed a leaflet to their readers in place of the Jan. 14 issue, in which they described the Allied High Commission's action in a provocative and one-sided manner. The original ban was reimposed, based on the article's offense to Law No. 5, which forbids the publication of material prejudicial to the prestige of the Occupation Forces. +END

A Spot of History



Wiesbaden's famed "Kurhaus," dubbed the Eagle Club by Americans, as it appears today. (USAFE photo)

ANOTHER CHAPTER in the 142-year-old history of Wiesbaden's famed *Kurhaus* ("Cure House") was written when Brig. Gen. Fay R. Upthegrove, commanding general, Wiesbaden Military Post, and Mayor Hans Redhammer signed the contract returning to German use the right wing of the building.

Since 1945, when Col. H. H. Harris, of the 12th Army Group, handed the *Kurhaus* over to the American Red Cross, it has been the Eagle Club, a recreation center for US personnel with Germans admitted only as guests.

The new bi-national arrangement, effective immediately, will not alter the regulations of admittance to the American side. It has not been definitely established what the Germans will do with their wing, which includes the bombed-out concert hall, library, former Special Service offices, billiard room and sunporch. All American activities in the section have been transferred to the newly-redecorated left side of the building.

CHANGE, HOWEVER, IS NOT NEW to the *Kurhaus*, which has stood through the heyday of monarchies, the rise of republics, the Nazi regime and every war since the 1800's.

The original *Kurhaus* went up during the reign of Duke Frederick August of Nassau when the Napoleonic wars were raging in Europe. The second and present *Kurhaus* opened its doors in 1907. It cost the city the equivalent of \$2,000,000. And the *Kurhaus* continued its reputation as one of the major European centers for social and aristocratic life with overtones of culture and health.

The main season, which ran from May to September, was opened by the 10-day *Festspiel* (Drama Festival), in the presence of the Kaiser, in the Opera House to the

right of the *Kurhaus*. The world's finest singers, dancers, orchestras and conductors filled the programs. To the left of the *Kurhaus*, the colonnade offered mineral waters, carried from the *Kochbrunnen* ("Boiling Spring") in especial constructed china pipes, and the famed *Traubenkur* (grape treatment), using the juice of grapes from the choice Rhineland vineyards.

In the *Kurhaus* itself, two orchestras played daily in the large concert hall during the winter and in the park during the summer. The reading room contained 150 different newspapers and periodicals in all languages, reflecting the cosmopolitan group Wiesbaden attracted. The *Kurhaus'* excellent wine rooms, beer halls and restaurants were known throughout Europe.

PHILLIP KOENIG, German manager of the Eagle Club and headwaiter in prewar days, recalls the time when there were 31 cooks, 250 waiters and eight wine stewards staffing the building's restaurants. Their wine cellar, of international repute, was filled with 100,000 bottles, not counting champagnes, bearing price tags all the way from Reichsmarks 2.50 to 200 (then \$1 to \$80).

Three-hundred and fifty persons could be served in the main restaurant, known then, and now, as Crystal Court from its chandeliers, which Napoleon III presented to the *Kurhaus*. The walls of the room are imported cherry wood with mahogany inlay. There, Marshal Bluecher danced the night before he crossed the Rhine to join Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.

Every room in the *Kurhaus* has its store of memories. Wagner drank beer on the terrace... Top Nazis dined in what is now the State Lounge... Hermann Goering gave a small party on his honeymoon in the room now occupied



Airmen and US director of the Eagle Club try to visualize "Kurhaus" concert hall in its heyday. Bomb hit it in 1945.

by the billiard tables . . . in Column Hall, Sarah Bernhardt performed; Caruso and Melba sang; Liszt and Brahms gave concerts.

Audiences over the years included such diverse personalities as Czar Nicholas of Russia and Karl Marx; four generations of the German imperial family; King Edward VII of England and the Crown Prince of Japan. Empress Eugenie of France spent many hours in the library and legend has it that she scratched her name on one of the windows with a diamond ring.

Legends, as if historical facts alone were not colorful enough, have had a way of attaching themselves to the *Kurhaus*. The most persistent one is that there is a third cellar where music forbidden by the Nazi party was hidden. Repeated explorations by Americans have failed to find it.

Mr. Koenig emphatically denies that it exists, and he terms romantic fantasy the rumors that tunnels link the *Kurhaus* with the Opera House, the Schwarzer-Bock hotel, the Neroberg and the railroad station.

"There is an underground passage to the station," he said, "but it happens to be the city sewer."

WHEN THE AMERICANS took over the *Kurhaus* in 1945, the Red Cross immediately set up one of its traditional free coffee and doughnut kitchens. From that simple beginning, the recreation center, dubbed the Eagle Club after the insignia of the 12th Army Group, grew until today it is a hub for Wiesbaden's occupation personnel of all ages. In October 1950, average daily attendance exceeded 6,000.

It offers entertainment, recreation and education seven days a week, 14 hours a day, under direction of 10 Special Service hostesses. Community clubs use it for meetings; children attend kindergarten and dancing school there; Protestant church services are held Sundays in the building; and a branch Post Exchange and EES snack bar are among its facilities.

The shift to the building's left wing will not curtail the club's multiple activities. The 12,000-volume library has moved to a series of rooms formerly occupied by the Red Cross, now located in Camp Lindsey. The new arrangement will permit the library to set up a separate room devoted to children. Plans are underway to establish a writing room on the front inside balcony of the rotunda and after a re-covering job, the billiard tables will be ready for use in what was formerly the craft shop. Construction of a completely-equipped craft and hobby shop in the basement is a future project. The old standbys of the club — nightly dances, bingo games, weekly concerts — will continue as before.

In signing the contract, General Upthegrove said: "It is the aim of both Occupation Forces and German authorities to sponsor mutual understanding and better social association. Joint usage of the *Kurhaus* will be a step in this direction, as well as restore to the city economy a portion of their lost tourist income. Purely American activities will continue to be supplied as before. In addition, we may share in many of the fine programs sponsored by the city administration." +END

Control of Civil Aviation Defined by Allied High Commission

Military Security Board administration of German civil aviation activities has been further defined by the Allied High Commission.

Powers in this field are reserved to the Occupation Authorities by the Occupation Statute and prohibitions against the employment of German pilots, the manufacture in Germany of aircraft or aircraft engines and the possession or operation of aircraft by Germans or German organizations continue.

Financing of civil airports remains on a local basis. Licenses for German acquisition or ownership of an airport are only granted by the Military Security Board to a state government, a municipality or combination of such.

Germans under the supervision of Occupation Authorities can, however, work in such aeronautical activities as passenger and freight handling, repair and maintenance of aircraft and ground facilities including communications and other aids to navigation. Radar operation and maintenance is excluded.

While Germans are not permitted to manufacture, possess or fly gliders, there is no objection to their activity in the field of model aircraft so long as it is not intended or related to the development, manufacturing, testing or repair of aircraft.

Calendar of Coming Events

Feb. 20 to April 15, 1951

Closing

- March 4 — Hanover (KS): German Industries Fair 1951, sample fair.
March 4 — Oberstdorf (Bav): International ski jump contests.
March 6 — Cologne (NRW): Collective exhibitions of foreign exhibitors in the House of the Nations in conjunction with Cologne Spring Fair.
March 25 — Heidelberg (WB): Reproductions of contemporary German and French masters.
April — Muenster (NRW): Used automobiles and motors fair.

February

- Feb. 20 — Nuremberg (Bav): Choral concert.
Feb. 20 — Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Adolf Busch Quartet.
Feb. 20 — Bad Godesberg (NRW): Stross Quartet.
Feb. 20 — Paderborn (NRW): Symphony concert.
Feb. 21 — Duisburg (NRW): Adolf Busch Quartet.
Feb. 21 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano soloist; L. Hoelscher, cello soloist.
Feb. 21 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Modern music studio.
Feb. 21-22 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; F. Rieger, conductor.
Feb. 21-22 — Hanover (LS): New Italian Quartet.
Feb. 22 — Tuebingen (NB): Symphony concert, Academic Orchestra.
Feb. 22-23 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; Hermann Abendroth, conductor.
Feb. 22-23 — Munich (Bav): Bach: "St. Matthew's Passion;" E. Jochum, conductor.
Feb. 22-25 — Braunlage (LS): Winter Sports Week: downhill, slalom and jump-run contests.
Feb. 23 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Brahms concert; Elly Ney, piano soloist; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
Feb. 23 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Song festival, German Singers' Association (DSB).
Feb. 23 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Stanske, violin soloist; H. Weisbach, conductor.
Feb. 23-24 — Remscheid (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
Feb. 23-25 — Goslar (LS): German Hunting-Dog Association.
Feb. 23-25 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): German Alpine ski championships.
Feb. 24 — Berlin: National Indoors Sports Festival.
Feb. 24 — Hahnenklee-Bockswiese (LS): 2nd and 4th bobsled races for Lower Saxony Prize.
Feb. 24-25 — Clausthal-Zellerfeld (LS): Ski jumping and long-distance contests.
Feb. 24-25 — Marburg (Hes): German college gymnastics championships.
Feb. 24-25 — Inzell (Bav): Ski endurance race (35 km.).
Feb. 25 — Verden-Aller (LS): Spring auction of Hanoverian saddle-horses.
Feb. 25 — Bad Kreuznach (RP): Verdi, "Requiem."
Feb. 25 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert; Brahms, "Requiem."
Feb. 25 — Stuttgart (WB): Brahms, "Requiem;" Prof. W. v. Hoogstraaten, conductor.

- Feb. 25 — Frankfurt (Hes): Matinee, Elly Ney, piano.
Feb. 25 — Berlin: Indoor bicycle racing.
Feb. 25 — Marktreidwitz (Bav): Junior ski jumping.
Feb. 25 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Giant slalom, jump-run.
Feb. 25 — Hinterzarten (WB): Ski jump-run.
Feb. 25 — Oberaudorf (Bav): Ski jump-run.
Feb. 25-26 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; Fritz Busch, guest conductor.
Feb. 25-26 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; H. Knappertsbusch conductor.
Feb. 25-26 — Brunswick (LS): Concert with W. Hanke, violin soloist.
Feb. 25-27 — Cologne (NRW): Spring Fair I, household utensils and hardware.
Feb. 25-March 6 — Cologne (NRW): Foreign collective exposition in House of Nations, in conjunction with Spring Fair.
Feb. 25-March 25 — Heidelberg (WB): Reproductions of contemporary German and French masters.
Feb. 26 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Ski-jumping on Olympia jump.
Feb. 26 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Symphony concert, Wuerzburg Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 27 — Freiburg (SB): Concert; Walter Giesecking, piano.
Feb. 28 — Bad Neuenahr (RP): Concert; Peter Anders, tenor.
Feb. 28 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert; L. Hoelscher, cello.
Feb. 28 — Berlin: Indoor bicycle racing.
Feb. 28-March 4 — Hanover: German Industries Fair 1951, sample fair.
Feb. 28-March 4 — Oberstdorf (Bav): International ski jumping contests.
February — Heidelberg (WB): Wilhelm Truebner memorial exposition.
February — Cologne (NRW): Lyonel Feininger, new water colors.
February — Kassel (Hes): Paintings by Japanese artists.
February-March — Stuttgart (WB): "So Lives America," touring exhibition.
February-April — Bamberg (Bav): Municipal gallery, exposition of paintings in new hall.
February-May — Hanover (LS): European art, 1400-1800.

