

Information bulletin. October 1951

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany Office of Public Affairs, Public Relations Division, APO 757, US Army, October 1951

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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

"Exercise Combine"

(See page 6)

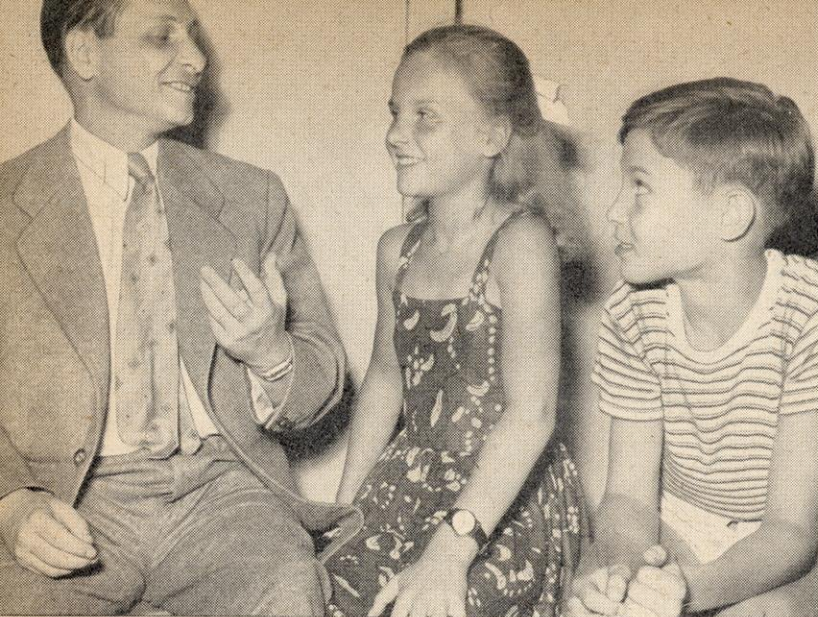


ISSUE:

Phoenix at Reichswald
Labor's Unfinished Tasks
Hitchhiking through America

Keeping Youth on Farms
Friendship Camps
German Scientific Research

OCTOBER
1951



Producer Henry Koller (left) illustrates acting of scene.
(PRB BE-HICOG photos by Schubert)



Young Thespians



A brief advertisement in Berlin newspapers, which attracted 300 stage-struck youngsters, and auditions which pared the number down to 50 marked the organization in August of the "Amerika Haus Children's Theater."

Henry Koller, founder and director of New York City's Young Thespians' Club, currently a consultant for the Department of State, worked the young German actors and actresses into shape for a presentation of his original musical comedy "Comics for Carter" during the Berlin Festival. Music was written by American composer Alfred Goodman.

Newspaper critics said: "The group performed the play with great sensitivity, charm and brilliancy." "Their acting was fascinating through its ingenuity and lack of apparent conscious 'performing.'" "The play is designed to be seen both by children and by those who regret they are no longer children."

The Berlin-born producer will visit cities in West Germany to help in the organization of similar groups under sponsorship of US Information Centers. He said, "Once others see how much fun, entertainment and real educational value can be derived from groups of this type, these groups will spring up everywhere."

+END

Information Bulletin

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

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

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

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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

Foreign Ministers' Declaration On Germany

At the conclusion of their meetings in Washington from Sept. 10 to 14, Secretary of State Dean Acheson of the United States, Foreign Minister Robert Schuman of France and Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison of the United Kingdom issued the following declaration. Text of their communique is printed on page 28.

THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS declare that their governments aim at the inclusion of a democratic Germany, on a basis of equality, in a continental European community, which itself will form a part of a constantly developing Atlantic community.

The three ministers recognize that the initiative taken by the French Government concerning the creation of a European coal and steel community and a European defense community is a major step toward European unity. They welcome the Schuman Plan as a means of strengthening the economy of western Europe and look forward to its early realization. They also welcome the Paris Plan as a very important contribution to the effective defense of Europe, including Germany.

The participation of Germany in the common defense should naturally be attended by the replacement of the present Occupation Statute by a new relationship between the three governments and the German Federal Republic.

The Government of the United Kingdom desires to establish the closest possible association with the European continental community at all stages in its development.

The three ministers reaffirm that this policy, which will be undertaken in concert with the other free nations, is directed to the establishment and the maintenance of a durable peace founded on justice and law. Their aim is to reinforce the security and the prosperity of Europe without changing in any way the purely defensive character of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They reaffirm their determination that in no circumstances shall the above arrangements be made use of in furtherance of any aggressive action.

+END

Phoenix at Reichswald

By CHERRY LOU FELLNER

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

MORE THAN 1,100 YEARS AGO the forest land adjoining the present German-Netherlands boundary was a favorite hunting ground of Charlemagne and it continued to flourish as a game refuge under state and private ownership until the late days of World War II. It was there that Allied airborne troops met stiff enemy resistance, resulting in tremendous destruction.

The reconstruction period found many expellees from Silesia, the Sudetenland, Pomerania and other areas now in the Soviet Zone longing for land on which to continue their interrupted life-long job of farming.

Many trees in the *Reichswald* (national forest) were destroyed or were gradually dying because of imbedded shrapnel.

The state of North Rhine-Westphalia had the wealth of the Ruhr Valley to help fill its coffers.

These three conditions resulted in the initiation of a project to clear for colonization 3,600 acres of forest land near Kleve. The proposal was approved by the state parliament in the summer of 1948 and later completed with DM 500,000 (\$119,000) in ECA funds.

RISING ANEW AS A PHOENIX from the ashes of destruction, today trim farmhouses are scattered amid the checkerboard grain fields and 2,000 persons are settled there: two-thirds of them expellees, the others native sons of North Rhine-Westphalia. The three communities (as yet unnamed) will eventually have all the facilities of small villages. The project is a classic example of pioneering in modern days.

The problems of planning and preparation were handled by a land-development company, "Rheinisches Heim," and in September 1948 American-type bulldozers and other heavy earth-moving equipment were set into action. Throughout the next six months five contractors worked at cutting the trees, pulling loose roots and leveling ground. The colonists — all picked for their farming ability and good character — didn't wait for the land to be made arable before moving onto it. Many of them played a direct part in clearing the land and in doing other forms of necessary manual labor. Wooden sheds were their temporary homes.

By May of 1949 the first experimental buildings were finished and three months later foundations were laid for the farmhouses.

As the land was prepared for farming, seeds were planted and by the end of August approximately 1,600 acres of grass and 540 acres of rye were sown.

THE FORMER FOREST is divided into 51 farms of 37 acres each (see diagram, next page), an area deemed self-supporting for a family and only requiring outside

seasonal help. On these grain is raised and some livestock kept. There are 25 one-horse farms with 20 acres and 53 vegetable farms with nine acres each. Carpenters, the shoemaker, clergymen, professional men and others whose principal work is something besides farming have part-time farms. There are 84 of these, each consisting of 3.7 acres. Finally there are 86 quarter-acre homesteads with two-family houses on them.

In all cases the acreage is entirely within one strip of land. There is little chance that the land will eventually be broken down into smaller plots with an individual



Dense forestland was cleared to make way for trim farmhouses, fruit trees and garden plots (shown above) while tradesmen, carpenters and others — mainly expellees from areas now behind the Iron Curtain — live on smaller acreages as pictured below. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)



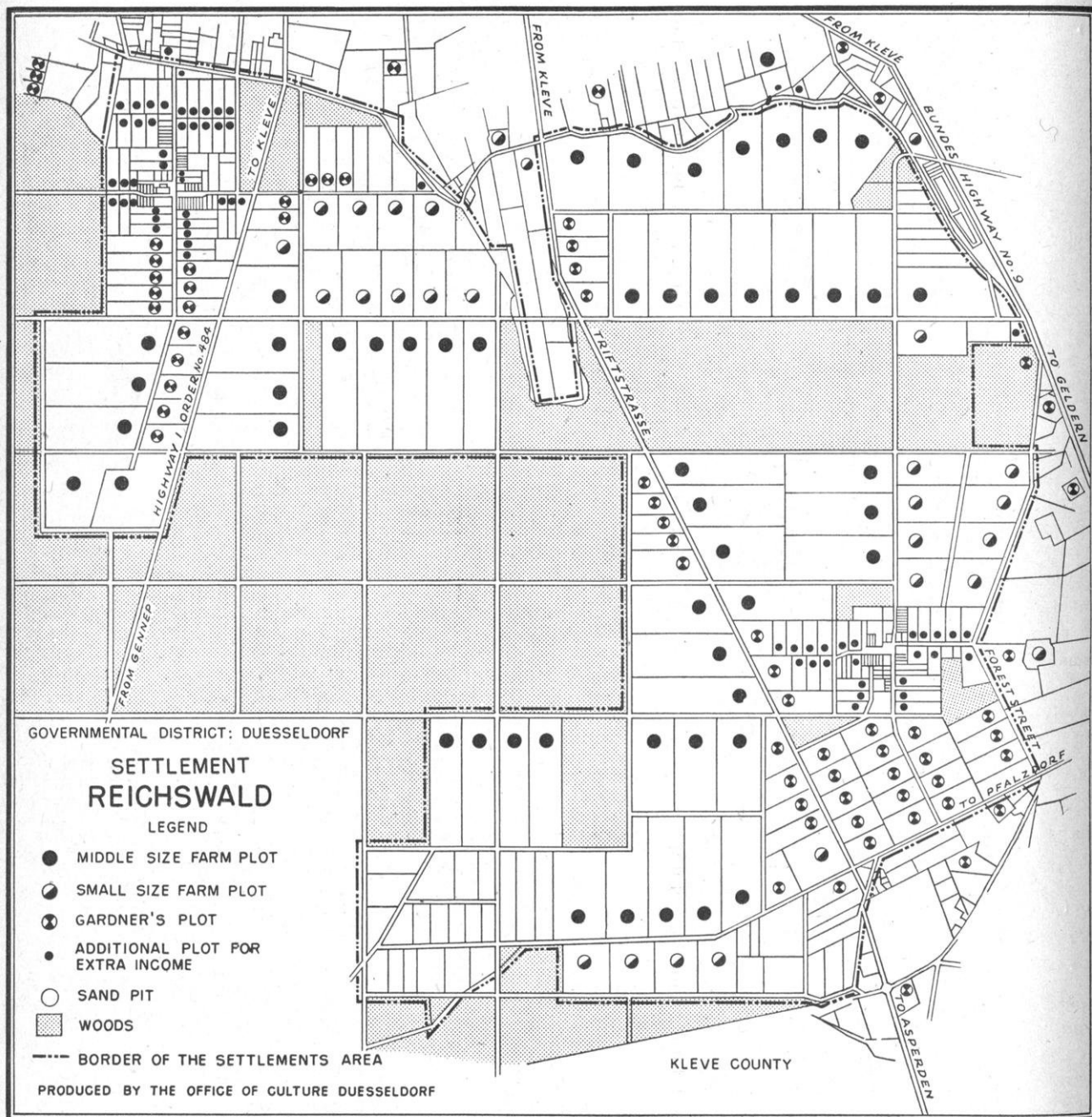
farmer having a few acres beside his home and a few more acres two miles away. In case of death of the farm owner the entire holdings will be inherited by one person (usually the eldest son) instead of being divided among the survivors.

The first large-size farms were occupied in December 1949 and the part-time farms were taken over by their owners in November 1950.

Amid the predominantly dark brick houses in the region the cream stucco houses with their red tile roofs look particularly bright and clean. The houses on the larger acreages are built in a "T" shape: the family rooms are in the front, the back wing serves as a barn with

straw and hay stored under the roof — a type of architecture characteristic of North Holland and the adjoining countryside. The house and barn are actually separated by a kitchen where the women — who generally care for the livestock — can prepare feed for the animals.

THE ENTIRE PROJECT cost DM 10,000,000 (\$2,380,000) and is paying for itself. Of the total, about one-third was in the form of grants-in-aid and the rest was credit to be paid off in small yearly payments and at two and one-half percent interest. The farms will be paid for in varying long-term periods which range up to a maximum of 66 years.



Due to the urgency of the problem of finding housing and jobs for the expellees, the project was started before ECA funds were available for this purpose. However, since July of 1949 DM 40,000,000 (\$9,520,000) in Marshall Plan aid has been extended to approximately 50 projects in the Federal Republic to enlarge and speed up such programs of refugee settlements in agriculture and land reclamation. The counterpart funds were used as grants-in-aid and for long-term credit at low interest rates. This new land productivity also helps to decrease the social unrest among the refugees.

This attempt to turn war-destroyed forest wasteland into productive farmland has a promising future. The soil is of the loess type, which is composed of wind-carried sediment and is termed by agriculture men among some of the most fertile in the world. At the present time wild ferns are still sprouting between the rows of fodder beets and wild flowers pop up next to the spinach, but the second year after planting is usually "almost normal" and the third season is considered "normal."

The yearly gross is about DM 1,000 per hectare (\$238 an acre), compared to the usual earnings throughout Germany of DM 750 (\$178.50 an acre) for the same acreage. Out of this figure approximately DM 120 (\$28.56 an acre) will be needed for taxes and for payment of farm costs. The remainder goes for the living costs and small savings of the farmer's family. Average rainfall is abundant, and the chance of a drought is considered very slim.

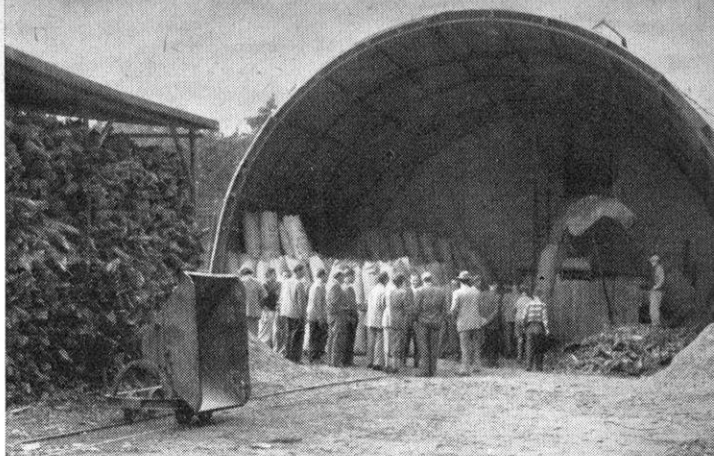
EACH SETTLEMENT HAS an advisory director to aid the farmer in choice of crops to be planted, the amount of land to be devoted to each and the most efficient techniques of good farm management. The director provides the know-how regarding proven techniques — many of them not yet commonly used in this country — just as an agricultural extension agent does in the United States. There is also a demonstration farm in the settlement and test patches of corn and other crops can be seen on individual farms.

To prevent soil erosion and excessive loss of moisture, small trees have been planted as wind-breaks.

As the farms are small and must be intensively cultivated, there has been a great interest in raising fruit. In the first year 50,000 fruit trees were planted. As a longer period of time is required before any income can be realized from the fruit trees, a cash crop of vegetables is always planted underneath. Farmers with smaller tracts have extensive hothouses for greater and off-season yields of vegetables.

In an effort to compete with Holland produce, a cooperative cold storage plant, including marketing and sorting halls, is being constructed on the edge of the project to permit the off-season release of quality fruit and vegetables. The cooperative marketing outlet will be finished in two months and a railroad spur will join a main line to German cities.

Great emphasis is placed on cooperative enterprises, particularly in the efficient use of modern machinery instead of the usual heavy draft horses.

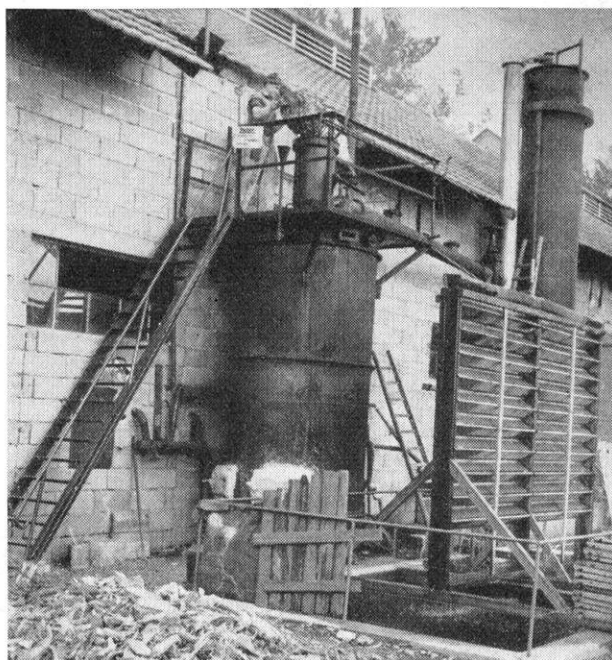


Allied and German reporters visiting the Reichswald land settlement see how cooperative plant utilizes waste wood for manufacture of charcoal and other resinous by-products.

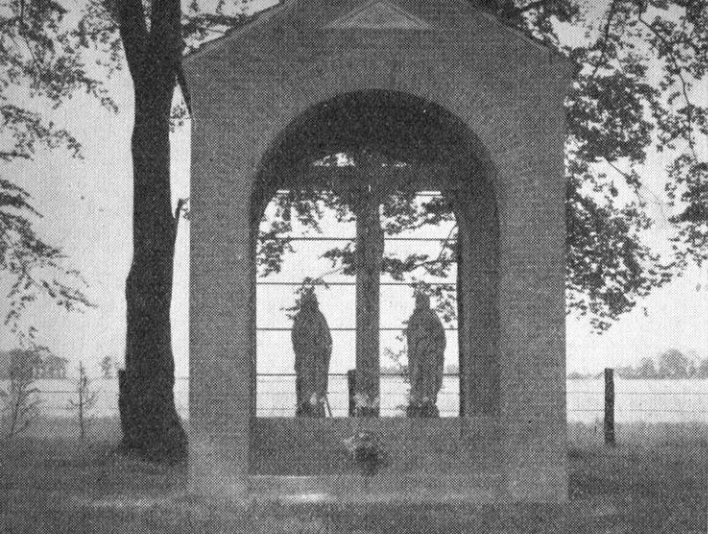
Some of the cows in the settlement area were among the 2,000 and their offspring which American farmers sent to Germany during the last two years through the Heifer Project Committee program of the Brethren Service Committee, an organization of US church societies.

ON A RECENT TOUR 15 Allied and German correspondents and photographers, accompanied by Eugene Epstine of the Food and Agriculture Division, HICOG, and the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany; Harry Grossman of the Displaced Populations Division, HICOG; Werner Middlemann and Dr. Heinz Fiedler of the federal Ministry for Refugee Affairs and other federal and state officials visited two typical farms.

The first stop was at the 37-acre farm of Wilhelm Hebben and his sister, Helena Hebben. They live in a large



Worker feeds roots and tree limbs into big metal container where intense heat creates charcoal. Expellees and others at Reichswald benefit from the sale of products from plant.



Pioneer farmers contributed private funds for erection of Catholic wayside shrine on edge of forest. Protestant chapel was constructed in another area of land settlement.

house with their two workers — more during harvest time. Total cost of the farm was DM 60,000 (\$14,280), including the house and barn, land, roads, cost of clearing the land, electricity, drainage sewer system, etc. One half of the cost has been written off as a grant-in-aid and the remainder is to be paid off by Mr. Hebben over a 30-year period.

In his barn Mr. Hebben keeps two horses, two breeding sows of the British Cornwall type and usually between seven and 10 milking cows. Out of his own earnings from his first-year production, Farmer Hebben has purchased an electric milking machine. As you walk from the barn past the mud-encrusted wooden shoes, neatly placed in a row, you enter the kitchen where Miss Hebben is knitting a pair of socks while she keeps an eye on a simmering vat of potatoes and grain to feed the pigs.

There are a living room and bedroom further front on the first floor. On the second floor are three more bedrooms and a modern bath. The rooms are sparsely but adequately furnished (all furniture comes out of the farmers' own pockets). The house is immaculately clean and along the front wall are rows of mammoth dahlias.

The nine-acre farm of Josef Lorenz and his wife is a place teeming with children. The Lorenz' have 11 youngsters of their own and are also giving a home to two other children. Their six-bedroom house and other costs totaled DM 15,000 (\$3,570). Mr. Lorenz and his family, expellees from the Silesia area, are obviously happy at having been given the chance to move onto the farm in January 1950. They have two cows and 50 chickens and raise fruit and vegetables to sell to feed the big family.

DESPITE THE TREMENDOUS job already completed there is even more being done. Foundations were recently laid for a new school building as the present four-class school is housed in the shabby wooden buildings originally used by the first settlers as temporary homes. A church will be built as soon as there is enough money for the purpose.

Instead of holding the traditional German *Richtfest* celebration whenever a roof was completed on each house,

the settlers saved the funds and used the money to build a Protestant chapel in the woods and a Catholic remembrance for the Twelve Apostles. An area has been cleared and set aside for a graveyard.

There are large piles of stumps and roots alongside the roads joining the farms and communities. These are gradually being hauled to a cooperative plant on the outskirts where the wood is made into charcoal and resinous by-products. Some of the cheaper charcoal is chucked into sacks for private consumption in the area, the remainder is shipped to industries.

In any and every conceivable way the settlers in this pioneering area are trying to improve their welfare and thereby enable additional help to be given others in similar situations.

+ END

DP Program Decisions Reached

Problems connected with ending the Displaced Persons Act by Dec. 31 were ironed out during a meeting in Frankfurt of 60 representatives of US private and government agencies with the US Displaced Persons Commission.

Mutual agreement was reached on such subjects as questions of security, consular service, immigration and naturalization service and transportation requirements for the remaining 32,000 of the 311,000 DPs authorized entry.

Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator for the commission, stressed that voluntary agency representatives in the field should emphasize to DPs the importance of meeting their scheduled appointments for processing. Persons should not expect to emigrate during the last 60 days of the program.

Regarding the expellee program, Mr. Corkery said, "I am confident we have begun a cohesive program, but we must double and triple our present visa issuance to meet the quota established under the DP act as amended."

Representatives attending the meeting included Dr. Walter G. Nelson, US Public Health Service; Sidney B. Rawitz, deputy commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Roland Elliott, World Council of Churches; James J. Norris, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Michael F. Markel, general counsel, National Lutheran Council, New York, and Warren G. Fuller, International Refugee Organization.

Cover Photograph

"Exercise Combine" was the largest field training exercise conducted by US Armed Forces in Germany since the end of World War II. Taking part in the eight-day maneuver in the northern part of the US Zone in early October were 160,000 men, including American, French and British troops. In the US Army photograph are members of a 4th Infantry Division tank crew preparing to cross a Main River bridge near Frankfurt under cover of darkness to take up position for the exercise. A pictorial feature on the maneuver will appear in the November issue of the Information Bulletin.

German Scientific Research

By HELEN McLAUGHLIN

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

GERMANY HAS CONTRIBUTED many of the world's greatest scientists — men whose greatness lies not only in the eminence of their scientific achievements, but also in the notable service they have rendered to mankind.

In medical science alone a great many German names stand out. Because of the discovery of Emil von Behring, who was born in Hansdorf in 1854, diphtheria, once fatal to thousands every year, has become a preventable disease; Dr. von Behring's serum against diphtheria was but one of his many medical discoveries. It was Robert Koch, German bacteriologist, who found that tuberculosis is caused by a germ, and who pointed out in 1882 that it is linked in part with poverty and inadequate housing. One of Dr. Koch's contemporaries, Karl Joseph Ebert, discovered the cause of typhoid fever, now controlled by adequate chlorination of water. August von Wassermann perfected the reaction test to syphilis which has saved the lives of countless unborn babies, and Paul Ehrlich produced the "606" syphilis treatment. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen's discovery of X-rays opened new vistas in medical therapy and surgery in addition to initiating a renaissance in the physical sciences.

In our own day — to mention only a few — achievements of Werner Heisenberg in theoretical physics; Otto-Heinrich Warburg in biochemistry; Alfred W. Kuehn in zoology, and Otto Hahn in nuclear physics and chemistry are widely known. Germany is well represented on the roster of Nobel Prize winners in all fields of science.

DURING THE ILL-FAMED Nazi regime, the facilities of German scientific research were perverted by a totalitarian government to produce the terrifying technological developments which permitted Hitler to launch his war of

aggression, and which threatened to bring the world under the domination of his super police state, blatantly committed both to the physical enslavement of peoples and the enslavement of their minds.

What would have happened to the world's scientific research subjected to police-state control? Leading German scientists of Jewish heritage found out quickly enough, and fled for their lives. Others, of so-called Aryan blood, remained behind but refused to participate in Nazi-directed activities, and retired from scientific pursuits altogether.

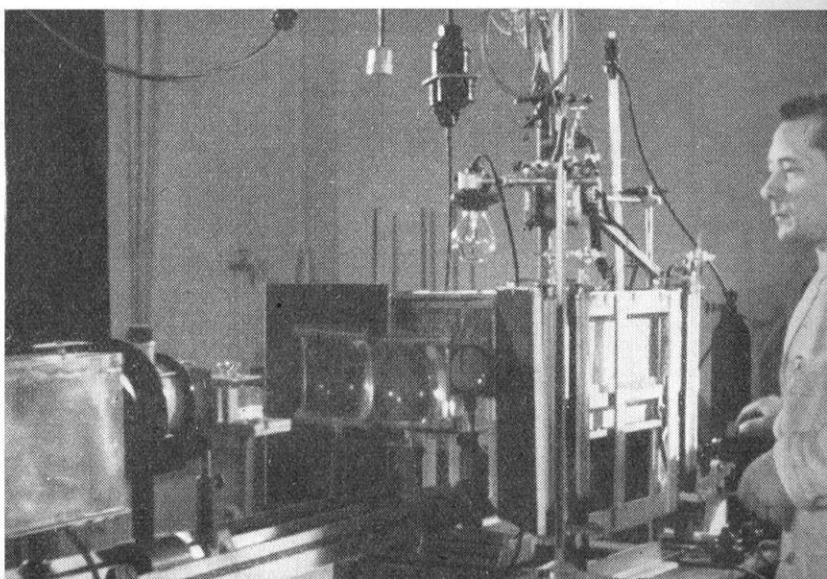
Commenting on the applications of scientific research to military technology during the Hitlerian era, Carl H. Nordstrom, chief of the Scientific Research Division, US Element, who studied in Germany before the war, says, "After all, there is a vast difference between the 'pure' scientist working in his ivory tower, and the development of his ideas or discoveries into equipment of military value. The scientist does not make war..."

And so, it was this destructive facet of German scientific achievement with which the four Allied Powers were concerned when the war was at last over, and which produced in April 1946, Law No. 25 "to control scientific research for the purpose of prohibiting its development and its application to the extent to which it may be used for warlike ends or contribute to the establishment of a war potential."

From the very outset, US policy toward postwar activities in the field of science in Germany was this: scientific research and its applications in military technology should be prohibited; and controls on research significant to war potential should be enforced. But encouragement should be given to public and private

One of Germany's present day leading scientists is Dr. Otto-Heinrich Warburg, director of Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, shown at the left. His contributions in the field of biochemistry include a scientific apparatus, pictured in operation by technician at right, which was named in his honor.

(Photos by PRD BE-HICOG and ISD HICOG)





Three technical leaders carrying on the type of work once dominated by German names are: Dr. Max von Laue (left) of Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, an outstanding German authority in physical and electro-chemistry; Dr. Helmuth Stark (center), chief of the Berlin Foreign Institute and chairman of the Berlin UNESCO committee, and Dr. Max Pfender (right), chairman of the test office for material which is affiliated with the Chemical and Technical Institute in Berlin.

research activities vital to the German economy and devoted to peaceful ends.

Prohibitive and restrictive features of Law No. 25 were:

1. Dissolution of war research establishments and destruction of buildings and facilities of a purely military character.
2. Prohibitions on research of a military nature and on applied research in specified critical areas, including nuclear physics, aerodynamics, rocket propulsion, radar systems and certain chemicals.
3. Restrictions on research bordering the critical areas but having important peace-time applications, including industrial explosives, radio communications, synthetic oils and rubber, radioactivity and the utilization of specified chemicals.
4. Reporting procedures for research projects in areas not requiring specific authorization.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW in the US Zone was designed: (1) To develop and insure maintenance of security measures for the control of scientific research; (2) To formulate policy and make recommendations for solution of specific problems dealing with German scientists, scientific research and its related fields; and (3) To execute these functions either directly or in coordination with other interested elements of Military Government.

Interpretation of the control law in the initial stages was relegated to each commander in his zone, and this led to annoying inconsistencies which were alleviated in large measure in the US Zone by formation under each German state economic ministry of an organization paralleling the US Control Branch. This German organization was given the responsibility for administration and enforcement of the law. From this beginning was evolved the *Forschungs-ueberwachungsstelle* (German Research Control Organization), which proved so successful in operation that it was applied similarly in the British and French Zones.

A milestone in the growing development of Allied-German relations in the field of science was reached at Goet-

tingen in June 1948 with a tripartite agreement aimed at uniform interpretation and implementation of Law No. 25 within the western zones, and committed to a common effort to modernize the schedules as the need arose.

Eventually, with the changeover from the Office of Military Government in Germany (US) to the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany under the Department of State, control of scientific research in the US Zone passed from the Research Control Branch under OMGUS to HICOG's Scientific Research Division, which functions under the administrative control of the Military Security Board. At the same time that personnel of the Research Control Branch were consolidated to form the nucleus of the Scientific Research Division, Law 25 was superseded by Law No. 23, under which prohibitions and restrictions in certain fields were relaxed.

DURING THE ENTIRE five years since legislation to control German scientific research was enacted, US authorities have implemented these controls in a positive manner — saying not "Don't do this," but rather "Do this." American personnel connected with the scientific control organization include competent scientists in various fields. They have been in a position to enter actively into technical discussions, to make constructive suggestions and to provide information in related scientific developments.

Immediate recognition was given to the impossibility of effectively controlling fundamental research, which, after all, would be tantamount to suppression of thought. But because applied science has never in all military history played such a decisive role as during World War II, the scientific research control authorities have trained their sights particularly on the techniques and potentialities resulting from applied research in physics, chemistry and biology. These applications of scientific research to military purposes have in fact become so terrifying that the very existence of civilization is threatened unless nations develop a firm desire for peace.

