AMERICA'S MODERN technical "know-how" is emigrating to Germany as part of a vast operation "show-how" tagged ECA Technical Assistance.

As a result:

German veterinarians are learning how to combat animal diseases using American drugs and the results of US research under careful tutelage of American veterinary and public health experts.

German agricultural machinery specialists are studying the efficiency of the family-sized farm in America and are being introduced to improvements and new designs in up-to-the-minute farm equipment.

German workmen are learning how to use modern ERP-purchased machinery in German power plants, and,

German lawyers are delving into the technical structure of the US anti-trust laws and their application to Germany's sprawling monopolies.

Already the technical skill and experience which is now flowing from America has aided materially in boosting production in Europe's factories, farms and power plants, in a steady downward dribble in production costs through increased productive efficiency, and in improving her competitive position in world trade.

Through several varied methods the United States is supplying this technical help to Europe under the nearly $21,000,000 program. US expert consultants are bringing their knowledge to participating countries; European representatives are winging to the United States to learn American methods; an interchange of experts among European countries is underway; special studies and surveys of specific conditions in agriculture and industry in ERP countries are being undertaken, and US technical literature and material are being spread among those countries where outmoded equipment and techniques clog production spirals.

With a Technical Assistance fund of $1,400,000 earmarked for Germany alone, that country, like most of the others, is concentrating on six broad phases ranging over the general fields of industrial productivity, market research and analysis, agricultural productivity, processing and marketing, manpower utilization and conditions of employment, and public administration including financial practices and economic reporting.

Although Germany, to date, has struck a balance in her technical assistance between agriculture and industry, future stress will be placed on development of marketing and market analysis — up to now in the quagmire stage. Plans for the coming summer call for teams of representatives from 20 separate industries to be sent to the United States to probe the marketing field.

Despite the potential value of technical assistance to the war-hobbled country, western Germany at first lagged behind other ERP countries in applying for such aid. With the inauguration of the Federal Republic, however, the program received a shot in the arm which has resulted in a two-way traffic of technicians in which 40 German experts have flown the Atlantic to learn American techniques and 30 Americans have come to Germany to demonstrate their technological skill.

The first German group — three thermal power engineers — to make a Marshall Plan study of United States methods arrived in New York early last January. Scheduled for a two months' intensive study of Ameri-
can techniques at electrical and manufacturing firms in eastern United States and in the Middle West, they began their research at the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York. From there they swung through the eastern industrial area and then out to Detroit, Mich., garnering tips from American experience gained in the last 15 years.

The group, to be followed shortly by more experts in the same field, centered their studies on general design of steam power stations; application of material for boilers of high pressure and temperature; operation of cyclon burners using unpulverized small coal; use of superheaters; cleaning of flue gas and utilization of ashes; district heating power stations, and standardization of equipment.

ECA expenditures for the project, estimated at $2,800, including travel and subsistence costs for the visitors while in the United States, were warranted by the fact that the development of efficient thermal power stations is an essential part of Germany's over-all electric program. The program, as submitted to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), provides for the installation of 3,000,000 KWH additional capacity by 1952-53.

WITH GAS SHORTAGE in Germany throwing a substantial monkey-wrench into the re-activation of Industries, four gas production experts followed on the heels of the thermal engineers. After an exhaustive one month's study of the latest methods in American gas production, the experts are back in Germany using their newly acquired skill in the reconstruction of their country's gas industry.

A large producer of farm machinery and equipment, Germany is manufacturing agricultural machinery which in the last 10 years has seen no significant improvement in design or efficiency. To modernize this equipment and thereby reduce dependence on animal power and consequently release land now used for growing animal fodder, six German agricultural machinery specialists took off for America for a four-month survey of the latest developments in the production and use of modern mechanical equipment on family-sized farms.

At the same time, two American agricultural experts arrived in Germany to advise German agricultural groups on the cultivation and utilization of soy beans, which could provide vitally needed proteins and fats in the German diet.

In the United States today, German veterinarians are studying cause and cure of plant disease, ways and means of fighting animal diseases, German household economists are forgetting what their grandparents taught them and are learning innovations in canning, intelligent use of food, and how kitchen chores can be accomplished in one-half the number of steps, while German forestry experts are discovering that America makes bark, sawdust and even knots serve useful purposes.