March

- Early March — Hanover (LS): German Garden-Architects' Association meeting.
Early March — Wuppertal (NRW): Civil service, traffic and transportation, committees on rail vehicles, and freight car building industry, conferences.
Early March — Hamburg: 25th anniversary, Hotel, Restaurant and Confectionery Fair.
March 1 — Bonn (NRW): Symphony concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; O. Volkmann, conductor.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

- Bav** — Bavaria.
Hes — Hesse.
LS — Lower Saxony.
NRW — North Rhine-Westphalia.
RP — Rhineland-Palatinate.
SB — South Baden.
SH — Schleswig-Holstein.
WB — Wuerttemberg-Baden.
WH — Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

- March 1 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert; K. Elmendorf, conductor.
March 1 — Wuppertal (NRW): 50th anniversary, Wuppertal suspension trolley.
March 3 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.
March 3 — Bischofsgruen (Bav): Night ski jumping.
March 3-4 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
March 4 — Blankenstein-Ruhr (NRW): Haydn, "The Seasons."
March 4 — Heidelberg (WB): Summer Day procession.
March 4 — Neustadt/Weinstrasse (RP): Summer Day pageant, Palatinate costume festival.
March 4 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Alpstiz relay race.
March 4 — Hahnenklee-Bockswiese (LS): Final toboggan and bobsled races.
March 4 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Downhill race from Watzmann.
March 4 — Bischofsgruen (Bav): Downhill race from Ochsenkopf.
March 4 — Warmensteinach (Bav): Long-distance ski race, 35 km.
March 4-5 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert; L. Hoelscher, cello.
March 4-5 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra with Chamber Choir, St. Hedwig's Cathedral Choir; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
March 4-5 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Joseph Keilberth, conductor.
March 4-5 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Kehr, violin.
March 4-6 — Cologne (NRW): Spring Fair II, textiles and clothing fair.
March 5 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; J. Schueler, conductor.
March 5 — Coblenz (NRW): Rhenish Philharmonic; A. Vogt, conductor.
March 5 — Freiburg (SB): Symphony Orchestra; H. Roloff, piano.
March 5-6 — Freiburg (SB): Symphony concert; H. Roloff, piano.
March 5-6 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; E. Szenkar, conductor.
March 6 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Symphony concert; State Orchestra with W. Backhaus, piano; W. Kaufmann, conductor.
March 6 — Marburg (Hes): Concert; W. Backhaus, piano.
March 6 — Muelheim-Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert with D. Krauss, piano; E. Jochum, conductor.
March 7 — Constance (SB): Symphony concert; M. Egger, Zurich, piano.
March 7-8 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
March 7-8 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; W. Backhaus, piano.
March 7-12 — Nuremberg (Bav): German Toy Trade Fair.
March 7-13 — Berlin: 6-day bicycle race.
March 8 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Meissner, conductor.
March 9 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; H. Walcha, cembalo; K. M. Zwissler, baritone; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
March 9 — Bremen: Koeckert Quartet.
March 9-10 — Cologne (NRW): German Dentists' Association meeting.
March 9-11 — Muenster (NRW): Riding and driving tournament.
March 10 — Hamburg: Choral concert.

- March 11 — Stuttgart (WB): Concert; W. Backhaus, piano.
- March 11 — Essen (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 11 — Leverkusen (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 11 — Schliersee (Bav): Bavarian club-relay championships.
- March 11 — Warmensteinach (Bav): Wehrmann Brochters memorial ski jumping.
- March 11-12 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; J. Keilberth, conductor.
- March 11-14 — Hanover (LS): German Society on Pathology, meeting.
- March 11-16 — Frankfurt (Hes): International Spring Fair.
- March 11-18 — Stuttgart (WB): Study week for modern music.
- March 12 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; K. Kraus, violin soloist; Th. Engel, guest conductor.
- March 13 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Pass'on."
- March 13 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Piano night, Carl Seemann (Freiburg).
- March 13-14 — Bonn (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion;" O. Volkmann, conductor.
- March 14-15 — Bremen: Concert; H. Schnackenburg, conductor.
- March 14-16 — Constance (SB): German Federal Railroad's research conference.
- March 15 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Meissner, conductor.
- March 15 — Stuttgart (WB): Piano concert, Wilhelm Kempff.
- March 17 — M.-Gladbach (NRW): Bach, "St. John's Passion."
- March 17-18 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion;" M. Hollreiser, conductor.
- March 18 — Heidelberg (WB): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 18 — Mainz (RP): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion" (unabridged).
- March 18 — Marburg (Hes): Verdi, "Requiem."
- March 18 — Muenster (NRW): International indoor handball tournament.
- March 18-19 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Fritz Rieger, conductor.
- March 18-19 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; E. Jochum, conductor.
- March 19 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert; Elly Ney, piano; L. Hoelscher, cello.
- March 19 — Frankfurt (Hes): 10th Museum concert; G. Krauss, guest conductor.
- March 19 — Viersen (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion;" E. Jochum, conductor.
- March 19 — Aachen (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion." (In the Cathedral.)
- March 19 — Kreuth (Bav): St. Joseph jumping on Tegersee Valley jump on the Ringberg.
- March 19 — Oberwarmensteinach (Bav): St. Joseph jumping on Franken jump.
- March 19-20 — Coblenz (RP): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 20-21 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Bach, "St. John's Passion."
- March 21 — Hamburg: First bestowal of the Bach Prize of the Hanse Town, Hamburg.
- March 21 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Brahms, "Requiem."
- March 21-23 — Cologne (NRW): 7th symphony concert; Prof. G. Wand, conductor.
- March 23 — Darmstadt (Hes): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 23 — Wuppertal (NRW): Frank Martin, "Golgatha" Oratorio.
- March 23 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 23 — Munich (Bav): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 23 — Nuremberg (Bav): Bach, "St. John's Passion."
- March 23 — Oberhausen (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 23-24 — Remscheid (NRW): Bach, "St. Matthew's Passion."
- March 24-25 — Kassel (Hes): German Mandolin and Guitar Players' Association festival.
- March 24-26 — Bad Kreuznach (RP): 26th International Easter hockey tournament.
- March 25 — Baden-Baden (NB): Symphony concert; H. Roloff, piano soloist; Carl Schauricht, conductor.
- March 25 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Fancy ice-skating events, with Maxi and Ernst Baier.
- March 25-26 — Feldberg/Black Forest (SB): Traditional Easter international ski jumping.
- March 25-26 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra; C. Krauss, conductor.
- March 25-26 — Hamburg: International hockey tournament on 50th anniversary of Uhlenho.st Hockey Club.
- March 26 — Mainz (RP): Palace Concert.
- March 28-29 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; G. Cassado, cello; Fritz Rieger, conductor.
- March 28-Apr. 1 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): International congress on medical anthropology.
- March 29 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Symphony concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; L. Kaufmann, conductor.
- March 29 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; J. Keilberth, conductor.
- March 30-Apr. 4 — Munich (Bav): six-day bicycle race.
- March 31 — Mainz (RP): Beethoven concert; H. Merkel, violin; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.
- Late March — Solingen (NRW): Bergish Land art exposition.
- Late March — Aachen (NRW): Easter outdoor folk festival "Oecher Bend."
- March — Brackenheim (WB): Wine-press christening and folk festival, Federal President Theodor Heuss participating.
- March — Cologne (NRW): Collective art exposition, Otto Dix.
- March — Wuppertal (NRW): "Miserere," graphics collection by George Braque.
- March — Trier (RP): Graphics by the French painter George Braque.
- March — Stuttgart (WB): Metallurgical society, scientific meeting.
- March — Kiel (SH): Dairy week.
- March-April — Muenster (NRW): Used automobile and motor exposition.
- March-May — Munich (Bav): National Museum presents: "Roman Treasures — from the Straubing finds."
- April**
- Early April — Berlin: International Free Artists' Lodge, 50th anniversary.
- Apr. 1 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on the Jenner.
- Apr. 1-2 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Tibor Varga, violin; Sergiu Celibidache, conductor.
- Apr. 1-2 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; F. Rieger, conductor.
- Apr. 1-2 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert; M. Strub, violin.
- Apr. 1-4 — Frankfurt (Hes): Fur fair.
- Apr. 2 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert, Yehudi Menuhin, violin.
- Apr. 2 — Frankfurt (Hes): 11th Museum concert; G. Cassado, cello; B. Vondenhoff, conductor.
- Apr. 2 — Freiburg (SB): Symphony concert; Prof. K. Boehm, guest conductor.
- Apr. 2 — Luebeck (SH): Symphony concert; N. Soennerstadt, Stockholm, soloist; Sten-Ake Axelsson, Malmoe, conductor.
- Apr. 2 — Coblenz (RP): Rhenish Philharmony; C. Winkler, conductor.
- Apr. 2 — Cochem/Moselle (RP): "Knipp Monday," ancient folk festival.
- Apr. 3 — Marburg (Hes): Concert; H. Schroeter, piano soloist.
- Apr. 4 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello soloist; G. Koenig, conductor.
- Apr. 4 — Constance (SB): Symphony concert; K. Freund, violin soloist; H. von Beckerath, cello soloist.
- Apr. 4-5 — Aachen (NRW): Symphony concert; F. Raabe, conductor.
- Apr. 4-5 — Bremen: Concert; C. Krauss, guest conductor.
- Apr. 4-5 — Marburg (Hes): Blind Musicians' Day, Association of Blind Brain-Workers.
- Apr. 5 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin soloist.
- Apr. 5 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello soloist; H. Weisbach, conductor.
- Apr. 5 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Yehudi Menuhin, violin.
- Apr. 5-9 — Muenster (NRW): "Send" festival on Cathedral Square.
- Apr. 6 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Special concert.
- Apr. 6-8 — Mainz (RP): Fencing singles championships.
- Apr. 7-8 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- Apr. 7-9 — Cologne (NRW): 10th anniversary of Cologne Hairdressers' Association — German hairdressing trade championships.
- Apr. 8 — Heidelberg (WB): 85th anniversary of the male chorus "Concordia."
- Apr. 8 — Bonn (NRW): Symphony concert.
- Apr. 8 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.
- Apr. 8-9 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin soloist; F. Leitner, conductor.
- Apr. 8-9 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra with Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist; K. Boehm, guest conductor.
- Apr. 8-9 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; G. Taschner, violin soloist.
- Apr. 9 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Joh. Schueler, conductor.
- Apr. 9 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; C. Krauss, conductor.
- Apr. 9 — Bremen: Vegh Quartet.
- Apr. 9 — Viersen (NRW): Symphony concert, Cologne broadcasting orchestra; Victor Desarzens, Geneva, conductor.
- Apr. 9 — Nuremberg (Bav): Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.
- Apr. 9-10 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; E. Szenkar, conductor.
- Apr. 10 — Cologne (NRW): Beethoven concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin.
- Apr. 11-12 — Duisburg (NRW): Beethoven concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; E. Jochum, conductor.
- Apr. 11-12 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin.
- Apr. 12 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; E. Kczur, piano.
- Apr. 13 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin; G. Floesser, piano.
- Apr. 13-15 — Baden-Baden (SB): General German Automobile Club (ADAC) convention.
- Apr. 15-16 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert with J. v. Karoly, soloist.
- Apr. 15-16 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic concert; S. Borries, violin; W. Furtwaengler, conductor.
- Apr. 15-16 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert.

+ END

Landsberg, A Documentary Report

The case of Defendant Strauch who was extradited to Belgium where he was sentenced to death for murders committed there was not reviewed.

* * *

Case 10 — The Krupp Case

Defendants, who were among the highest executives in the Krupp industrial empire, were charged with collaboration with the Hitler Government in the use of slave labor and in spoliation for the aggrandizement of the concern.

This case involves a charge of spoliation and plunder relating to certain property in France and Holland. There is also a slave labor count involving the illegal employment of civilians, concentration camp inmates and prisoners of war in various Krupp plants.

On the first of these charges the defense is that the Krupp concern had no part in the confiscation of the property; that it was done entirely by German governmental authorities and the property was allocated to Krupp at prices set by the government and paid by Krupp.

On the second count the defense is that the slave labor was allocated by governmental authorities and the conditions under which the labor was confined and worked were directed entirely by the concentration camp commanders in the case of the civilians and by the army in the case of the war prisoners. Employment was illegal in the case of the civilians and contrary to the Hague Convention in the case of the prisoners of war.

There is no doubt whatever that this labor was inhumanly treated, being constantly subjected to corporal punishment and other cruelties. There is likewise no doubt that the industrial concern and its management were not primarily responsible for this treatment. The judgment does indicate that several of the defendants were involved with certain of the illegalities but it is extremely difficult to allocate individual guilt among the respective defendants.

I have come to the conclusion that whatever guilt these defendants may have shared for having taken a consenting part in either offense, it was no greater in these cases than that involved in the Farben and Flick cases. I have accordingly reduced the sentences in Case Number 10 so that the terms served will conform approximately to the sentences in similar cases.

The decisions in this case are as follows:

- Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach — from 12 years and confiscation of all property to time served and no confiscation
- Friedrich von Buelow — from 12 years to time served
- Erich Mueller — from 12 years to time served
- Eduard Houdremont — from 10 years to time served
- Friedrich Janssen — from 10 years to time served
- Karl Eberhardt — from 9 years to time served



Case No. 2 (Milch): Erhard Milch (left) with his counsel, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, at trial. (US Army photo)

- Max Ihn — from nine years to time served
- Heinrich Korschach — from six years to time served
- Heinrich Lehmann — from six years to time served

One feature of this case is unique, namely, the confiscation decree attached to the term sentence against Alfried Krupp. This is the sole case of confiscation decreed against any defendant by the Nuremberg courts. Even those guilty of personal participation in the most heinous crimes have not suffered confiscation of their property and I am disposed to feel that confiscation in this single case constitutes discrimination against this defendant unjustified by any considerations attaching peculiarly to him. General confiscation of property is not a usual element in our judicial system and is generally repugnant to American concepts of justice, as Mr. Justice Jackson has said in opposing such sentences in connection with the jurisdiction granted to the International Military Tribunal.

I can find no personal guilt in defendant Krupp, based upon the charges in this case, sufficient to distinguish him above all others sentenced by the Nuremberg Courts. As one of the compelling motives of this review is to introduce a certain uniformity in the sentences I have determined to eliminate this feature from the defendant Krupp's sentence.