Recognizing this dividing line between research devoted to military or destructive ends and that leading to valuable peace-time developments, administrators of scientific research control in Germany have taken great care not to encumber useful research with pointless restrictions which would tend only to retard economic recovery and advancement of knowledge. Actually, research controls placed on German science are in certain fields no more restrictive than those applied in the United States.

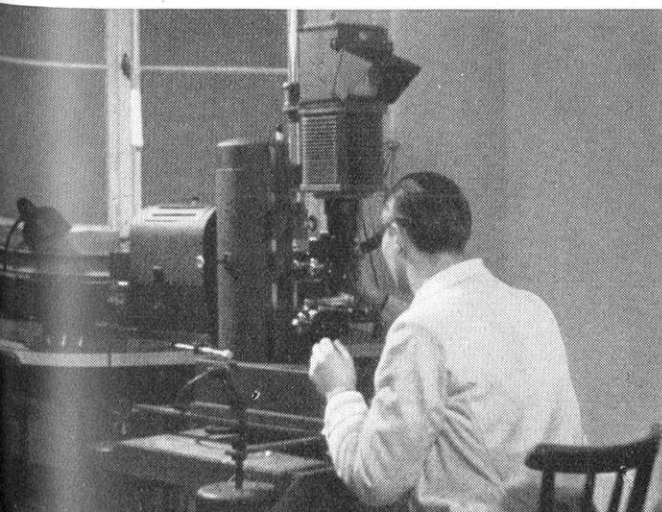
Thus, recovery of German science has been the aim of US authorities who have been charged with keeping track of what German scientists are doing. Coupled with concrete aids for the acceleration of this recovery, the Scientific Research Division is constantly cementing the confidence and cooperation between Germans and Americans which they have nurtured from the first.

Ample testimony from leading German scientists indicates that this confidence is now on a firm footing. As one German wrote recently to a colleague in a neighboring town: "It is impossible to enumerate the numerous efforts Americans have made to re-establish individual ties between German and American scientists and technicians. These ties have inspired a confidence which I believe to be unshakable — now and in the future."

AMONG THE SO-CALLED "positive" aspects of US control of scientific research in Germany has been the return of confiscated equipment and facilities of a non-military nature to research institutes; re-establishment or organization of certain technical societies, war-damaged educational institutions, laboratories and offices; purchase of new apparatus and equipment with ECA funds; interchange of technical information among German and American scientists — by facilitating study of German scientists in the United States, acquisition of technical literature in the various US Information Centers, visits to German scientific laboratories and joint scientific conferences; recommendations for the financial support of scientific research and publications; and support of license applications for certain research projects which are on the borderline of those restricted by law.

Under a recently expanded policy, efforts are being directed toward the re-establishment of international

Technician in Berlin laboratory is working with an ultra-microscope, an important new aid in research experiments.



Dr. Mueller operates a hand-size field electron microscope, recently developed in Berlin for molecular study.

relations with Germans in the field of science. American lecturers are regularly appearing before German university and other scientific groups and an effort is now being made to promote a program which will permit research scientists to pursue work with American scientists in the United States. These leading experts, because of their prominence, will thus be able, upon their return, to influence young German scientists as to research methods, techniques, the "team" plan under which whole crews of highly trained workers concentrate on current research problems, and in fact upon all other activities related to scientific study.

These "positive" functions of the Scientific Research Division are not entirely unselfish, because potential contributions of German science and the continuing good will of German scientists certainly loom large in the frame of common interests, and are of no small consequence to the Western World.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE gratification at the remarkable strides German scientists, released at last from the repressions of the Nazis, are making. To cite a few examples, the hand-size field electron microscope recently developed in Berlin may prove as important in the study of single molecules as did the earlier German invention of the electron microscope — now a commonplace apparatus for study of fine particles and simple organisms.

A recent mechanical development by a Nuremberg scientist is expected to boost the fuel efficiency of diesel engines by 10 percent. One young woman botanist in Frankfurt has developed a tiny species of plant with the shortest reproductive cycle known. Uses of this plant in studying inherited traits over several generations in a conveniently short time may be as revolutionary for genetics as the rapidly reproducing fruit fly of a generation ago.

Germans and Americans share the hope that the standards of scientific integrity and objectivity developed in postwar Germany will be a beacon guiding future scientific relations between these two nations and the entire free West. From the start which has been made, the realization of this hope seems assured. +END



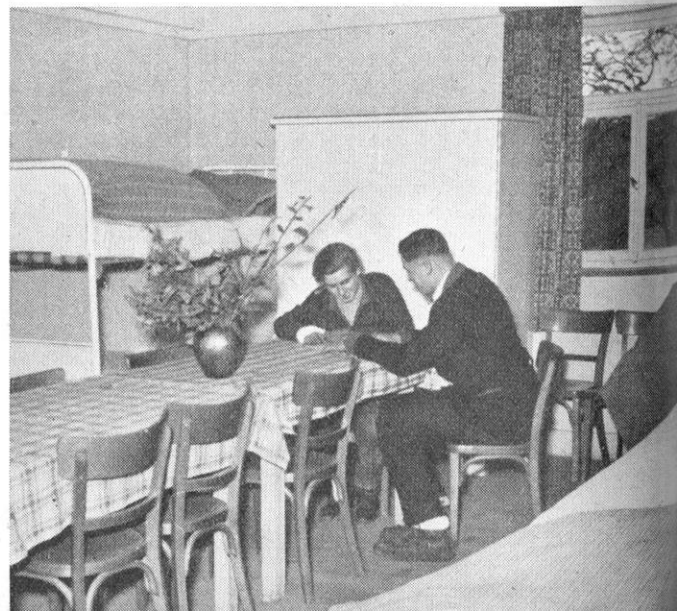
Rural Youth Assistance home in Neubronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, cares for teen-age boys while they learn farm life. Building accommodates 30 youngsters who work nine hours a day for local farmers and receive an apprentice's monthly wage of DM 15 to DM 70. Boys are recruited by city youth or labor offices.

(HICOG photos by K. Hopp)

Boys like clean, bright washroom and shower after long, hard day of tilling the soil. Running water and modern plumbing fixtures are a real luxury in most rural homes.



Trained youth workers guide youngsters in recreation and sport activities. Neubronn and other homes have facilities to help make new project part of village life.



Keeping Youth on Farms

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Press Officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG

A NEW MOVEMENT to create a rewarding life for young German farm workers has been initiated in Wuerttemberg-Baden and is steadily spreading to other parts of Western Germany. *Jugendhilfe Land e. V.* (Rural Youth Assistance, Inc.), with its federal headquarters in Stuttgart and active state and local organizations in Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia, promotes the establishment of rural youth homes where German boys and girls can live while learning that farm life has its attractions as well as its rigors.

The efforts of *Jugendhilfe Land* have long been needed in Germany. German youth have drifted away from the land for decades because of the laborious monotony of farm life. The miserable wages, dawn-to-dark working hours and lack of recreation turned many an apprenticed farm worker's eyes toward the better pay and bright lights of the city. Even in the food-scarce days of the early postwar period, farm apprenticeships went begging because of the repugnance of youth for farm work.

Jugendhilfe Land is not so interested in building a "back-to-farm" movement as it is in striking at the roots of the young rural worker's discontent. It is urging regular working hours, better pay and educational opportunities for apprenticed farm workers. While its beginnings are still modest — only two homes have been opened, with three more almost completed — it has aroused the interest of scores of additional villages which have begun raising funds for building homes in their own communities.

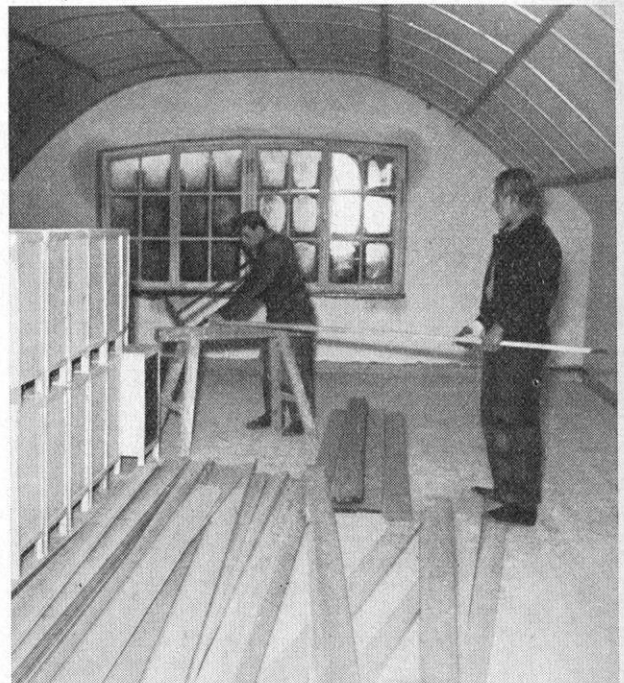
JUGENDHILFE LAND ORIGINATED from the idea of Mayor Hugo Schamann of Neubronn, a farm community in Mergentheim County, Wuerttemberg-Baden. Concerned by the shortage of young farm workers in his village, while young people were wandering city streets, unable to find work, he aroused farmers to the need for action. They formed themselves into the first local unit of *Jugendhilfe Land*, raised money from local and state

sources, supplemented by a grant from HICOG, and rebuilt a youth home to accommodate approximately 30 boys.

The first group of youngsters, aged 14 to 16 years, arrived from Kiel in June 1950, and other youngsters followed during the summer. According to Mayor Schamann's plan, each boy spends one year in Neubronn, after which another boy is recruited through city-youth or labor offices. Meanwhile village farmers agree to take one or more boys for work and training, paying them monthly wages ranging from DM 25 to DM 70 (\$5.95 to \$16.66) depending on the type of work and their ability.

The normal apprentice farm worker's salary in Wuerttemberg-Baden is DM 15 (\$3.57) monthly. Each boy pays DM 5 (\$1.19) monthly to the home, while "his farmer" pays another DM 5. Work is from seven in the morning until seven at night, with three hours rest during the day, and every second Sunday "completely free."

While these conditions may seem harsh to the average city worker they are very reasonable for farm work, where the hired hand usually starts at dawn and works until the last barn door is closed often late at night, with seldom a day off. Every farmer who takes a boy to work must sign a contract agreeing to these liberal working con-



Two boys living in home wield saw and hammer to convert its attic into recreation room. After-work activities include discussions, classes, games, singing, dancing.

"We in HICOG," said Mrs. Judy Russell of the Youth and Community Activities Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, "have been watching the development of 'Jugendhilfe Land' with much interest. We look to this organization not only because we see in its program an opportunity for setting up rural community centers under trained leadership, but also because we find that the personnel working with and in this organization are playing an ever-increasing role in providing leadership for rural community planning on an all West-German level."



In fall, after crops were in, boys and girls helped farmers build new road through their fields. Villages in three states are enthusiastic about "back-to-farm" movement.

ditions, because a major point of Mayor Schamann's plan is to make farming attractive to the younger generation.

MOST SIGNIFICANT, HOWEVER, is the organization's concern for integrating these young workers into community life. The Neubronn home is run by a trained youth worker, who conducts a community program for the boys, including classes in agriculture, discussion meetings, singing, dancing and sports. In rebuilding the home, the villagers provided a room where the entire community can join the activities of the newcomers. Today the *Jugendhilfe Land* home has become a center of youth activities in Neubronn.

The success of this venture is evidenced by the fact that 10 of the 13 boys who finished their allotted year at the youth home last summer have elected to stay on farms in the Neubronn area while only three decided to go back to city life.

The Neubronn idea attracted the attention of other communities and eventually a state headquarters for *Jugendhilfe Land* was set up in Stuttgart. Its small staff now circulates through the country, addressing town councils and public forums, giving advice and assisting in formation of additional groups. Eventually the organization spread to Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia.

According to Hans Reusch, head of the national organization, a second home at Weckelweiler near Lake Constance accommodates 12 girls who are learning how to run a farm household while working with local farm women. Homes which will average about 40 boys each are also under construction at Bermatungen near Lake Constance, Ruppertshofen in Schwaebisch-Gmuend County and Oberaula in Siegenheim County, Hesse.

In addition approximately 20 other farm communities have organized *Jugendhilfe Land* groups, many of which have accumulated 40 to 60 percent of the means to build their youth homes. In the farm communities, where cash

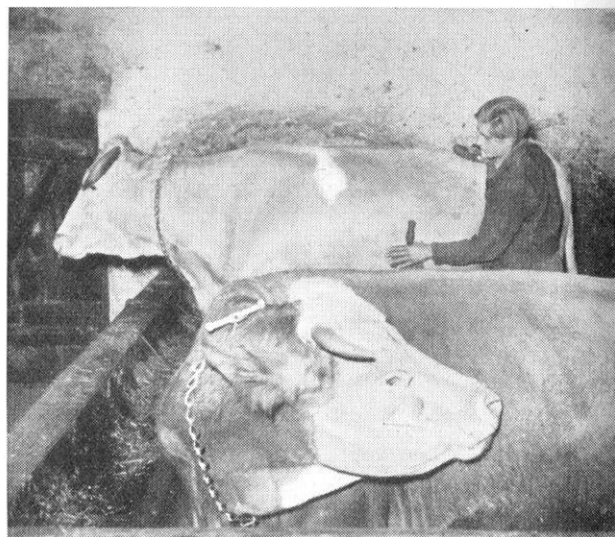
is a scarce item, the local groups have received donations of land and building materials, and offers of voluntary labor. The *Jugendhilfe Land* organization is now urging state agriculture ministries, the Federal Government and the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany to grant necessary funds to aid construction of the new homes.

"We have no trouble in getting farm villages interested in establishing youth homes," Mr. Reusch reported. "In fact, we could easily add 100 more towns which are more than eager to start building right away, but we have to hold them back, because there just isn't that much money available. We simply have to go slow."

THE *JUGENDHILFE LAND* organization, which is currently aided by a HICOG grant for operational expenses, assists the communities in raising funds, planning their buildings and obtaining qualified youth leaders for the homes. The organization also takes pains to see that new homes include facilities to make it an integral part of village life. Meeting rooms, a library, community laundry or a kindergarten keep villagers interested in the new project and its young residents.

While the state and national organizations leave local groups to their own resources in adapting their home to community conditions, they do insist upon the basic principles of fair working conditions and a good educational program for the youngsters.

Jugendhilfe Land will never become a mass movement. The cost of building youth homes and the need for trained leaders limit the number of youth who can be accommodated through this movement. It avoids, however, the failure of the old Artam League of the '20s and the Nazis' forced labor movement, which settled the youth in large camps, artificially isolated from local community life. If it sticks to its principles, *Jugendhilfe Land* will contribute a growing group of progressive young farmers to a rural population which has long needed new blood. +END



Care of livestock and other phases of farm life are learned by city youths during one year apprenticeship. Farmers hiring boys must agree to liberal working conditions.

Friendship Camps

By MARY M. COPPOCK

International Work Camps, Brethren Service Commission, Kassel

SUPPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED efforts to promote friendship and understanding among the world's youth are a number of private programs which are a salient factor in the West's attempt to teach amity to young people on an international basis.

One of the most successful of these programs is the "international work camp," bringing youth of many nations together for a several-week period during which they join forces in a manual labor project, and at the same time create a neutral atmosphere for group living as a demonstration of what can be achieved on an international scale. Hundreds of young persons, including 150 Americans, participated in 130 such work camps in Europe during the past summer; 50-odd organizations, all recognized by UNESCO, were represented among them.

Since all the camps stress the importance of selecting sites where a problem of international significance can be observed firsthand, Western Germany had more camps than any other country of comparable size and population. During July and August, international groups were amalgamated into 65 work camps in Germany; three of the 11 organizations sponsoring the German camps are voluntary agencies which support this program as one phase of their relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation work. The Mennonite Central Committee, the American Friends Service Committee and the Brethren Service Commission directed 12 of this year's camps.

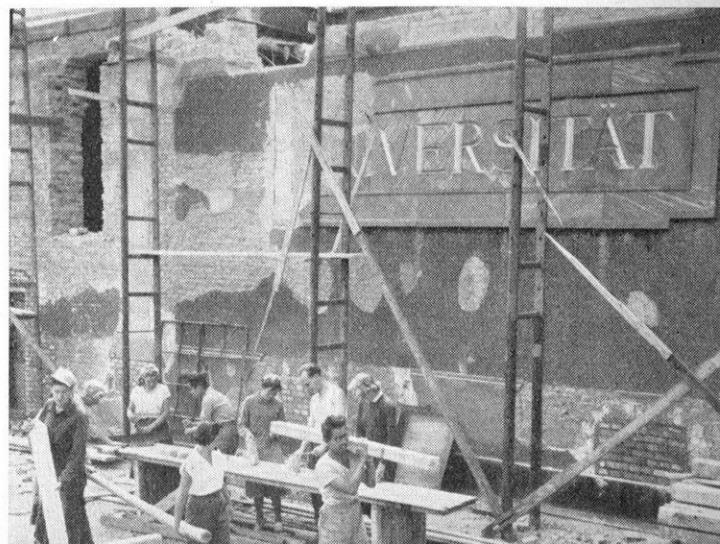
The Brethren Service Commission set up four camps in Germany — one in each of the three western zones and a fourth in West Berlin. They were located in Kassel, in the US Zone; in Voehrenbach, deep in the Black Forest area of the French Zone; in Loccum, near Hanover, in the British Zone, and in the Charlottenburg section of Berlin.

AT KASSEL, A GROUP of 20 of the international "workers" put in 40 hours a week on the building of a new elementary school in the overcrowded Oberzwehren suburb. At the nearby Mattenburg Kaserne (former army barracks), which houses refugees and expellees, they took part in evening discussions and other leisure-time study of the problems which destroyed cities are contending with as they attempt to reestablish their business economy, provide adequate housing and rebuild public institutions, while at the same time absorbing large numbers of refugees into their community life.

The Voehrenbach camp is one of nine international camps in Donaueschingen county devoted to a refugee self-help housing corporation. Groups working in that area had an opportunity to view the village life of southwestern Germany, and were able to observe the positive efforts of refugees to integrate themselves with the life

of the particular community which had become their new home. Many large assemblies drawing from campers

Visit with the mayor of Hochheim, a small town near Frankfurt, is a pleasant break in the work schedule of students helping rebuild Frankfurt University. The group includes (l.-r.) Adriani (Indonesia) from Leiden University in the Netherlands; Cor Tiggelman (Netherlands) from Leiden University; Francoise Deslogeres (France) from Paris Conservatory of Music; Walther de Willebois (Netherlands) from Leiden University; Mayor Peter Ohlig; Kuo Yu-mei (China) from Leiden University; Loek Schuddeboom (Netherlands) from Leiden University; schoolteacher Hornlehnert from Hochheim; Wolfgang Kettler and Heinz Tom, both from the Free University in Berlin. (Photos by PRD HICOG and Brethren Service Commission)



in neighboring villages featured lectures on the life, history and problems of this section of Germany, and afforded a clear picture of the situation in the entire area.

The *Haus der Jugend* (House of Youth) in the Charlottenburg borough of Berlin was the site of a work-camp seminar for several weeks last summer. With only 10 hours a week devoted to a manual labor project — a recreation park for Berlin children — the representatives of many countries who met there had ample time for a concentrated study course on the topic "Ideologies of our Time." West Berlin, deep in the Soviet Zone, provided a realistic locale for such a study project, and participants there unanimously termed the seminar as an unusually valuable source of vital information and evaluation of present-day ideologies.

At Loccum, 25 campers especially concerned with the refugee problem built a *Haus fuer Alle* (community center) for refugee youth awaiting job opportunities following their arrival from the Iron Curtain countries usually penniless and with only the clothes they wore in their flight from Communist oppression. The completed community center will house a chapel, library, writing and game rooms, and activities there are in charge of a Young Men's Christian Association secretary.

ABOUT ONE-FOURTH of the campers in each of the four Brethren Service Commission camps were non-tourist Americans between the ages of 18 and 30 who came to Europe at their own expense especially to participate in the international work camp effort for promoting friendship and understanding among nations. Some were students, others were not, but all sought to further the camp goal of helping to solve some community problem while demonstrating that ordinary persons the world over can live and work peacefully together.

Both Americans and Germans served on the camp staffs; the American leader was usually someone who had worked

Experienced German worker gives two Indonesian students tips on one phase of reconstruction. Participants in the "international work camp," sponsored by the Frankfurt University Student Association and the International Student Service, did every type of work on one of the university's many large buildings and its student house.



Blistered hands and sunburns gave evidence of the manual labor which students did in their experiment of living and working with young people of different nationalities. Students donated between 10 and 40 hours a week of work on some particular community building program.

in some phase of a relief or rehabilitation program for at least a year, and was able to brief his countrymen who came to participate in the international community effort.

Work of the campers was contributed without remuneration, and although each American camper provided for his own maintenance and other expenses, campers of other nationalities unable to finance their work venture often were aided by the sponsoring group. Either a sponsoring organization such as the Brethren Service Commission or a cooperating agency supplied living quarters, materials and direction for the work project. Each project was one beyond the scope of a community's particular building program, and the international workers were never in competition with the unemployed. Church, government and labor officials were informed well in advance exactly what program each camp had planned.

The Community Affairs Branch of HICOG has reimbursed the Brethren Service Commission for some of the expenses incurred in connection with their camps.

IT COST EACH AMERICAN participating in the Brethren Service Commission work camp project last summer approximately \$800, which included transportation to Europe and a 20-day tour through Switzerland, Germany, northern Italy and Austria, a dollar a day while in camp and costs of a week's windup conference. The tour was designed to orient the potential campers with camp experience on an international basis and stressed personal contacts in countries included in the tour. In each country, at least one night was spent with a family, and others in youth hostels and other small centers working toward international understanding.

The young people will indeed remember Cologne cathedral, the gondolas of Venice, the Swiss Alps, and beautiful Vienna, but they will also be telling their friends about the International Friendship Center at Bueckeburg, Germany, the ecumenical center for Protestant youth high

in the Italian Alps at Agape and a number of other places, unknown to most European travelers, where an effort toward international understanding is being vigorously pursued. At the end of the tour, those going to Brethren Service Commission camps were divided into groups assigned to the four camps in Germany, two in Austria and one in Greece.

The day's schedule in each camp was adjusted to the wishes of the group. Because campers usually wanted free hours in the afternoon for individual contacts with residents of the community in which they were located or for recreation activities, they rose early to go to work on their building project. Responsibilities of cooking and other routine chores were rotated, which created a varying atmosphere allowing for the exchange of information on meals, customs, family life and manners in different countries. A menu for dinner might well include Italian spaghetti, an Egyptian salad and Austrian apricot desert. The European habit of second breakfast and afternoon tea or coffee made a big hit with the Americans.

Many a German guest spending evenings at the various camps wondered how the campers could wind up the day's program with long hours of singing, folk dancing,



Age or sex made no difference when it came to ability to handle a shovel. Most campers rose early to work in order to have afternoons free for recreation or other activities. Rotation of cooking and other routine chores aided in the exchange of customs, traditions, recipes and mannerisms.

discussions, speeches and community nights and still have energy left for manual labor the next day.



During the past summer 130 international work camps were functioning in Europe, the majority being in Germany. Several foreign languages were spoken. Projects ranged from building of a new elementary school to a community center for refugee youth awaiting employment.

FIRSTHAND EVIDENCE of the seriousness of the refugee problem in Germany was apparent daily. One camper who went to the refugee dispensary for treatment of blisters on his hands found medical attendants giving emergency first aid to an 18-year-old youth who had attempted suicide because the farmer to whose home he had been assigned said he was not strong enough to do the hard work on a farm.

A second visitor was shocked to learn that another refugee had fled to the uncertainties of life in the West because his best friend had just been sentenced in the Soviet Zone to a 25-year-term in prison for possessing an American newspaper. Campers from Finland, the Near East and India are able to amplify the problem of the homeless by citing similar instances, and thus the refugee problem becomes a matter of world concern rather than a local one.

In one camp, one of the most cooperative workers was at least 90 percent imbued with Hitler's *Mein Kampf* philosophy; and undoubtedly there was a certain amount of Communist infiltration. Campers hoped that the broad experience these few had as part of the several camp "families" would have a salutary influence on these youthful volunteers' political attitudes and would eventually win them over with the others to the ideal of real international friendship and understanding.

THE STRONG FRIENDSHIP TIES cemented among campers certainly are an inspiration for the continuance of the camp purpose of demonstrating idealism with deeds. The individual desire for service in the present idealistic struggle to erase the causes of war from the minds of men by a united search for unbiased truth is surely one of the strongest cords for unity in this uneasy world.

—END

Blockade-Born University to Stay

THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN, which was founded in 1948 as a living symbol of democratic education, has been given a substantial grant by the Ford Foundation to help alleviate physical difficulties.

The grant of \$1,309,500 (DM 5,502,105) is one of the largest made by the foundation for an institution outside the United States.

During a recent visit, Paul G. Hoffman, director of the Ford Foundation, and Henry Ford II, chairman of the board, expressed their admiration for the achievements of the students, faculty and administrative staff of the Free University. They were impressed by the assurances of the city and university officials that the school, although hastily improvised during the days of the blockade, was here to stay, and that the Germans would soon assume full responsibility for maintaining it as an independent institution.

In July the Ford Foundation approved the grant in recognition of the "great contribution being made by the university, against heavy odds, to the strengthening of intellectual life—and to democratic education for responsible leadership."

OF THE AMOUNT, \$1,190,500 will be used for the construction of a combined library and lecture hall and a students' dining hall. The remaining money was granted for the establishment of an extension service.

The lack of physical facilities has been the most pressing problem of the university. The 1948 political split of the city shut off West Berlin from the well-stocked state and university libraries located in the Eastern sector.

A "Books for Freedom" campaign is currently being conducted in the United States by CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the World Brotherhood to provide reference material. In early August the first shipment of 330 new books arrived and was presented to the school. The volumes, including works on medicine, political science, sociology and economics, were purchased according to a list of needed books provided by the Free University.

The shortage of classrooms and the dispersal of buildings constitute a severe handicap for both students and professors. Many students, particularly those studying medicine and biological sciences, must trek all over West Berlin to get to their classes and laboratories. An American Army-operated movie theater has been placed at the university's disposal mornings for lectures.

Needless to say, there are no student dormitories, and hardly any social and recreational facilities for students or faculty. The student dining hall consists of a small barracks accommodating at most 300 persons. More than 5,000 warm meals, however, are prepared daily in these inadequate quarters and distributed by truck to the other, widely-scattered university buildings. These meals are part of a HICOG-financed school-feeding program which provides every West Berlin student — as well as some 5,000,000 school children in West Germany — from grade school through the university, with a free hot meal daily. There are many students who have little else to eat.*

* See "26,865,000 Meals a Week," Information Bulletin, June 1950 issue.

American and German officials and educators took part in ceremonies at the Titania Palast in Berlin Aug. 6 when presentation of Ford Foundation grant of \$1,309,500 was made to Free University of Berlin. Shown, left to right, are Paul G. Hoffman, director of the Ford Foundation, who made presentation; Prof. Hans von Kress, president of Free University, and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, associate director of the Ford Foundation.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



Student Participation At Berlin's Free University

By CARL G. ANTHON

Higher Education Adviser, Berlin Element, HICOG

WHEN THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN, situated in the Soviet Sector, reopened its doors in February 1946 by unilateral order of the Soviet authorities, it was plain that this distinguished institution would soon fall victim to the process of "democratization" as understood east of the Iron Curtain. For many months German and Allied officials had tried to place the university under the control of the Berlin City Government, where it logically belonged, but the Soviets, for obvious reasons, exercised their veto at every level of quadripartite government to thwart that attempt.

From the first, the Soviets encountered the undisguised resistance of courageous students and professors to efforts to turn the university into a Communist school. The democratic opposition centered mainly around the student paper, *Colloquium*, and the offices of the democratically elected student government. Dismissals of professors and expulsions of students did not silence the opposition. In March 1947 the Soviet NKWD arrested six student leaders; they have never been heard from since.

A year later, in April 1948, just a few days after three student editors of *Colloquium* had been expelled from the university, a mass meeting of the democratically-minded students took place at Hotel Esplanade, just inside the British Sector. Protesting against the increasing restrictions against academic freedom, and the repeated and cruel interferences in student government affairs, the students unanimously demanded the establishment of a new, free university in West Berlin at the earliest possible moment.

Following up the students' initiative, the Berlin City Assembly passed a resolution on May 11, 1948, authorizing the *Magistrat* (city council) to take appropriate steps to found a Free University. Under the chairmanship of Berlin's plucky mayor, Ernst Reuter, and art historian Edwin Redslob, a 12-man preparatory committee was formed. Two student leaders were members of this committee, as it was fitting that the students should play an active part in shaping the destiny of their new university.

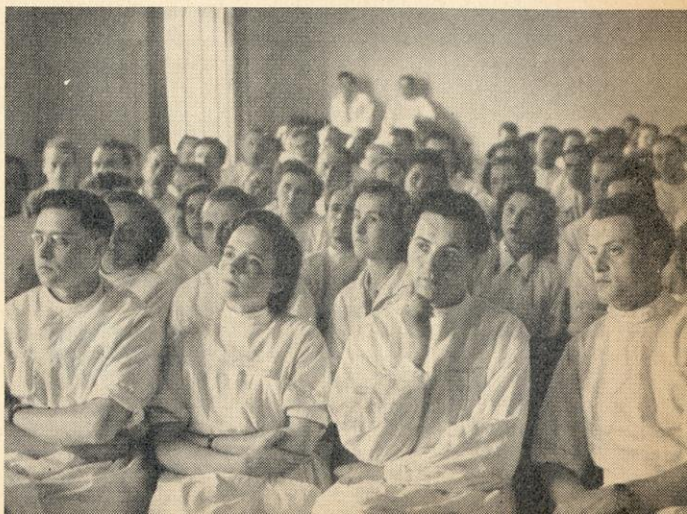


Herbert Schuemann and Hans Joachim Boehm (right), student representatives, attend conference presided over by Prof. Hans von Kress (center). At left are Prof. Andreas Paulsen and Dr. Edwin Redslob, noted art historian, who serves as deputy president and administrative chief of the university.
(PRD HICOG photos by Claude Jacoby)



Main entrance of the Free University's administration building in the borough of Dahlem in the US Sector of Berlin.