Along with their counterparts from other ERP countries, German representatives of the tourist industry in the United States studying the tastes of the American public are finding that ice water and dry martinis will promote the flow of dollar-bearing tourists to their ancient cities.

American dairy experts in Germany are instructing dairy farmers in artificial insemination of cattle, US engineers are surveying German railroads, American agricultural books and periodicals are flooding German colleges, and OEEC agricultural extensionists are investigating just how weak is the bridge between the Federal Government's information on the best way to raise potatoes and the German farmer's adapting that knowledge to his crop.

FUTURE PLANS envisage even broader fields. A team of 12 American and German resettlement and housing experts will meet this summer to prepare a blueprint for integrating refugees within the German economy. Five German statisticians, with others from nine ERP countries, will tour America with a view to adopting a uniform labor statistic system for Western Europe. The group will eye American methods of statistical reporting on the cost of living, wages, hours, employment of labor force and productivity measurements.

Applications for technical assistance projects can be made by either firms or individuals but all must be of a technical or professional nature which will give impetus to the rolling ball of German recovery within a reasonable time.

If Hans Schmidt, or his firm, believe he has a worthwhile project for ECA technical assistance, he submits his application to the sponsoring ministry of the German Federal Republic. His application should include a detailed description of the nature and amount of assistance required. He must outline justification for the project in terms of necessity to recovery and he must spell out his plans for circulating and using the knowledge he will gain.

With an official green light from the German ministry concerned, his application is forwarded to the ECA Special Mission where it is carefully screened for "general desirability and technical validity." At the same time the application is screened by the Exchanges
Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, which studies it in relation to the overall exchange program. The final approving nod, however, rests with the Technical Assistance Division of ECA, Washington, which evaluates all projects on the basis of over-all ECA policy.

MEANWHILE THE ECA Special Mission to Germany has been screening Hans Schmidt himself for both political and technical soundness.

Schmidt, according to the ECA Special Mission, must possess qualities of leadership and progressiveness. He should have the confidence of his colleagues to insure receptiveness of his ideas and experience, and sufficient vitality to pass on his experience to the widest number of Germans upon his return. His political slate must be clear of Communist entanglements and his Nazi affiliations are carefully sifted.

ECA will pay Schmidt's maintenance expenses in the United States and dollar travel cost but Deutsche mark counterpart funds equivalent to the dollars expended are normally required. The counterpart requirement, however, can be waived in those cases where the project is of a general non-commercial nature benefiting the country as a whole.

Upon his arrival in the United States, Schmidt will be met by officials of the Arrangements Branch, ECA, who will brief him on the details of his American tour.

Within one month of completion of his trip, Hans Schmidt will be required to hand in a preliminary report on the techniques and information gathered in the course of his project and outline his plans to translate that knowledge into definite contributions to a German economic comeback.

Later he is expected to cooperate with the ministry of the Federal Government which sponsored his trip in preparing still another report showing the extent to which his newly harvested technical tips have been put into play and how they have paid off climbing production figures.

ALTHOUGH THERE exists a close affinity between Technical Assistance and the HICOG Exchanges Program, the aims of the two plans differ widely.

While the Exchanges Program provides opportunities for Germans to study and observe in general fields which were stunted, dwarfed or completely suppressed under the late totalitarian straight-jacket, the ECA exchangees are getting highly technical help which will have an immediate effect on Germany's return to economic health.

If the primary purpose of a project is to prod the German mind not purely in the economic field, then the project wears a hat marked Exchanges Division. If, however, the fundamental aim is economic rehabilitation then the project puts on the cap of Technical Assistance.

Recognizing the necessity for close integration of the two programs to prevent needless dovetailing, the High Commissioner for Germany has established an Exchanges Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the interested officers of HICOG to coordinate all exchange activities for Germany. A working arrangement in Washington also has been established between ECA and the State Department to see that no overlapping occurs.

This committee reviews the annual programs of both the Exchanges Division and the ECA Technical Assistance, making the necessary adjustments in each. Individual projects not foreseen in the annual budget of either program must be smiled upon by the committee before they can be activated.