I would point out that by so doing I am making no judgments as to the ultimate title to the former Krupp property. The property of *Firma Fried. Krupp* will be subject to AHC Law Number 27, "Reorganization of the German Coal, Iron and Steel Industries," and is not affected by this decision.

Case 11 — Ministries Case

Defendants were high-ranking officials who played an important part in the political and diplomatic preparation for initiation of aggressive wars, violation of international treaties, economic spoliation, diplomatic implementation of the genocidal program.

I have determined to follow the recommendations of the Board in all these cases. There is one case, however, which I feel deserves special comment. This is the case of Gottlob Berger, who was originally sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment.

Berger was a close official associate of Himmler; he was active in the *Heu-Aktion* program by which children were evacuated from the Eastern territories and sent to training camps for armament industries. He was prominent in the creation of and gave protection to the units presided over by the notorious Dirlawanger.

On the other hand, Berger appears to have been unjustly convicted of participation in the murder of the French General Mesny. At least there is substantial evidence to show that he protested the affair and did what he could to prevent it. Also, Berger, toward the end of the war, actively intervened to save the lives of Allied officers and men who under Hitler orders were held for liquidation or as hostages.

The judgment shows without contradiction that this prisoner is culpably responsible for much that was illegal and inhumane in the Nazi program and his close

association with Himmler is a serious indictment in itself. However, I feel compelled to eliminate entirely from the consideration of the weight of his sentence any participation in the Mesny murder and to give perhaps somewhat greater weight than did the Court to certain humane manifestations toward prisoners which at least in one period of his career he displayed. For these reasons I have approved the recommendation of a reduction in sentence from 25 years to 10 years which the Board has made as a very liberal act of clemency. I have already commuted the sentence of the defendant Ernst von Weizsaecker to time served.

The conclusions of this case are therefore as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gottlob Berger | — from 25 years to 10 years |
| Hans Heinrich Lammers | — from 20 years to 10 years |
| Edmund Vessemayer | — from 20 years to 10 years |
| Hans Kehrl | — from 15 years to time served |
| Paul Koerner | — from 15 years to 10 years |
| Paul Pleiger | — from 15 years to nine years |
| Wilhelm Keppler | — from 10 years to time served |
| Count Lutz von Schwerin-Krosigk | — from 10 years to time served |

* * *

Case 12 — High Command Case

Defendants were charged with personal responsibility for ordering the killing and mistreatment of prisoners



Case No. 3 (Justice), left to right, front row: Josef Altstoetter, Wilhelm von Ammon, Paul Barnickel, Hermann Cuhorst, Karl Engert, Guenther Joel, Herbert Klemm, Ernst Lautz; second row: Wolfgang Mettgenberg, Guenther Nebelung, Rudolf Oeschey, Hans Peterson, Oswald Rothaug, Curt Rotheberger, Franz Schlegelberger. (US Army photo)



Case No. 10 (Krupp): left to right, last row: Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Eduard Houdremont, Erich Mueller, Friedrich Janssen, Karl Pfirsch, Max Ihn, Karl Eberhardt, Heinrich Korsch, Friedrich von Buelow, Heinrich Lehmann, Hans Kupke. (OCCWC photo)

of war and fostering and participating in a program involving the deportation and abuse of civilians in occupied areas.

It is important to note that in these cases the defendants involved are men of very high military rank. They were tried and convicted not for excesses participated in by them or by units under their command on the battlefields and in hot blood, but for promulgating or participating directly or indirectly in the orders leading to the executions of or killing of civilians, political undesirables, Jews, gypsies, Allied fliers, those having "anti-German attitudes" and others having in large part no connection with the conduct of military operations. The testimony in these cases is mainly based on documents, the reports of the officers themselves, and those of their command of which they had knowledge.

The offenses also embrace responsibility for or a consenting part in the deportation of civilian populations, their enslavement, and the slaughter of commandos. The association of certain of these officers of the highest rank* with the liquidations conducted by the SIPO and the SD, was closer than is generally admitted, and their personal conduct in this connection places them beyond military justification.

With every disposition to grant consideration because officers are impelled to take measures calculated to protect their country and their command, there still remains, in these cases, an area of real guilt which, whatever his nationality, a professional soldier sensitive of his responsibilities cannot countenance.

Much has been said about the honor of the German soldier and of the German officer. The suggestion has been made that condemnation of individual officers is a reflection on the German military profession as a whole. To condemn those who were not faithful to their professional obligations is not to condemn the whole profession any more than to condemn the doctors and lawyers who participated in the medical experiments and in the administration of the people's courts under

* Reinecke, for example, was a lieutenant general, chief of the AWA and chief of the National Socialist Guidance Staff of OKW, and had charge of Prisoners of War Affairs.

the Nazis is to condemn the medical and legal professions as a whole.

Where sentences have been substantially reduced it has been the result of more detached responsibility and other extenuating circumstances brought out mainly since the trials. Wherever evidence appears that any of these officers did resist or attempt to moderate in part certain of the excesses, due consideration was given such action either in the original sentence or by the present action.

The decisions in this case which closely follow the recommendations of the Board are as follows:

Hermann Reinecke	—	life. No modification
Walter Warlimont	—	from life to 18 years
Georg von Kuechler	—	from 20 years to 12 years
Hans von Salmuth	—	from 20 years to 12 years
Herman Hoth	—	15 years. No modification
Hans Georg Reinhardt	—	15 years. No modification

Kuechler is 70 years of age. Since the Court sentenced this defendant to a term less than life, I have reduced the sentence so as to give, with time served and time off for good behavior, a prospect of release from prison during his lifetime.

Series C

Introduction to Clemency Board Report

Advisory Board on Clemency for War Criminals

August 28, 1950

To: The United States High Commissioner for Germany.

Pursuant to the directions of John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner for Germany, the Advisory Board on Clemency for War Criminals was convened in Washington, D. C. in March, 1950 as follows: David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York Supreme Court, Chairman; Frederick A. Moran, Chairman, New York Board of Parole; and



Case No. 1 (Medical): left to right, front row: Karl Brandt,* Siegfried Handloser, Paul Rostock, Oskar Schroeder, Karl Genzken, Karl Gebhardt,* Kurt Blome, Joachim Mrugowsky,* Rudolf Brandt,* Helmut Poppendick, Wilfram Sievers; second row: Gerhard Rose, Siegfried Ruf, Victor Brack,* Hermann Becker-Freysing, Georg August Weltz, Konrad Schaefer, Waldemar Hoven,* Wilhelm Beigelboeck, Adolf Pororny, Herta Oberheuser, Fritz Fischer. (* = These seven were executed June 2, 1948.) (OCCWC photo)

Conrad E. Snow, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State.

Commissioner Moran proceeded to Germany in April, returning to the United States with the judgments and the Board then commenced its study and consideration of the cases. The Board convened at 28 Prinzregenten Strasse, Munich, on July 11, 1950, and proceeded immediately to consider the petitions for clemency filed by or on behalf of the defendants who were convicted in Cases Numbers 1 to 12, inclusive, which were tried by Military Tribunals established in accordance with US Military Government Ordinance No. 7, as amended. The Board has sat in Munich for 40 days, has read the judgments (over 3,000 pages) in the cases of 104 defendants now in confinement as a result of the above mentioned trials, the appeals filed by counsel, the petitions for clemency and all supporting documents, and has heard 50 counsel representing 90 of the defendants. Commissioner Moran has personally conferred with the prisoners at Landsberg Prison. All considerations of the Board have been in accordance with the direction of the High Commission, as contained in Staff Announcement No. 117, dated July 18, 1950.

The Board submits herewith its findings and recommendations with regard to clemency, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the above mentioned Staff Announcement.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. PECK
FREDERICK A. MORAN
CONRAD E. SNOW

THE AVAILABILITY TO the individual defendant of an appeal to executive clemency is a salutary part of the administration of justice. It is particularly appropriate that the cases of defendants convicted of war crimes be given an executive review because no appellate court review has been provided.

There were twelve trials before six United States Military Tribunals at Nuremberg, involving over one hundred defendants, these trials being known as the American Nuremberg trials. Some of the defendants have asserted that standards of judgment varied between the several courts and that there were inequalities in sentences. There seems also to be a feeling upon the part of the defendants that the time of their trial, shortly after the war, was unfavorable and prejudicial. It is important, therefore, that all the cases be reviewed at one time by one body under conditions which guarantee objectivity.

While your Advisory Board has worked under a directive that it was not to review the judgments on the law or the facts, we have felt that the authority to review sentences required a differentiation between specific facts found and established in the evidence and conclusions that may have been drawn therefrom. We have considered ourselves bound by the former but not by the latter. We have closely examined the judgments, carefully considered the petition and supporting documents of each defendant, heard counsel in each case, and through one member of the Board interviewed each prisoner at Landsberg Prison.

THE NUREMBERG TRIALS were more than the trials of individual defendants for individual crimes. They were group trials of men who, while participating separately, were engaged in a vast criminal enterprise against international laws and humanity. We think that three things of equal importance should eventuate from these trials and be pointed up in this report.

(1) Recognition of laws of humanity which no people or state can flaunt and the certain knowledge that the individual engaged in their violation will be held accountable to society and punished.

(2) Education of the people of the world as to what took place under the Third Reich, that they may become ever alert to guard against the risks of repetition.

(3) Individual justice for the individual defendant. He must not be assimilated to the government, party or program. His individual action and circumstances must be scrupulously observed to the end that he be held accountable only for his own misdeeds and not have visited upon him the misdeeds of others.

We duly appreciate that our province and concern is with the individual. We believe that our report and recommendations reflect an attention to all individual considerations in accordance with the standard set. We think it necessary as well as desirable at the outset, however, to outline the scope and showing of the trials, the manifold but unified criminal activities in which these defendants participated.

THE TWELVE TRIALS were separate proceedings, each concerning a segment of the Nazi program: the SS, the army, the concentration camps, the courts, the government, the industrial front. All were integrated in a massive design which despite its madness was thoroughly worked out to incorporate every endeavor. The concept which underlay the design and aggressive action was the idea that the Germans were a master race destined to conquer, subjugate and enslave the inferior races of the east, but that even the master race must be ruled by a dictator who would have complete control over their lives. It was not a new idea, this glorification of state and ordering of the lives of all individuals to serve the state, but it had never been conceived and carried out on such a large and ruthless scale as it was by Hitler and the Nazis.

The parts of the master plan all carried out in unison were:

(1) War to conquer and bring within the Nazi domain the territories of the east.

(2) The elimination of all actual and potential opposition, by the extermination of political leaders and those who had any promise of becoming political leaders in opposition, or their collection and removal to concentration camps.

(3) The elimination of Jews, occasionally by deportation, but generally by outright slaughter. This organized business of murder was centered in SS groups which accompanied the army for the purpose of eliminating the Jews, gypsies and all those even suspected of being partisans. No less than 2,000,000 defenseless human beings were killed in this operation.

(4) The subjugation of the people of the conquered eastern territory and suppression of all resistance by calculated terrorization. This was Hitler's direction to and the deliberate policy of the High Command (OKW), carried out by many of the commanding generals in the southeast. Departing from military measures and in violation of laws of war, the southeast army engaged in the murder of political leaders captured with troops, collected the civil population, and after destroying their villages held them as hostages to be shot together with prisoners of war in arbitrary reprisal ratios as high as 100 to 1 for the death of any German soldier or for any act of sabotage. Not infrequently this army was employed in rounding up Jews and other "undesirables" and turning them over to the accompanying SS for liquidation.

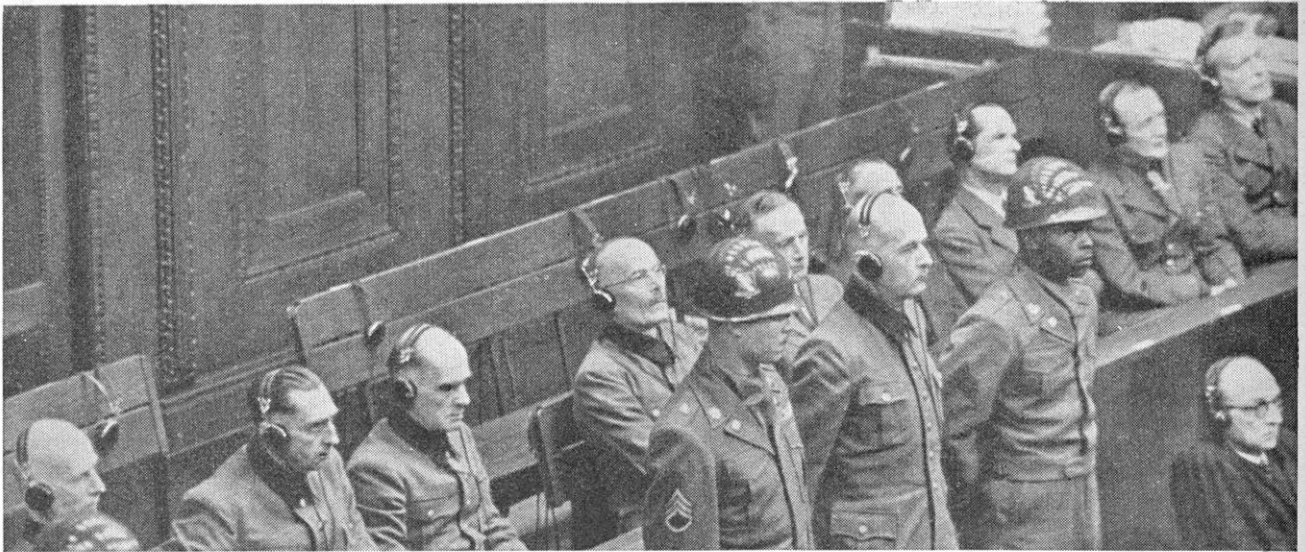
(5) Pillage of property and enslavement of the population of the invaded eastern territories to feed the machine of war. Local industry was preempted to fashion German arms, or machinery and material were removed to Germany for the purpose, and the local population was conscripted for local labor service or deported to Germany and placed in concentration camps near war plants, where they were set to work 12 hours a day until many thousands died from exhaustion, exposure, starvation or brutal treatment.