Medical students of the first clinical semester fill large classroom in School of Medicine to listen to a lecture.





Graduation of a law student is celebrated at university's club. Building is leased by the students' association.

IT WAS HARDLY a propitious moment for setting up an expensive university. On the very day — June 24, 1948 — that a Free University secretariat was established, the Soviet Military Administration had stopped all rail traffic between West Berlin and West Germany. A blockade, which had been creeping up for several weeks, and which became complete by Aug. 4, threatened to paralyze the life of the whole city. Less than a week later, the Soviets announced they would no longer participate in the work of the Allied Kommandatura, thus putting an end to quadripartite rule in Berlin.

Nor was it easy to locate university buildings in a city half destroyed and with practically nothing rebuilt.

In view of the political and economic uncertainty created by the blockade, it seemed a miracle when, on Nov. 10, 1948, the Free University opened for business.* Of more than 5,000 qualified applicants only 2,200 were admitted, 40 percent of whom were residents of the Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone. A teaching force of some 100 professors and assistants, organized into three faculties — medicine, law-economics and philosophy — was available.

As a result of careful screening, less than eight percent, the lowest percentage in any German university, had been army officers or had held office in Nazi organizations. Approximately 25 percent of the students were women, representing a tremendous increase over the prewar percentage in German universities.

A collection of 15 buildings, scattered about in the beautiful suburb of Dahlem, was made available to the university. Students and scientific assistants volunteered their time to help repair and furnish the buildings. Despite the scarcity of money, accentuated by the currency reform of June 1948, books, tables and chairs appeared overnight. A grant-in-aid from American Military Government of DM 2,000,000 (at that time equal to \$600,000) helped put the university on its feet. Since that time American authorities have financed approximately 25 percent of the university's annual budget, which is in the neighborhood of DM 8,000,000 (\$1,904,000).

* See Information Bulletin, Issue No. 156, March 8, 1949.



Messes in wooden buildings scattered over nine areas serve 5,000 meals a day. Needy students are given free meals.

Thus, through the remarkable cooperative effort of students, professors and civic leaders, of Germans and Americans, the Free University was launched, with the motto, "*Veritas, Justitia, Libertas*" (Truth, Justice, Liberty).

Friedrich Meinecke, Germany's dean of historians, became the first rector or president, but because of his advanced age, Professor Redslob acted as executive rector.

* * *

THE CONSTITUTION OF the Free University reflects the dramatic events of the founding period. In drafting it, the preparatory committee kept in mind two aims: to give the new institution a certain measure of autonomy, and to accord the students an effective voice in the affairs of the university. Government control was limited by the establishment of a board of trustees or *Kuratorium*. It consists of 12 members, under the chairmanship of Berlin's mayor, and includes the federal minister of finance, three

Organizational Chart Of Student Representation

Meeting of Entire Student Body

Student Parliament ("Konvent")

Student Executive Committee (ASTA)

Cultural Officer	Sports Officer	Press Officer
Financial Officer	Social Officer	Field Officer

1. The student body elects one member for each 100 students to the Student Parliament. 2. The "Konvent" (Student Parliament) elects the chairman and vice chairman. 3. The "Konvent" elects the chairman and four officers of ASTA (Student Executive Committee). The other members of ASTA are nominated by the chairman and elected by the "Konvent." Each ASTA officer is charged with certain responsibilities.



Announcements regarding courses, classes, cultural events clutter bulletin board in entrance hall of main building.

members of the City Assembly, the rector and deputy rector, a student representative, and three outstanding persons from public life.

Student representatives participate in all levels of the Free University's administration — the *Kuratorium*, the University Senate and in the individual faculties. The Free University is the only university in the world where students have such far-reaching rights and responsibilities. To realize the full significance of this situation, one should try to imagine students of an American college or university, sitting — with full voting powers — with the board of trustees or in faculty meetings, determining the hiring and firing of professors.

Nor have the students abused that privilege. After all, the main impetus for founding the university came from the students. They know from experience the evils of totalitarian education, and they are determined to keep their university clear from a resurgence of political tyranny of any kind or color.

The organs of student government are the *Konvent* or student parliament and the student council, generally known as "*ASTA*" (*Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss*). Both of these are elected annually by the entire student body.

THE ACTIVITIES AND responsibilities of the student council are unusually extensive, because of the special problems obtaining in a four-sector city, surrounded by inaccessible and hostile Soviet-controlled territory. Various functions are assigned to the different offices of the student council. Of special significance is the Office for All-German Questions (*Referat fuer Gesamtdeutsche Fragen*) whose job it is to screen Soviet Zone applicants for admission to the Free University. Numerous students — and professors — seek refuge in West Berlin as Communist pressure mounts at East zone universities. Even in "neutral" fields such as philology, theology and natural sciences, objective study is no longer possible.

Only those students who can prove that their life is endangered by political persecution are granted official refugee status in West Berlin. As such they are entitled to financial assistance and are helped in gaining admit-



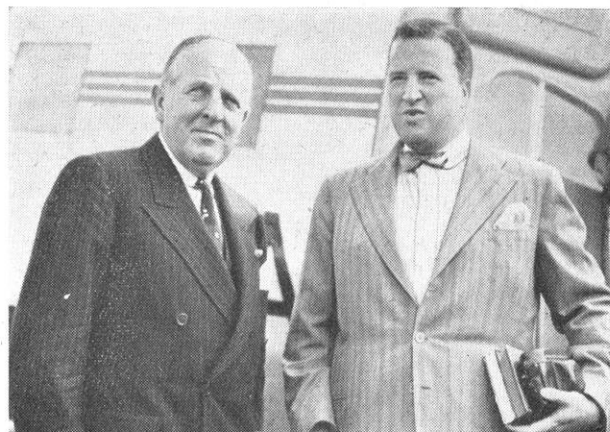
At store owned by three students merchandise is sold at discount. Students' social agencies get part of profits.

tance to the universities of West Berlin and western Germany.

Through its close contacts with East zone students, the Free University's Office for All-German Questions is in a position to obtain valuable information on educational developments in the Soviet Zone. They are also able to extend assistance and advice to their oppressed fellow students behind the Iron Curtain.

Of considerable importance is the Student Social Welfare Office. It has charge of administering the stipends or scholarships, and other social aids of more than 2,700 students — half the student body! Most of the Soviet Zone students, who constitute more than 35 percent of the 5,800 students enrolled in the Free University in 1951, receive a so-called currency-exchange stipend of DM 80 a month to compensate for the low value of the East mark, which is worth one-fifth of the West German or Deutsche mark.

Once a month the city turns over to this students' office some DM 200,000, which is paid out by six tellers to the scholarship recipients. By virtue of the powers delegated to him by the student parliament, the student in charge of this office exercises considerable influence in screen-



Paul G. Hofiman (left), chairman of Ford Foundation, and Henry Ford II were snapped in Frankfurt en route to Berlin for conferences which resulted in foundation's big grant.

ing and recommending students for scholarships and other aids. Again comparison with American university practices is invited! The administration of this huge welfare operation involves a heavy responsibility and, on the whole, the program has worked well.

VARIOUS OTHER STUDENT organizations conduct programs designed to meet the social and academic problems of students. Those who desire part-time employment register with the *Heinzelmaennchen* organization, which has found odd jobs for more than 1,400 students during the current year. Another student organization, the nationwide *Studentenwerk*, operates student social and welfare facilities, such as the students' dining hall, clubhouse, co-op store, health unit and loan office.

Another very important students' responsibility, connected with the admission of new students, should not go unmentioned. To screen the great number of applicants — often five times as many as can be accommodated — three-member admission committees have been set up in all university departments. Each committee consists of one professor, one student and one representative of the public. The work of the committees is not easy, for in one brief 15-minute interview it is necessary to ascertain the candidate's academic qualifications, his personality and his political history.

In the case of applicants from the Soviet Zone, where the whole educational system has been revamped and where academic documents can hardly be considered reliable, such evaluation is particularly difficult. There is always the danger that among a host of *bona fide* refugees, Communist spies try to infiltrate the student body.

The most pressing problem of the Free University continues to be the lack of physical facilities. However, the Free University plans not only to build up its physical plant. It recognizes at the same time that it must use its youth to full advantage and institute progressive academic changes which will distinguish it from the tradition-bound universities of western Germany. A special curriculum committee is at work to draw up an academic program designed to overcome the isolation of the individual university departments and the excessive specialization which threatens to transform univer-

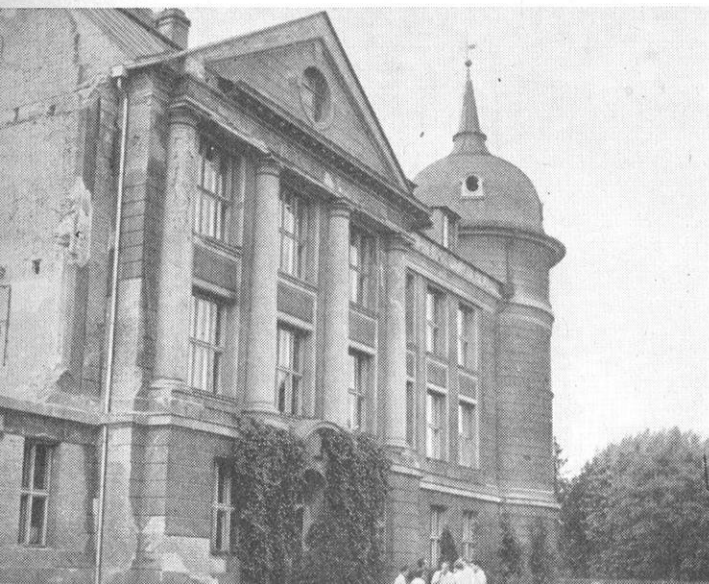


US Commander Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, accompanied by the author (center) and Dr. Redslob (right), inspects the Free University's facilities to acquaint himself with its current needs and plans for improvements. (US Army photo)

sity education into mere vocational or professional training. Among other things, it is planned to introduce more general education courses and study groups which will transcend the limits of the individual disciplines.

What impressed the representatives of the Ford Foundation who recently visited the Berlin institution to which they presented a grant of DM 5,502,125 (\$1,309,500), was the fighting spirit which inspired the students and teachers of this youngest university of the world. It is the same militant spirit which inspired Berliners in 1948-49 to defy the Soviet-imposed blockade. The student leaders of the Free University are imbued with a sense of mission. They are constantly on the alert against the danger of totalitarian aggression and infiltration, and do their utmost to enlighten their West German colleagues about the meaning of this.

The Free University students are equally alert to the danger of a revival of rightist reaction. While, for example, nationalistic student corporations have reappeared everywhere in western Germany, with all their old-fashioned trappings, including dueling, the students of the Free University not only have persistently prevented their re-emergence in Berlin, but are constantly combating their baleful influence in western Germany. Similarly, they have successfully warded off any attempts to organize reactionary political groups at the Free University, such as the *Deutsche Partei* (DP) or the *Sozialistische Reichspartei* (SRP) of General Remer. +END



Chemistry Building (left), partially destroyed during the war, is one of several such bomb-scarred structures again in service. Below, needy students are paid subsistence ranging from DM 30 to DM 100 per month depending upon financial status. Students supervise payments.



Labor's Unfinished Tasks

By HARVEY W. BROWN

Retired Director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG

I AM LEAVING GERMANY after two years as director of the Office of Labor Affairs of the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. In the time I have spent here I have been impressed by the progress made in digging the country out of the ruins in which it found itself when the Nazi regime collapsed in 1945.

Progress has been made not only in the physical sense. Germany has, I believe, also made considerable progress in finding the way from dictatorship to a democratic community. By this I do not mean to say that democracy in Germany is permanently established. But a sound foundation has been laid and there is reasonable assurance that the extremists both from the left and the right can be kept in check, if not eliminated.

Having spent most of my active life in the trade union movement, I am, of course, especially proud of the support which the trade unions in Germany are giving to the democratic state.

One thing must be clear to anyone who has studied the German situation. The industrial machine has been practically rebuilt. It is necessary now to raise the living standards of the wage earners. Nothing is more effective in strengthening the fiber of democracy than to provide for the average citizens standards of well-being which are worth defending.

I HAVE SAID THIS before and I want to emphasize it again: German employers have been able to rebuild their enterprises largely with the aid of foreign assistance and at the expense of low wages and high prices. Now

that they are financially able, they should not so stubbornly resist demands of the workers acting collectively through their unions for an increase in real wages. As far as I can see, the unions need not hesitate to demand the establishment of decent living standards.

The current practice of increasing the worker's take-home pay by letting him work overtime on a regular basis is deplorable. With still 1,276,000 unemployed, efforts should be made to reduce the present 48-hour work week rather than consistently work in excess of the 48-hour standard.

Labor and management should jointly explore the possibility of increasing productivity for the purpose, on the one hand, of increasing the real income of the workers and, on the other, of making available to the consumer better goods at lower prices. Such a step will be most effective in combating Communism and Nazism.

I, for one, will certainly recommend that any further United States economic assistance to Germany shall go primarily to those industries and employers who commit themselves to share the benefits of such aid with their employees and the consuming public. I shall do this because in my opinion the time has come, in fact it is overdue, where US dollars going to Europe to assist in rebuilding and integrating the economies of the free countries must, to an increasing extent, be used where they will benefit the wage earners and not a favored few.

THE GERMAN TRADE UNIONS are still not tough enough on advocates of totalitarianism within their ranks. In some unions considerable progress has been made to clean out the agents of the Kremlin, especially from positions of influence. But too many unionists, including officers, still believe that a Communist can at the same time also be a good trade unionist. They should know, of course, that every Communist is under instructions to divert the union in which he is active into a tool of the Communist conspiracy.

I want to say a few words about the internal trade union structure. To the extent to which the unions develop an organizational structure which will permit the rank and file members full opportunity to participate in determining union policy and to assume responsibility for such policies, they will strengthen the influence of organized labor in shaping the development of Germany. They will thereby also train the membership in their responsibilities as citizens in their recently won democratic state.

Local union meetings are the universities of the working people. Here they learn about the issues which affect them as workers and as citizens and here they can make the decisions which affect these issues. Such meetings must be held in union halls and not within the four walls



Harvey W. Brown.

(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

of the employer's plant. An overcentralization of the union structure will destroy this opportunity for action at the local level.

I sincerely hope that the unions will find means of integrating the work of the works councils and the unions to assure a healthy climate for local union activity. As presently legally organized the works councils seem to me to assume functions which should be the functions of the local unions, such as contract interpretation, grievance handling and discussion of local working standards.

WHAT DISTURBS ME as much as anything else in present day Germany is the educational system. It is my concept as a democrat that all children must be given equal educational opportunities within practical limits. This is not the case in Germany. The German educational system still seems to provide education on a class basis. I hope the progressive forces in Germany will have the determination in bringing about the necessary changes.

One of these changes must provide full-time schooling beyond the eighth grade for the children of the German

workers with proper basic instruction in the social sciences.

An extension of the compulsory school-leaving age will, of course, automatically solve another basic problem. That is the practice of sending children at the tender age of 14 years into industrial plants.

In spite of what may be said about the effectiveness of the German system of apprenticeship training, I believe that both from a social and economic point of view it would be to the interest of Germany if the general school-leaving age were extended at least two years. From my practical experience in industry I know that a 14-year-old boy is not developed sufficiently, either physically or mentally, to enter the labor force.

In conclusion let me say that I shall continue to follow with deep interest further developments in Germany. The progress made I shall judge by the extent to which the worker is given a fair share of the proceeds of his industry and by the extent to which labor is given the opportunity to participate in shaping the country's destiny. +END

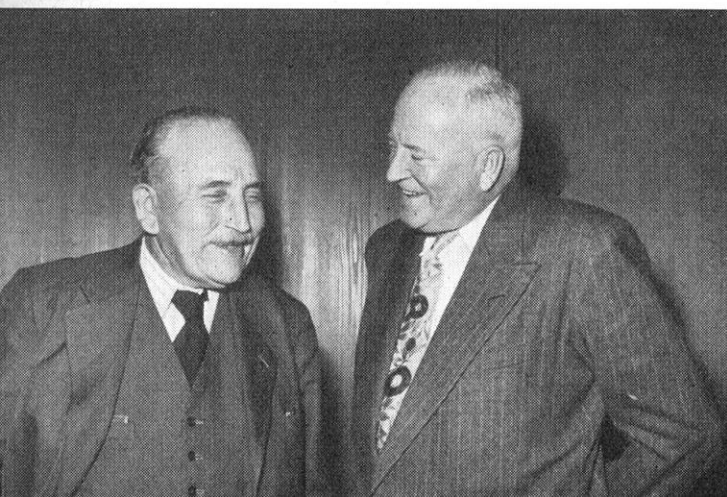
Bremen to Get DM 4,000,000 Vocational School

The people of Bremen have received a grant of DM 1,961,241 (\$466,775) from the HICOG Special Projects Fund for construction of three new buildings of a Vocational Education Center.

The money is made possible by the American people as an aid to the building of modern German educational, cultural and social institutions. The fund is not a charge against occupation costs. Approximately 85 percent of Bremen's young people are dependent on vocational schools for any formal education beyond elementary school (*Volksschule*) or the age of 14 years.

The HICOG grant will be matched with a similar amount from the city of Bremen. In addition to the regular classrooms there will be libraries, an auditorium, cafeteria, gymnasium and other recreational facilities.

Bremen Senate President Wilhelm Kaisen (left) smilingly accepts HICOG Special Project Fund check for DM 1,961,241 from Rear Adm. Charles R. Jeffs, US Navy (Ret.), state commissioner for Bremen. The city will provide additional DM 2,000,000 to build new Vocational Education Center.



The housing of many different vocational schools in one area will make possible inter-vocational cooperation due to the development of understanding among the various groups.

The educational program will include courses and activities designed to prepare youth to assume the responsibilities of competent citizens in a democratic society.

In presenting the check to Bremen Senate President Wilhelm Kaisen, Rear Admiral Charles R. Jeffs, US state commissioner for Bremen, said, "The plans which have been developed in Bremen state are of such excellence as to promise that this Vocational Education Center will become a model for all of Germany and for those in other countries who are making efforts to improve their programs of vocational education. These plans should enable the citizens of the community to make of the school a real community center of educational, cultural, social and political interest."

The largest grant from the HICOG Special Projects Fund went to a library in West Berlin. This amount was second, with another DM 1,176,450 (\$279,995) going for the building of Radio Bremen.

Opposition Blocks Improvement

At a recent meeting of the city council of Kronach in northern Bavaria near the Soviet Zone border, the only woman member criticized the unsanitary condition of the lavatory in the local school building. However, her motion to remedy the condition was voted down by a majority of the male members who pointed out that the lavatory had always been dirty — had been in that condition when they themselves had been youngsters.

Czechoslovakia a Concentration Camp, Refugee Official Says

HOWEVER, FAMILIAR YOU may be with Czech history and the country and people of Czechoslovakia, you cannot imagine how desperate life in this big concentration camp, called Czechoslovakia, is today. Only Mr. Vogeler* and others who suffered as he has are in a position to understand it."

That is how Maximilian Jiri Lom, an official of the Czechoslovakian ministry for foreign trade and former commercial attache of the Czechoslovakian consulate general in New York, summed up conditions in his home country, from which he escaped a few days before with his wife and their little daughter. He spoke to some 30 Allied and German correspondents at a press conference in Frankfurt Sept. 27.

"It is obvious to everyone that the economic situation is completely desperate," Mr. Lom said. The Czech industry, he said, is being "milked" by the Soviet Union and satellite countries from Albania to China, in return for little or nothing. About 60 percent of all Czech exports today go to Soviet Russia, as against two percent before the war.

"The food supply is much worse than in the worst year of the last war. The Communist distribution machinery has collapsed completely, with the result that agricultural products are allowed to perish, while the big cities receive less than their rations."

STATISTICS ON CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET trade are secret, since not even the Communist propaganda machine can use them for its purposes, he said. The Soviet Union sends Czechoslovakia only raw materials required for the production of goods ordered by the Soviet government itself or unnecessary items such as Russian crab meat, Polish herrings or Bulgarian tomatoes.

Mr. Lom said that recent US action curtailing trade with China hit the Czech economy badly. However, a number of Marshall Plan countries, notably Great Britain and France, still keep supplying machinery, heavy equipment and spare parts to Czechoslovakia under existing trade agreements. The Czechs depend heavily on these sources, according to Mr. Lom.

* Robert A. Vogeler, a US citizen and an official of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in Central Europe, was arrested on Nov. 18, 1949 by the Hungarian security police on charges of espionage and sabotage. He was held by Hungarian authorities for 17 months and was released on April 28, 1951, after protracted negotiations between the United States and Hungarian governments.

Imports from countries of the Western Hemisphere still amount to 40 percent of the total volume of Czech foreign trade, and a number of commodities formerly supplied by the United States are now being produced by Great Britain and delivered to Czechoslovakia. Western Germany, he said, has very little trade with Czechoslovakia at the present, but Sweden is an important supplier of iron ore.

On the other hand, Mr. Lom said, Czechoslovakian exports to the United States are still high, comprising chiefly textiles and glassware. He discounted the importance of the smuggling of strategic commodities to Czechoslovakia, naming Vienna and the Eastern zone of Germany as principal smuggling places.

The economic deterioration in Czechoslovakia has been particularly notable during the last year, which Mr. Lom attributed to the Czech rearmament effort, which leaves the country with insufficient consumer goods. As a second reason he cited the complete inability of the so-called "workers cadres" now running the Czech factories. Members of these cadres are selected primarily according to their Communist background and loyalty, he said, while knowledge and experience are considered only secondary factors. Mr. Lom called the officials of his own government department, the ministry for foreign trade, "incompetent and unexperienced."

DESPITE THE GREAT EASTERN rearmament effort, Mr. Lom did not believe that the Czechs, in fact the Soviet-dominated countries in general, are ready to fight. He said that even Czech leaders realize that industrial and technical progress in the West is greatly out-

pacing the East. Yet he warned not to underestimate the strength of the Communist bloc. Taking the iron industry as an example, he said that though Czechoslovakia has little iron ore of its own, it uses almost all of it for military purposes, regardless of consumers' demands, and thus is able to produce more armaments than could be expected from a country of its size.

This is one of the great hopes of Communist leaders, according to Mr. Lom. They figure that the West will be unable to stand the present rapid pace of its rearmament effort and that production in the United States will sooner or later collapse and give way to a depression. Since they know that democracies cannot enforce such efforts as they demand from their own people,



Maximilian Jiri Lom.

(PRD HICOG photo)

they are confident that economic disaster in the West is inevitable in the long run and will help their own cause. Meanwhile, they keep telling their people that the United States is preparing to attack the "peoples' democracies," but Mr. Lom doubted that Communist Party functionaries believe that themselves.

While the foreign trade ministry and other government departments have no Russian advisers, the Czech army has standardized its equipment and methods of training according to Soviet patterns, Mr. Lom continued. He said he had never served in any army and was not in a position to appraise the present strength of the Czech military forces but felt that "the army is stronger today than it was ever before."

ON THE CULTURAL SIDE, the refugee said, he could give only a "very gray and sad picture" of what was once a rich tradition. "Everything has to fit into one standard pattern — glorifying the Soviet Union, glorifying Communism and glorifying the Czech leaders."

Lies about the West and slandering Western countries are the alternative to this, he said. He also confirmed recent reports that only "loyal citizens" are allowed to learn Western languages, and that it takes party clearance to purchase an English dictionary or textbook. Mr. Lom thought it "perfectly idle" to talk about the Czech press, adding that the *Voice of America* and *Radio Free Europe* are the only means of obtaining factual and true information.

Commending the *Voice of America* as a source of encouragement to all people behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. Lom urged that everything possible should be done to improve the *Voice's* broadcast technically. Its present wave bands are being jammed heavily, he said, while BBC (British Broadcasting Company) and the broadcast from Paris can be received clearly. In Mr. Lom's opinion this proves that the Czechoslovak government does not have sufficient jamming equipment to prevent completely the reception of foreign broadcasts and consequently jams only the *Voice of America* and *Radio Free Europe* as the most dangerous ones. He said the Czechoslovak government fears particularly the Czech language transmissions of the *Voice of America*, since only few Czechs know foreign languages and therefore depend on Czech broadcasts.

Commenting on the risk of listening to Western broadcasts, Mr. Lom emphasized that no Czech law provides a penalty for listening, but added that "law means absolutely nothing" and that listeners still run the risk of arrest and confinement in labor camps without a trial. "There are always means of letting undesirable persons disappear," he said, referring, as an example, to the recent transfer of 77,500 government administrative employees to "productive jobs." They all end up in the coal mines of the Ostrava region, where working conditions are bad.

Fear of factual information about Western countries is so exaggerated that only government officers dealing with relations with certain Western countries can obtain and read newspapers from that particular area, the for-

mer Czech official pointed out. These papers are considered classified documents and must be locked in combination safes.

Though Mr. Lom said it would not be underestimating to say that 85 percent of the Czech people are "violently opposed" to their present regime, he discounted hopes for a revolution. This, however, does not mean that war is the only possible solution, he said. In the long run the Communist system could be economically weakened, he said, emphasizing that the time of this will depend on Western industrial efforts and Communist failures in satisfying the demand for the necessities of life in Czechoslovakia. But he believed it possible that when the economic situation gets really bad, the Soviets may someday be inclined to trade all of Czechoslovakia in exchange for some concessions in the economic field.

MR. LOM THOUGHT it quite likely that the Czechoslovakian government is willing to release imprisoned *Associated Press* correspondent William Oatis and "trade him for something valuable." As such valuables he listed permission to resume air traffic over Germany, a particularly valuable source of "hard" currencies, and the delivery of big orders for machinery placed by the Czechs in the United States. These orders have almost been paid for but cannot be delivered under recent US regulations restricting trade with Czechoslovakia. He thought it unlikely, however, that the Czechs will physically hurt Mr. Oatis, though he would have to undergo a period of "extraordinary emotional strain."

Mr. Lom, who is 41, was secretary of a Czech business association until he joined the ministry of foreign trade in 1948. Three months later he was assigned to the Czechoslovak consulate general in New York as a commercial attache, until recalled in June 1950. Having set foot on Czech soil and lived in Prague for as little as 24 years, he realized that he had made "the most tragic mistake" of his life. Though he had no direct relatives, he said that he had to return since friends had guaranteed his loyalty. He was assigned to an American desk in the ministry but was soon transferred as people who have lived in Western countries are considered dangerous.

Since he knew he had to expect arrest and assignment to a labor camp sooner or later, he prepared his escape very carefully, facing the risk of a 15-year jail sentence for attempting to leave the country without permission, apart from possible espionage or sabotage charges that would be connected with it. But finally the wish for freedom was stronger, he said. Mr. Lom and his family worked their escape from Czechoslovakia through East Germany to Berlin.

Thanks to his perfect knowledge of German and the "stupidity of the *Volkspolizei*" ("People's Police"), who checked them three times on the way to Berlin, they reached the western sector without trouble, though an escape with a child of four meant a sizable difficulty.

"I cannot possibly tell you how happy we are to be free people again," Mr. Lom concluded his statement. "I speak three languages, but no language in the world can express this feeling."

+END

Nation of Youth

By WILFRIED SALIGER

Chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division

FLYING BACK ACROSS the Atlantic in the comfortable safety of a Constellation airplane, I tried to summarize the thousands of impressions I had gained of America in the three wonderful months which had taken me from the East Coast to the Rocky Mountains, from New England to the cotton fields of the South.

Certainly it was not "America" as signified to most Europeans by the New York skyline. No, it was the people who had made that "American" impression on me. And the more I thought about it, the more the feeling persisted that I had just left a youth rally and was about to enter a gathering of adult, even somewhat old, people.

I was not the only one who was struck with this idea. Our group represented 12 countries from three continents all around the globe, but there was unanimous agreement that we had met a nation much younger than our own, and that not merely in a historical sense.

A "rugged individualist," as he boasts, the American has much more confidence in himself than the German, or the European in general. No matter how well-to-do his parents, an American teen-ager considers it his greatest experience to earn by selling newspapers, running errands or working in a factory during the summer school recess.

"That's a real job, you see," a high school youngster in Boston said when I asked him how he liked selling newspapers from five to nine six evenings a week. A real job — and to prove that he meant it, he added: "I'll be on the other side at Park Street station next week, mister. You can find me there at the subway exit." At 12, he obviously already had a firm concept of public relations.

This young boy had found the two elements which I think are the basic components of American life: opportunity and competition. For his age he certainly proved that he understood their meaning. This in itself is already a striking difference to Europe, but it is apt to become more marked as the boy grows up. He will pick the business he feels offers him the best prospects. He will not hesitate to change jobs when he realizes his initial judgment was wrong. And he will consider it an asset, rather than a waste of time, to have some firsthand experience in several lines within his area of interest.

BY CONTRAST, HOW do we stand in Europe? We have standard patterns of training for every imaginable trade or profession, with no maximum, but minimum, time requirements for each step along the well-trodden path that is known to every German as his *Laufbahn* (career). Providing neither much risk nor much opportunity, it leads him from apprenticeship to retirement, and once he has started on one, he cannot change it for another without risking the suspicion that he was a failure.

Similarly, the American approach to competition is almost inconceivable to the European. The publisher of

a suburban newspaper with no competition in its distribution area told us that newsprint rationing boards during the war were made up of representatives of the industry. But, unlike the attitude in many European countries, that did not mean a freeze on new publications. This publisher had seen a competitive paper spring up in his town during the war, but he did not object to a fair newsprint allocation for the new competitor, though paper was short and all others had to cut their own quotas.

"I know it is hard to explain to foreigners," he said, "but it simply does not work that way here. We are so used to competition that we have to have it." And journalists in the group representing six countries shook their heads, showing that they found it hard to believe. Here again, I think, it is the self-confidence — an attribute Europe has lost — which makes the American rise up and meet competition rather than try to escape it.

Another result of this spirit is the absence of "class consciousness." Of course, the American worker has a higher standard of living, and his problems, even if he is laid off temporarily, are never as pressing, for instance, as those of a German worker. Yet I found that a distinction between "possessing" and "non-possessing" classes

At the distribution center of the Ford Motor Co. in Denver, Colo., the USIE librarian-journalist group posed with company officials: (seated, left to right) Dr. Klothilde Harb, manager, US Information Center, Linz, Austria; Miss Christa Duchow, secretary-librarian, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, Frankfurt, Germany; Miss Hildburg Franke, librarian, US Information Center, Hanover, Germany; Mrs. Rachel di Stefano, librarian, US Information Center, Tunis, Tunisia; Mrs. Mom Chao Kanchanachatra Suksvasti, librarian, US Information Center, Bangkok, Thailand; Dinh-Le-Ngoan, press officer, US Information Service, Saigon, Indo-China; Dr. Liselotte Kupka, women's affairs editor, US Feature Service, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, Bad Nauheim, Germany; Mr. Saliger, author of this article. Standing in front of a photograph of the Ford plant in Detroit are officials of the distribution center and (second from left) Ross Brown, administrative assistant to the governor of Colorado and sponsor of the group's tour of Denver.

(Mile High photo, Denver)





Conferring with officials of the "Patriot Ledger" at Quincy, Mass., are (sitting) Clarence Snyder, business manager of the "Patriot Ledger;" (standing, left to right) C. Prescott Low, publisher of the "Patriot Ledger;" Ernst Thoma, chief, articles editor, US Feature Service, Information Services Division, HICOG, Bad Nauheim, Germany; Dr. Herbert Muehlbauer, cultural affairs editor, "Wiener Kurier" (US German-language newspaper), Vienna, Austria; Mr. Saliger, Parangimalai Sivaprakasam, information assistant, US Consulate, Madras, India; Dr. Justus Brunner, chief editor, American News Service, US High Commission for Austria, Vienna; Sarkiss Grapelian, executive editor, Persian News Bulletin, US Embassy, Teheran, Iran; and John M. Herbert managing editor, "Patriot Ledger." (Quincy, Mass., Patriot Ledger photo)

is completely foreign to him. He looks at his boss as a man who is in a fortunate position, but he says that some day he may be just as lucky. There is no trace of envy in that attitude, rather again the consciousness of a challenge.

Whatever his position, the American worker feels himself a businessman whose first commandment is to be efficiency-minded. The amazingly high degree of industrial efficiency in the United States could not have been reached through the managers alone. The workers, in fact, the whole nation, had to join them, and they did.

When I arrived in the United States I hardly noticed how much efficiency was the rule. But I certainly did when I came back to Europe. The theater cashier in the United States, who takes the money with one hand, releases the change by push-button and the ticket by push-pedal and gives information at the same time, has probably never thought that every move she has to make has been carefully calculated, and she would be surprised to hear that in Germany a cashier needs twice as much time to sell a ticket.

I did not see in America a single streetcar which was operated by two men, but I know of hardly a single one in Germany that is not. When I left New York, my hotel bill was ready at a moment's notice. A bookkeeping machine had kept it up to the minute throughout my stay. In London, one day later, it took the clerk exactly 20 minutes "to make up my account" in handwriting.

ONE OF THE GREAT misconceptions I had to correct while I was in the United States, was the slight attention that Americans pay, according to European standards, to formal school education and degrees. True, the proverbial career from dishwasher to millionaire is possible in that country, but it is not the rule. The American's

problem is to take as many degrees as possible in a minimum of time.

There again, what a difference to the rigid European system of education! Thousands of Americans leave college every year after gaining their first degree to go into business. Some of them return after a few years, many do not. But very often men return to the campus years after graduation, and after they have worked themselves up to high positions, to take a course in a special field they find necessary in their work. A university in America is a source of knowledge upon which anybody is welcome to draw, not a mere training institution. Obviously, this entails much stronger ties between the university and the community, between government and industry, and a more businesslike atmosphere on the campus.

As the American people represent the strength of youth, they likewise embody its free unaffectedness. The American meets a stranger with a surprising amount of natural confidence and is immediately inclined to consider him an honest and trustworthy man. He makes friends in no time. The first two weeks in the States we Europeans were often embarrassed by the friendliness with which people met us and were ready to help us. We soon gave up our initial prejudice that these people had been selected to meet visiting foreigners. Confidence is the rule in public life.

Newspapers merely place a stack of papers and a coin box at every street corner, and nobody would take a paper without first dropping a nickel in the box. Most stores accept personal checks at face value. Banks or credit corporations often grant loans against signature only, and all that in a country where no one is required to register with the police and carry identification. I could continue this list almost endlessly; it was an inexhaustible source of amazement to me. To the American, it is natural, part of the public life he has helped to shape.

He does help shape it, indeed. Whatever burdens the United States may have to shoulder due to its present leadership role in world affairs, I am sure millions of its citizens will be ready and eager to bear their part and will discharge their public functions with the same devotion and energy with which they pursue their professional careers. I was the guest of several civic organizations and I admire the idealism of these people whose only aim seems to be a constant improvement of their public life. To that end they spare no expense and effort.

THIS IS WHAT I MEAN when I say America is a nation of youth: people there push ahead, progress is vital to them. Vigor, strength, self-confidence, idealism, all attributes we found so abundantly there, they are inherent to youth.

There has been a good deal of exchange of persons and experience since 1945 between the United States and Europe, particularly Germany. We have adopted American technical processes and certain forms of democratic community life and government. But that is not enough. If Germany and Europe are to witness a revival, I think we will have to start where the boom of American success began: with the people.

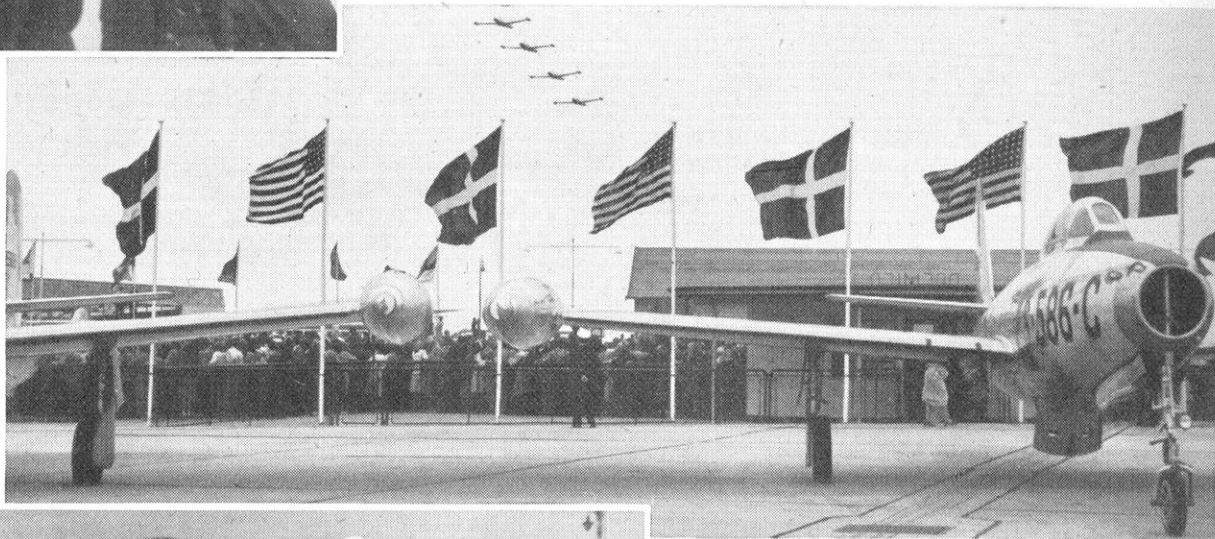
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MDAP *Aid to Denmark*

American-made jets arrived in Denmark recently as contributions under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP). Five F-84Es (two shown on ground below) officially became part of the Danish air equipment at a demonstration held at Kastrup Airport, Copenhagen. The Danish Color Guards (left) take a glance skyward as the sensational jet aerobatic team, the "Skyblazers" from Fuerstenfeldbruck (US Air Base near Munich), performs before a crowd of 20,000.

Obviously pleased with the Danish defense cooperation, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower (lower left) made an inspection of the US-trained Royal Danish Air Force personnel. Of the aerial stunts performed by the "Skyblazers," General Eisenhower commented, "The most spectacular thing I have ever seen."

American Ambassador to Denmark Mrs. Eugenie Anderson and Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad (lower right), commander-in-chief of Allied Air Forces in Central Europe and of the US Air Forces in Europe, watched the Thunderjets from the reviewing stand; they discovered between acts that they came from the same home town: Red Wing, Minnesota. (USAFE photos)



Communique on European Unity

The following communique was issued Sept. 14, 1951, by the foreign ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The foreign ministers' declaration on Germany, also issued on Sept. 14, is printed on page 2.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS of France, the United Kingdom and the United States have held meetings in Washington from Sept. 10 through Sept. 14. The three foreign ministers have met frequently in the last few years primarily because of the special and explicit responsibilities of their governments in regard to Germany and Austria. The meetings equally offer a convenient opportunity for the three ministers to exchange views on world developments and informally to review problems of mutual concern to their three countries.

The foreign ministers have noted with satisfaction the results already achieved by their three countries, together with other free nations of the world, in order to insure their common security and to safeguard the peace. They again recorded the fundamental unity of the policies of their three governments in regard to the many and acute problems facing them today.

The foreign ministers have reviewed the relationship of their countries to the German Federal Republic, and have agreed on instructions to the Allied High Commission for negotiation of mutually acceptable agreements with the Federal Government, the effect of which will be to transform that relationship completely.

As a result of the agreement reached by the three foreign ministers in Brussels last December, the High Commission has already explored with the Federal Government the way to establish relations between the three powers and the Federal Republic on as broad a contractual basis as possible, in the light of German participation in Western defense. The foreign ministers have now instructed the High Commission to proceed to negotiations with the Federal Government, which will, it is hoped, culminate in early agreements between the four governments to enter into effect together with the agreement for German participation in Western defense through the proposed European defense community, whose forces would form part of the joint defense forces under the North Atlantic Supreme Command.

The foreign ministers have agreed on certain general principles to guide the High Commission in its negotiations with the Federal Government. As stated in the tripartite declaration issued today the guiding principle of their policy continues to be the integration of the Federal Republic on a basis of equality within a European community itself included in a developing Atlantic community. Such integration would thus be inconsistent with the retention in future of an occupation status or of the power to interfere in the Federal Republic's domestic affairs.

The ministers believe that the agreements now to be reached with the Federal Government should provide the basis for its relationship to their countries until a peace settlement with a unified Germany becomes possible. The division of Germany, however, prevents the conclusion of such a settlement at this time. This division and the security problem confronting the Federal Republic obliges the Allies to retain, in the common interest, certain special rights but only in relation to the stationing of armed forces in Germany and the protection of the security of those forces, as well as to questions affecting Berlin and Germany as a whole, including the eventual peace settlement and the peaceful reunification of Germany.

The High Commission will proceed to negotiations with the Federal Government as rapidly as possible. The ministers hope to be able to consider at any early meeting final drafts both of the agreements to be reached by the three powers and the Federal Republic and of the agreement for the establishment of a European defense community including Germany.

THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS were unanimous in stating that in the view of their Governments there is no justification for any further delay in the conclusion of a treaty for the re-establishment of a free and independent Austria. This has been the constant aim since the conclusion of hostilities. They will not desist in their efforts to bring the Soviet Government to the same view and to that end they have decided to make a new and resolute effort in the meetings of the Austrian treaty deputies to fulfill the long overdue pledge to the Austrian people.

The Italian Government has pointed out the contradiction between some provisions of the Italian peace treaty and the present Italian position in the family of free nations. The ministers studied sympathetically this question which will be the subject of further conversations between the governments.

Note was taken of the necessity further to examine in collaboration with the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the most effective use of their combined resources, taking full account of the social and economic as well as of the military needs of their peoples.

While recognizing the gravity of the world situation, especially in the face of the continued defiance of the United Nations by the forces of aggression in Korea, the ministers nevertheless found solid grounds for confidence in the growing strength and unity of the free world.

The three ministers on behalf of their governments and peoples restate their fidelity to the principle contained in the United Nations Charter that international differences must be resolved by peaceful processes and not by force or threat of force. They therefore express the hope that the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris will afford a real opportunity for contacts and exchanges of views which the three foreign ministers are, for their part, prepared fully to use.

+END

Report on Germany

— Our Progress, Problems and Objectives

Complete Text of Statement

By JOHN J. McCLOY

*US High Commissioner for Germany
to House of Representatives'*

Special Subcommittee on Economic Cooperation Administration

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS of the committee, gentlemen: It is my duty, in requesting the 1952 appropriation of funds for the United States civilian occupation in Germany, to present to this committee a report on the progress we have made, the problems we face, and the objectives we seek to reach in that country.

We are requesting \$23,963,000 to cover operations, plus \$626,000 for the alien replacement program (a total of \$24,589,000), in an area where, in my opinion, a decisive test for the United States and the entire free world is taking place.

As I shall point out later in this statement these dollar requests are only a part of our over-all program costs in Germany.

In general, the budget we are submitting covers three major areas:

1. **Occupation.**— This part of the budget represents financial requirements for any of the activities we would carry on in an embassy, plus all of the control functions we still exercise as an occupation power. Included in this activity are expenses for the operation and maintenance of the American segment of the Allied High Commission.

2. **Public Affairs.**— This part of the budget covers expenses for a large-scale program directed toward developing in Germany (a) democratic concepts and institutions; (b) confidence in the United States and its policies; (c) determination to repel the Communist threat; and (d) participation in the defense of the free world.

3. **Administration.**— This part of the budget covers all of the administrative activities which keep a large organization in operation, including budget, fiscal and management control, communications, housekeeping functions, housekeeping functions such as housing, transportation, supplies and equipment which cannot be charged directly to occupation or public affairs activities.

A volume of material has already been submitted to you on the details of why this money is needed and how it would be spent. Before answering your specific questions concerning various items in this budget, I should like to state briefly the basic considerations underlying our request.

1. The Problem.

Germany, as I stated here last year, is the critical area of Europe. Together with Austria, it is the center of the

struggle between the slave world and the free. The Communist threat on Germany's borders is a threat to all nations which seek to live in freedom and in peace. It is, therefore, vital to our interests that Germany should be politically and economically sound, a democratic nation in free association with the Western World.

The Soviet-Communist threat to Germany is ever present. Behind it is a mighty military force composed of the great Soviet Army, augmented by scores of satellite divisions and some German paramilitary forces. This gigantic force is supported by tanks, jets and all other modern weapons. Emphasizing the threat is a gigantic, insidious propaganda machine.

I repeat, the threat — the potential power to strike is there. Only the will and the intent are obscure.

This military power on the borders of the Federal Republic is serious and menacing. For the present, the Kremlin has chosen not to loose this force upon Europe. When and if they will we do not know. But the extent

On his return from Washington Sept. 20 following participation with the British and French high commissioners in consultations at the foreign ministers' conference, US High Commissioner McCloy was greeted at Rhine-Main Air Base by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (left), deputy US high commissioner, and Shepard Stone (right), director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. (PRD HICOG photo)



and vigor of the Soviet non-military campaign to overwhelm the West we do know about.

The Federal Republic of Germany is now being subjected, in my opinion, to the most intense barrage of Soviet propaganda anywhere in the Western World. That propaganda is incessant, virulent, aggressive, and backed by the enormous resources of wealth and energy of the Soviet empire.

Every day powerful transmitters in the East Zone of Germany and in Russia pour out threats against the Federal Republic and its leaders. Every day newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, handbills, posters are directed against the Federal Republic. Every day thousands of propaganda letters are put into the mails carrying threats and promises to individuals in western Germany. Police and other troops march in a menacing attempt to stir fear among the western Germans. False "peace" plebiscites are staged. This mighty barrage is aimed at every person, group, institution and organization in Germany.

In the East Zone and in the East Sector of Berlin opposition is stifled, young people are regimented in a monolithic youth organization. This coming August in East Berlin the greatest single propaganda show of all times will take place when 1,750,000 young people* will be forced to march and demonstrate in favor of the superiority of Soviet political aims. The ultimate target of this effort, as of all other efforts, will not be Germany, it will be the United States. For the Kremlin knows that if it could succeed in destroying faith in the principles and intentions of the United States, it would win the struggle for Germany and for Europe.

In the face of this attack we must demonstrate to Germany and in Germany the strength of the free world and the value of the free way of life. We must oppose the massive propaganda of the Soviets with a vigorous and sustained flow of truthful information. We must constantly inform the German people and all the peoples of Europe of American aims and policies and of the sincere determination of the United States to help defend the free world and preserve peace.

This requires that we continue the policy we began six years ago — to help make Germany a democratic and reliable member of the community of free nations. It cannot be repeated too often that only a democratic Germany can be a reliable partner in the community of nations now uniting to protect its freedom.

2. The Present Situation.

Much has been achieved in Germany since 1945. I do not propose to relate here the history of the last six years. Ample reports were made by my distinguished predecessor, General Clay, on the first years of the occupation. The enormous difficulties he faced and the accomplishments of his administration are matters of record. I wish only to point out that during those years, with the help of our British and French allies and always against the opposition of the Soviets, western Germany was trans-

formed from a twisted ruin to a functioning society. Nazi institutions and tendencies were cleared away, repairs were undertaken to permit the return to a more normal life and local governments were reestablished.

In the latter years of military government and since October 1949, when it was replaced by the Allied High Commission, the character of our efforts in Germany changed from one primarily of occupation, with supervision and direction of a conquered nation, to democratic rehabilitation and defense against Soviet aggression.

Today the Federal Republic has gained a large measure of responsibility and authority. The Allied High Commission has restricted the exercise of its powers to specific matters covering mainly security safeguards, limited areas of foreign affairs, and the general right to intervene to prevent a serious menace to our basic objectives.

In the economic field important advances have been made. The volume of production index for the area of the Federal Republic is 136 today, compared with 100 in 1936, and approximately 35 in the first half of 1947. The gap between imports and exports is steadily decreasing. Unemployment, greatly aggravated by the influx of 9,000,000 refugees from the East, has been reduced to less than one and a half million. A large-scale program to relieve the tremendous housing shortage is well under way. With the continued aid of Marshall-Plan funds the Germans can lay the economic foundations which are necessary for the building of a democratic society.

In the political area steady progress has also been made. The Government of the Federal Republic has demonstrated increasing understanding of the basic issues of the day. It has come out firmly for western European unity and for full association, upon a basis of equality, with other nations of the free world. It has shown statesmanlike understanding in its participation in the working out of the Schuman Plan and in its efforts to have that plan ratified by the Federal Parliament. The Parliament itself, though an arena of sharp debate and conflicting interests, is on the whole made up of parties and men pledged to democratic government. Both the Federal Government and the *Laender* or state governments display growing political maturity.

There are many other encouraging factors in Germany. There are also discouraging developments. Some weeks ago a Nazi-type party, the Socialist Reichs Party (SRP), won a number of seats in the state elections of Lower Saxony in the British Zone. Although 85 percent of the vote in this election went to prodemocratic parties, it is nevertheless discouraging that even a comparatively few Germans still vote for men who advocate ideas that are patterned after the criminal policies of Hitler. We believe this election does not reflect the present general situation in Germany nor is it indicative of the trend. Moreover, the Federal Government, the important political parties and the German press and radio have shown prompt and healthy opposition to the SRP. It is likely that constitutional measures will soon be taken by the Germans themselves to stifle this movement. This situation in Lower Saxony gives the Germans a chance to show political wisdom and democratic determination.

* See "The Forbidden City," Information Bulletin, September 1951.

A well detailed review and analysis of the current situation in Germany, especially from the American viewpoint, was presented by US High Commissioner McCloy at the hearing before the Special Subcommittee on Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington June 25 to 27 on the appropriation request of the Department of State to cover the costs of US civilian occupation in Germany.

The members of the House of Representatives subcommittee who conducted the hearing were: Rep. J. Vaughan Gary of Virginia, chairman; Reps. John J. Rooney and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of New York, Joe B. Bates of Kentucky and Richard B. Wigglesworth of Massachusetts.

Appearing with Mr. McCloy as witnesses were:

Henry A. Byroade, director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, deputy under secretary for administration, Department of State.

Glenn G. Wolfe, director of administration, HICOG.

Arthur A. Kimball, executive director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State.

H. A. Gerhardt, special assistant to the US High Commissioner.

Shepard Stone, director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Richard R. Brown, general manager, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Henry J. Kellermann, director, Office of German Public Affairs, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State.

Frank Miller, deputy director, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

Irving S. Schwartz, assistant executive director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State.

All these officials participated in the discussions. The full text has been published in Publication 85541 of the US Government Printing Office.

There are other factors which tend to slow progress in Germany. The effect of 13 years of dictatorship, and of the total defeat is evident. Traditional patterns of thinking and action, apathy and disillusion still mark certain areas of German life. As in other countries there are also conflicting interests and emotions, and occasional inability to get together for the common good. A few Germans engage in illegal East-West trade or maintain Communist contacts in order to make money or play it safe.

I could not give you a full picture of the general situation without calling your special attention to the western sectors of Berlin. In this outpost of the free world, an island surrounded by Communist totalitarian tyranny, there are many pressing problems. Great and persistent efforts are daily necessary to defend its freedom and improve its position. We have made substantial progress. Unemployment has decreased and the economic outlook

is improving. But more important is the fact that the people of West Berlin under the leadership of determined vigorous men continue to stand courageously for their rights and their freedom.

This is the background against which we are projecting our plans and efforts to strengthen German democracy and to help make Germany a full and equal partner with the West.

3. The Cost.

In order to avoid any misconception about the cost of meeting the problems we face in Germany I want to give this committee a factual statement on our over-all budgets exclusive of dollar economic aid. The money to be expended in Germany for the purposes of this appropriation in 1952 derives from primarily three sources: (a) Dollar appropriation under the GOAG* budget we are now requesting; (b) occupation costs paid from the German economy; and (c) counterpart funds from United States economic aid to western Germany. The total sums are \$24,600,000 in the 1952 GOAG budget; the equivalent of \$17,650,000 in Deutsche mark non-military occupation costs and the equivalent of \$35,710,000 in Deutsche mark counterpart funds. This totals \$77,960,000 in dollars and Deutsche marks. This money is used for the following purposes:

(a) **GOAG Dollar Budget.**— The \$24,600,000 requested in this appropriation cover all American salaries for personnel within the Office of the United States High Commissioner and Department of State supporting offices and other expenses such as travel, transportation and program expenses, particularly in the field of public affairs, which cannot be met with Deutsche marks.

(b) **Occupation Costs.**— The German economy will provide DM 74,148,483 for certain activities, exclusive of military obligations, essential in the occupation of western Germany. At the exchange rate of DM 4.20 per dollar this sum is equivalent to \$17,650,000. The Deutsche mark occupation funds are used for German employee salaries, housing rentals, care and maintenance of all real estate by our offices, equipment, transportation, supplies and similar items necessary in our occupational function.

(c) **Counterpart Funds.**— Counterpart funds are derived from the dollar economic aid given to Germany. Under the provisions of the ECA Act as amended, the secretary of state with the agreement of the administrator of ECA is authorized to use counterpart funds for United States occupation requirements in Germany. In 1952 we plan to use DM 150,000,000 (\$35,710,000) of the counterpart funds to finance local public affairs and administrative expenses that cannot be charged to occupation costs.

One of our major problems arises from the fact that we continue to have an occupation mission in Berlin. I want to give you a few details about this and make very clear to you the nature of our problem. The reason I want to do this is that I can give you no assurance that this problem will not continue and that we may not therefore continue to incur extensive financial obli-

* Government in Occupied Areas, Germany.

gations. During the past year a substantial amount of economic assistance was provided to strengthen West Berlin and to maintain it against the Communist threat. West Berlin is still only at 50 percent of its prewar production in contrast to the rest of Germany which is at 136 percent.

Our program of support to Berlin for the next fiscal year amounts to DM 551,000,000, to meet what we consider absolutely essential financial requirements in Berlin for work relief, budget deficit, stockpiling and an investment program with which we hope to keep pushing Berlin's production rate closer to prewar figures. This DM 551,000,000 is equivalent to \$125,000,000. We have obtained these funds from the counterpart Deutsche marks of our ECA economic aid to Germany which amounted in the past year to \$382,000,000.

The point I want to make to you gentlemen is that the counterpart of an equivalent of \$125,000,000 together with \$77,900,000, which I previously described to you, brings the total of our support to various critical activities within Germany to an equivalent of over \$200,000,000. I feel that I must forcefully bring to your attention the fact that while we request a dollar appropriation in this budget for \$24,500,000, we are carrying out a program of the magnitude of \$200,000,000. This program is financed as follows: \$24,500,000 from the budget which you are now considering; the equivalent of \$18,000,000 from German occupation costs, and the equivalent of \$157,000,000 from the counterpart derived from ECA aid.

ECA economic aid in the coming year will be very much less than the \$382,000,000 of fiscal year 1950-51. This is entirely proper. However, I must draw to your attention that as a consequence of this reduction of our dollar aid to Germany there will be a reduction in the availability of Deutsche mark counterpart funds for assistance to Berlin and other essential programs in Germany. We have reason to believe that the need for this counterpart assistance to Berlin will decline in a similar proportion. If these counterpart resources derived from our ECA aid and occupation costs cease to be available to us or are drastically reduced, it will be necessary for us to make other financing arrangements in order to discharge our responsibilities and maintain our position in Berlin.

Our controls on the use of occupation cost funds are very tight. We follow exactly the same budgetary accounting and audit systems in the use of Deutsche marks as we do in the use of dollars. These rigid controls were established within a matter of weeks after the establishment of the United States High Commissioner's office.

4. Our Program.

I would like to now proceed with our program for 1952.

Briefly stated, our program for 1952 has three over-all objectives. They are:

1. To demonstrate to the German people the strength of the West, the value of Western ideals and the necessity and wisdom of contributing to Western defense.

2. To replace remaining occupational controls by contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic followed

by reorganization of the Allied machinery in Germany in order to implement the new relationship.

3. To intensify our support of the democratic forces in Germany and step up our psychological offensive against totalitarian groups of the extreme right or left.

It will require time to achieve our first objective. The German people are beginning to see evidence each day of the growing strength of the West. The determination and courage of the United States and of other free countries in Korea made a deep impression in Germany. American troops and the troops of our Allies who are moving into Germany in increasing numbers are making a strong impact. The Germans, however, know that greater strength is needed if resistance to Communist aggression is to be successful. It is our objective to convince them that full defense of Germany requires the widest possible participation in that defense.

As I have stated many times in Germany, the Western Powers are neither seeking to buy German participation in defense, nor are they trying to force it. The German Government and people must decide for themselves if their freedom is worthy defending. I believe that they will decide that it is.

If Germany participates, her contribution will and must be within the North Atlantic defense system. We oppose the establishment of an independent German army. I believe that an overwhelming majority of the German people and the Government of the Federal Republic also oppose the reestablishment of the old German army pattern with its special position in the German state. They, too, are influenced by the bitter lessons of the past.

The threat from the East has forced the question of German participation upon Germany and the world. The psychological and political problems involved in such participation are complex. They cannot be solved overnight. We must try to solve them as quickly as possible.

Achievement of our second objective will demand painstaking and arduous effort. Many complex problems are involved in reaching contractual agreements for more normal relations with the Federal Republic. We are seeking to return almost all powers we now retain to the German Government. There are some areas, however, covering restitution, deconcentration of industry, the ultimate right to be in Germany and to safeguard our troops and the special position of Berlin, which require careful negotiation. We are confident, however, that we shall be able to settle all problems in these negotiations except those issues which must be determined in a final peace settlement. The possibility of a final settlement is made remote by the intransigence and the aims of the Kremlin. Despite all these difficulties I hope that in the coming year we shall reach the last stage of the occupation, short of the final peace treaty, and that Germany will become an accepted member of the free nations of the world.

Our third objective in Germany is, I believe, the most important. It is, as I have said, to help make Germany a solid democratic state. Unless Germany is a healthy democracy, defense against Communist totalitarianism in Europe will be weak and hopes for a vigorous European community will be frustrated. It is necessary that Ger-

mans recognize that their only chance to live a decent, normal and free life lies in the development of a strong democratic community associated with the West. It is necessary that they themselves recognize hostile influences of the extreme right and left and that they act quickly to destroy them.

For this purpose we must continue to assist and advise the Germans in their efforts to build a democratic society. We must continue to nurture and encourage the democratic elements in the country. Particularly we must stimulate the youth of the country into constructive action for the future.

For this reason the major elements in this budget, for which we seek approval, are designed to give the German people, particularly the youth, wider contacts with the free world, wider educational opportunities, wider exposure to the thinking of the peoples of the Atlantic Community. This budget is to stimulate those basic institutions of democracy, the schools, the universities, the free press, the free parliaments, the free labor unions — in other words all those institutions that are the pillars of a liberal, progressive, tolerant society. Important starts have been made in this direction. They must not fail for lack of support at this critical time.

This is the great and fundamental purpose of our public affairs program. This program of information and education cannot be dictated or imposed. The effectiveness of such a program depends on friendship and understanding. Its success depends not only on our efforts in Germany, but also on the active cooperation of the American people. The Congress of the United States, our schools, universities and churches, our great labor, farm and women's organizations, American press, radio and film are already playing a major role in this constructive and far-reaching effort.

I would not be frank if I did not say to you in presenting this program that my only fear is that it may not be bold or imaginative enough. We are deeply conscious of the demands now being made upon the resources of the United States by our Korean and other commitments and have conscientiously reflected our concern in this budget. On the other hand, when we look at Korea, we

understand the implications of the Communist threat for Germany. And yet in Korea the Soviet rulers have not thrown in their own manpower or their full resources.

On the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany the Soviet armies themselves are poised. Without even advancing across the frontiers they are an important part of the mightiest psychological assault the world has ever seen. The Soviet rulers seem to believe they can win the struggle with the free world by psychological attrition in Germany by wearing down the moral resistance of the German people and the peoples of western Europe in a cold war. They have not succeeded. And they will not succeed if we recognize the full danger, if we take the necessary steps to frustrate their intentions.

It is not easy to overcome an opponent whose basic weapon is terror and the threat of armies and air fleets, slave labor, purges, kidnaping, all the evil devices of oppression and dictatorship. I believe, however, that if we pursue a wise and bold policy in Germany, if we use our resources courageously and wisely, the Kremlin will not gain its goal.