(6) The resettlement program which had the dual purpose of permanently ousting the non-Germans from their homes, eliminating their culture and even their existence, and settling Germans in their place. Included in this program was bringing back to the Reich from the eastern territories German nationals or ethnic Germans, regardless of whether they wished to come or not, kidnaping of non-German children with racial characteristics considered desirable and their removal to the Reich for strengthening the race, the deportation or reduction of non-Germans to a position of virtual slavery, and an elaborate program to end the propagation of the inferior races by means of sterilization, abortions and the imposition of the death penalty for forbidden sexual intercourse. All this was done on a systematic basis, of racial examinations which determined the disposition of all the people involved. This gigantic uprooting of people regardless of ties of home, family or their wishes, was carried out in a thoroughly businesslike way by agencies of the government set up for the purpose.

Members of the HICOG Advisory Board on Clemency are (left to right) General Snow, Justice Peck and Mr. Moran, shown while working on their reviews in Munich.

(PRB OLCB photo)





Case No. 7 (Hostages): Wilhelm List (standing in front at sentencing); seated, left to right: Walter Kuntze, Hermann Foertsch, Kurt von Geitner, Lothar Rendulic, Ernst Dehner, Ernst von Leyser, Hubert Lanz, Wilhelm Speidel. Not shown: Helmut Felmy. (DPA photo)

THE MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, which constituted one entire case, will be touched on here only as an illustration of the attitude and philosophy which dominated the whole program. They included a variety of experiments with diseases, inoculations, mutilating operations and physical tests on human beings, all made on concentration-camp inmates and involving a large number of deaths. While it is contended that the experiments were useful and conducted properly, despite the many deaths resulting, the noteworthy fact is that free subjects were not persuaded to make the sacrifice for country or humanity, which is the elementary legal requirement for experiments on human beings, but the imposition was made solely upon those helpless human beings for whom the Reich had no use or respect. The number that died by medical experimentations was not comparable to those who died by other means, but hundreds of concentration-camp inmates, without their consent and in violation of every tenet of law and professional ethics, were subjected to torture and death by experiments, including their infection with mortal disease, the breaking and transplanting of bones, exposure to freezing, high altitudes and other physical tests.

Of course, none of this could happen where law existed or was observed. Hence it was a necessary part of the program to eliminate law, and law was eliminated. There was an outright substitution of Nazi ideology for law. Judges were frankly instructed that in dealing with non-Germans they were not expected to apply or observe the statutes, but were to be guided by Nazi ideology. The judge was thus left loose and free from law to vent his will, and in a discriminatory manner based only on considerations of who the parties were, the antithesis of law, the courts reached decisions and inflicted penalties and punishment, including death for the most trifling offenses if the defendant was a Pole or Jew.

WHILE NO LAW WAS above the judges in these cases, there were ministers and party leaders above them, and decisions were closely watched even by Hitler or Himmler to make sure that the courts did their part in the Nazi program. Their interference in court proceedings, particularly with dispositions and sentences, was common. If a decision was not satisfactory to the party or government, it was recalled and a dictated disposition made. Only puppets or party stooges could serve as judges in such circumstances. The administration of justice was thus corrupted and prostituted and harnessed to the Nazi will.

What manner of men were these SS leaders, commanding generals, judges, prosecuting attorneys, industrialists and government ministers, what their psychological reactions were at the time and whether they enthusiastically or reluctantly bent themselves to their allotted tasks is not clear. While all now pretend to a distaste of their work, the hard fact remains obvious that with most of them willingness must have entered into their performance. No one man can make an entire nation goose-step to his will. Among the leaders down the line, even among the minor ones where the defendants now vie to place themselves, there had to be willing cooperation. If it had not largely existed among these defendants, Hitler and the small coterie at the top could never have come or remained in power.

The almost universal attitude and explanation of the defendants is that they were caught in the web, were unable to extricate themselves, and under coercion of superior orders, without any alternative but execution or suicide, were obliged to carry out their assignments. A few of the defendants had the courage and character by one means or another to remove themselves from those assignments. Nothing too serious happened to

them, proving that for persons in the defendants' positions there was an escape for those who really had the character and desire to put humanity and decency above personal security at any price.

SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS have made the impression upon us of genuineness in their professions. Perhaps several traveled the road one describes as the "ridge between obedience and rebellion." Yet while none attempts to justify his actions as a humane matter, the main impression given, and one that is most disappointing, is that the majority of the defendants still seem to feel that what they did was right, in that they were doing it under orders. This exaltation of orders is even more disturbing as an attitude than as a defense.

The defense is both uniform and consistent. Every defendant in this case has raised it, as every defendant in the International trials raised it. It does not matter how high or how low the defendant was. There was always some superior, eventually up to Hitler, who gave the orders, and there is reflected here a complete acceptance of what was the basic evil in the Hitler regime, a dictatorship not only in fact but in philosophy, so that no one was expected to think or have any standards of official or personal performance except the thoughts and standards laid down by one man.

And now we have, five years after his end and the end of the war, all of these defendants chanting superior orders and contending that in the entire nation of sixty millions of people there was only one man, or a very small group of men, responsible for any and all of the things which happened, and that no one else was responsible for anything, and that so long as there was an order which trickled down from the top, everyone in the wash of it enjoyed an immunity bath. It may be as consoling a philosophy as it is a blind philosophy. But if it is to be negated and there is to be a world of law and justice, individuals in positions of some authority at least must be held answerable for their acts. However mitigating the circumstances may be, depending upon the position of a defendant and the actual coercion under which he may have acted, the defense of superior orders must be rejected as an absolution as it was rejected by the Tribunals on the trials.

ONLY BY EDUCATION of the people and the preservation of political power in them can repetition of what is shown here be avoided and the aspiration of the common man everywhere for peace and justice be realized. The other essential is the maintenance of law, and it is law which the Nuremberg trials observed and vindicated.

An elaborate legal attack was made upon the jurisdiction of the Tribunals at the trials upon the ground that the law being applied was *ex post facto* law and that the defendants had not known that they would be held accountable under such law when they were acting under German law. We are not permitted to reexamine this subject, but as we have undertaken to make a few general observations on the trials, it is appropriate to say that there was nothing *ex post facto* about the law applied in these cases. Rudimentary laws of humanity, including elementary laws of war such as those relating to the treatment of prisoners, reprisals and hostages, were old and international law long before the Nazi war machine was set in motion, and were as much a part of German military and civil law as they were of international law. There was no German law that these defendants were observing at the time they were violating all tenets of international law and natural law, unless they wish to assert as law the very lawlessness of Nazi ideology, which violated and suspended German law as well as international law. This legal defense comes down to nothing more than superior orders. It is the assertion again in legal jargon that officers of the army and officers of the state were entitled to do whatever a Fuehrer decree directed, regardless of the fact that it was contrary to all legal concepts everywhere and the dictates of humanity.

WHERE THERE IS any room for question, we certainly would not hold a defendant criminally liable. But no law can be called upon to defend the murder of Jews or gypsies, the enslavement and accompanying cruel treatment of masses of people, and the wide program of racial examinations and valuations which determined who would be resettled and who would be enslaved or destroyed. Murder, pillage and enslavement are against law everywhere and have been for at least the twentieth century.



Case No. 8 (Race and Settlement): left to right: Otto Hoffman, Werner Lorenz, Fritz Schwalm, Rudolf Creutz, Heinz Brueckner, Herbert Huebner. Original defendants not shown: Ulrich Greifelt, Konrad Meyer-Hetling, Otto Schwarzenberger, Richard Hildebrandt, Max Sollmann, Gregor Ebner, Guenther Tesch, Inge Viermetz. (OCCWC photo)



Case No. 12 (High Command): left to right, front row: Wilhelm von Leeb, Georg von Kuechler, Herman Hoth, Hans Georg Reinhardt, Hans von Salmuth, Karl Hollidt, Otto Schniewind, Hugo Sperrle, Karl von Roques, Hermann Reinecke; second row: Walter Warlimont, Otto Woehler, Rudolf Lehmann. (US Army photo)

The law existing, the concomitant is that the violators be held accountable. What Nuremberg means is that the law remains at all times over all people, including the leaders of state and all who follow in their train, and that the individual will be held answerable to society.

What we have said is a necessary introduction to a consideration of the individual cases because, as we have observed, these individual defendants did not act in a vacuum or entirely on their own. It is quite as important in their behalf as it is against them to place them in the larger canvas and view them in perspective. We have said before, and we re-emphasize, that the individual is not to have visited upon him the sins of others. There is a guilt by association only to a limited degree. A man who joins and actively participates in a criminal organization, knowing that it is criminal, should be held responsible to some extent for the acts of the organization he enters and supports. A conviction of being a member of a criminal organization is not visiting upon him the crimes of that organization but is merely holding him accountable for his own association and action in entering into it and participating in it. Even in this respect and the limited punishment which we approve for it, and certainly in all other respects, each defendant is to be judged and punished solely upon the basis of his individual action.

TO THAT END it is necessary to guard against the enormity of the program in which a defendant was engaged distorting our view of his position in it. We have found that in several cases the defendants occupied such subordinate positions, with little authority, although their titles may have sounded impressive, that in reality

they were little more than common members of a criminal organization. We believe that the adjustments in sentences which we have recommended are due and proper recognition of differences in authority and action among the defendants and place them in proper relation to each other and the programs in which they participated. We have not hesitated where we thought it called for, to recommend sharp reductions in sentences.

Likewise, where after all allowances were made, the stark fact remained that a defendant held a position of leadership in a project of murder, we have not been moved by the argument that by remaining long under sentence of death, the defendant has suffered so much as to be entitled to consideration on that ground. Delays in executing the death sentences have been due to the defendants' efforts to have every possible review of their cases and to the time necessarily consumed in such reviews and extending to the defendants the fullest possible consideration of their cases. It always takes time in any civilized society to exhaust the salutary processes of the law for the individual's protection. Those defendants who will be spared execution by these processes will undoubtedly think the time so spent worthwhile, as obviously it is worthwhile in every case. It must follow, however, that in the cases remaining, where no consideration of clemency could possibly justify a change in sentence, there is no basis for making a change simply because the execution has been delayed in making doubly or triply sure that the judgment should be carried out.

A WORD SHOULD be said of Landsberg prison. We have been reminded of the effect of prison confinement on a prisoner's health and morale. That factor has undoubtedly inclined us towards reducing sentences

where any proper ground for reduction could be found, but it should be stated and understood that conditions at Landsberg prison are ideal prison conditions. Commissioner Moran, who has a wide familiarity with prisons and is an authority on prison administration, has inspected the prison and talked with all the prisoners. There are no complaints whatever as to prison conditions or administration. On the contrary, the prisoners recognize and we are satisfied that the care, treatment and attention given to the prisoners are all that could be asked and are in keeping with the highest standards of prison administration.

There have been urged upon us tenets of charity and generosity. Even in the case of one of the worst offenders we were asked to give an example of generosity to his family and to the people. Clemency, where any grounds can be found for exercising charitable instincts, may be an encouraging example, but a mistaken tenderness toward the perpetrators of mass murder would be a mockery. It would undo what Nuremberg has accomplished, if in the end we were guided entirely by considerations of sympathy or generosity. Executive clemency does not exist to that end.

WE HAVE TAKEN into consideration every mitigating circumstance urged upon us, including superior orders, and we have given that consideration effect in proportion to the position occupied by each defendant. In our recommendations we have made all possible allowances, and if we have erred, we have erred on the side of leniency. Justice requires the observance and enforcement of standards of law by punishment of those guilty of serious crimes in proportion to their guilt. We are not entitled to grant relief beyond that warranted by mitigating circumstances and fair consideration of individual situations. We believe that the sentences which remain are no more than fair and just in the interest of both society and the individual.