I hold this conviction because I believe our achievement in Germany has been large. A German Republic is developing toward goals set by us in 1945. Moreover, it is difficult to find in Europe a country that has been more successful in repelling Communism than West Germany. All in all, the energy, ideas and resources put into Germany by the United States since the end of the war are now bearing fruit.

I would like to conclude with this thought: It is vital to the security of the United States and of the free world that we intensify our efforts to help make Germany a democratic, reliable partner of the West. Such a Germany will be a guarantee against a resurgence of nationalism and Nazism; it will help to guarantee Europe against domination by Soviet Communism. Help for Germany is help for Europe and for the free world.

The United States can do more to assure this positive development in Germany than any other nation in the world. It is in recognition of that tremendous responsibility and task that I make this request to carry on our work.

+END

Berlin Work-Relief Program to Continue

West Berlin's serious unemployment difficulties will continue to be alleviated through December under the GARIOA work-relief program. The project is financed by a monthly grant of DM 15,000,000 (\$3,570,000) from Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) counterpart funds.

Temporary employment for approximately 45,000 West Berliners is made possible through the program, which was started in April 1950. Important reconstruction activities have included the partial financing of repair work

on private and commercial buildings, repair of public installations, street construction and rubble clearance. The Berlin Senate supervises work-relief projects with detailed plans for application of the funds worked out by city authorities in consultation with Berlin Element, HICOG, and the ECA Mission to Western Germany.

Within the framework of the program, originally slated to expire Sept. 30, 1951, funds allocated for housing-repair loans have been nearly doubled and the financing of apprentices entering skilled trades is to be continued.

Attitude toward Jews

*Declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany as Pronounced
By Chancellor Adenauer before the Parliament in Bonn Sept. 27*

RECENTLY THE WORLD has on various occasions occupied itself with the attitude adopted by the Federal Republic toward the Jews. Now and then doubts have been expressed as to whether the new state is guided by principles in respect of these important questions which take into consideration the terrible crimes of a past epoch and put the relationship between the Jews and the German people on a new and healthy basis.

The attitude of the Federal Republic toward its Jewish citizens has been unambiguously laid down by the Basic Law. Article 3 of the Basic Law provides that all persons are equal before the law, and that no one may be prejudiced or privileged because of his sex, his descent, his race, his language, his homeland and origin, his faith or his religious and political opinion. Article 1 of the Basic Law further provides:

"The dignity of man is inviolable. To respect and protect it is the duty of all state authority. The German people therefore acknowledge inviolable and inalienable human rights as the basis of every human community, of peace and of justice in the world."

These rules of law are directly applicable and impose an obligation on every German citizen — and especially on every state official — to reject any form of racial discrimination. In the same spirit the Federal Republic has also signed the convention for the protection of human rights drafted by the Council of Europe, and has pledged itself to put into practice the legal conceptions contained therein.

THESE RULES OF LAW can, however, become effective only if the disposition which gave rise to them is adopted by the whole nation. This is, therefore, in the first place a problem of education. The Federal Government deems it an essential necessity that the churches and the education administrations of the states do all in their power within their area in order that the spirit of humane and religious tolerance should not only be formally recognized but also become a reality among the entire German people, and especially among German youth, in respect of their psychological attitude and actions. This is an essential task incumbent upon the educational authorities, which, however, must be completed by the example set by the grownups.

In order that this educational work should not be interrupted, and in order that the internal peace of the Federal Republic be maintained, the Federal Republic has decided to oppose all those circles that are still engaged in Jew-baiting by prosecuting them un-

relentingly. Recommendations for an amendment of the penal code have been submitted to the *Bundestag* (Federal Parliament) by reason of which propaganda inciting racial hatred is, among others, also to be severely punished. The Federal Government is intent to apply these provisions most vigorously as soon as they come into force.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, and with it the vast majority of the German people, are conscious of the immeasurable suffering that was brought to bear upon the Jews in Germany and in the occupied territories during the period of National Socialism. The great majority of the German people abhorred the crimes committed against the Jews and had no part in them. During the time of National Socialism there were many Germans who, risking their own lives for religious reasons, obeying the commands of their conscience, and feeling ashamed that the good name of Germany should be trodden upon, were prepared to help their Jewish compatriots. But unspeakable crimes were perpetrated in the name of the German people which impose upon them the obligation to make moral and material amends, both as regards the individual damage which Jews have suffered and as regards Jewish property for which there are no longer individual claimants.

In this regard first steps have already been taken, but much remains to be done. The Federal Government will see to it that the restitution legislation is rapidly brought to an end and that it is justly implemented. Part of the Jewish property which it was possible to identify has been restored. Further restitutions will follow.

With regard to the extent of the reparations — a huge problem in view of the immense destruction of Jewish valuables by National Socialism — the limits must be considered which are set to the German ability to pay by the bitter necessity of having to provide for the innumerable war victims and to care for the refugees and expellees.

The Federal Government is prepared jointly with representatives of Jewry and the state of Israel, which has admitted so many homeless Jewish refugees, to bring about a solution of the material reparation problem in order to facilitate the way to a spiritual purging of unheard of suffering. It is fully convinced that the spirit of true humanity must once more become alive and bear fruit. The Federal Government considers it the foremost duty of the German people to foster this spirit with all their power. +END

Hitchhiking through America

By OTTO BAER
HICOG Exchange Student

IN THE EARLY MORNING of June 9, 1950, I left Pennsylvania State College, headed westward. I had planned the journey all during the summer semester and looked forward to it with excitement.

With little money and much luck I crossed the United States in little more than two weeks, took pictures of the geysers, bears and elks at Yellowstone National Park, passed the big salt desert in Utah and Nevada, and, equipped with diving mask and fish spear hunted goldfish in the Pacific. Then I crossed the continent again, this time starting from the Mexican border to the New England states. I talked to professors and businessmen as well as workers and cowboys, and, on the side, learned to appreciate hot dogs and hamburgers but could not get used to canned beer.

I got started through a lucky coincidence. A group of students from my college who were going to work in the Mountain States during the summer, took me along in their car as far as Yellowstone. After we parted I felt a little funny at first, being all on my own suddenly and standing there in the growing darkness. I looked at my few belongings, a small suitcase and a jungle hammock, and thought over where to spend the first night as it was too cold in the Rocky Mountains to sleep in the open air.

Looking for an unoccupied hut in a log cabin settlement near Old Faithful, the most famous of the Yellowstone Park geysers, I had my first adventure, when I was suddenly confronted with a dark, smacking something which

turned out to be a bear sitting on a garbage can and fishing the best pieces out of the cans nearby.

In spite of the comic sight I retreated noiselessly and was glad to soon find an unlocked and unoccupied hut. Searching the room with a flashlight I discovered a stove, a couple of rustic chairs and an uncovered straw bed. A few minutes later I fell asleep, confident of my luck.

YELLOWSTONE IS A NATIONAL PARK of approximately 2,213,207 acres and a rare scenic beauty in a primeval forest-like area, almost untouched by civilization, 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level with countless geysers, ravines and queer rock formations. Only the highway and a few log cabins reveal man has also invaded this remote forest area to enjoy its loveliness.

A friendly motorist took me through the park the next day and let me admire the beauty of the many different aspects. We passed endless primitive forests lining both sides of the highway; saw a mother bear with her cub in one clearing and in another buffalo and deer grazing peacefully side by side.

We passed the Norris geyser, and I had the impression that the valley was part of a lunar landscape of white rock solidified only recently. Geysers gushed up everywhere. Snow white steam clouds covered the valley and contrasted strangely with the crater lakes matted by seaweed and shining in rainbow colors. The highlight of the day, however, was the visit to the canyon of the

Otto Baer went to the United States in the summer of 1949 under the US exchanges program for a year's study at Pennsylvania State College in State College, Pa. After completing the course, he decided to see America, using the most inexpensive means — thumbing his way. His experiences were recorded in a report to the Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. This article is a condensed translation of the report. Mr. Baer, shown at the right in Pinedale, Wyo., returned to Germany where he completed his studies and examinations at the Agricultural University of Hohenheim near Stuttgart. He now resides at Gut Schoenbuch on Lake Constance. A map showing the course of his tour of the United States is on pages 38-39.



Yellowstone River with its steep yellow rocks, its several waterfalls, and its foam and fogs.

Back at the Old Faithful log cabin village I spent another night, and early the next morning I was on the highway again, my suitcase showing the dark blue school insignias on the top to inform motorists that I was a student of Pennsylvania State College.

FIRST A MARRIED COUPLE took me as far as Yellowstone Lake. Then an elderly gentleman going in the direction from which I had come, turned his car around and said he would take me to Jackson where I could catch another ride, and then go back to Chicago. We soon were engaged in a lively conversation on the last war, Hitler's death and present relations between America and Germany. After being invited for a late lunch in Jackson I had to promise my host to visit him in Chicago, and was then left at Jackson.

My hopes to get another ride soon from Jackson to Salt Lake City did not come true. Finally at almost 5 p. m. a big car stopped with a large man behind the wheel who looked at me suspiciously.

"Where are you going?" his first question came grumbly.

"Down the road."

"Hmm. First time in the state of Wyoming?"

I began to realize that I was talking to a highway policeman and hesitatingly answered his next question as to where I had come from. I told him I had come "down from Yellowstone." His voice then became fatherly mild.

"Sonny, have you never heard that hitchhiking is prohibited in Wyoming?"

Of course, "Sonny" had not and was a little discouraged after the policeman had left with a half serious warning that "actually I should arrest you; however, this time I will let you go. But don't ever let me catch you again."

AS THERE ARE NEITHER railroad nor bus lines in those areas I had to try my luck again on the road 10 minutes later, especially as I had based the financial part of my trip on the plan of hitchhiking. An hour later a family from Colorado took me along to Pinedale, where I rented a small room in a "motel" (a word composed of motorist and hotel). It was almost morning when I could go to bed after I had answered the motel owners' questions concerning my country.

A telegram calling my hosts to Salt Lake City the next day helped me to get there sooner than I had hoped.

Wandering up the hill to the capitol in Salt Lake City the visitor gets a wonderful view of the Mormon capital and the surrounding area. I stayed in the city for several days, visited Temple Square with the huge six-towered granite temple, and admired the old treasures of Mormon tradition at the Temple Museum.

One night, I discussed with a Mormon bishop the Angel Moroni and the Book of Mormon, the content of which Moroni had engraved on golden panels by order of God

and more than 1,400 years later had delivered to the first prophet of the Mormon Church.

One of my Mormon acquaintances took me to the world's largest copper mines at Bingham, and then I prepared to cross the big salt desert.

Again this German hitchhiker was standing on the highway and after waiting for transportation for hours in the blazing sun he accepted an invitation to climb into a shaky sort of vehicle which once might have been a car. The top was torn, the windows broken and the upholstery probably had become a victim of the violently gnawing tooth of time. The rear of the vehicle was packed with all kinds of household equipment — plus a baby. In the front were a man and a woman who did not seem to have done much washing on themselves recently, and, pressed there close against the door, was I.

I ASKED MYSELF WHY on earth I had decided to get into this wandering garbage can, particularly with the salt desert ahead, where neither water nor anything else but salt and sand was to be found. My fears, however, proved unjustified. Although we wobbled along incredibly slow the motor never broke down. Once the man poured water into the gear housing, explaining that, although not greasing as well as oil, it still served its purpose for a while and was not as expensive in the first place.

By late afternoon the desert lay behind us. After paying my funny looking travel companions \$1 for gasoline I bid them farewell with best wishes for their further trip.

Hardly five minutes later I was picked up by a doctor and his wife from Michigan who were going to San Francisco to attend a medical conference. During the following three days we crossed Nevada, visited the gambling houses at Reno, but did not lose anything as we did not gamble. We saw the little bridge from which the recently divorced couples throw their old wedding rings, and then proceeded to Virginia City, the ghost town.

In the middle of the past century silver was found there, and during the rush which followed a city with opera house, exclusive clubs and countless bars and gambling houses grew out of the stone desert. Hardly any silver is mined there today and of the former 25,000 inhabitants, only 400 remain. Many unoccupied houses, the opera house falling to ruins and the hangman's cellar which still shows traces of blood (or are they paint?) are left of Virginia City's great past.

That night I hung up my hammock between two gnarled fir trees on the bank of Lake Tahoe, and while the sun disappeared behind the Sierra Nevada Mountains the splash of the water lulled me to sleep.

IN SAN FRANCISCO I lived in a hotel for a change as the guest of my newly found friends. They actually talked me into the invitation and even apologized for having so little time for me because of the conference. Between a rich breakfast and an even more abundant dinner, I went sightseeing. I visited Golden Gate Park, strolled across the Golden Gate Bridge and inspected the

Steinhart Aquarium and the De Young Museum since one must do something for his education too.

But nothing lasts for ever, and so I had to leave my kind hosts and San Francisco. I had expected to arrive in Los Angeles the same day; however, I had not counted on meeting a forester at Salinas who, when he heard I came from Germany, invited me to stay with him for at least one day, especially since that week Salinas was to stage its big rodeo.

The rodeo is a cowboy festival to maintain the Wild-West tradition, with emphasis on "wild." First, from a seat in an arena we watched the entrance of 900 horsemen. Then the events started rather suddenly.

In the beginning, the cowboys had to ride for 20 seconds on horses jumping and dancing wildly through the arena. The same thing was shown a little later with Brahma bulls. Quite a few landed in the sand and often it seemed a miracle that even during the most dangerous falls the tough boys remained unhurt. Sometime later the announcer asserted that there is only one way to knock a cowboy out and that is to cut off his head and hide it. This, however, proved a little exaggerated as the show continued. Three broken arms were registered in the end, and one of the fellows had to be carried off the field after being thrown by a bull.

A LITTLE LATER some steers grown up wild on the range were let into the arena. Pairs of cowboys each had to get a steer between them. Then one of them threw a lasso over the steer's horns and the other around its hind legs. To accomplish this it took the best pair 11 seconds. Three seconds is the world record.

Then from a wooden box wild calves were let out into the arena. The little beasts were so fast that often the horses of the cowboys had some difficulty in catching up with them. The calves had to be caught by lasso and all four legs roped together.

The wildest show, however, was still to come. Again several steers were let out of their box while at the same time two cowboys on horseback entered through a door nearby. As soon as they got one steer between them the one on the right jumped off his horse, and while jumping grabbed the steer by its horns, brought it to a stop and threw it. Many accomplished the trick, but I just could not understand how they did it.

A roar of laughter was caused by the last presentation, the milking of wild cows. The cowboys had to show the referee at least one drop of milk in a small bottle to prove that they had really caught and milked a cow. Breathlessly one of them ran up to the referee. The referee looked at the bottle, then scanned it again but could not find any milk. "Certainly had some in it," grumbled the boy. "Must have evaporated in the meantime."

THREE SHORTER TRIPS the next day took me to Los Angeles.

Already before I arrived there I was a little prejudiced against this fast grown city with its oil fields stretching into the housing area. Therefore I only stayed one day.

I walked to Olvera Street, the "little Mexico" in California, looked at the colorful, woven rugs, tried a wide-brimmed sombrero and enjoyed looking at a hundred small things offered for sale as souvenirs by dark-skinned, black-haired Mexicans. In the afternoon I wandered through the wide halls of the mausoleum (Forest Lawn), which almost reminded me of an Arabian fairy tale because of its white pointed towers. In the evening I went to Hollywood. However, I did not have any exciting experiences.

The next morning I had to wait three hours before I got a ride in the car of a Mr. B. I soon felt as if we had been friends for a long time. Hardly five minutes after he had picked me up, we were talking in that slightly sneering or scoffing manner in which American friends often converse, while he drove through the dark green orange and lemon groves to San Diego.

For two weeks I was the guest of the family B. As a businessman Mr. B. did a lot of traveling and took me along. So I got to see southern California. Mr. B. aside from his business always took the time to show me something interesting, for instance, a particularly interesting movie at a drive-in theater, or an operetta performance in an open-air theater on a full-moon night under palm and eucalyptus trees.

One day we went to Lake Wood City. A series of 300 houses per day was being produced there in a conveyor belt-like process, and in two or three months the construction of Lake Wood City was expected to be completed with 17,000 houses and 100,000 inhabitants.

TIME WAS FLYING, and when I had departed and gone through the mountains to El Centro, I had to think of these kind people time and again. Mr. B. had been a soldier during the past war as well as I, but it took only a few hours to make us real friends.

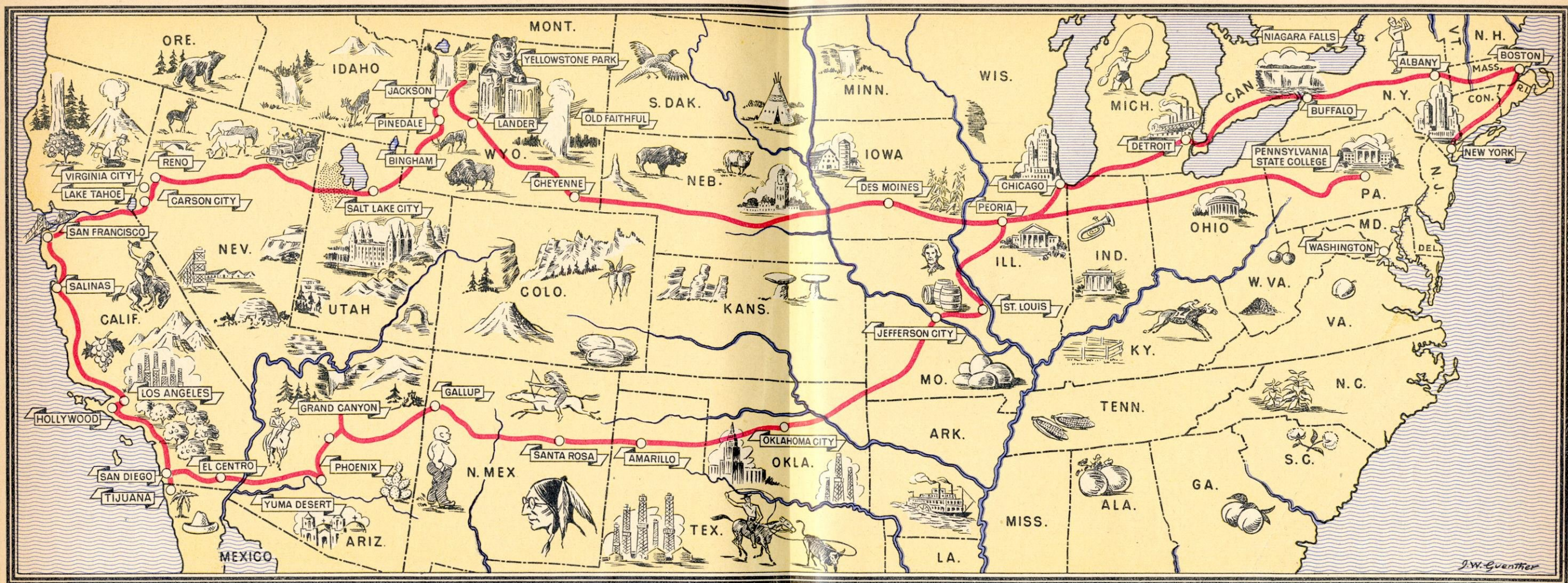
After a fast crossing of the Yuma Desert near the Mexican border I stayed a couple of hours in Phoenix, and reached the Grand Canyon in Arizona without difficulty. There the Colorado River has dug a huge gorge 217 miles long, four to 18 miles wide and 4,000 to 5,500 feet deep into the red rock, the impressive massiveness of which can hardly be surpassed.

At the Grand Canyon I had already seen crowds of Indians. However, not before I arrived at the little town of Gallup in New Mexico did I see the type of red man still alive in my memory from reading the Karl May travel books.*

Clad in picturesque costumes, Indian horseback riders trotted to meeting at the outskirts of the town. The warlike picture was a little spoiled, though, by the iron-rimmed eyeglasses some of the members of "Winnetou's" and "Sitting Bull's" race wore on their aquiline noses.

It was in Gallup, too, that I met Daddy Thiemann. With little speed his ancient motor car came wobbling down

* Karl May, well-known German author of numerous books on travel through various countries, wrote lively descriptions of North-American Indian tribes using the names "Winnetou" and "Sitting Bull" for his most outstanding Indian heroes.



Red lines trace Otto Baer's 6,000 miles of hitchhiking travel from Pennsylvania State College across the continent to San Francisco, down the West Coast to the Mexican border and then back east to Boston, Mass. Circular dots show points at which he made stops.

the street. Daddy Thiemann emigrated from Westphalia to the New World at the end of the last century. Both of us were very excited as it is not every day that two Germans meet like that in New Mexico.

While we crossed New Mexico at continuously low speed, Daddy Thiemann, who was almost 80, told me of his many years in the States, of much work, of homesickness for his faraway native country, and finally of his quiet old age. Later he showed me very proudly his two-story house, which he had built and equipped himself — from foundation to roof. He finally took me to Amarillo in Texas, from where I could more easily continue my trip.

IN TWO BIG JUMPS I got through Texas to Oklahoma City. There I was picked up by a large black automobile with a little gray-haired man behind the wheel, of whom I never learned more than that his first name was Tom. While the car raced down the highway at 100 miles an hour, he kept questioning me:

"Where are you going?"

"Trying to get to New York via St. Louis and Chicago."
 "Where do you come from?"
 "Pennsylvania via Yellowstone and California."
 "You seem to be a devil of a fellow. I'll help you along a little."

All during the 538 miles from Oklahoma City to St. Louis, both of us endeavored to find out which country had done more for the progress of mankind, America or Germany. Tom, of course, was deeply convinced that Germany could not compete with America at all, while I argued most forcefully that everything good had come from Germany. In St. Louis he reached out his hand to me for a farewell and, while starting the car, he called, "Goodbye, old Dutchman. Take care of yourself." Only when he had gone was I able to look at the little wad of paper he had left in my hand. It was a \$50 bill.

THE NEXT TWO DAYS I stayed with newly-won friends in Peoria, Ill. I visited Keystone, America's largest wire-netting factory and the Caterpillar diesel tractor

plant. Next morning I called upon my friend of Chicago, whom I had first met between Yellowstone and Jackson.

We went sightseeing by car in America's second largest city, visited the university, where the preliminary work on the atom bomb had been done, the library, the world-famous stockyards and, of course, a few parks. At night we looked from the shore of Lake Michigan at the silhouette of the city, multicolored by neon lights.

That great a number of different signs and advertising posters appears to European eyes as a symbol of the tough competition which stands as a mighty driving force behind the American economy. The largest advertising sign in Chicago is 355 feet high and its light reaches far across the city.

After traveling week after week and covering thousands of miles, one gets restless; at least, I did. I could not stay long anywhere, and as soon as I had seen what I wanted to that strange restlessness came over me again and disappeared only when I started out for a new place.

So the next day I left for Detroit, where I visited the Ford plant. A teacher and his wife then took me through Canada to Buffalo.

Together with a friend from Penn State, who lived in Buffalo, I visited Niagara Falls, went swimming in the Niagara River all afternoon, and at night looked again from the Canadian side at the falls, which were illuminated with floodlights in rainbow colors.

NEW YORK, THE JOURNEY'S end, was easily reached from Buffalo in one day. There, too, I was lucky enough to get a good ride quickly.

Again the rolling wheels sang the endless song of the road and once more, completely relaxed, I could enjoy the good feeling of traveling.

But while outside the green meadows and blue lakes of the New England states went by, my thoughts wandered back to all those friendly and helpful people whom I as a German student in a foreign country had found, and I was deeply grateful.

+END

Tankers train at Baumholder.



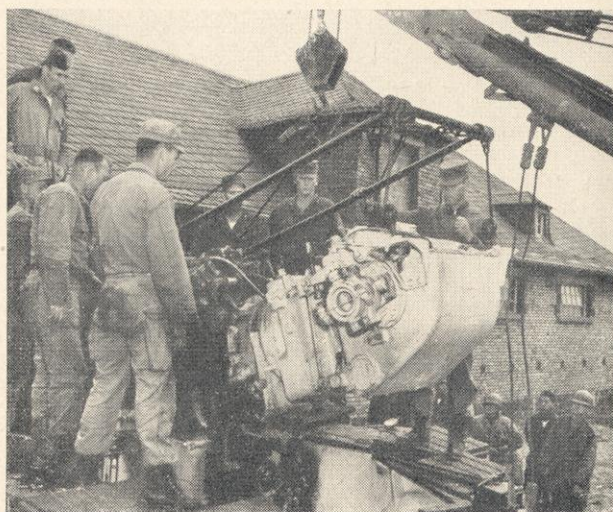
General Palmer tells troops their mission in NATO Army.



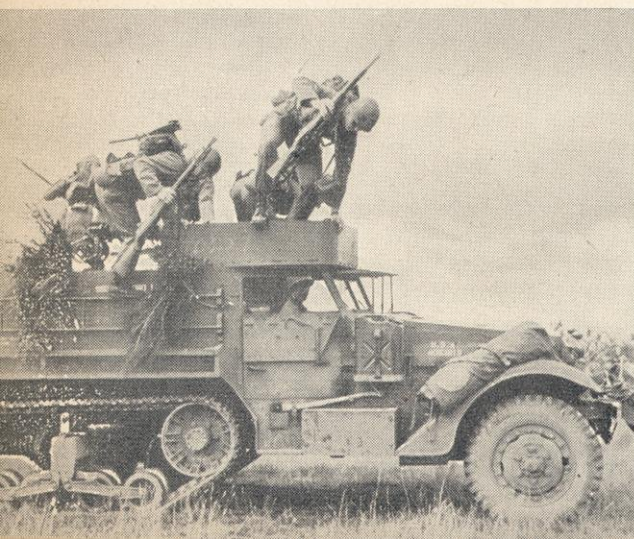
HELL ON WHEELS

Second Armored Division

Schooling in engine maintenance.



Quick descent from half-track.



AMERICA'S LATEST CONTRIBUTION to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact Army—the Second Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division—has given an important "lift" to the determinedly-growing effort to provide security for western Europe against any threat of aggression.

First armored division to join the Atlantic Pact Army, the Second Armored is a combat-wise division, newly and rigorously trained under a hot Texas sun for a peacetime mission in Germany, where six years ago it helped bring to a flaming end a world-wide aggression launched by a slightly-different brand of totalitarianism than that which threatens the peace of Europe today.

Men of the Second Armored are identified by the triangular shoulder patch (shown, left) of yellow for the cavalry, blue for the infantry and red for the artillery. Each of the division's units has received highly-specialized training on the 165,000-acre reservation of their Stateside headquarters at Fort Hood, Texas, and are now continuing a rigorous schedule along the banks of the Rhine.

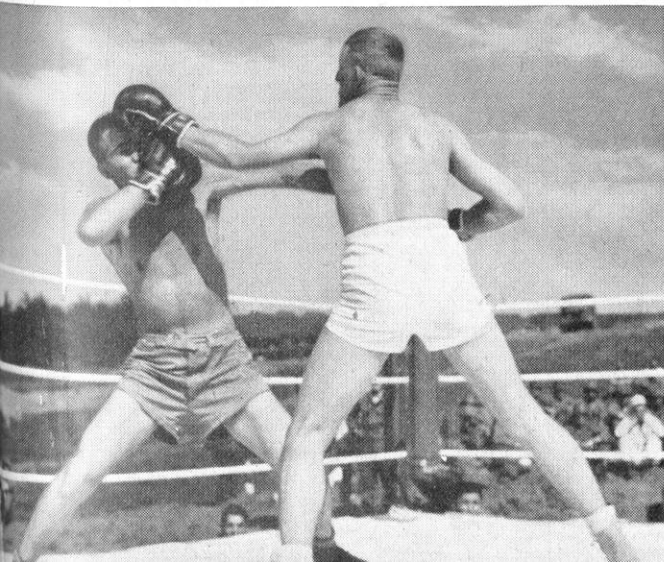
Many troops in the Second Armored are combat veterans who saw World War II through from North Africa to Berlin via Sicily and England. For the wartime "Hell on Wheels" division, it added up to three years, three months and 10 days, and 1,702 combat miles. US military cemeteries in Europe are dotted with hundreds of crosses marking the graves of those who fell along the weary, tortuous route.

When it was all over, the Second Armored had accounted for 94,151 prisoners of war; 3,824 vehicles, including tanks, destroyed or captured, and 266 planes shot down, demolished or taken intact on the ground. Records of unit and individual heroism provide a long saga of glory which makes the division one of the nation's proudest.

In the temporary tent-city where they set up headquarters following their recent arrival in Germany, advance elements of "Hell on Wheels" were welcomed by General Thomas T. Handy, commanding general of the European Command; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general of the US Seventh Army, and Maj. Gen. John H. Collier, one-time division commander, whose successor is Maj. Gen. Williston B. Palmer.

During a recent tour of US installations in Germany, General Eisenhower inspected the Second Armored. Said he: "They look good and if they can fight as well as they look, it is a good division." +END

Time out for sports.



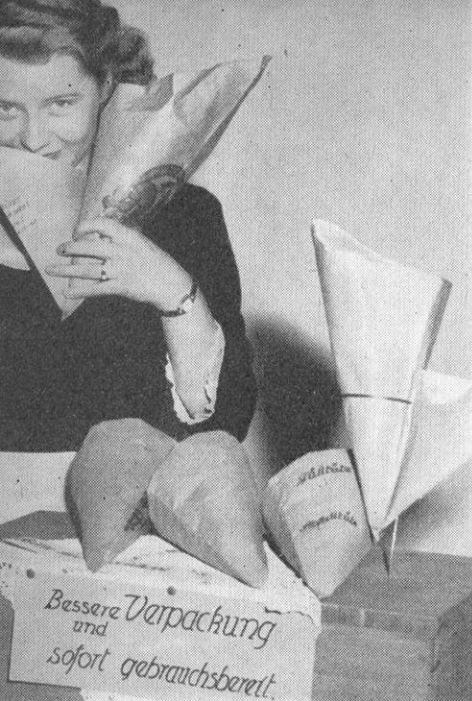
Computing artillery fire.

Big gun in position.



Pal to German kids.





New fruit bag has a smaller one attached to take care of the pits.



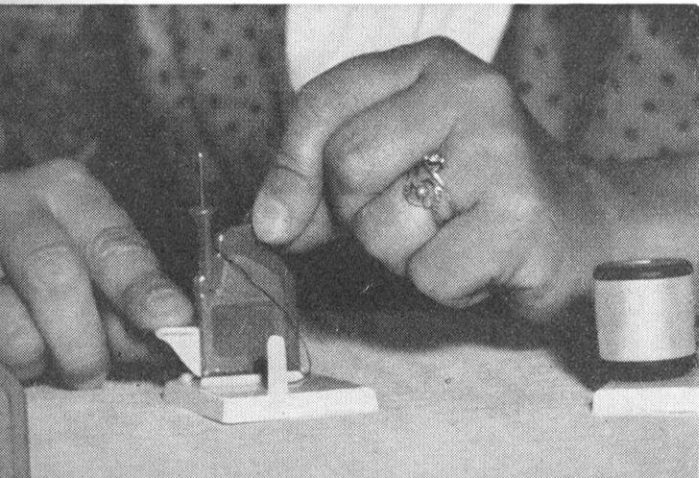
Detachable carrier makes a two-seater of pram or serves as luggage rack.

New Gadgets for 1952!



Electrical gadget slices top off soft-boiled breakfast egg.

A needle-threader which never fails, a boon to bachelors.



The brain-children of more than 200 inventors from all walks of life were exhibited and demonstrated at the second annual German Inventors and Novelty Fair held in an ancient tent on a bomb-pocked lot near the Lenbachplatz, in the heart of Munich. The gadgets ranged from the practical to the fantastic, from the curious to the bizarre.

Gadgets for young and old, for mothers with children of perambulator age, for myopic bachelors, for bashful maidens — all were there. For the small fry there was an assortment of new toys, electrical and otherwise. Spectators, including many buyers, numbered 10,000 during the two weeks of the fair. +END

Electric toy autos directed by remote control delight kiddies — and grownups, too. (PRB OLCB photos by Maske)



Erksdorf, Model of Cooperation

By JAMES B. PEABODY
US Resident Officer, Marburg, Hesse

GERMAN CITIES AND TOWNS can well look to a tiny Hessian village as a model of achievement in democratic living. For in Erksdorf, a little community of 900 inhabitants, tucked away in the rolling hills of northern Hesse about 15 miles from Marburg, there has been developed an integrated community based on a common cultural life and citizen responsibility which epitomize the real meaning of the democratic way almost to the nth degree.

Erksdorf's development of a community spirit founded on a democratic concept began in the dismal social disintegration immediately following the war's end. It all started with a revamping of the school system — a community project for an enlarged school building, and later, the introduction of an experiment in progressive education. Today, model Erksdorf is attracting not only German and American educators interested in its school, but leaders in various other fields who wish to observe its handling of civic affairs or the operation of its community organizations. The news of Erksdorf's accomplishments has put the little village on the map, figuratively if not actually.

After the war, Erksdorf — like all its neighboring towns — received a steady stream of refugees which swelled the population rapidly. (Twenty-eight percent of the people now living there are refugees.) Soon facilities of the public school were so cramped that teachers were seriously hampered in their work. However, citizens got together and the problem was solved with a minimum of expense.

With the cooperation of Mayor Heinrich Hohl, the community council, teachers, pupils and parents, the old school stable was transformed into a large, sunny room, attractively furnished and decorated by the pu-

pils themselves. In the course of the renovation, two smaller study rooms were provided, and these were equipped with tables and benches assembled by boy students in the school workshop. The girls sewed colorful cushions with attractive, bright curtains to match.

ADEQUATE SPACE AND BRIGHT, cheerful surroundings, a recognized "must" in modern teaching methods as they are practiced in the United States, became an important adjunct to the successful introduction of new teaching techniques by Herbert Otterstaedt and two of his teacher-associates, Heinz Pontow and Emmi Buchhammer. An ardent believer in the so-called *Jenaplan* for progressive education espoused by Prof. Christian Petersen, of the University of Jena, Mr. Otterstaedt was eager to reinterpret the new teaching approach for the conditions of a small town.

A modest, unassuming man whose work with children is founded on the Christian principle, this 42-year-old teacher sparked a reform in the Erksdorf school which has had far-reaching effect — not only upon the school system but upon the town's adult population as well.

Instead of the traditional methods of mimesis, which relies largely on memory and blind habit for success, Erksdorf's teachers attempt to develop the intuitive faculties of the child by appealing to and taking advantage of his natural curiosity, his desire to excel and his innate self-reliance. Accomplishments of the pupils while in school and later have proved the success of this new emphasis on the individual pupil's ability. Even at 13 and 14, Erksdorf children, show a justifiable sense of pride at being creative members of their community.

The onetime rigid organization of classes is dissolved into smaller working groups who often proceed pretty

Boys at Erksdorf school (right) study bird lore as part of nature classes. Here youngsters compare notes on bird houses they built themselves, trade information on feathered species. Girls (below) sample own cooking. Curtains, cushions, other bright touches in annex to old building were made by students.

(Photos by Herbert Otterstaedt)



much on their own under a minimum of supervision. Thus, traditional formalized courses have given way to critical treatment of these courses through "dynamic-group" methods of study, practical research and construction. The geography of Germany, for instance, is learned by the pupils building large relief maps out of waste materials which are colored and marked to indicate not only the topography of the country but designations of principal industry locations, and other features related to Germany's economy, government and culture. These maps are so excellent that they have an important sales value — one was sold recently for DM 250 (\$59.50).

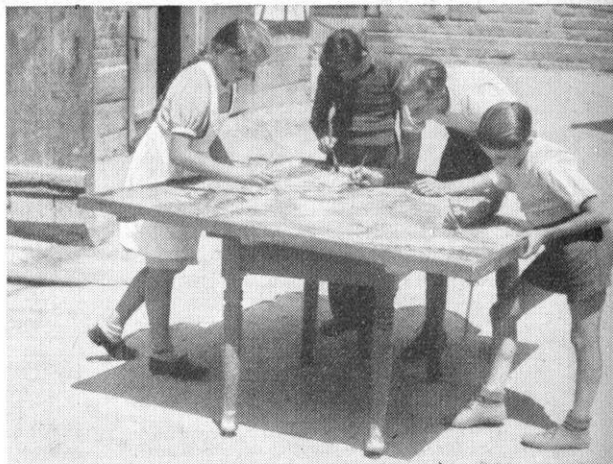
COLLECTIONS OF VARIOUS flora and fauna of the area are made, classified and prepared artistically for exhibition. They are eventually presented to succeeding classes. Groups activities such as folk singing and folk dancing are a regular part of the curriculum, and Mr. Otterstaedt recently announced proudly that the Erksdorf school had won the West German prize for folk dancing.

Books are being written by the pupils for inclusion in the school library. An outstanding achievement was the gathering of data on the history of Erksdorf by the cooperative effort of two classes of 13- and 14-year-olds, and the compilation of it into an exceptionally fine volume of 300 pages, richly illustrated with pictures, statistical graphs, maps, documents and songs (both lyrics and music) pertaining to Erksdorf's cultural, economic and historical background. The books will be used by future classes as a cherished possession of the school and a monument to the superior work which went into them.

Similar illustrated monographs on the flora and fauna of the region, its costumes, songs, fairy tales and folklore have been produced by these young scholars. This type of creative instruction also extends to pottery painting and manual arts of various kinds.

It was not long before the new sense of community focused in the school began to affect the entire village. In May 1949, an exhibition of school projects was planned to give the public a chance to see what the students were accomplishing. The event was arranged in connection with a special Town Culture Week under the school's sponsorship. It so stimulated the interest of

Folk dancing is part of curriculum at Erksdorf. The West German prize in folk dancing went to this small school.



Preparation of large relief map teaches topography and other features of country to students in model school.

the entire community that adult groups were formed and a curriculum for adult education in all fields of cultural and social life was set up.

Last year, a contact between the new adult education center and the Public Affairs Division, Office of the US State Commissioner for Hesse, was established and there is a continuing link between Erksdorf townspeople and American officials of Marburg county.

WORK OF THE ADULT education committee and the local youth committee has been coordinated into one organization together with other town groups such as the sporting club, glee club, church and refugee groups and the city administration itself. The regular joint meetings of these interests unify the different elements in the community and impart a sense of common responsibility and activity in the life of the village.

The adult education center's curriculum covers a wide range in 11 different courses — home economics, geography, agriculture, medicine, history, fine arts, physics, literature, folk dancing, music and sewing. During the last winter semester, a total of 457 adults were enrolled in the various classes.

Mayor Hohl, who is also Erksdorf's federal representative, has given unlimited assistance and cooperation to the school program, and has brought it to the attention of the local school administration and the Hessian ministry for culture and education. Independent circles from all over Western Germany have evinced an interest in Erksdorf during the past two years, and distinguished visitors in the little town are a common sight.

Although Erksdorf's methods have not been unanimously adopted by neighboring communities, many of them have become influenced by achievements there, and Erksdorfian ideas are creeping into several of them. Erksdorf citizens, with a pride to which they can well lay claim, are hoping to influence not only their neighbors, but many other areas if not all of Western Germany as well. In Erksdorf, they say, democratic living has been tried and proved to be the best.

+END

Partnership in Sacrifice

Address

BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER

Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy

DURING ITS LONG and memorable history, the Frankfurt Fair has played a prominent role in bringing world buyers to Germany; and, conversely, in making Germany's wares increasingly known throughout the world. This process has been growing in gratifying measure. About a year ago, in July, to be precise, Germany's industrial production stood at 107 percent of such production for 1936. Similarly, in July of 1950, Germany's exports totaled \$172,000,000 or at the rate of about \$2,000,000,000 per annum.

It is illuminating and heartening from the standpoint of Germany's recovery to note that this figure of industrial production stood at 132 percent in July of this year, whereas Germany's exports in that month totaled \$315,000,000 or at the rate of about \$3,800,000,000 per annum. Another criterion of how Germany's trade situation has improved is the very significant fact that she has built up a considerable foreign balance. As of today, she has a credit balance in the United States of more than \$400,000,000 and her position in the European Payment Union is steadily improving.

Neither time nor your patience permit my citing much additional data, which would attest the improved economic and trade situation in which Germany finds herself today as against a year ago or as compared with any prior period since the ending of hostilities. You have but to look around Germany in general and Frankfurt in particular to appreciate how very dramatic has been Germany's comeback since 1945.

For this physical rebuilding and mental rehabilitation she deserves great credit. They could not have been achieved without the individual and collective industriousness of her people; without their honest desire to recover from the diabolic effects of the poisonous doctrines to which they were subjected under the Nazi regime; and without constructive leadership. Equally, however, it must be conceded that aid from without, both material and moral, which were made available to Germany by her former enemies, in a size and a spirit unparalleled in history, played an indispensable part in this recovery.

WOULD THAT THIS SOUND development of Germany could go forward in a normal, peacetime manner, untrammelled by any threats from without or dangers from within. With these latter, enlightened Germans can and are coping; and successfully, too, I believe. Unfortunately, however, there is a grave threat to Germany from without — the same threat as is confronting other democratic, freedom-loving and peace-desiring nations of the world.

A common defense is being built up to meet this threat. And defense it is; for in no way is it intended to have any of the attributes of an offensive effort. It is designed solely to marshal the over-all defensive capabilities of the Western World, so that their united strength will be so powerful as to demonstrate to any aggressor the utter futility of seeking to overwhelm it.

These nations are banded together in the common defense of their ideals. Now that Germany is coming of age, so to speak, she should — and I truly believe she desires to — shoulder her fair portion of that common responsibility. This will entail sacrifices on the part of Germany. It will involve making available to this common defense men and material and money. These are burdens which will not fall any more lightly on the German people than do they on peoples of other countries who are already making great sacrifices for the common defense.

American men and men of many other of the United Nations are in Korea facing great hardship and in all too appalling numbers actual death in thwarting an aggressor and defending the democratic way of life. The freedom-loving peoples of the Western World are dedicated to safeguarding their way of life, regardless of the tribulations it entails. They are doing it willingly and without complaint.

IF SHE SHARES THAT devotion to freedom, as, I reiterate, I am convinced she does, Germany too will want to dedicate herself to that same proposition. This constitutes an ennobling process for any people. It will translate itself into a particularly valuable exercise for the Federal Republic at this juncture of its history, for it

Mr. Battenwieser delivered the accompanying speech in the Frankfurt University auditorium Sept. 2 during opening ceremonies for annual Fall Fair. (PRD HICOG photo)



will serve as a means of joining in a common effort a people who have been sorely torn apart and ostracized from the outside world through the degrading events of the war. Thus solidified and reaccepted, they can join other free peoples in this common and unifying task.

Sacrifice, itself, is as enriching to an entire nation as it is to an individual. The willingness to make mutual efforts—be they in men or in money or in material—unselfishly and without complaint, though austerity or even some degree of privation is entailed, will do much toward gaining stature for Germany in the eyes of the

world. It is this type of sacrifice and dedication that mark the genuine attainment and true rank of a people.

I know no more eloquent or fitting manner to portray or summarize this message that I would leave with you today than in the words of the poetess, Sarah Williams:

*Is it so, O Lord in heaven, that the highest suffer most?
That the strongest wander farthest and most hopelessly
are lost?*

That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain.

*And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of
the strain?*

+END

Religious Affairs Returnees Hold Conclave

"The impact of religious and moral values on the life of Germany in the light of US experiences" was the theme of a recent conference of returned exchangees in the field of religious affairs.

The 90 conference members, both clergymen and laymen, met in Frankfurt for one day to hold group discussions, general sessions and a panel discussion. Evangelical, Catholic, Methodist and inter-faith interests were represented in the meeting, sponsored by HICOG Religious Affairs Branch.

Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, told the delegates that the United States regards German religious institutions as "bastions of Western civilization."

After group meetings and discussions the following resolutions and recommendations were made:

Education: Retention of religious instruction in the schools and a broad citizenship program for youth.

Inter-faith: More practical workshops in inter-faith religious experience in education and public affairs.

Mass media: More coordination between US and German film producers and distributors to raise the moral quality of commercial films. Establishment of a committee of returnees in religious affairs to secure cooperation from all community groups to raise the moral tone of German life through the printed and spoken word.

Social action: Increased awareness and responsibility by religious groups toward community problems as well as to the nation and to international relations.

Women's affairs: Greater public responsibility by German women when they are freed from domestic responsibilities and additional exchange of ideas with women of America and other countries.

Youth: The present-day position of German youth was declared to be most critical.

+END

German religious leaders and church workers, exchangees returned from the United States, discuss the application of their new information as it applies to their homeland. In picture at left, below, some of the conference leaders talk problems over. They are, l.-r., Dr. Franklin H. Littell, HICOG Protestant Affairs adviser; Domvikar Alexander Stein; Bishop E. Sommer, Frankfurt, head of the German Methodist church; Dr. Hans Kallenbach, director of the Hessian Evangelical Academy, Frankfurt, and Prelate Kastell, assistant to the bishop of Mainz. At right, the feminine contingent is made up by Dr. Luise Joerissen, Munich; Mrs. Elisabeth Weber, Weinheim; Ruth Woodsmall, chief of Women's Affairs Branch, HICOG; Emma Wahler, Berlin, and Mrs. Emmi Bonhoeffer, Poenitz, chairman of a cooperative relief organization. The Frankfurt conference included panels and general sessions.

(PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)



Fellowship Between Schools

By **CAPT. FRANCES C. BRAND**

Assistant GYA Officer, Stuttgart Military Post

LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER is a constant factor in German-American relations. This effort reaches down into all levels of society and can be demonstrated by the active program followed at the Stuttgart American School. The 1951-52 students are no doubt looking forward to the type of activities undertaken last year by Cecil L. Gyer, principal of the school.

The 480 American students in the first through the ninth grades enjoyed having German visitors from their community participate in and observe their school. Plans for the new school year include the sponsorship by each class of a parallel German grade, arrangements being made by the German teachers.

Beginning with a congenial atmosphere of good fellowship among the German-American staff members, the Americans, proud of their school and the modern educational systems and teaching techniques, consider their location in Germany an opportunity for demonstrating American educational methods to German teachers, parents and youngsters.

SOcial GATHERINGS brought those interested in the program together and provided an opportunity to become acquainted. With the assistance of the office of the US State Commissioner for Wuertemberg-Baden and the US resident officers, 106 German teachers and principals visited the Stuttgart school as observers and joined the students in a noonday meal. Twenty-eight boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 also came as observers and luncheon guests.

The visitors received a booklet written in English and in German explaining the objectives of the American school and the methods used to attain these goals. In

German folk dances looked intricate to American pupils during an exchange visit. However, American youngsters took their turn at instructing when it came to softball.



Exchange of ideas was one of many important features of visit of English-speaking German students from Lorch to the Stuttgart American School.
(GYA photos)

cooperation with the German Youth Activities (GYA) of the Stuttgart Military Post, information concerning German-American youth activities was disseminated and the names of students interested in joining or assisting were obtained. This effort, with the help of Stuttgart American boys and girls attending the American High School at Heidelberg, resulted in the formation of an active German-American Youth Club which now sponsors various groups and projects.

The GYA arranged for buses to carry 1,000 German students to the Constabulary-Divarty football game played at the Neckar Stadium. A printed leaflet as well as the loud-speaker arrangements during the play explained the rules of the game. The visitors were soon cheering as vociferously as any of the other spectators.

When the American school basketball tournament was in progress during the spring at Robinson Barracks, arrangements were made for truckloads of German youngsters to attend. Delighted with the game, they were particularly fascinated by the antics of the cheer leaders.

In April, an army bus carried 35 ninth-grade American students accompanied by their teachers to Neresheim in Aalen county, where they had been invited by the English-speaking principal of the high school through the resident officer. They received a warm welcome from the principal and from all the pupils of this small town. Visits were also made through the school and to a famous monastery near by. A picnic was part of the outing.

In May, 51 English-speaking boys and girls from the Lorch, Schwaebisch-Gmuend county, high school were brought by the GYA with their principal and teachers to visit the Stuttgart school. These students demonstrated folk dances, sang in English, French and German and one group presented a harmonica program. Some of the American youngsters joined in the folk dancing while others demonstrated basketball and baseball.

EVEN FIRST-GRADERS JOINED this Good Neighbor program. An exchange visit with a class of the same age from the Waisenhof grammar school in Esslingen showed the German children the proficiency with which the little Americans spoke and sang in German. A wire

recording was made of the singing and played back to their intense delight.

Teachers took American students to visit special exhibitions such as that of the Wuerttemberg glass manufacturers. They also were shown through factories making motorcycles, metalware and toys, and through a printing shop.*

* See Information Bulletin, May 1951, issue, page 38.

Surely these American children received a better understanding of the Germans and the Germany of today, and the Germans with whom they have had contact have the opportunity of deciding for themselves what young Americans are like. Many German teachers are impressed by American training methods, which they believe are highly efficient in the development of personality and character.

+END

Foreign Tourist Travel Booming

FOREIGN TOURIST TRAVEL has increased tremendously in Germany, according to reports to the German Central Tourist Association. Seventy percent of the persons visiting the health resorts in Baden-Baden were from foreign countries and during the "Baden-Baden Grand Week" in late August the flags of 30 nations waved over the city. Nearly 50,000 foreign visitors registered at hotels in Cologne between January and July, 72 percent more than in the same period in 1950. More than 35 percent of the overnight lodgings recorded in Munich in July had foreign home addresses, a 34.8 percent increase over July 1950.

A transportation show "Rail and Road" in Essen in September stressed its slogan "Teach Them Early." To impress children with the importance of obeying traffic regulations, a Punch and Judy show was presented with

the marionettes explaining traffic rules to the kids in an understandable and amusing manner.

The Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, which was revived this year for the first time since the war, will be presented in 1952 between July 22 and Aug. 25. The *Ring* cycle will be performed twice, "Tristan and Isolde" six times, "Parsifal" five and "Die Meistersinger" six. Reservation books will be opened Nov. 1.

Works of the printing and handwriting art of the early Middle Ages are on exhibition at the Trier city library. Among the rare treasures being displayed are the "Codex Aureus" (The Golden Book) of about 800 A.D.; the "Codex Egberti," an evangelic book of about 970-990; and the "Registrum Gregorii," a collection of letters by Pope Gregory the Great.

Eleven international automobile racing events have been scheduled in Germany during 1952. Subject to final approval by the international FIA organization, the schedule of the German Supreme National Sports Council includes: Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Jan. 4-6; Wiesbaden, May 22-25; Berlin, June 1; Nuerburgring, June 8; Trave-muende, June 13-16; Baden-Baden, July 4-6; Nuerburgring, July 27; Freiburg-Schauenland, Aug. 3; Stuttgart, Aug. 17; Nuerburgring, Sept. 5-7; Rheidt (North Rhine-Westphalia), Sept. 9.

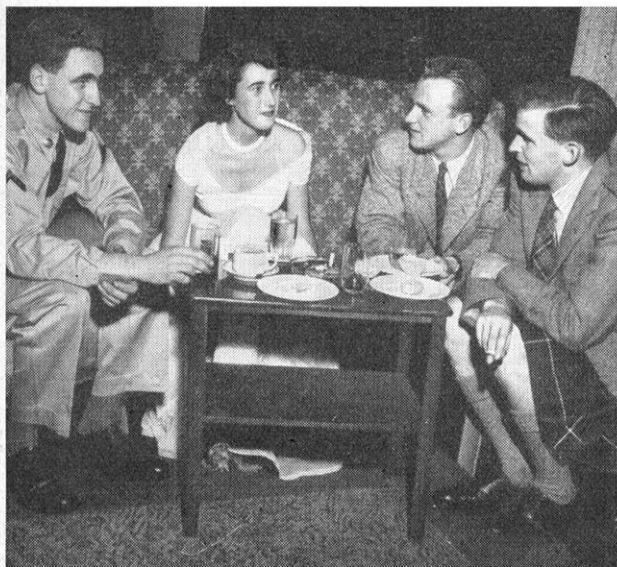
Seven six-day bicycle races have been scheduled by the Bicycle Track Owners' Association for the 1951-52 season: Frankfurt, Oct. 27-Nov. 2; Hanover, Nov. 9-16; Muenster (NRW), Nov. 15-21; Berlin, Nov. 30-Dec. 6; Dortmund, Feb. 1-7; Berlin, Feb. 29-March 6; Munich (date for event next spring has not yet been set).

Town Affiliation Program Progressing

Plans are underway to establish a committee in Coburg, Bavaria, to work with a group in Garden City, New York, interested in a town affiliation program. The committee is made up of representatives of schools, libraries, clubs and other organizations.

The city of Coburg, its agencies and groups have shown considerable interest in the program. Newspapers plan to exchange information in various fields.

Dr. Ulrich Kriesche, chairman of the local high school, and Fritz Todtenhaupt, the Coburg police chief, have returned from Garden City enthusiastic about Coburg's "sister city."



The all-girl choir from Smith College of North Hampton, Mass., took time out from a summer tour of Europe to give a performance for Americans and Germans at the Special Service Center in Heidelberg. At the reception following the concert Miss Marleigh Morland of Smith exchanged views with, left to right, Pic. Paul A. Corbeil of Holyoke, Mass.; Werner Kaiser of Neckargemund, Germany, and kill-clad Andrew McGechen of Grange Mouth, Scotland.

(US Army photo)

Industrial Activities Slacken

By A. J. CEFARATTI

Chief, Analytical Reports Branch, Program Division
Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

ADVANCE REPORTS DISCLOSE that economic activity in western Germany during August continued the sluggish tendencies of the preceding two months. Post-Korean speculative factors, based on the fear or hope of rising prices, have lost much of their force, while current expectations of stable or falling prices have retarded demand for the time being.

Meanwhile, Western defense requirements are already having some influence on the over-all trend of industrial output, in that production in certain industries (building, steel, chemicals) would certainly be lower but for defense orders (including expenditures from occupation costs). While orders booked continued to recede, coal and raw material shortages prevented some industries from increasing their output, and in some cases led to production cutbacks. This occurred in industries where backlogs of orders and unused capacity actually permit higher levels of production than those presently reached.

Seasonal declines in production (summer vacations and normal summer decreases in demand) only served to aggravate the more-than-normal lull in industrial activity.

Favorable developments were evident again, however, as employment continued to expand, and unemployment decreases (at about the same rate as in July, but well below the spring rate) and prices remained relatively stable. But it was the foreign trade situation that brought the most satisfaction. Although the balance of payments difficulties of the year were far from resolved, the Federal Republic's external trade was more satisfactory than at any time since the war.

Early estimates for August indicate little change from the level of trade reached in July when exports brought a positive balance of trade for the fourth successive month, and reached a postwar record of \$315,000,000.* The series of surpluses in recent EPU settlements have carried foreign reserves to a level high enough to neutralize any short term fluctuations that may occur. And, finally, the terms of trade have shifted to western Germany's favor as prices of exports continued to increase while the cost of imports, particularly raw materials, will reflect for a certain time the downward world market trend of the past few months. A preliminary report for August shows the index of industrial production at 129 percent of the 1936 level — three points below July.

Foreign Trade

July exports from the Federal Republic increased again over June's postwar record level, reaching \$315,000,000 despite drops in domestic production for the second consecutive month. Total imports showed a \$30,000,000 rise after the slight rise in June, and stood at \$284,500,000 for the month. Imports financed with ECA and GARIOA funds amounted to \$40,000,000; therefore the commercial trade balance (excluding foreign aid) amounted to + \$70,500,000.

The most noteworthy element in West German July trade developments was the rise in imports by almost \$30,000,000 over the June figure of \$255,000,000. The greatest part of the import increase was from the EPU

* DM 1,323,529,400 at the official rate of 23.8 cents to the Deutsche mark.

area — \$26,000,000 higher than in June. Total import payments from the EPU area, however, are estimated at \$150,000,000 to \$155,000,000, still considerably under the \$170,000,000 import licensing figure set by the OEEC.

Imports from the dollar area decreased, although this was in part due to decreases in ECA deliveries. Imports financed with free dollars increased over June, conforming to an upward trend which has been noticeable since February. The import rise from participating countries, of \$20,000,000, was split almost evenly between the sterling and non-sterling areas.

Although exports to the Western Hemisphere as a whole increased by \$7,000,000, exports to the United States showed almost no change. The increase was almost entirely in exports to South America, particularly to those countries with which Germany has concluded payments agreements. Exports to other non-participating countries decreased by almost \$3,000,000 while exports to the non-participating sterling area increased by \$1,600,000. Exports to participating countries made up the greater part (61 percent) of July's increase. Of this \$11,000,000 increase, approximately \$4,700,000 went to sterling-participating and \$6,200,000 to non-sterling participating countries. Exports to the EPU area reached \$224,000,000. Deliveries to Finland and Yugoslavia moved up to \$11,400,000 while exports to the Soviet bloc remained at \$5,000,000.

The import of non-agricultural commodities made up the greatest rise in imports as agricultural commodities have been relatively little affected by the import restrictions of the last several months. Of the \$30,000,000 import increase, \$21,800,000 was in non-agricultural commodities. Of the rise, approximately 22 percent was in industrial finished goods, 34 percent in industrial raw materials, and 44 percent in semi-manufactures.

The greatest part (79 percent) of the July rise in exports was accounted for by manufactured goods, while the export of raw materials dropped by \$3,000,000 and semi-manufactures rose by \$2,400,000. Further, the rise in manufactured goods was made up at almost equal parts of finished products (*Enderzeugnisse*) and pre-manufactures (*Vorzeugnisse*). Ten percent of the total exports increase was due to the \$1,800,000 rise in exports of food and agricultural products.

The Federal Republic's cumulative accounting position with the EPU again improved by \$51,000,000 at the end of August, reducing its cumulative deficit to \$151,000,000 as against the peak of \$457,000,000 on Feb. 28, 1951.

Industry

The index of industrial production fell by three points in July, reaching 132 percent of the 1936 level. This is the second straight month in which the index has declined — following the steady rise from a winter low of 127 in January to a postwar high of 139 in April and May.

The consumer goods sector of the production index dropped particularly in July (seven percent) and has now fallen 16 percent below the postwar high of 125 in November 1950. Part of the decline in industrial production was seasonal — summer vacations of workers and some normal summertime

This review is based on contributions submitted by reports officers in the Office of Economic Affairs and the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG.

decrease in demand. However, in contrast to the long-term up-trend since currency reform, the declines, in June and July are probably something more than seasonal.

Industry as a whole was producing at a rate six percent below the postwar record; in some industries the declines from the postwar highs were far greater — shoes (down 60 percent), leather production (down 40 percent), rubber products (down 25 percent), textiles (down 15 percent) and flat glass (down 11 percent). Only eight industry groups (out of a total of 31 reporting) were at postwar record levels in July.

It was clearly apparent from the statistics that much potential output was lost due to the continued decline in orders. This decline in turn may be ascribed to several factors: lack of funds, high prices, seasonal factors (especially in the consumer goods sector), and expectations of some wholesalers that industrial prices will decline. This wastage of productive capacity comes, paradoxically enough, at a time when German officials have expressed fears of the dangers of inflation and increasing consumer purchasing power.

In addition to this loss of production from proven capacity (i. e., the postwar record levels), it is well known that in many industries, especially outside the heavy industries, additional capacity exists which has never been brought into production in the postwar period. When these facts are taken in conjunction with western Germany's vast manpower resources, it is clear that great possibilities exist for combatting inflationary pressures through actual production increases.

Coal

The Federal Government's request for a 1,000,000-ton reduction of the third quarter export allocation was considered by the International Authority for the Ruhr (IAR) in August but was not approved and the Council's decision of a total export of 6,200,000 tons, including the usual Saar exchange, stands. In addition, the Council of the IAR with the German delegation voting negatively decided that the export allocation in the fourth quarter as well will be 6,200,000 tons, including the Saar exchange. These decisions have been protested vigorously by all sectors of the German economy and Vice-Chancellor Bluecher, head of the German delegation, has threatened to resign.

As of Aug. 15, export shipments were 100.4 percent of the allocated quantities due and inland shipments were running at 101 percent of the domestic allocations originally established for the third quarter. To these inland shipments, imports and South German production are to be added. (Imports in July were 678,906 tons, of which 332,696 tons were received from the United States.) The original allocations planned inland shipments of 20,200,000 tons but on the basis of present increasing production and including imports, it appears that actual availabilities will exceed these allocation plans by approximately 3,000,000 tons.