Series D

Biographical Background on War Criminals Condemned to Death

Paul Blobel

(*Einsatzgruppen* or Extermination Squads Case)

A free-lance architect by profession, Paul Blobel joined the SA (*Sturm Abteilung*) and the SS (*Schutz Staffel*) in the early days of Nazism, and in 1933 received an order as an architect to furnish an SS office in Duesseldorf.

He joined the SD (*Sicherheits-Dienst*), rose to the position of leader of the *Abschnitt* (Section) Duesseldorf, a position which he held until June, 1941. Called to Berlin, he was placed in charge of *Sonderkommando* (Special Command) 4a with the rank of colonel in the SS and sent into Russia.

Blobel's unit was implicated in sixteen separate reports involving mass murders, many of them referring

to Blobel by name. The Military Tribunal at Nuremberg found him guilty of ordering the killing of 60,000, including over 33,000 Jews who were murdered in the notorious two-day massacre at Kiev in September, 1941, and sentenced him to death. Blobel said on the witness stand that in his opinion not more than half of this number had been shot at Kiev.

In one operation Blobel's kommando killed so many people that it took 137 trucks to haul away the clothing of the victims.

In June, 1942, Blobel was entrusted with the task of removing the traces of executions carried out by the Extermination Squads (*Einsatzgruppen*). To this end, he ordered the firing of a mass grave near Kiev which burned for two days. So intent was he on wiping out the incriminating evidence of the killings that he tried to destroy the corpses by means of dynamite but was unsuccessful. The actual work of destroying these mass graves was carried out by Jewish work units, furnished by the Auschwitz concentration camps. The Jewish work units, upon finishing their particular task, were themselves shot.

* * *

Werner Braune

(*Einsatzgruppen* or Extermination Squads Case)

Braune received his law degree from the University of Jena in July, 1932, and in the following year became Doctor of Juridical Science. Subsequently, he passed the necessary examinations for becoming a judge, prosecutor or attorney-at-law, and in 1939 was appointed government counsel in the Interior Department.

He joined the Nazi party in 1931 and in 1934 went to work for the Security Police (*Sicherheits-Dienst*). When the war started Braune was an assessor assigned to the Gestapo at Coblenz. In 1940, he became chief of the Gestapo in Wesermuende, and in October, 1941, he was appointed commander of *Einsatzkommando* 11b with the rank of colonel in the SS.

Probably the most spectacular achievement of this defendant was his carrying out of the "Simperopol" massacre. In this operation thousands of Jews and gypsies were slaughtered, men, women and children, all between the beginning of December 1941 and Christmas. Braune testified of the slaughter as follows: "It took place under my responsibility. I was at the place of execution with Mr. Ohlendorf and there we convinced ourselves that the execution took place according to the directives laid down by Ohlendorf at the beginning of the assignment."

This was not the only operation of Braune. He supervised in the early part of 1942 an extensive operation in which all undesirable elements were to be gathered up — (they included Jews and Communists) and when asked what happened to the Jews he testified they were all shot "just as all Jews were shot."

* * *

Erich Naumann

(*Einsatzgruppen* or Extermination Squads Case)

Naumann joined the SA in 1933 and the SD in 1935. He was sent to Russia in November, 1941, to be chief of



Case No. 11 (Ministers): left to right, front row: Ernst von Weizsaecker, Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Moyland, Wilhelm Keppler, Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Ernst Woermann, Karl Ritter, Otto von Erdmannsdorf, Edmund Vesse-mayer, Hans Heinrich Lammers, Wilhelm Stuckart, Richard Walter Darre; second row: Otto Dietrich, Gottlob Berger, Walter Schellenberg, Count von Lutz Schwerin-Krosigk, Emil Puhl, Karl Rasche, Paul Koerner, Paul Pleiger, Hans Kehrl. (OCCWC photo)

Einsatzgruppe B with the rank of brigadier general in the SS. He was in command of this group until March, 1943. During this period thousands of innocent people, mainly Jews and gypsies, were executed by his unit. His unit operated on the central front in the direction of Moscow.

One of the reports introduced at the trial showed that the kommando units within Naumann's group killed 3,539 persons during the period from March 6 to March 30, 1942. Of this number 3,306 were Jews while the remainder were described as Communists, partisans, gypsies and criminals.

The tribunal which tried the *Einsatzgruppen* case found that Naumann received the "Fuehrer order" for the liquidation of Jews, gypsies and Communist functionaries from Reinhardt Heydrich, the chief of the *Einsatzgruppen*, and that he carried this order out.

Asked at the trial if he saw anything morally wrong about this order, Naumann replied,

"I considered the decree to be right because it was part of our aim of the war and, therefore, it was necessary."

In the summer of 1943, after having commanded one of the *Einsatzgruppen* in Russia for sixteen months, he was made chief of the SD and Security Police in Holland.

* * *

Otto Ohlendorf

(*Einsatzgruppen* or Extermination Squads Case)

Ohlendorf studied law and political science at the Universities of Leipzig and Goettingen, and practiced in the courts of Alfeld-Leine and Hildesheim. Subsequently, he became deputy section chief of the Institute for World

Economics in Kiel, and then chief of the Institute of Applied Economic Science in Berlin. In 1936 he became economic consultant in the SD where his duties involved the establishment of an information service and the gathering of economic and cultural information.

In his defense, Ohlendorf contended that he attempted to make the SD purely a "fact-gathering organization" and during the early days he had frequent clashes over policies with Himmler, head of the SS, and Mueller, Gestapo chief. Nevertheless, Ohlendorf, with the rank of major-general in the SS, led *Einsatzgruppe D* into Russia and was in command of this group from July, 1941, to July, 1942.

During this period this unit, in an incredible campaign of wholesale slaughter and extermination, killed approximately 90,000 people. It probably would not be believed were it not recorded in his own reports or admitted.

In the beginning, these executions were carried out by firing squads. Those who were to be executed were led in groups of fifteen or twenty to the brink of a mass grave and were ordered to kneel. As the victims were shot, they fell, as a rule into the grave, and the next batch of fifteen or twenty was brought up.

Eventually, however, this wholesale slaughter created what was described as "emotional disturbances" among the members of the firing squads so that they aimed badly.

To relieve the situation, gas vans were brought into use. Women and children were lured into these vans with the announcement that they were to be resettled. Doors were sealed. When the driver stepped on the accelerator, monoxide gas from the exhaust streamed into the van and

by the time it arrived at its destination the occupants were dead.

On the witness stand, Ohlendorf readily admitted receiving the "Fuehrer Order" and related how he executed the order. He never denied the facts of the killings and his only defense was that of superior orders.

Ohlendorf appeared as a witness before the International Military Tribunal in the first Nuremberg trial, involving Goering and the other top Nazis, and describing under oath the entire *Einsatz* program of extermination. With but minor exceptions he confirmed this testimony in his own trial.

* * *

Oswald Pohl

(Pohl Case)

Pohl was head of the *SS Wirtschaft und Verwaltungs Hauptamt* (Main Economic and Administrative Office of the Elite Guard). This office had charge of the administration of all concentration camps in Germany and Pohl was the principal defendant in this case, which has become known as the Pohl case.

Under the Nazis, Pohl was a man of many titles and terrible responsibilities. He had acted as chief of staff of the entire *Schutz Staffel* (SS); as adjutant-general and quartermaster-general of the SS. In January, 1942, his official title was chief of the WVHA and he held the rank of general in the SS.

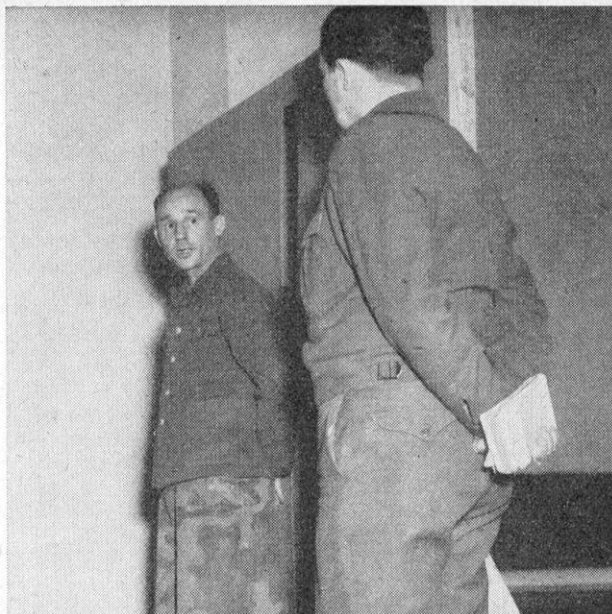
His office had charge of the business in which Nazi party funds and slaves and convict labor were used to make goods in SS-owned factories. He was in charge of the administration of the concentration camps and constantly strove for longer hours, more production and stricter supervision. He was a slave driver on a scale probably never before equaled in history.

The destruction of the Warsaw ghetto, including the deportation or extermination of more than 56,000 Jews, was personally committed to him. He personally selected prisoners for medical experiments and his organization played the major role in "Action Reinhardt," the name for a plan which was carefully devised to make the Jew pay with his property, his labor, his goods and his life, for the assassination of Reinhardt Heydrich in Czechoslovakia.

All Jews were rounded up in the occupied areas and were ordered to take their belongings with them to the concentration camps. At Auschwitz or any other extermination camp to which they were taken, the Jews turned in all their belongings "for safe keeping" before entering the gas chambers. Some idea of the extent of the operation can be gleaned from the fact that these "belongings" amounted to approximately 100,000,000 Reichsmarks.

Decisions of General Handy

GENERAL THOMAS T. HANDY, commander-in-chief, European Command, announced Jan. 31 his final action in the cases of the thirteen war criminals under his juris-



Testifying for the prosecution at the "Kommando 99" trial at Dachau in December 1947, the witness stands before a model wall to illustrate how Russian prisoners of war were shot in the back of the neck by a special SS detail firing through a slot in the wall. The witness, a Polish national who was a master sergeant in the SS, was at the time under sentence of death on conviction in the Buchenwald concentration camp trial.

(US Army photo)

diction who are now held in Landsberg Prison under death sentence. He is extending clemency to eleven war criminals by commuting death sentences to life imprisonment and is denying clemency to two others under like sentences.

The death sentences imposed by the trial courts in these cases were originally approved by General Lucius D. Clay in 1948. General Clay ordered further reviews of these cases on the basis of petitions which were filed on behalf of the prisoners.

A War Crimes Board of Review and the then Judge Advocate, European Command, concurred in the findings that the thirteen were justly convicted, properly sentenced, and that there were no reasons or evidence set forth in the petitions which justified modification of the death sentences imposed. General Clay reaffirmed the death sentences in early 1949.

The cases were also reviewed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army; by a committee headed by Justice Gordon B. Simpson of the Texas Supreme Court, appointed by the then Secretary of the Army Royall and by committees of the United States Congress. Nothing was found by them to disturb the finding of guilty arrived at by the courts which tried these prisoners.

Subsequent to reaffirmation of the sentences, the condemned again addressed petitions to General Clay; additionally, to the President of the United States and other high officials of the executive department, to members of Congress, and petitions to the United States

Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus, two of which were as late as Feb. 10, 1950. All applications for writs of habeas corpus were denied by the United States Supreme Court.

SINCE BEING IN this Command," General Handy stated, "I have received numerous petitions to extend clemency to these men. All of these petitions have received thorough consideration. Each has had ample opportunity to refute the evidence against him. Additionally, out of an abundance of caution, the trial records have been reviewed many times. Even at this time, I am asked to consider more petitions for clemency. To allow them could only occasion further delay. Previously submitted petitions have contained no new evidence of material value and there is no reason to presume that, if allowed, additional ones would.

"I have studied each of these cases most carefully and particularly with a view to determining if there were any reasonable doubts in any case as to the guilt of the accused or the severity of the sentence. The sentences of eleven prisoners have been commuted to life. Their guilt as charged is unquestioned and their offenses are of such a nature that each should be required to serve a sentence covering his natural life.

"There are two prisoners to whom I cannot rightfully grant clemency. These prisoners are Schallermair and Schmidt. They were guilty of atrocities in concentration camps. I found that they not only contributed to the infamous record of torture and killing which characterized the worst of the concentration camps but also went beyond what they were expected to do in performance of their duties at their respective camps and, on their own initiative, caused the death of many inmates.

"In the concentration camps established and operated in Germany, hundreds of thousands of victims were beaten, tortured, starved and exterminated by various procedures. The records found at Mauthausen reflected approximately 72,000 deaths. At Buchenwald, during the latter part of the war, approximately 5,000 inmates perished monthly. It was the same in other camps, and in addition to the main camps, many of the hundreds of sub-camps carried on the same type of tortures and exterminations. The infamy of these concentration camps is well known and requires no further comment.

"Georg Schallermair, denominated a roll-call leader, was directly in charge of prisoners at Muehldorf, a sub-camp of Dachau. Large numbers of inmates died as a result of beatings which he personally administered. Of 300 people brought to the camp in the fall of 1944, only 72 survived some four months later. He visited the morgue daily with an inmate dentist to extract the gold teeth from the dead bodies from the camp. There are no factors or arguments which can possibly justify clemency in this case.

"Hans Schmidt was the acknowledged adjutant of the Buchenwald concentration camp for approximately three years. It was estimated that at one period while Schmidt was assigned to this camp, approximately 5,000 prisoners,

including substantial numbers of French, Russian, Polish and Czech nationals, died each month as a result of the conditions under which they were forced to live and the cruelties inflicted upon them by the SS. As the SS adjutant, Schmidt was in a very responsible position in the administration of the camp, frequently acting as the temporary commander during the absence of Colonel Pister, the camp commandant. According to the statement of Pister, Schmidt participated very actively in the activities of the camp, and had to be restrained because he frequently assumed greater authority than was actually delegated to him.

"He was in charge of all executions of inmates, including the execution of several hundred prisoners of war by a special unit called 'Kommando 99.' These executions were carried out in a former horse stable converted into what appeared to be a dispensary. As the unsuspecting victims were purportedly being measured for height, they were shot in the back of the head with a powerful air pistol concealed behind the wall. Sometimes as many as thirty victims were thus disposed of on a single occasion. Some of the executions supervised by Schmidt took place in the camp crematory where the victims were hung from hooks on the wall and slowly strangled to death. I can find no basis for clemency in this case.

I HAVE decided to commute the death sentence imposed on six war criminals convicted in the Malmedy Case to terms of life imprisonment. The commutation of the death sentences does not mean that there is any doubt whatsoever that each was guilty of the offenses charged. The crimes for which these men were convicted occurred in the area of operations of one specific combat unit that spearheaded the Ardennes Offensive. No one who has actually read the record of the trials can question the fact that 142 unarmed American soldiers who had surrendered were grouped in a field at the Malmedy crossroads and were then machine gunned from armored vehicles which were deployed partially around the group. Many were later individually shot and killed as they lay wounded on the ground. One hundred and thirty-six frozen bodies in four close rows were found where they had fallen in ranks in the snow when the "Bulge" was reduced. All were without firearms and many had their hands above their heads as they were held prisoners. Likewise, specific killings of unarmed, surrendered prisoners of war or civilians at other definite places, to wit: Bullingen, Cheneux, La Gleize, Stoumont, Wanne and Petit Thier, were each conclusively shown to have been committed by certain specified ones of these six prisoners.

"The leader of the combat group which perpetrated these crimes was Joachim Peiper. His protagonists represent him as a most forceful, inspiring leader who was the active moving spirit in the actions of his organization. Many petitions submitted in his behalf have been based solely on the statement that as fine an officer and soldier as he, could not have been guilty of the



Some of the 52 defendants on trial at Dachau in June 1946 for cruel treatment given inmates of the Flossenburg concentration camp. Seated in front are Lt. Col. Robert W. Wilson (right), chief defense counsel, and his two assistants, Russell S. McKay (left) and Albert W. Hall (center). (US Army photo)

crimes charged. I am convinced that Peiper was a remarkable leader; that he was the moving spirit of the armored unit which spearheaded the desperate attempt of the Battle of the Bulge. General Clay said in his final affirmation of Peiper's death sentence, 'There is no question in my mind that Peiper was in fact, the principal in the Malmedy Case.' I am likewise convinced that Peiper was the motivating spirit of the terror-spreading, killing-prisoners-of-war procedure of this spearhead. The very arguments presented in Peiper's behalf as to his ability as a leader will convince any unprejudiced observer that the killings of prisoners of war which took place in so many different localities covered by the operations of his unit could not have taken place without his knowledge and consent, and, in fact, without the force of his driving personality behind them. No fair-minded man who knows the facts would give a more severe penalty to any other participant in the Malmedy massacre than is given to Peiper.

"The record of trial is detailed and voluminous. The evidence is compelling and has convinced everyone who has read it objectively that these criminals committed the acts as found by the court which tried them. For four and a half years the execution of the sentences has been delayed by a continuous and organized flood of accusations and statements made to discredit the trial and the repeated reviews and studies requested by and on behalf of the prisoners themselves. However, the record is convincing that these men are guilty. Investigations carried on by Congressional Committees and the reviews by trained judges have failed to unearth any facts which support a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of these prisoners.

"The commutation has been based upon other facts, which are deemed to mitigate in favor of less severe punishment than death. First, the offenses are associated with a confused fluid and desperate combat action, a last attempt to turn the tide of Allied successes and to reestablish a more favorable tactical position for the

German Army. The crimes are definitely distinguishable from the more deliberate killings in concentration camps. Moreover, these prisoners were of comparatively lower rank and, other than Peiper, they were neither shown to be the ones who initiated nor as far as we know advocated the idea of creating a wave of frightfulness to precede the advance which we usually refer to as the Battle of the Bulge. I cannot overlook the fact that the Army Commander, his Chief of Staff, and the Corps Commander are each serving only terms of imprisonment. Four of the six condemned in this case were sergeants, one was a major and the highest ranking, Peiper, was a lieutenant colonel.

LASTLY, THE BOARD, headed by Judge Simpson, of the Texas Supreme Court, which reviewed this case, though not questioning the guilt of these accused, recommended that these sentences be commuted to life imprisonment. The Secretary of the Army upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General recommended that the sentences to death be reconsidered.

"The sentences of Gustav Heigel and Max Seidl, both SS sergeants, have been commuted to life imprisonment. Although these individuals participated actively in the brutalities of the concentration camps to which they were assigned for duty, their positions were relatively subordinate. Though nothing can justify the brutality of their personal conduct, still the records do not show that they went out of their way to add to the brutalities. I have decided in these cases to commute each of their sentences to imprisonment for life.

"Hermann Dammann, Richard Schulze and Kurt Hans were sentenced for participating in the murder of American and Allied airmen who parachuted from disabled planes. There is no question as to their responsibility for these murders. However, certain mitigating circumstances, such as the excitement resulting from the aerial activity, the offenses being committed after heavy bombing, and the fact that their crimes did not show a pattern of their character have been advanced along with many other reasons which I deem less important. I feel that I can commute the death sentence of each to imprisonment for life."

IN ADDITION TO the review of the cases of prisoners under death sentence, the European Command War Crimes Modification Board is in the process of reviewing the cases of all war criminals confined in Landsberg Prison under the jurisdiction of the European Command. Reviews of some one hundred and twenty cases have been completed. There remain over three hundred non-capital additional cases to be reviewed. The review of this board has resulted in recommendations for substantial modification of sentences. A system of giving credit to prisoners for good conduct time in line with the best prison practices in the United States has also been instituted. This credit for good conduct time has resulted in the release of ninety-one war criminals prior to the expiration of sentences imposed by the court. +END

Message to German Youth

Excerpts from a recent radio address to German youth by State Commissioner for Bremen Rear-Admiral Charles R. Jeffis (Retired) over Radio Bremen.

YOUTH IS PROVERBIALY IDEALISTIC and optimistic but not always realistic. Youth is also impressionable and impulsive and therefore not always rational in its actions. There exists today a conviction which in Germany certainly, is widespread among both youth and adults, that one of Europe's and the Western world's best and most promising guarantees for an economically worthwhile existence in peace and freedom lies in the early realization of the plan for international cooperation usually referred to as the *Europa-Union*. That this idea is enthusiastically endorsed by European youth is testified to by such incidents as the tearing down of border control barriers, the march on Strasbourg, the frequency of display of the unofficial *Europa* flag and similar incidents.

While in no sense wishing or intending to discourage enthusiasm for and wholesome support of the idea, it is certainly not out of place to point out that there are very real problems which must be faced and solved before the *Europa-Union* can become an actuality. It is necessary to realize that the governments of the countries concerned in these negotiations are the representatives of groups of people, each constituting a nation.

To use an old American expression, "The people in a democracy get the kind of government they deserve." That is to say, where there is constitutional provision for the control of government, any misgovernment or misrepresentation of the national conviction and belief is the fault of the people because they have failed to impress their collective will on their government. That is as true in Bremen and in Germany as it is in Strasbourg or anywhere else.

I WOULD URGE ALL . . . youth . . . to carefully examine their own minds and consciences and to strike a balance between the privileges which they enjoy in a community of free citizens under a constitution and the responsibilities which are theirs to discharge towards themselves, their neighbors, their community, and their state; not to forget their state's neighbor states.

Idealism and the hope to improve upon history as written by their forebearers are not new in youth circles either in Germany or abroad. Hitler recognized that fact and misused it. We need not look very far to the eastward to discover a present-day example of misdirection of youthful energy and enthusiasm. And yet I fear that too many West German youth today, in common with too many of the adult citizenry in this and other democratic countries, are perfectly willing to accept all of the privileges inherent in life in a democratic community, but are much too loath to recognize and discharge their responsibilities toward their fellow citizens and their government and at the same time and, as one might

expect, are indifferent to the responsibilities of governmental agencies to the people for their actions.

It is illuminating to discover among the population of *Land* (State) Bremen that almost three-fourths of the youth and one-half of the adult citizens would be unwilling to accept a local political office if they were personally requested to do so, that 70 percent of the youth of Western Germany disclaim all interest in political affairs and that as late as last July, four out of 10 youth in Western Germany could not state the name of the present chancellor of the Federal Republic. Youth can, and will, I hope, improve on this record.

Authoritarianism develops when the average citizen loses his self-confidence and surrenders his sense of responsibility bit by bit to a central power.

IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED that, in the beginning, neither Hitler nor Mussolini held forth to their people, in recognizable form, the idea of total dictatorship. In the light of past experience there is probably little need to fear in either Germany or Italy that a new Hitler or Mussolini will arise without his potentialities for evil being early recognized and identified. Nevertheless, the fact remains that a people can be only as strong and as free as the average citizen.

The fundamental and greatest conflict which exists in the world today is a conflict between, on the one side, the forces which believe in the freedom and dignity of the individual and, on the other, those which believe in regimentation by the state. In its struggle for world domination one of the principal methods of Communism is to seize control by a minority of a previously free government. Every state in Western Europe which has become totalitarian has become so through this method and often by a very, very small minority.

He who holds his civil liberties lightly and neglects to perform those civic duties which are his as a free man and citizen is unwittingly today a helper of Communism.

I recommend to you then that you formulate your New Year's resolutions in the realization that if you and your children and grandchildren are to remain free, this new year and those immediately succeeding may well be decisive. The answer to the question, "Freedom or slavery?" will be resolved in large measure by the degree of determination you and all of us exercise in recognizing and in discharging our responsibilities to our neighbors, our communities, our own countries and our neighbor countries in the community of free nations and a free Western world. Free men can not be happy in slavery. +END

1,445 Reds Nabbed in Berlin

Arrests of 1,445 Communist agitators and other classes of propagandists were recorded in the US Sector of Berlin in the last seven months of 1950. All were picked up for illegal propaganda activities.

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of Dec. 21

The 50th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Dec. 21. Present were Mr Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon N. Macready, representing Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Approved Regulation No. 3 in implementation of AHC Law No. 5 (press, radio, information and entertainment). This regulation is designed to prevent the influx into the Federal Republic of literature prejudicial to the prestige and security of the Allied Forces. Text of this regulation will be published shortly in the Official Gazette of the High Commission.

2. Approved a law and an implementing regulation on customs control of Allied Forces. This legislation, which harmonizes and replaces previous unilateral legislation, provides that members of the Allied Forces shall enter or leave the Federal territory at specified frontier crossing points. It also defines the customs control of unaccompanied consignments to or from members of the Allied Forces. Texts of the law and regulation will be published shortly in the Official Gazette of the High Commission.

3. Approved a law, which will be published in the Official Gazette, to provide for the issue by the Civil Aviation Board of regulations for the operational and technical control of civil aviation and for the administrative control of activities connected with civil aviation in the Federal Republic. These technical regulations will be similar to those drawn up by the International Organization for Civil Aviation and arrangements are being made for their publication in the *Bundesanzeiger* (Federal Gazette).

HICOM Meeting of Jan. 11

The 51st meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Jan. 11. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

After a short business session, the Council adjourned to receive the head of the newly accredited Portuguese Mission.

The next meeting of the Council will be held at the Petersberg on Jan. 18. (No meeting was held on that date.)

HICOM Meeting of Jan 25

The 52nd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Jan. 25. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner; and Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

The Council:

1. Signed a law amending Allied High Commission Law No. 40 concerning restrictions on transactions and activities of members of the Allied Forces in Germany. The amendment provides that members of the Allied Forces shall not import or export German currency in excess of the amounts authorized by general license to be imported or exported under US/UK Military Government Law No. 53 (revised) and French Ordinance No. 235. Text of this law will be published shortly in the Official Gazette of the High Commission. (also see page 71.)