Daily average output of hard coal in July was 376,600 tons compared with 389,000 tons in the second quarter and 386,000 tons in the first quarter of 1951. Total July hard coal production, which did not drop much because of one more working day, was 9,814,275 tons compared with 10,041,300 tons in June. Preliminary figures for August, however, show daily hard coal output at 374,062 tons and total hard coal production of 10,119,377 tons for the month.

Production trends in August were irregular and daily output varied by as much as 22,000 tons per day. In the first week, production was only 367,000 tons, but output rose slowly and at the beginning of the fourth week reached 380,000 tons per day. However, output fell off to 372,000 tons at the end of August and for the first three working days in September just topped 370,000 tons.

As of Aug. 22, the measurable loss in production was 15,628 tons per day compared to 12,715 tons per day in July. Of this, 1,984 tons per day was due to lack of equip-

ment or breakdown, 8,618 tons was due to geological faults or disturbances, 1,499 tons to mine accidents, and 3,563 tons to unexcused absenteeism. There were in August, no reported strikes or work stoppages.

Mine employment dropped by 553 workers in July. There was a decrease of 1,476 face workers and an increase of 1,170 of other underground workers, a net decrease of 306 underground workers. Surface workers decreased by 247 in the month. Since May 1, when the number of workers began to decline, the industry has suffered a net loss of 2,101 underground workers composed of a decrease of 2,777 face workers and an increase of 676 other underground workers. With the additional loss of 140 surface workers, the total decrease in employment from May 1 through July 31 has been 2,241 workers.

This trend appeared to be changing, however, in August. In the first three weeks of the month, there was only a slight loss of face workers, and an increase of more than 1,000 other underground and surface workers.

The German Coal Mining Management (DKBL) production prize competition and special bonus plans announced in July ran into trade union opposition in August when the union formally called the DKBL proposals unsuitable and refused to approve the prize plans. The union chairman emphasized that the miners were conscious of their responsibilities and that the union executive group "would take all steps which it might deem suitable to increase production" and "furthermore, the union would consider effective measures in order to achieve a reduction of the coal export quota such as laid down by the IAR."

In reviewing the trend of daily and Sunday output in August, it is clear that this position of the union is largely responsible for the substantial drop in production. After the union decision of Aug. 22, production fell from 380,000 tons to 372,000 tons per day and is just above 370,000 tons in the first part of September.

Steel, Power and Fuels

The order book for rolled products and semi-finished steel rose from 8,157,204 metric tons on July 1 to 8,197,204 on Aug. 1. During July, orders were booked for 808,256 tons, representing the lowest booking for any month in 1951. Of the July bookings, however, 147,087 tons, or 18 percent, were for export in contrast to 85,561 tons or nine percent in June.

During August heavy rains supplied excellent water inflow to the run-of-river hydro power stations and to storage basins so that the over-all capacity averaged 900 MW, of which 520 to 630 MW were recorded in Bavaria. All storage lakes are filled above 95 percent of capacity and so are in an excellent position to meet the forthcoming autumn demand.

Approximately 100,000 tons of coal was saved by the unusually good summer water conditions, which have allowed an increase in coal stocks to 584,000 tons. Coal deliveries are presently meeting allocations.

German crude oil production continues to increase according to schedule, several new wells being completed during the month. Gasoline and oil stock did not change appreciably, although there was an increase in consumption with which refining activities kept pace. Tetra-Ethyl-Lead imports are being made at a satisfactory rate so that blending operations are not being endangered as was the case early in the summer. A check on the increased number of vehicles in the second quarter indicates that it was nine percent, but the bulk were motorcycles, which explains the small gasoline consumption increase.

The approved refinery program for the coming fiscal year calls for a total production of 5,463,600 tons, of which 1,723,200 tons will be motor gasoline and 1,478,000 tons diesel oil. The proposed increase in refined products for the coming year indicates that this Federal Government program is progressing more rapidly than scheduled.

The Iranian oil situation may affect the German petroleum industry only indirectly by the additional demands

placed on other oil fields by countries which have been obtaining supplies from Iran. Western Germany does not obtain supplies directly from Iran.

The chemicals industry suffered its fourth successive monthly cutback in production in August. It is estimated that production dropped seven points. An even more serious decline was prevented by the use of US coal and a change to other fuels. BASF-Ludwigshafen and Bayer-Leverkusen together consumed 25,000 tons of fuel oils during the month.

The firms BASF-Ludwigshafen, and Farbwerke Hoechst, Hoechst, contracted with US firms to deliver dyestuffs and fertilizers against US coal. The firm at Ludwigshafen will receive 25 to 30 percent of its coal requirements from the US, and Hoechst 35,000 tons for the months of August and September. Even so, BASF was obliged to curtail its production by 20 percent.

With a shortage of rock phosphate, the production of superphosphate declined 29 percent.

Rail traffic demands remained at the same level for the third consecutive month. Freight car demands per work-day averaged 56,700 cars and were met satisfactorily by the Federal Railways.

Prices, Labor and Wages

In July, the three major West German price indexes showed very little change, and have stayed relatively stable since April. The basic materials index rose one point, the industrial producer index dropped one point and the consumer index remained unchanged. The period of rapid rise in prices stemming from the Korean war seems to be definitely over, and there are even some signs of falling prices.

The decline in registered unemployment in the Federal Republic during August, 32,700, approximated the decrease during July (34,100) with about the same distribution between the sexes. Total end-August unemployment of 1,259,000 roughly equaled the mid-October 1950 level and exceeded the 1950 low (end-October) by 30,000. The unemployment rate in the wage and salary earning labor force dropped to 7.8 percent, the lowest end-August rate in the past three years (August 1950, 8.7 percent; August 1949, 8.8 percent). Employment is estimated at slightly more than 14,900,000 at end-August.

Tension between the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and the Federal Government was eased considerably during August as high-level discussions continued between union and government officials. A crisis had arisen when the DGB executive committee recommended to the DGB executive council the withdrawal of union representatives from all government bodies on economic policy. No action will be taken, however, until the discussions have been completed.

After conclusion by arbitration of most of the strikes in agriculture which had dominated the earlier part of August, the union drive for higher wages which continued unabated was focused on the metal industry where wage demands are general throughout the Federal Republic. The campaign was spearheaded by a strike in Hesse which was first limited to the southern districts but which spread in early September throughout the state and involved 80,000 to 90,000 employees. The union apparently has followed the strategy used in the building industry last year of selecting a specific area for a work stoppage. The strike, which is regarded as a "test case" by management and union, may therefore last for some time although efforts have been made to mediate. The union claims that approximately 60 establishments have signed separate wage agreements.

Agriculture

The program for testing the suitability to German agriculture of American farm machinery brought in by ECA in experimental quantities, is progressing well. A large portion of the testing operations is taking place on farms

in all sections of the Federal Republic. Local supervision is being exercised by the Curatorium for Agricultural Technology (KTL). The basic principle being followed is to try out the machinery on one farm and utilize other comparable farms as "control groups." For example, on three farms of similar size, structure, soil and climatic conditions, Farm A will use the American machinery, Farm B will use German machinery, and Farm C will use draft power. This phase of the program is to cover two years.

Financing is shared jointly by the ECA Special Mission to Germany (DM 144,000 counterpart funds) and the German agencies (DM 36,000). German scientific and professional circles so far are favorably impressed with the American equipment and are seriously endeavoring to isolate those features which can be taken over successfully into German agricultural practice.

Basic research for the production from farm offal of methane gas for motor fuel has been completed at Allerhop farm, near Fallingb. in Lower Saxony, and a practical installation for the production of the gas is in operation. The gas is produced chiefly from farm manure, but all farm vegetable waste such as straw, corn stalks, potato vines, etc., are good raw materials for the purpose.

Western Berlin

Manufacturers' current deliveries* during July amounted to DM 191,600,000, a decline — chiefly seasonal in nature — of DM 11,100,000 as compared to June. (Both June and July had the same number of working days.) The total number of hours worked declined by five percent for all reporting industry groups because of the large number of vacations. Despite this decrease, however, industrial employment increased slightly for the second consecutive month, reaching more than 166,000 in July.

The city's index of industrial production, which is estimated from the value of manufacturers' current deliveries, declined from 44 to 42. The producers' goods index declined by three points to 43, and the consumers' goods index by two points to 26. These decreases are largely the result of the seasonal summer slump.

Data on total employment for August are not yet available, but labor developments during the first half of the month were marked by continued small increases both in the number of employed and in the size of the registered labor force. Total employment (including 45,000 subsidized emergency workers) rose by about 5,000 to a figure of more than 901,000. The increase was accounted for by hirings in the metals processing, clothing, construction, woodworking and transportation fields, and by the hiring of several hundred white-collar employees. Some 2,000 new emergency workers and apprentices are also included in the figure. An increase of 2,300 in the total labor force was due entirely to the registration of additional adult women and juveniles.

The number of unemployed seeking work diminished by 2,600 to a reported figure of 289,000. The number of unemployed (excluding subsidized workers) is now approximately 25 percent of the registered labor force.

West Berlin's negative balance in current commodity trade** increased from DM 151,600,000 in June to DM 154,600,000 in July, according to advance information received from the Federal Statistical Office. The average monthly trade deficit for the first half of the calendar year was DM 135,000,000. As has been the case throughout most of the year, exports to foreign countries exceeded imports during July — DM 20,200,000 compared with DM 9,700,000. However, shipments of goods to West Germany declined while receipts of goods increased. The net result was a slight increase in the trade deficit. —END

* Excluding building construction and electric power and gas production.

** Excluding parcel post shipments. It is believed that normally goods of a higher total value are shipped from Berlin via parcel post than are received in this manner.

Personnel Notes

E&CR Division Chief Appointed

Robert G. Koopman, associate superintendent of the Michigan Department of Public Instruction, has been appointed chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, succeeding James M. Read, who resigned as E&CR chief on July 1 to become deputy United Nations high commissioner for refugees. Dr. George A. Selke, deputy chief, has been acting head of the division since that time.

Mr. Koopman has been a teacher, school administrator and active leader in community affairs for 30 years. He was chairman of the Youth Commission of Ann Arbor, Mich., 1931-1935, and has served on various committees for the improvement of education, youth welfare and recreation programs.

Born in Michigan in 1895, he received his bachelor of arts' degree at Center State College, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and his master's degree at Columbia University in 1926. During the '20s Mr. Koopman was a teacher and superintendent of rural schools. He was associate director of curriculum in the Michigan Department of Public Instruction 1935-37, and later was in charge of instruction and educational planning. He was appointed associate superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction in 1947. He served in the US Army from 1943 to 1945, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Political Affairs Deputy Arrives

John Paton Davies, Jr., on his arrival from Washington in September became a deputy director of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

Mr. Davies, a Foreign Service career officer, came to HICOG from the Department of State in Washington where he had been stationed since 1947 as a member of the Policy Planning Staff.

Born in China and educated at Yenching University in Peiping and at Columbia University in New York, he entered the Foreign Service in 1931 and served at posts in China and in Moscow before going to Washington in 1947.

He was accompanied to Frankfurt by his wife, Patricia Grady Davies, daughter of Henry F. Grady, who recently resigned as US ambassador to Iran, and their four children.

Director of the Office of Political Affairs is Samuel Reber Kenneth Dayton remains in his position as the other deputy director.

Catholic Affairs Adviser to US

Dr. Urban H. Fleege, Catholic Affairs adviser of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division, has resigned his position to become national director of the Educational Institutions Division, Federal Civil Defense Administration, in Washington, D. C.

A native of Dubuque, Iowa, Dr. Fleege was educated at the University of Dayton and the Catholic University of



Dr. Urban H. Fleege.

America, Washington. He later served on the faculties of Loretto Heights College, Denver, Colo.; Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Catholic University of America. He is a specialist in the fields of educational psychology, educational guidance and tests and measurements. He came to Germany three years ago. Dr. Fleege's successor has not been named.

US Commander in Berlin Has New Assistant

Cecil B. Lyon, of Hancock, N. H., and New York City, has been appointed special assistant to Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin.

Mr. Lyon, who joined the US Foreign Service in 1931, is a native of Richmond, N. Y. Following graduation from Harvard University, he served with an investment banking firm in New York City. He has served with the Foreign Service in Havana, Hongkong, Tokyo, Peiping, Tientsin, Santiago, and with the Department of State in Washington, D. C. In 1948, Mr. Lyon was attached to the US Embassy in Warsaw and went to Berlin from an assignment at the National War College in Washington.

Berlin Official Returns to US

After five and one-half years of service in Berlin, Wilmer Froistad, retiring chief of the Public Health and Welfare Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, sailed Sept. 11 to return to his home in Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Froistad began his service as deputy chief of the Public Welfare Branch, Office of Military Government (US), in February 1946. In November 1947, he became chief of the branch, which in July 1949 was combined with the Public Health Branch. He retained this post when OMGUS was replaced in October 1949 by the Department of State's Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

Among the projects developed in Berlin during Mr. Froistad's service were five neighborhood centers, the Council of Social Agencies, the Central Committee for Distribution of Foreign Relief Supplies, and the third year social-work training program in the *Hochschule fuer Politik* (Political Science Institute), all with the aid of the Health and Welfare Branch as consulting agency. HICOG Special Projects Fund grants for welfare projects totaled

DM 1,001,721 (\$238,409.59), in distribution of which the branch participated.

Under Mr. Froistad's direction, the Health and Welfare Branch also assisted CARE and CRALOG in their relief programs involving shipment to Berlin and distribution of 8,265 tons of food, 1,421 tons of clothing and 985,130 CARE packages.

Criminal Law Expert in Germany

Fred E. Inbau, professor of law at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and noted authority on criminal law, has arrived in Germany to confer with US and German public safety officials as a consultant to the Public Safety Division, HICOG.

In addition to conferences with American and German public safety and court officials in the US Zone, Professor Inbau will consult with university authorities in the French and British Zones.

A graduate of Tulane and Northwestern universities, Professor Inbau has published four books on police and legal methods and problems and is at present the managing director of the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, and associate editor of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. He was formerly editor of the *American Journal of Police Science*.

Before assuming his present position, Professor Inbau was director of the Chicago Police Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory and practiced law with a Chicago firm.

Health Expert Visits OLC Hesse

Dorothy I. Nyswander, professor of public health education at the University of California, Berkeley, is spending three months in Germany as a visiting consultant with OLC Hesse.

Professor Nyswander, who is the author of many books and articles on public health education in the United States, spent the first three weeks of her stay in Germany in the state of Hesse, where she studied public health methods, especially the education program in that field.

French Educator in Hesse

Pierre Cotet, French educator and teacher at the Malherbe Girls' High School in Caen, has joined OLC Hesse as a visiting consultant to study the curriculum in elementary, secondary and vocational schools in Hesse.

Editors Survey Military Aid

Fourteen leading American editors and newsmen visited Germany in early September on a survey of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program in Europe. In addition to Germany, they visited England, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

The group observed French armored and engineer units using American equipment in field operations in the French Zone of Germany. The editors conferred with American officials at HICOG Headquarters in Frankfurt, EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg, USAFE Headquarters in Wiesbaden and the US command in Berlin.



French armored division stationed near Speyer in the French Zone is inspected by 14 visiting American newspaper editors and correspondents in the course of a survey of MDAP aid extended by the United States to West European countries. They are shown at Speyer escorted by General Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief, General Navarre, commander of French Fifth Armored Division, and other high US and French Army officers.

(US Army photo)

Members of the group included:

Wright Bryan, editor, *Atlanta Journal*.

John H. Cline, associate editor, *Washington Star*.

Frank R. Ford, editor, *Evansville (Ind.) Press*.

Bruce Gould, editor, *Ladies Home Journal*.

Robert Grannis, managing editor, *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Martin Hayden, Washington bureau, *Detroit News*.

Vance Johnson, *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Raymond Lawrence, *Oakland Tribune*.

Paul Martin, Washington bureau, *Gannett News Service*.

Harlan Miller, *Des Moines Register and Tribune*.

Merrill Panitt, assistant publisher, *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Gideon Seymour, executive editor, *Minneapolis Star*.

Richard Sherman, *Harper's Magazine*.

James Thrasher, associate editor, *Collier's Magazine*.

New ECA Official in Paris

Waldemar A. Nielsen is the new director of the Information Division in the Economic Cooperation Administration's European headquarters in Paris, succeeding Roscoe Drummond.

Mr. Nielsen has served as deputy director since the organization of the ECA European information service in 1948. Before that time, he was special assistant to W. Averell Harriman when the latter was secretary of the US Department of Commerce.

Mr. Drummond has returned to his former post as chief of the Washington bureau of the *Christian Science Monitor* after a leave of absence of two years.

Community Recreation Consultants Here

Two visiting consultants from the United States, Charles F. Weckwerth and Roy O. Schlenter, began work last month on community recreation projects in Germany



Five congressmen touring Europe with their families were welcomed at Bremerhaven Aug. 27 by Col W. Fulton Magill, Jr. (right), BPE executive officer, and Cmdr. Harold Braune, USNAB executive officer. L-r., Representatives August H. Andersen (Minn.); Antoni Sadlak (Conn.); Wingate H. Lucas (Texas); Henry O'Talle (Iowa) and Lowell Stockman (Ore.). (US Army photos)

Congressmen Tour Germany

Rep. Hugh D. Scott (R.-Pa.), member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, was welcomed to EUCOM Headquarters by Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, chief of staff.



Rep. O. C. Fisher (D.-Texas) chats at Rhine-Main Air Base with Maj. Gen. Robert Harper of USAFE Headquarters staff.



sponsored by HICOG's Youth and Community Activities Branch. Both will spend three months in Germany, Mr. Weckwerth in Berlin and Mr. Schlenter in Bremen.

Mr. Weckwerth, 43, is director of recreation and camping at Springfield College, Springfield, Mass., holds bachelor of science and master of education degrees from Springfield College and a master of arts degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Mr. Schlenter, who was born in Ludington, Mich., in 1894, is superintendent of recreation in Plainfield, N. J. He attended King College, majoring in education, and later studied sociology at Columbia. His field of specialization is community organization.

Gallup Visits HICOG

George H. Gallup, director of public opinion research in the United States, visited in Frankfurt Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 to talk with HICOG officials and German leaders in public opinion polling. Mr. Gallup stopped in Frankfurt en route to two international conferences on public opinion research, a conference of the European Public Opinion Institute in Amsterdam, and later a meeting of the World Association of Public Opinion Research in London.

In Frankfurt, Mr. Gallup met with five leaders of German public opinion institutes to answer their questions on American methods of opinion analysis. Through the assistance of the HICOG exchanges program, the German experts also visited England to attend the London conference.

Changes in Hesse Resident Officers

Several personnel changes among the US resident officers in Hesse have been announced by David Rosen-dale, chief of the Field Operations Division, OLCH.

John D. Gough, who was in Giessen for the last year, has been transferred to Hesse state headquarters in Wiesbaden as executive officer within the Field Operations Division. He has been replaced by James F. Green, former resident officer of Wetzlar county, whose position was taken over by Philip A. Damon, formerly in Waldeck county. The new Waldeck resident officer is Robert B. Warner, former assistant in the Hersfeld office, while Kennedy B. Schmertz, previously assistant in the Giessen office, is the new resident officer for Gelnhausen and Schluechtern counties. John D. Healy, resident officer for Dillenburg county, has recently added Biedenkopf county to his area.

Two officers have left the Hesse staff. William N. Turpin, former resident officer in Biedenkopf county, has gone to Munich to join the staff of the US Consulate General and John L. Behling, Jr., former resident officer in Gelnhausen and Schluechtern counties, has transferred to HICOG headquarters.

Former Club Leader Dies

Mrs. Marian B. McCurdy, former president of the American Women's Club of Berlin, died Aug. 24 at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Her husband, Prof. William E. McCurdy, member of the law school faculty at Harvard University, served with the Legal Division, OMGUS, in Berlin from June 1947 to September 1949.

+END

America's Faith in Europe

Address

By DR. FREDERICK H. BURKHARDT

Deputy Director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

FIFTY YEARS AGO, the United States was pretty much disinterested in what went on in Europe. We were isolationists. We did not see why what happened in Europe could be of much interest to us. Now we have been through two devastating wars. Those events have convinced the American public that the United States and Europe are inseparable in their fates and destinies.

The United States, in the meantime, has become a great and powerful nation and has the responsibilities of such a nation. In the present situation, it seems to a great many people that we now are confronted with a world in which there are two great giants facing each other — the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Although these two countries are indeed very powerful, to portray the situation as essentially that of the United States *versus* the Soviet Union is an oversimplification and leads to some very bad thinking about what we should do from now on.

The reason that such a comparison is an oversimplification and is likely to lead to misinterpretation of events is that it is conducive to making European countries feel insignificant in this struggle. It is also likely to do great harm by playing up to the feeling of neutralism so that these "little ones" ask why they should get mixed up in the brawl between these two big fellows. That kind of psychological atmosphere is likely to be engendered.

NOW, THERE ARE SOME genuine and sincere people who look at this situation and who believe that a third force — a third power — should be built up, which should be Europe, on the hypothesis that three great giants would be more likely to preserve the peace than two. Why this should be so is not very clear. In any case, the basis of such an analysis is the traditional "balance of power" outlook on international affairs. We feel that theory is erroneous and would lead to a bad situation.

Such an analysis overlooks a significant aspect of the present international situation. The United States sees the issue confronting

the world not as one between two great giants but as a difference in two ways of life. The struggle is between the way of life representing the individual, his liberty and his dignity, and the other, with its concept of the state, sacrificing personal freedom and the dignity of the individual.

If we must talk of giants, we must speak of one giant — the people, the masses of the world, who are looking for a better way of life, who have all heard of a better way of life made possible through scientific and technical progress. Any national power must bear this force in mind. Of course there are localizations of power which create tensions such as those between the United States and the USSR.

The case of the Soviet Union is that a better life can be achieved but only at the sacrifice of individual liberty. The Soviet spokesmen make glowing promises of security in exchange for the totalitarian controls of the police state. In no case have they yet delivered on their promises, though their achievement in the exercise of terroristic control is the most efficient the world has seen.

The case of the United States is that this security can be achieved through liberty. We believe that an order of society is possible, an order based upon justice and law, on respect for and protection of individual liberty. Our foreign policy is to preserve peace in order to safeguard the possibility for this human progress. In her efforts to produce world peace, the United States has constantly endeavored to take an international line. We are persuad-



Frederick H. Burkhardt.

Dr. Burkhardt, representing US High Commissioner McCloy, addressed the youth of many European nations on Sept. 1 at the International Youth Camp on the Lorelei. Thousands of youth from many European nations met at the 10-day camping sessions during the summer in an effort to gain a better understanding and mutual respect among free peoples. The speech, delivered extemporaneously, made a tremendous impression on the young campers and the Allied and German visitors there. This article is an adaptation of the transcript of the recording made at the time.

(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

ed that the task cannot be done by isolated nations but through the cooperation of all nations. Thus we have always given our strong support to the United Nations, and now we support the uniting of Europe.

WE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED of imperialism. If we were imperialist, wanting to make a colony of Europe, we would neither strengthen nor unite Europe. We would take the classic line of dividing, weakening and conquering. There is no ground to believe the Communist propaganda that the Marshall Plan is such a device. So, it would be idiotic to believe that we would strengthen our potential victim. We want rather to strengthen Europe as an ally in our common way of life.

As a matter of fact, the Marshall Plan is a good example of US policy. In June of 1947, after the terrible winter of 1946, Secretary Marshall made a speech at Harvard University.* He pointed out that Europe was in considerable despair and that in this situation there was danger of economic and social chaos. He expressed America's willingness to aid on an economic level. At the same time, he insisted that the initiative for any economic assistance toward recovery come from Europe itself.

Four weeks later, Great Britain and France invited the nations of Europe to Paris to draw up plans for economic rehabilitation. It should be remembered that all European nations received an invitation, including the satellite countries and the Soviet Union. The USSR withdrew. Some of the satellites wanted to participate. Czechoslovakia was in a peculiar situation; she actually had accepted. Then her foreign minister was called to Moscow, and later she was forced to withdraw her acceptance.

Nevertheless, 16 nations of Europe came together and developed an imaginative, creative plan. It was totally new in the economic history of the world. It was a European plan and was the basis of the Marshall aid. This was no American plan foisted on Europe.

THE SOVIET UNION immediately began her well-known propaganda attack about American colonization. They claimed that participation in this plan meant subjugation to America. This claim was not what they really felt. What they really felt was that any country included in that plan could not be made a Soviet colony.

When one tries to make up his mind concerning the policy of this or that government, he should not put too much faith in the fine words of her representatives. Check the actions of that government with the words of her officials.

On checking the Marshall Plan, one sees that in no case has an attempt been made to interfere with the economic or political structure of any nation. We are a liberal, capitalist country, but in no case has the United States interfered with nationalization or socialistic planning in the Marshall Plan countries. There were only two conditions for aid: first, that general, democratic principles be observed in the organization of the plan;

second, that Marshall Plan money be used to increase the productivity of the participating countries.

Large as this Marshall aid has been, let us remember the fact that it has represented only five percent of the goods produced in Europe. The other 95 percent was European, the result of the peoples' initiative. Granted that five percent was important as an added shoulder to the wheel, which otherwise would have remained at a standstill, yet we, as Americans, never have claimed that our help was solely responsible for the reconstruction of Europe.

AS FOR A UNITED EUROPE, there are many reasons why the United States should and does endorse such a plan. We remember the two wars into which we have been drawn since 1914, two wars that grew out of national misunderstanding and hate. We feel that a united Europe can become a concrete reality and can eliminate such dangers in the future.

We in the United States feel that it is to our interest to see a strong Europe because a strong Europe, economically and politically stable, means security for the world and also for us.

In addition, there is the immediate threat of aggression. A strong and united Europe is a crucial factor in defense against that threat. A strong, united Europe is, in the immediate context of existing tensions, one of the greatest contributions toward enduring peace.

That is the real reason for the recent Soviet phony peace campaign. They are trying now with this last effort to lull the people of Europe to sleep, so that they will not unite and form the basis of strength and vitality which will, in coming years, be a nullifying and a peaceful threat to their own power.

A strong, united, democratic and economically stable Europe is one of the greatest threats to Soviet power today. It will mean, without any doubt whatever, that their power over their own people and over the satellites will dwindle, because when the peoples of the USSR and the satellite nations see a Europe with a high standard of living and with freedom, too, their regime cannot last. It cannot stand against the magnetic pull of a Europe which has demonstrated that security can be achieved through freedom.

A UNITED EUROPE in this context is a program not only for the freedom of Europeans but for the freedom of all peoples in the world. Such a movement is already too well underway. We have the Council of Europe, the Schuman Plan and plans for a European army. There are already more plans, I understand — agricultural Schuman plans, transportation Schuman plans. Nothing can stop the momentum of these combinations.

The rapidity with which these programs are fulfilled, and the wisdom with which they are fulfilled, depends upon the young people of Europe, their understanding of the issues and the work that they do. That is why the International Youth Camp on the Lorelei has been one of the most significant things in Europe this summer. To

* See Information Bulletin for June 30, 1947, page 12.

have young people get together, get to know one another and to discuss matters of political importance and urgency is a definite and vital contribution to accelerating this movement.

The program for a united Europe is the program which will bring the resources of Europe to its full strength. There has been a great deal of talk since the war of how Europe lay devastated, torn asunder and bleeding, of how Europe was weak, of how Europe no longer counted in international affairs. More propaganda! The strength of Europe is tremendous — the potential is there, the reality is within reach. The scheme for bringing that strength out and making her again a vital world force is in a united Europe.

Europe's cultural strength is by no means weakened in spite of the Communist charges of decadent civilization. The cultural heritage and cultural values which animate the countries participating in a united Europe are the identical values of the United States. Americans share the European heritage. Those values, furthermore, are precisely the ones now in danger. That is one more reason why we support a united Europe.

The same feeling is true for the political ideals which animate it. They, too, are shared by the United States. On that basis, and once that basis is established, there is no reason why the movement for a united Europe should become a movement for an amalgamation of cultural values or political aims. There is plenty of room for cultural differences and varieties. In fact, those cul-

tural varieties ought to be encouraged within the framework of a united Europe. Each nation has something to give in that direction, and the richer the variety, the better the life for all.

TO SUMMARIZE: US POLICY in Europe and the US policy toward united Europe is founded on the conviction that the strengthening of Europe is an additional bulwark to the peace of the world, and therewith an added security for Europeans and Americans alike. The United States supports a united Europe because she can become another great example that security can be combined with freedom, that freedom is not the price of security.

The stronger this revitalized and united Europe is, the more independent she is of any outside power, including the United States, the more it is to the liking of the United States precisely because European independence will prove that free democratic nations can work out their own destinies cooperatively.

We welcome a strong, unified Europe because the ideals which animate a united Europe are the same as the ideals of the United States. We welcome it because this united Europe will take place in a context of the United Nations. It should not, and I do not think it will, become another form of isolationism, culturally, economically or politically. We must never forget that the concept of international cooperation in the United Nations as an organization must be our larger ideal. +END

Cooperation Brings Swift Results in Augsburg

Cooperation between Germans and Americans in the Augsburg district recently has resulted in improvements ranging from construction of sport facilities to furnishing a youth hostel.

In Fuessen, the local tennis club courts were not sufficient for the great demand on them by soldiers, local population and tourists. The organization moreover was without funds to improve the situation. The city administration recognized the need and released enough ground for five courts in an ideal area. The US Army Fuessen sub-post supplied a bulldozer for leveling the ground and also transportation for the hauling of cinders and clay.

The formal opening of the courts in August marked a year of cooperation among the Americans, the city officials and the club. This type of working together is especially effective since the simple granting of "help for the sake of being helpful" has often been misunderstood or misinterpreted by the Germans.

In Guenzburg, a field has been leveled as the first step toward construction of a sport stadium on the north bank of the Danube. The work was made possible through close cooperation among the US Army Leipheim sub-post, the

Bundesbahn (state railroad system), the people of Guenzburg and the local HICOG resident office.

Landsberg Air Base authorities helped 35 underprivileged children of Landsberg to attend a YMCA camp near Eichstaett by furnishing bus transportation to the camp grounds.

In Kaufbeuren, a recent monthly gathering of German leaders and American troop commanders discussed the control of "camp followers" who have appeared simultaneously with the troops. The sub-post commander declared he intended to place "off limits" those guesthouses which became "pick-up" centers. However, he added that the ban would be removed from places which had raised their own standards.