2. Signed a law amending Article XV of UK/US Military Government Law No. 63 and Section XV of French Military Government Ordinance No. 160. The amended legislation concerns monetary reform. The amending law provides that the acceptance by a creditor who is a United Nations national, in payment of a debt, of the rate of conversion fixed in the monetary reform legislation, shall not invalidate his rights to participate in further payments at other rates which might be decided upon in a final settlement of Reichsmark debts owing to United Nations nationals. Text of this amending law will be published shortly in the Official Gazette of the High Commission. The German text will be the official text.

3. Agreed provisionally to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on Feb. 1, 1951. (No meeting was held on that date.)

Laws and Regulations

Law No. 43

Customs Control of Allied Forces

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

The Allied Forces and the organizations whose presence in the occupied territory is certified by the Allied High Commission to be necessary for the purposes of the occupation shall be subject to such customs control as is provided by this Law and any Regulations issued thereunder.

Article 2

1. No member of the Allied Forces shall enter or depart from the territory of the Federal Republic elsewhere than through one of the approved ports, airports, road or rail crossings (hereafter referred to as "crossing points") specified in Schedules A and B to this Law. These schedules may be modified by decision of the Allied High Commission.

2. Members of the Allied Forces violating the provisions of this article shall be subject to all measures of customs control by Allied officials or officials of the Federal Customs Administration as well as to the penalties provided in Article 8.

Article 3

At crossing points supervised directly by Allied officials (Schedule A), members of the Allied Forces and the property of

the organizations mentioned in Article 1 shall be subject to all normal measures of customs control exercised by or under the supervision of Allied officials; at such crossing points bodily searches of members of the Allied Forces shall be carried out only by Allied officials.

Article 4

At crossing points supervised directly by officials of the Federal Customs Administration (Schedule B), members of the Allied Forces and the property of the organizations mentioned in Article 1 shall be subject to all normal measures of customs control exercised by such officials acting as agents of the Occupation Authorities.

Article 5

Allied officials may detain members of the Allied Forces found committing or attempting to commit an offense against this Law or against Allied High Commission Law No. 40. Any person so detained shall be handed over forthwith to the nearest Allied police.

Article 6

1. In addition to the powers conferred by this Law and by Article 9 of Allied High Commission Law No. 40, officials authorized to exercise customs control shall have power to require the making of written or oral declarations and to seize means of transport used for, or in connection with, the commission of an offense.

2. The making of a false declaration shall constitute a violation of this Law.

3. The provisions of Article 9 of Allied High Commission Law No. 40 shall apply to seizures made under the present Article.

Article 7

Official consignments of the Occupation Authorities and Occupation Forces shall be subject to customs control in accordance with regulations made in pursuance of this Law.

Article 8

Any person who violates any provision of this Law or of any regulation made hereunder shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding DM 25,000 or the equivalent thereof, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Article 9

This Law has no application to movements between the territory of the Federal Republic and Berlin.

Article 10

The following legislation is hereby repealed:

Order No. 1 of the United Kingdom High Commissioner under Allied High Commission Law No. 40.

US Military Government Law No. 17 and any Regulation thereunder.

Done at

Bonn, Petersberg, Dec. 21, 1950.

* * *

Schedule A

Crossing Points Supervised directly
by Allied Officials
(A) US Zone

Ports:

Bremen;
Bremerhaven;
Farge (POL Depot);
Karlsruhe/Rhein (April through September).

Highways:

- a) **Austria**
Fuessen;
Griessen;
Mittenwald (Scharnitz);
Kiefersfelden (Kufstein);
Melleck (Lofer);
Schellenberg (Salzburg);
Schwarzbach — Autobahn (Salzburg);
Neuhaus (Passau);
Zugspitze (pedestrian).

- b) **Czechoslovakia**
Waidhaus (Opf.).

Rail:

- a) **Austria**
Griessen;
Mittenwald;
Kufstein;
Salzburg;
Passau.

- b) **Czechoslovakia**
Furth i. Wald;
Schirnding.

Airports:

- Bremen-East;
Rhine-Main;
Nuremberg;
Stuttgart-Echterdingen;
Munich-Riem.

(B) British Zone

Ports:

- Hamburg.

Highways:

- a) **Denmark**
Flensburg (Kupfermuehle).
- b) **Netherlands**
Nordhorn;
Kleve (Wyler-Nijmegen);
Straelen (Venlo);
Aachen (Maastricht).

- c) **Belgium**
Aachen (Bildchen-Liege).

Rail:

- a) **Denmark**
Flensburg.
- b) **Netherlands**
Bentheim;
Emmerich (Elten-Arnheim);
Kranenburg (Groesbeek-Nijmegen);
Kaldenkirchen (Venlo);
Munich-Gladbach (Vlodrop).

- c) **Belgium**
Aachen (Herbesthal).

Airports:

- Hamburg (Fuhlsbuettel);
Bueckeberg;
Duesseldorf (Lohausen);
Cologne (Wahn).

(C) French Zone

Highways:

- a) **Luxembourg**
Echternacherbruecke;
Wasserbilligerbruecke.
- b) **Saar**
Schloosthorn (Falzen);
Freudenburg (Trassen);
Hermeskeil;
Neubruecke;
Pfeffelbach;
Vogelbach;
Zweibruecken.

- c) **France**
Schweigen;
Kehl;
Breisach.

- d) **Switzerland**
Weil-Otterbach.

- e) **Austria**
Lindau.

Rail:

- a) **Luxembourg**
Igel.
- b) **Saar**
Wincheringen;
Neubruecke;
Bruchmuehlbach;
Zweibruecken.

- c) **France**
Woerth;
Kehl;
Neuenburg.

- d) **Switzerland**
Basle (Bad. Station).

- e) **Austria**
Lindau.

* * *

Schedule B

**Crossing Points Supervised directly by
Officials of the Federal Customs
Administration**

(A) US Zone

Ports:

- Bremen: Holzhafen;
Getreideverkehrsanlage;
Industriehafen;
Bremen-Vegesack;
Bremen-Blumenthal.

- a) **France**
Karlsruhe-Rhein (October through
March).

- b) **Austria**
Passau-Donauland.

Highway:

- Austria:**
Schwarzbach;
Frellassing;
Laufen;
Burghausen.

Rail:

- Austria**
Simbach.

(B) British Zone

Ports:

- Luebeck (Travemuende);
Kiel;
Flensburg;
Brunsbuettelkoog;
Cuxhaven;
Emmerich.

Highway:

- a) **Denmark**
Harrislee (Padborg);
Suderlugum (Saed).
- b) **Netherlands**
Bunde (Nieuweschanz);
Ruetenbrock;
Ruehlertwist;
Emlichheim (Laarwald);
Bentheim;
Gronau (Glanerbruecke);
Vreden (Zwillbrock);
Oeding (Kotten);
Bocholt (Hemden);
Emmerich (Huthum);
Kaldenkirchen (Schwanenhaus-Venlo);
Kaldenkirchen (Heidenend-Tegelen);
Elmpt.

- c) **Belgium**
Aachen (Am Bildchen-Eupen);
Monschau (Eupen).

(C) French Zone

Ports:

- a) **France**
Plittersdorf;
Weil-Friedlingen.

- b) **Switzerland**

- Friedrichshafen.

Highway:

- a) **Belgium**
Hallschlag;
Kehl;
Deutscheinsteinebrueck.

- b) **Saar**
Greimerath-Panzhaus;
Hirschfelderhof;
Waldmohr.

- c) **France**

- Hornbach;
Hirschsthal;
Neulauterburg.

- d) **Switzerland**

- Weil-Friedlingen;
Loerrach-Stetten;
Grenzacherhorn;
Rheinfelden;
Saeckingen;
Lautenburg;
Waldshut;
Rotteln;
Buehl;
Lottstetten;
Altenburg;
Stuhlingen;
Neuhaus;
Bussingen;
Bietingen;
Randegg;
Rielassingien;
Oehningen;
Constance;
Constance-Emmishofentor.

- e) **Austria**

- Neuhaus;
Niederstaufen.

Rail:

- a) **Saar**
Saarburg;
Serrig;
Hermeskeil;
Schoeneberg-Kuebelberg.

- b) **France**

- Winden;
Kapsweyer;
Berg.

- c) **Switzerland**

- Waldshut;
Jestetten;
Erzingen;
Gottmadingen;
Singen;
Rielassingien;
Constance.

Regulation No. 1

**Under Allied High Commission
Law No. 43**

Customs Control of Allied Forces

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

Article 1

Unaccompanied consignments of members of the Allied Forces and of the organizations mentioned in Article 1 of the Law entering or leaving the territory of the Federal Republic shall be cleared by Allied officials. In their absence clearance may be given by officials of the Federal Customs Administration.

Article 2

Postal consignments sent by or addressed to members of the Allied Forces and by or to the organizations mentioned in Article 1 of the Law, shall on entering or

leaving the territory of the Federal Republic be subject to clearance by officials authorized by the Occupation Authorities.

Article 3

Members of the Allied Forces shall, upon request, establish their identity by the production of an identity document issued by or under the authority of a High Commissioner or a Commander of any of the Occupation Forces.

Article 4

An official seizing property shall give a receipt therefor.

Article 5

Bodily searches may be carried out only if there is good reason to suppose that a person is carrying any property which he is attempting to import or export in violation of Allied High Commission Law No. 40.

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, Dec 21, 1950.

Law No. 45

Law No. 45 amending Law No. 40 (Restrictions on Transactions and Activities of Members of the Allied Forces). The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:—

Article 1

Article 4, Paragraph 1 (c) of Law No. 40 is hereby amended to read as follows:—

“(c) German currency not in excess of the amounts authorized by general license to be imported or exported under United States Military Government Law No. 53 (revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (revised) and Ordinance No. 235 of the French High Commissioner in Germany.”

Article 2

Article 4, Paragraph 3 of Law No. 40 is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end of the paragraph:—

“provided that no such authorization shall be required as between the territory of the Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin.”

Regulation No. 3

(Prohibition of Importation of Certain Publications and Productions)

Under Allied High Commission
Law No. 5

(Press, Radio, Information and Entertainment)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

Article 1

In this Regulation:

The words “publication or production” include any newspaper, pamphlet, poster, leaflet, brochure, periodical, magazine, book, sound recording or motion picture film and any other printed or mechanically reproduced matter.

The word “enterprise” has the same meaning as in Allied High Commission Law No. 5.

Article 2

The bringing into the Federal territory of any publication or production of any enterprise, where such publication or production

(a) urges resistance to the Allied Forces; or

(b) incites to riots or disorders prejudicial to the security of the Allied Forces; or

(c) is otherwise likely to prejudice the prestige or security of the Allied Forces is prohibited.

Article 3

1. Any publication or production imported into the Federal territory may be seized by any authorized Allied or German official if he considers it to be in violation of Article 2 of this Regulation.

2. As soon as possible after such a seizure, and in any case not later than seven days thereafter, the official making the seizure shall furnish to the Land (State) Commissioner of the Land (state) in which the seizure was made particulars thereof and a statement of the grounds therefor.

3. The Land Commissioner shall give directions to the official concerned about the disposition of such publication or production, but no action (other than the steps necessary for the preservation of the publication or Production) shall be taken on such directions until the expiry of 30 days from the date of seizure or until a decision has been reached on any representations which may have been made pursuant to Article 4 of this Regulation.

Article 4

1. Any person feeling himself aggrieved by action taken under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation may within 28 days of the seizure make written representations to the Land Commissioner of the Land concerned. These representations shall be accompanied by a statement of his interest in the publication or production seized and in the bringing thereof into the Federal territory.

2. Each Land Commissioner shall appoint such agency or agencies as he may think appropriate to examine any such representations and report thereon.

3. If, after considering the report of such an agency, the Land Commissioner confirms that the seizure was justified or if no representation is made to him within the time specified in Paragraph 1 of this article, the directions given by him under Article 3 shall be put into effect.

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, Dec. 21, 1950.

Statements and Speeches

ONA Story Denied

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy has denied reports to the effect that a cable has been sent to Washington suggesting that American dependents be sent back to the United States because of the international situation.

An Overseas News Agency dispatch from Frankfurt alleged that the High Commissioner urged immediate evacuation of American families.

Mr. McCloy flatly denied that any such action has been taken or is contemplated.

Appeal to Civilian Employees

The following is a recent message to all US Army civilian employees from Secretary of Army Frank Pace, Jr.:

We enter 1951 facing a grave national emergency. I am addressing this appeal to you individually and collectively as the civilian arm of the Army establishment. If circumstances permitted, I would choose a more personal and direct method of addressing you, but the size of our civilian

force precludes a more intimate approach. I feel very strongly, and very humbly, the responsibility you and I have for exerting our greatest effort, as public servants and citizens, to help our country through this grim and trying period.

Many of you, I know, are personally affected by the present situation in which we find ourselves, by having a husband, a member of your immediate family, or someone else close to you in service in Korea or elsewhere. To you, as well as to all other civilian employees, I appeal for ever-increasing attention to your jobs. I urge you to look for ways in which your particular duties could be performed more efficiently, faster, and with less effort. You may have many excellent ideas which would be helpful to our management people, who are constantly examining our programs to determine what activities might be curtailed or eliminated in favor of work more directly related to strengthening our defenses. These ideas should be passed on to your supervisors either in discussion with them or through the suggestion program.

During the past few years, officials of this department have devoted a great deal of time and attention to improvement of policies and procedures designed to enhance the rights, privileges, status and pay of employees of the Army.

In this time of emergency, however, we may be called upon to work longer hours, take shorter vacations and otherwise give up for a while many of the things which make our day to day living more comfortable and pleasant. These sacrifices are insignificant, of course, compared with the sacrifices many of our men in uniform are making daily in an attempt to preserve the principles of democracy.

Our freedom, and the freedom of democratic peoples throughout the world, is at stake. Satisfy yourself that, in whatever capacity you are serving, you are doing your utmost to protect that freedom. That is the sum of my appeal to you.

Official Announcements

RTO Opened in Paris

A Rail Transportation Office (RTO) is established in the lobby of the SNCF Gare de l'Est in Paris. The new RTO is open from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily to serve Allied forces personnel traveling through the Paris area on competent orders. The telephone number of the installation is Nord 4356. Shipments of baggage and household goods also will be coordinated by this office.—from EUCOM announcement.

New Interzonal TDY Travel Form

All US occupation personnel on temporary duty travel to the French and British Zones of Germany after Jan. 1 must possess a new interzonal travel form titled “Duty Authorization,” in addition to normal duty orders.

The use of the “Duty Authorization” was agreed upon by US, British and French Occupation Authorities to identify interzonal duty travelers by means of a common document. The new form will permit US, French and English occupation personnel to use facilities to which duty personnel are entitled during their temporary duty in any of the three zones.

Transportation officers, billeting agencies and finance officers in the US Zone will

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Monthly Report, Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of German States), (Frankfurt), November 1950.

Official Gazette, No. 40, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Nov. 29, 1950.

Official Gazette, No. 40, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Nov. 29, 1950.

You and Your America — The Southwest and Coast, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 50, I&E Office, EUCOM, Dec. 10, 1950.

Tibet, Roof of the World, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 51, I&E Office, EUCOM, Dec. 17, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 254, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Dec. 22, 1950.

What Is at Stake in Europe? EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 52, I&E Office, EUCOM, Dec. 24, 1950.

Official Gazette, No. 42, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Dec. 28, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 255, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Dec. 29, 1950.

Stop That Rumor, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 53, I&E Office, EUCOM, December 31, 1950.

Official Gazette, No. 43, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Dec. 30, 1950.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books), Nos. 42, 43, 44, US Information Centers Branch, E&CR, HICOG, December 1950.

Schule und Gegenwart (Schools Today), pedagogical monthly magazine, No. 12, Educational Office, OLCB (Munich), December 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 256, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 5, 1951.

The World in Review, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 1, I&E Office, EUCOM, Jan. 7, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 44, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Jan. 10, 1951.

Report on Employment and Unemployment, Federal Republic of Germany and Western Berlin, End of December 1950, OLA, HICOG, Jan. 12, 1951.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 257, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 12, 1951.

Copies of publications, etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

Honor — Hallmark of the Serviceman, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 2, I&E Office, EUCOM.

A Program to Foster Citizen Participation in Government and Politics in Germany, OPA, HICOM, Jan. 15, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 128, ISD HICOG (Munich), Jan. 17, 1951.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 3, No. 28, ISD HICOG (Munich), January 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 45, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Jan. 22, 1951.

Prison Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1, Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, January 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books), Nos. 45, 46, US Information Centers Branch, E&CR, HICOG, January 1951.

Information Bulletin, January 1951, PRD, HICOG, Jan. 22, 1951.

Daily Press Review, Nos. 302 to 16, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Dec. 18, 1950 to Jan. 24, 1951.

Landsberg, A Documentary Report, PRD, HICOG, Jan. 31, 1951 (Compilation of official statements on clemency reviews of war-crimes cases of Nuremberg and Dachau).

recognize the "Duty Authorization" as authority for the use of military rail transportation, billeting accommodations, Military Payment Certificates and other facilities by French and British occupation personnel on official duty. The transportation officers may issue duty rail tickets for sleeper authorizations, if required, to holders of the new interzonal permits.—*from EUCOM announcement.*

Issuance of POL Products

Effective Jan. 1, procedure for the receipt and issuance of POL products, follows:

The previous procedure of issuance of letters of authority, authorizing bulk gasoline and other gasoline products, is discontinued, and coupons are issued in lieu thereof. These coupons are Army and BAOR types, and cover gasoline and engine oil. Requirements for diesel fuel, kerosene and grease are approved by letter, which may be presented to the POL Supply Points with the Property Issue Slip upon which those products are issued.

On or before the 5th day of each month, a complete report indicating the previous month's usage of POL products, the total number of vehicles involved and the total miles traveled by the vehicles with a request indicating the new month's POL requirements, are forwarded to the chief of Motor Transport Branch, Operating Facilities Division at Frankfurt, for review, approval and issuance. This report is prepared at state level by the administrative officer, and includes all units within his jurisdiction. Reports are also forwarded by separate organizations, such as US consulates, HICOG Element Bonn, Combined Coal and Steel Group or other authorized headquarters.

Upon approval of the request, the POL Section forwards by registered mail, prior to the 10th of the month, sufficient coupons to cover a 30-day period. Coupons can then be exchanged for bulk issue by the using

unit at the Army POL Supply Point. A 10 days' supply of POL products is authorized to be on hand at all times.

The POL Section also notifies each using unit by letter, the amount approved for that period. A copy of this authorization is forwarded to the appropriate Supply Point to permit proper stockage.

Gasoline and oil allocations approval is based on the number of vehicles and takes into account approved consumption rates for each type of vehicle and the total miles traveled per month.

Coupons on hand at the beginning of each month are taken into consideration when authorizing new issues; coupons can not be allowed to accumulate in excess amounts, and periodic inspections and audits are made. BAOR coupons issued in lieu of Army types, must be turned in to the POL Section quarterly, by the 20th day of March, June, September and December, to allow for exchange, as the type of coupon is changed quarterly.

POL products issued to agencies not chargeable to funds of the Motor Transport Branch, are on a reimburseable basis, and transfer of funds are made through Fiscal Services Division. All such issues must indicate a quotation of funds chargeable. Reimbursement for diesel fuel or kerosene or grease to the Military Posts concerned, will be made on the Standard 1080 Form by HICOG Headquarters.—*from HICOG Circular No. 5.*

College Plan Abandoned

A survey recently completed shows that an insufficient number of graduates of the American schools in Germany are interested in taking Junior College courses to warrant the establishment of a University of Maryland Junior College in the European Command, according to the EUCOM Dependents' Schools Division.—*from EUCOM announcement.*

Travel Control Transferred

The Allied High Commission announced that after Feb. 1, 1951, important functions of travel control, which have been carried out since the end of the war by the Combined Travel Board, will be taken over by the German authorities who will act under the German passport legislation of 1932 and 1938.

Functions to be assumed by the German authorities are:

(1) Issue of passports to German nationals in the Federal Republic. This will be the first time that German passports have been issued since the end of the war. They will replace the Allied temporary travel documents which have been issued in the interim.

(2) The documentation of German merchant seamen and bargemen.

(3) The issue of passports (*Fremdenpaesse*) to stateless persons and those of undetermined nationality resident in the Federal Republic who are not the responsibility of the International Refugee Organization.

(4) The issue of re-entry permits to non-German residents who wish to leave the Federal Republic temporarily for visits abroad.

These functions will be carried out by local passport issuing offices of the county supervisors (*Landraete*) or mayors. Applications will be dealt with in these offices instead of being passed to an office of the Combined Travel Board.

German nationals holding Allied temporary travel documents may, if they wish, exchange these for German passports after Feb. 1. The temporary travel documents may also be used until the expiration of their validity after which a German passport must be obtained for further journeys abroad.

Occupation personnel, as defined in Allied High Commission Law No. 2, will continue to be dealt with by the Combined Travel Board.



Nine-year-old Karin Hammerthaler paints her likeness in "Self Portrait."

Tomorrow's Artists

CHILDREN OF FRANKFURT have their own art colony these days. Sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee Center, the young Picassos, Utrillos, Renoirs and what-have-you's have made excellent use of old newspapers and easily erasable powder paint. In expressing their moods and ideas through this medium, the young people, encouraged by their Quaker sponsors, are making good use of their time and who knows, perhaps some are on their way to a career in the profession of the palette and brush.

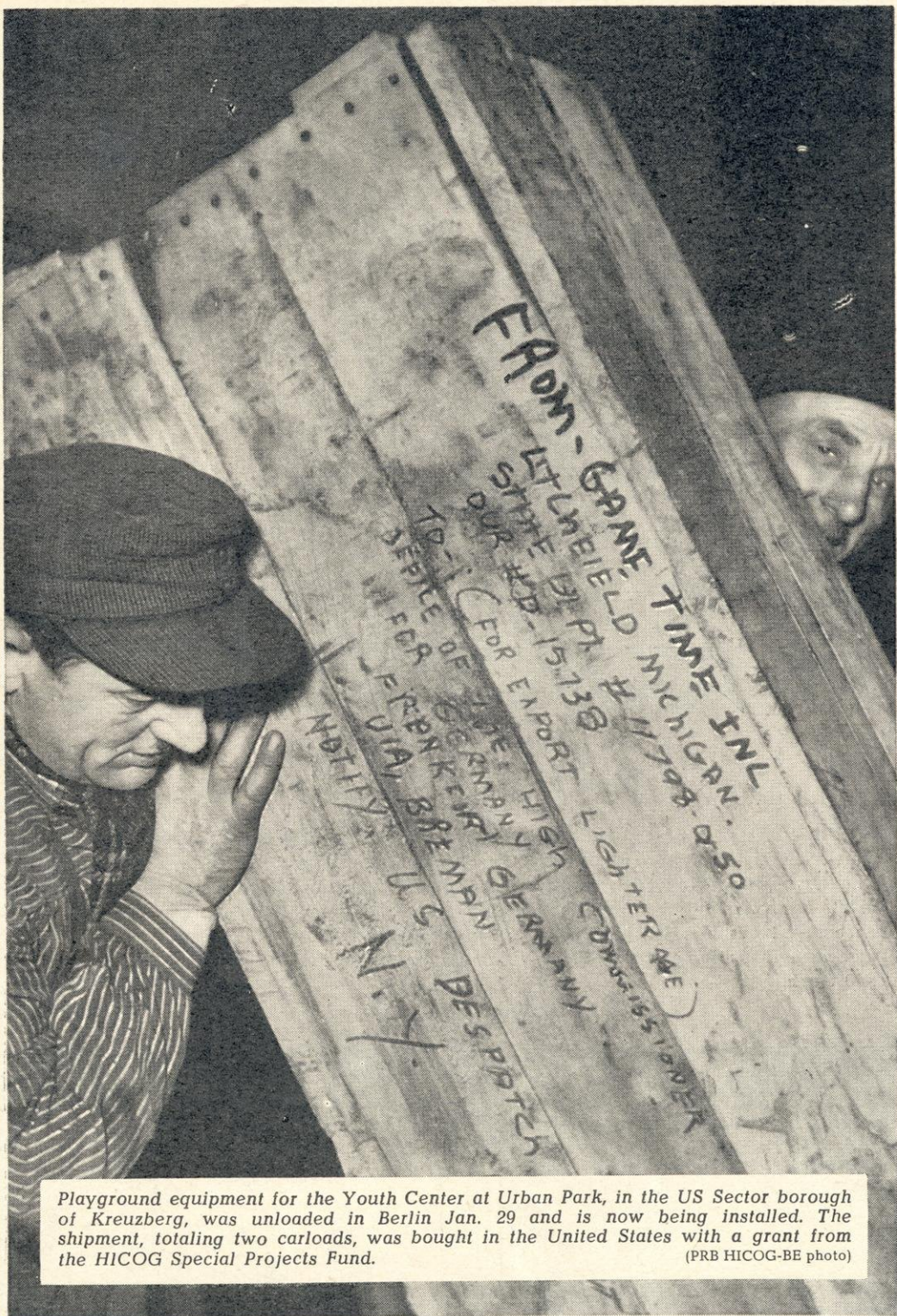
(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Kibitzers and critics view the work of the young masters.



The "Christian Science Monitor" is canvas for "My Family."





Playground equipment for the Youth Center at Urban Park, in the US Sector borough of Kreuzberg, was unloaded in Berlin Jan. 29 and is now being installed. The shipment, totaling two carloads, was bought in the United States with a grant from the HICOG Special Projects Fund.

(PRB HICOG-BE photo)