In an attempt to foster closer, informal relationship between the troops and townspeople the district councilman suggested that his office would be happy to conduct tours through the county for American service men.

Liaison efforts of the US resident office in Kaufbeuren resulted in the loan of 20 cots from the Army sub-post to help furnish a spacious attic as a hostel for young travelers.

US Replies to Czech Note

Following is the text of the US reply, delivered Oct. 1 by the American Embassy in Prague, to the Czechoslovakian foreign ministry's note on the Czech train on which refugees escaped into western Germany on Sept. 11, 1951.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY presents its compliments to the Czechoslovakian minister of foreign affairs and has the honor to acknowledge the ministry's note of Sept. 20 with enclosures concerning the unscheduled departure from Czechoslovakia for Germany on Sept. 11 last of a train carrying approximately 100 persons, a number of whom have since freely indicated their desire not to return to Czechoslovakia. In this connection the ministry makes a number of assertions, accusations and complaints, as well as several requests, in regard to all of which the embassy has been directed to reply on behalf of the American Government as follows:

The contents of the ministry's note, and of the publicity simultaneously emanating from official sources in Prague on the subject, seem founded on the notion that the train in question was seized by Czechoslovakian "terrorists" and certain foreign agents. The ministry implies that these conjoined forces are sinister, and their purpose hostile.

The ministry's note employs this fiction apparently with the purpose to conceal, if possible, the fact that the direction and departure of the train from Czechoslovakia was an unaided undertaking of certain citizens of that country who adopted this somewhat unconventional method of leaving the country and simultaneously indicated their attitude. It is noted, moreover, that this explanation does not conform with the original attempt to intimate that defective brakes were responsible for the entry of the train into West Germany. However much the Czechoslovakian Government has chosen thus to explain the occurrence or attempt thereby to keep from the Czechoslovakian people the actual circumstances of this departure, the United States cannot understand how the Czechoslovakian authorities can seriously attempt to use this fiction in a diplomatic note to a foreign government.

To declare that a "foreign agency" aided in the execution of this enterprise is not only contrary to the facts but it underestimates the ingenuity of the Czechoslovakian citizens concerned, in which connection the embassy has been authorized to make clear that the part played by the American Government in the episode in question has been limited to action by US authorities in Germany in granting political asylum.

According to such information as has come to the knowledge of the United States Government, recent departures from Czechoslovakia have been effected among other means by such vehicles as bicycles, automobiles and trucks, as well as a considerable assortment of air-planes and even a glider whereof the train is merely the latest and largest conveyance to be employed. In addition there has been a rather substantial exodus of Czechoslovakian citizens proceeding on foot. World opinion has not been accustomed to hold, as the ministry apparently attempts to do, that such persons who have sought to leave their country in order to obtain political asylum abroad are "terrorists" and "criminals." Based on records of US authorities in Germany, one quality which these Czechoslovakian citizens coming to West Germany have in common is the desire for human freedom.

The American Government accordingly rejects the assertion that "grave crimes" were committed in an action involving the departure from Czechoslovakia for political reasons, or that such activities could be considered to come within the purview of the extradition treaty mentioned in the ministry's note. In this connection reference is made to the US position when the Czechoslovakian Gov-

ernment asked for extradition as "criminals" and "terrorists" persons leaving Czechoslovakia for political reasons by three Czechoslovakian transport planes which landed at Erding Field near Munich on March 24, 1950. It was explained at that time that no basis in law exists for making or complying with such an extradition request.

Neither the Extradition Treaty of 1925 nor any other treaties presently in force between the United States and the Czechoslovakian Governments can be considered applicable to the question of returning from the United States Zone of Germany any of those now accused by the Czechoslovakian Government. It may be noted that Article III of the Extradition Treaty specifically excludes its application to any crime or offense of a political character and recognizes the right of the state receiving an extradition request to decide whether the case is of a political character. The United States has never recognized, as is also the case with many other countries, any obligation to extradite in the absence of a treaty. No basis, therefore, exists for the charge of the Czechoslovakian Government that the United States has contravened any principles of international law or stipulations of the Extradition Treaty.

The train in question had aboard approximately 100 persons when it reached Germany. Those who of their own free volition expressed a desire to return numbered 79 individuals, all of whom except two were permitted to depart from Germany within two days of their arrival, that is, as soon as their wishes had been ascertained and the necessary arrangements for their return, had been completed. The remaining two were returned on Sept. 21.

While they were in United States custody all appropriate facilities were provided for their comfort and welfare. The Czechoslovakian Government may care to note how United States authorities carried out this obligation of comity in comparison with the retention by Czechoslovakian authorities for 26 days of two Western jet pilots in US jet planes who, on becoming lost and running out of fuel, were obliged to land near Prague on June 8.

The train itself, which has been in the custody of appropriate authorities, will be released at the frontier near Asch. It will not be necessary for Czechoslovakia to send a delegation to Germany for this purpose. It may be pointed out in this connection that the ministry did not proceed properly in attempting at the outset to obtain the release of the train by sending four representatives to the US Zone without official notification to the United States Government.

Finally, note is taken of the statement in the communication under acknowledgment to the effect that Czechoslovakia seeks to reserve the assertion of a claim for "full compensation for damage caused to the Czechoslovakian state," in reply to which the embassy is directed to observe that whenever Czechoslovakia may feel impelled further to promote this project, that government may expect to receive a counterclaim including various expenses incurred by the American Government in connection with the train in Germany.

As of probable interest to appropriate Czechoslovakian authorities, the embassy encloses the original signed statements of seven passengers on the train, six of whom were listed in Annex A of the ministry's note as being "forcibly abducted... against their will and unlawfully detained." As the ministry will observe, no assertion could be farther from the truth.

Since the Czechoslovakian Government has already published its communications of Sept. 20 to the American Government, it is requested that comparable publicity be given by the Czechoslovakian Government to this communication.

+END



Part of the group of Czechoslovakian refugees, who were successful in train dash for freedom, are shown in Straubing. At right the engine, with huge red star on its front, stands at a siding at Selb-Ploezberg prior to its return.

They Rode "Freedom Train"

WHEN A CZECH TRAIN with a big red star on the engine front puffed into a Bavarian border town near Selb on Sept. 11, it was questionable who was the more surprised — the station master or some of the 100 persons on the train.

The unscheduled and highly-extraordinary crossing of the Czechoslovakian-German border was a successfully planned attempt by some of the passengers to dash for freedom from their Communist dominated homeland.

Karel Truska, a Czech district rail station manager, knew that at Asch, the last station within Czechoslovakia, there was a seldom used track which led into Germany, usually blocked with empty freight cars. On Sept. 11 he traveled by motorcycle to Asch, found the track unblocked and threw a switch in the rail yard which would head the next train across the border. Mr. Truska had time to notify a few friends and his wife and two children. They boarded the train at another station.

There were anxious hours for the little group. Train engineer Jaroslav Konvalinka, who was in the plot, and



the others didn't know until the train swung to the left instead of to the right at Asch that the switch, which had been tampered with four hours earlier, had not been reset. The "Freedom Train" rolled across the border at full speed.

Once in Germany, 31 persons on the train asked for political asylum. Another 79 expressed a desire to return to their homeland. This group spent a night and a day as guests of Grafenwohr Military Sub-Post. All except two of these were permitted to return to Czechoslovakia within two days of their arrival. The remaining two were returned on Sept. 21.

—END

"Freedom Train" engineer Jaroslav Konvalinka tells Allied and German correspondents (left) how the escape was planned. Center, Miss Frances Anderson, hostess in the Straubing Special Services club, meets the youngest passenger, Pavel Truska, just seven months old, and Mrs. Husjenna Konvalinka. Steak dinners were furnished by Grafenwohr Military Sub-Post to train passengers who chose to return to their homes in Czechoslovakia. (Photos by PRD HICOG, PRB OLCB and US Army)



Calendar of Coming Events

Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1951

CURRENT (with closing dates)

- Oct. 21 — Berlin: German industries exposition.
 Oct. 21 — Bad Pyrmont (NRW): Society for Practical Psychological Research, meeting.
 Oct. 21 — Hanover (LS): Male Choral Society, 100th anniversary concert.
 Oct. 22 — Muenster (NRW): "Send" folk festival in Cathedral Square.
 Oct. 28 — Brunswick (LS): Art exposition, H. Flesche.
 Oct. 28 — Mannheim (WB): "Le Corbusier," art exposition.
 Oct. 30 — Aachen (NRW): Art exposition, Engelbert Mainzer.
 Oct. 31 — Bochum (NRW): Annual art exposition by Bochum artists.
 Oct. 31 — Duisburg (NRW): "Industry and Harbor," art exposition.
 Oct. 31 — Munich (Bav): Exposition of new water colors by Xaver Fuhr.
 Oct. 31 — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Federal Garden Show; exhibition of ancient Lower Saxony sacred art and today's German sculptors.
 Oct. 31 — Freiburg (SB): Upper Rhine art exposition.
 Oct. 31 — Landau (RP): Flower show in Suewega Park.
 Oct. 31 — Hanover (LS): Hanover artists' fall exposition.
 Oct. 31 — Munich (Bav): Sculpture exhibition.
 Nov. 3 — Bremen: Bremen fair.
 Nov. 4 — Munich (Bav): Art exposition, "Old Munich Secession."
 Nov. 4 — Frankfurt (Hes): International bicycle and motorcycle exposition.
 Nov. 11 — Hanover (LS): Fall art exposition.
 Nov. 25 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Art exposition, water colors, by Duesseldorf artists.
 Nov. — Heidelberg (WB): Crafts' trade show.
 Dec. — Hanover (LS): State museum exposition, European art from 1400-1800.
 Dec. — Hamburg: Exposition of modern Hamburg art.
 Dec. — Munich (Bav): "The Romans in Bavaria," exposition at National Museum.
 Dec. 30 — Hamburg: Art exposition.

OCTOBER

- Oct. 20 — Baden-Baden (SB): Association of German Bridge Players, meeting.
 Oct. 20-21: — Ludwigsburg (WB): Choral music festival.
 Oct. 20-22 — Cologne (NRW): Choral concert, trolley conductors' choral societies from Germany and abroad.
 Oct. 20-23 — Goettingen (LS): Pedagogical congress.
 Oct. 20-24 — Baden-Baden (SB): German health resorts, convention.
 Oct. 20-29 — Freiburg (SB): Fall fair.
 Oct. 20-Nov. 19 — Stuttgart (WB): Swabian art exposition.
 Oct. 21 — Munich (Bav): German motorcycle championship.
 Oct. 21 — Nussbach, Oberkirch (NB): Folk festival and riders' pageant.
 Oct. 21 — Oberharmersbach (SB): Pageant in native costumes.
 Oct. 21 — Baden-Baden (SB): Symphony concert; Southwest German Broadcasting Orchestra.
 Oct. 21 — M. Gladbach (NRW): Harness races.

- Oct. 21-22 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Gerhard Taschner, violin; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 Oct. 21-22 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Helmut Roloff, piano; Otto Matzerath, conductor.
 Oct. 21-22 — Brunswick (LS): Shooters' October festival.
 Oct. 21-24 — Hildesheim (LS): Fall fair.
 Oct. 21-28 — Krautheim/Jagst (WB): Fall fair.
 Oct. 21-28 — Bergneustadt (NRW): Cultural week, singers' congress.
 Oct. 21-28 — Wiesbaden (Hes): German-French culture convention.
 Oct. 21-Nov. 3 — Bremen "free market."
 Oct. 22 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; G. Solti, conductor.
 Oct. 22-23 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Miriam Molin, piano; M. Krenek (composer), conductor.
 Oct. 22-23 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Concert; Heinz Stanske, violin.
 Oct. 22-24 — Frankfurt (Hes): German Sickness Insurance Companies, meeting.
 Oct. 23-27 — Bonn (NRW): University educational science, congress.
 Oct. 24-28 — Osnabrueck (LS): Fall fair.
 Oct. 25 — Munich (Bav): Concert, Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor.
 Oct. 25 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Elly Ney, piano; Hans Weissbach, conductor.
 Oct. 25 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Enrico Mainardi, cello.
 Oct. 25-26 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; A. Dressel, conductor.
 Oct. 25-27 — Recklinghausen (NRW): German Society for Public and Private Social Welfare, meeting.
 Oct. 25-Nov. 11 — Hanover (LS): Art Association's fall exposition.
 Oct. 26 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Robert Soetens, violin; Karl Elmendorff, conductor.
 Oct. 26 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; William Primrose, viola; A. Dressel, conductor.
 Oct. 26-27 — Bonn (NRW): German Society for Accident Insurance and Sickness-Benefits, convention.
 Oct. 26-28 — Nuremberg (Bav): Physicians' scientific congress.
 Oct. 27 — Munich (Bav): Horse and harness races.
 Oct. 27-28 — Marburg (Hes): German Trade Union Federation, congress.
 Oct. 27-Nov. 2 — Frankfurt (Hes): Six-day bicycle races.
 Oct. 27-Nov. 5 — Stuttgart (WB): Centennial of the royal Wuerttemberg postal stamp, meetings and philatelic exposition.

- Oct. 28 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness races.
 Oct. 28 — Kassel (Hes): Intercity Athletic contest, Stuttgart, Cologne and Kassel.
 Oct. 28 — Biberach/Riss (SB): Upper Swabian Catholic Youth, Christ the King festival.
 Oct. 28-29 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; Margot Pinter, piano; E. Bittner, conductor.
 Oct. 28-30 — Euskirchen (NRW): Outdoor folk festival.
 Oct. 28-31 — Ortenberg (Hes): "Cold Mart."
 Oct. 28-Nov. 6 — Trier (RP): All Saints' festival.
 Oct. 29-30 — Mannheim (WB): Concert; Gaspar Cassado, cello; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
 Oct. 31 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert, Chamber Music Group of Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
 Oct. 31 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.

NOVEMBER

- Nov. 2-3 — Wuppertal (NRW): Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, concert; Karl Muenchinger, conductor.
 Nov. 3 — Ludwigsburg (WB): Palace concert; Amadeus Quartet, London.
 Nov. 3 — Kassel (Hes): German amateurs' ballroom-dancing tournament.
 Nov. 3-4 — Verden/Aller (LS): Horse show.
 Nov. 3-5 — Neckargemuend (WB): St. Katherine's Mart.
 Nov. 3-11 — Worms (RP): All Saints' festival.
 Nov. 3-Dec. 2 — Mannheim (WB): Art exposition, Alfred Mahlau.
 Nov. 4 — Baden-Baden (SB): Symphony concert; Southwest German Broadcasting Orchestra.
 Nov. 4 — Bremen: Piano concert, Walter Gieseking.
 Nov. 4-5 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra, concert; Antonio Janigro, cello; Mario Rossi, Turin, conductor.
 Nov. 4-5 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra, symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
 Nov. 4-5 — Winnigen/Moselle (RP): St. Martin's fair.
 Nov. 4-7 — Tauberbischofsheim (Bav): St. Martin's fair.
 Nov. 4-11 — Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Bav): Fall fair.
 Nov. 4-14 — Kiel (SH): Building and housing exposition.
 Nov. 4-25 — Frankfurt (Hes): Exposition of paintings in commemoration of Oskar Moll.
 Nov. 5 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Rudolf Krasselt, conductor.
 Nov. 5 — Bremen: Concert; Vegh Quartet, Paris.
 Nov. 5-6 — Bremen: Philharmonic Orchestra, concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
 Nov. 5-6 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Piano concerts, Carl Seemann.
 Nov. 6 — Schliersee and Bad Toelz (Bav): St. Leonard rides.
 Nov. 6-10 — Brunswick (LS): Festival of modern chamber music.
 Nov. 7 — Reutlingen (NB): Concert, modern music.

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.

Nov. 7-8 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Rosl Schmid, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.

Nov. 8 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; Bach, H-minor High Mass.

Nov. 8-9 — Ludwigsburg (WB): St. Martin's mart.

Nov. 9 — Hof (Bav): Concert; Professor Metzmacher, cello.

Nov. 9-11 — Essen (NRW): West German poultry show.

Nov. 9-15 — Hanover (LS): Six-day bicycle races.

Nov. 10 — Duellken (NRW): St. Martin pageant, with fireworks.

Nov. 10 — Duesseldorf, Bonn and M. Gladbach (NRW): St. Martin's pageants.

Nov. 10-11 — Duesseldorf (NRW): German Swimming Association, meeting.

Nov. 10-13 — Neustadt (RP): Folk festival; election of Carnival Prince.

Nov. 10-Dec. 2 — Nuremberg (Bav): Art exposition.

Nov. 11 — Giessen (Hes): Orchestral and choral concert.

Nov. 11 — Munich (Bav); Cologne, Duesseldorf, Duellken (NRW); Mainz (RP): Inauguration of Carnival season.

Nov. 11 — Heidelberg (WB); Duesseldorf (NRW): St. Martin's pageants.

Nov. 11 — Nuremberg (Bav): Piano concert, Edwin Fischer.

Nov. 11-12 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, concert; Shura Cherkassky, piano; Leopold Ludwig, conductor.

Nov. 11-13 — Bitburg (RP): St. Martin's folk festival.

Nov. 11-16 — Idar-Oberstein (RP): Christmas fair.

Nov. 12 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Georg Solti, soloist and conductor.

Nov. 12 — Hildesheim (LS): Piano concert, Ely Ney.

Nov. 12-13 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Edwin Fischer, piano; G. Wand, conductor.

Nov. 12-13 — Brunswick (LS): Piano concert; Branka Muszlin.

Nov. 12-Dec. 2 — Cologne (NRW): Ice-skating ballet, Maxi and Ernst Baier.

Nov. 14 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin; Hans Weisbach, conductor.

Nov. 14-15 — Mosbach (WB): Baden hog show.

Nov. 15 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Dr. Robert Wagner, conductor.

Nov. 15-16 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Fountains' meeting.

Nov. 15-18 — Unna (NRW): St. Katherine folk festival.

Nov. 15-20 — Muenster (NRW): Six-day bicycle races.

Nov. 15-30 — Stuttgart (WB): Exposition of ancient and modern painted rugs.

Nov. 15 — Mannheim (WB): Opening of ice-skating rink.

Nov. 16 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Walter Gieseke, piano.

Nov. 17 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Vegh Quartet.

Nov. 17 — Wiedenbrueck (NRW): Sculptors' and artists' festival.

Nov. 17-18 — Wesel (NRW): Festival performances by Wesel gymnastics school.

Nov. 17-Dec. 16 — Hamburg: "Winterdom," folk festival.

Nov. 18 — Bremen: Piano concert, Edwin Fischer.

Nov. 18 — Baden-Baden (SB): Symphony concert, Southwest German Broadcasting Orchestra.

Nov. 18-19 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Christian Ferras, violin; Karl Boehm, conductor.

Nov. 18-19 — Reutlingen (NB): Concert, Swabian Symphony Orchestra; Monique Haas, piano.

Nov. 18-20 — Butzbach (Hes): St. Katherine fair, livestock show.

Nov. 19 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; A. Grumiaux, violin; M. Davisson, conductor.

Nov. 19 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; Poldi Mildner, piano; Otto Matzerath, conductor.

Nov. 19 — Nuremberg (Bav): Chamber music concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Nov. 19-20 — Mannheim (WB): Concert; A. Busch, violin; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.

Nov. 19-21 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Catholic Workers' Corporation, meeting.

Nov. 20 — Dortmund (NRW): Chamber music concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Nov. 20-Dec. 15 — Essen (NRW): Exposition of French reproductions.

Nov. 21 — Bremen: Requiem, Brahms.

Nov. 21 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert, Bonn City Orchestra.

Nov. 21 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert.

Nov. 21 — Hamburg: Concert, Philharmonic Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.

Nov. 21 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; "The Creation," Haydn.

Nov. 22-23 — Krefeld (NRW): Horse show and auction.

Nov. 22-25 — Karlsruhe (WB): German Cyclists' Union, meeting.

Nov. 23 — Nuremberg (Bav): Symphony concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.

Nov. 24-25 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Concert; "Missa Solemnis," Beethoven.

Nov. 25 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; Requiem, Max Seeboth.

Nov. 25 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): International opening slalom skiing on Zugspitzplatt.

Nov. 25-26 — Berlin: Concert, RIAS Symphony Orchestra.

Nov. 25-26 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; Conrad Hansen, piano; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.

Nov. 25-Dec. 23 — Hanover (LS): Art crafts' Christmas exposition.

Nov. 26-27 — Bremen: Concert, Philharmonic Orchestra.

Nov. 30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Gertrud Pitzinger, alto.

Nov. 30-Dec. 2 — Kassel (Hes): Hesse small animal show.

Nov. 30-Dec. 2 — Mainz (RP): Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse poultry show.

Nov. 30-Dec. 3 — Oestrich (Hes): Christmas fair.

Nov. 30-Dec. 6 — Berlin: Six-day bicycle races. —END

Richard Wagner Festival Draws 40,000 Visitors

The 75th Bayreuth Wagner Festival this summer exceeded expectations when the first postwar revival attracted some 40,000 persons.

Twenty-two performances were staged during the festival season from July 29 to Aug. 26 with many of the enthusiasts attending as many as six performances (four nights of the "Ring," and one night each of "Parsival" and "Meistersinger").

This postwar revival of a world famous musical attraction had the distinction of being the first time in the history of the Bayreuth festival that patrons demanded that the curtain be raised three times after the "Meistersinger" performance.

According to the festival management, admission tickets realized approximately DM 900,000 (\$214,200) and were sold to spectators from 26 countries scattered throughout the world. The largest contingent of ticket-purchasers other than Germans was from the United States.

So many automobiles and other vehicles (14,380 by actual count) were used by the visitors that the narrow approach streets to the main thoroughfares presented a major traffic problem. Despite the snarls there were no accidents.

Funds raised to finance the festival totaled DM 1,450,000 (\$345,100) and originated from the Bavarian government, the Society of Friends of Bayreuth, sale of admission tickets, receipts from radio broadcasts and advertisements. Officials estimated that actual expenses exceeded that figure by about DM 250,000 (\$59,000). The deficit is expected to be covered by the sale of a booklet — now in preparation by the society — titled "World Discussion about Bayreuth."

Approximately 80 percent of the German press critics favored the visual production style of the Wagner operas introduced this year. There were 46 soloists participating in the festival, while chorus scenes ranged upward to 280 persons — the majority of them recruited in Bayreuth.

German Editorials And Cartoons

Material for this section is compiled from press digests and analyses prepared by various divisions of HICOG and OLC offices, and from official releases of German agencies. These compilations are intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any viewpoint does not give concurrence to what view or opinion.



German Michel: "I'd like to be mothered, too!"

German Federal Republic's 1951-52 Budget

The German Federal Cabinet approved on Aug. 24 the 1951-52 federal budget which totals DM 20,460,000,000 (\$4,869,480,000) (ordinary budget DM 17,260,000,000, extraordinary budget DM 3,200,000,000). Revenues from luxury taxes and super-highway (*Autobahn*) fees are included in the ordinary budget, at DM 100,000,000 each, although these taxes have not been approved yet by the federal parliament. Defense or occupation costs amount to DM 5,870,000,000 in the ordinary budget and to DM 1,630,000,000 in the extraordinary budget. Social expenditures during the current year amount to DM 7,700,000,000, that is, 27 percent more than in the previous year. — *from Frankfurter Neue Presse*.

Unjustifiable Legends

The publication of the *Tischgespräche Hitlers* (Hitler's Table Talk) has made the *Deutsches Institut fuer Geschichte der nationalsozialistischen Zeit* (German Research

Institute for the Study of the Nazi Era) in Munich subject to discussions. *Die Neue Zeitung* (US-sponsored daily newspaper) published part of a review of this book which appeared in the *Bayerische Staatszeitung* and which states among other things: "The fact that the scientists advising this institute have raised no objections against the publication of this book is a sign of very grave political indifference... The book *Tischgespräche Hitlers*... will encourage the development of unjustifiable legends."

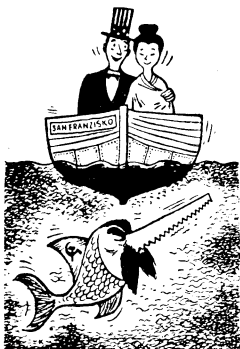
Defensive Theory

"The question must be raised, what is to be done and will happen if the parliament follows Dr. Schumacher's advice not to ratify the Schuman Plan?" said the *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt Review), Aug. 28. (Kurt Schumacher is leader of the Social Democratic Party.)

"If we reject the coal-steel pool, we will get into the whirl of neutralization and thus strengthen the position

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Rheinische Post, Duesseldorf, Aug. 18)



San Francisco Peace Conference.

(Der Fortschritt, Essen, Aug. 24)



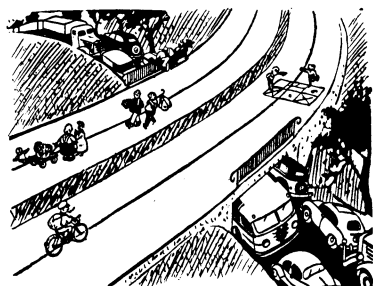
"So glad you could come, Mr. Gromyko!"

(Main-Post, Wuerzburg, Sept. 10)

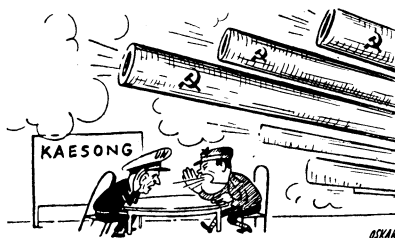


San Francisco.

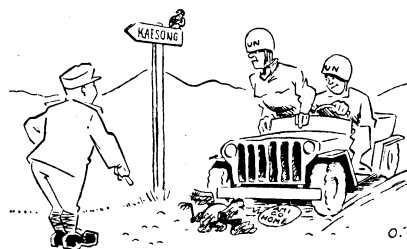
"Next time be more careful, Mr. Gromyko!"



The Probable Results
of the Autobahn Tax.



"Can't you hear me? I'm
talking peace!"



A Dead North Korean Hen.
"Another outrageous neutrality
violation!"

of the Russians in Germany. If we accept the coal-steel pool, the West can become more active politically vis-a-vis the East by not only demanding the integration of the German, but also of the European East into the 'United States of Europe.'"

Expropriation of German Foreign Property

The West German press reacted strongly to the publication of Allied Law No. 63 in early September, stressing the fact that the law legalizes the final liquidation of German property abroad as well as of the heretofore administered reparations and restitutions within Germany. Newspapers published extracts from an official German statement saying that the Federal Government adheres to its concept of inviolable private property rights. Many newspapers added to front-page news the announcement that the South African Government would not apply the law.

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) editorially seemed to share the Federal Government's optimism concerning the liquidation of German property abroad advancing the probability of Chancellor Adenauer's being convinced that recent various "surprising Allied measures" constitute a "last general house-cleaning which will be succeeded by future positive Allied decisions."

Several other papers severely criticized the expropriation of German foreign property. *Flensburger Tageblatt* (Flensburg, S-H) considered the "speedy and decisive" liquidation of German foreign property as unilateral action which, from the Allied standpoint, had to be carried out before "closing time." The *Badische Neueste Nachrichten* (Karlsruhe, W-B) wrote that this measure "lacked the spirit of reconciliation," which proves, it continued, that peace is still far distant.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Hanover, L-S) saw in the liquidation of German foreign property one of those ill-conceived measures which "severely shake German confidence in an early end of the unfortunate Allied post-war policy." *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt) claimed that "force and shortsightedness" had dominated in the liquidation of German foreign property.

State Control of Radio

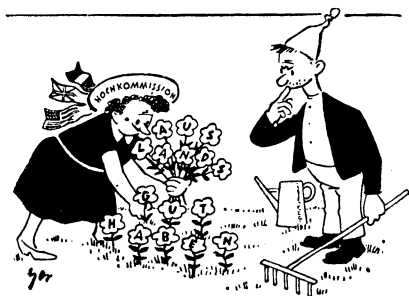
In a press release Sept. 5, the executive committee of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) voiced its misgivings about an agreement concerning broadcasting in southwestern Germany drawn up by the state governments of Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

"The DGB executive committee," the statement read, "considers the agreement on broadcasting as a first step

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Sept. 5)

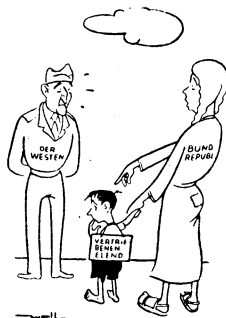
(Aachener Nachrichten, Aachen, Sept. 5)

(Nuernberger Nachrichten, Nuremberg, Aug. 25)



HICOG and German Foreign Assets.

German Michel: "Hey, those are
my flowers!"

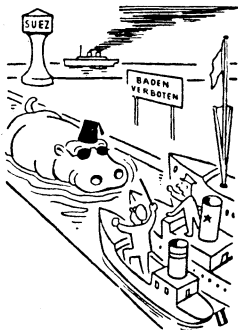


The German Refugee Problem.

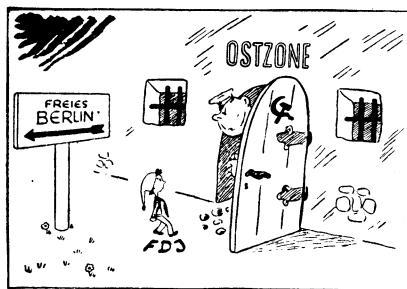
"It's your baby, fattered at
Potsdam!"



Uncle Sam: "I wish I were
slender again!"



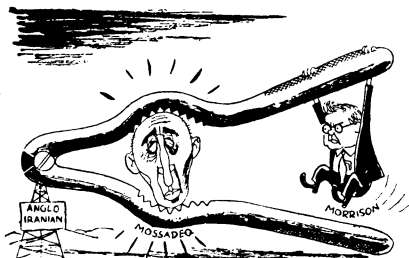
The Egyptian Situation.



The FDJ Returns to Paradise.



German Rearmament.
Michel can't hold back indefinitely.



A Hard Nut to Crack.



Pieck: "Sure, we're for Pan-Europe;
under this 'pan!'"



German Defense Contribution.
The helmet mustn't be too large
or too heavy.



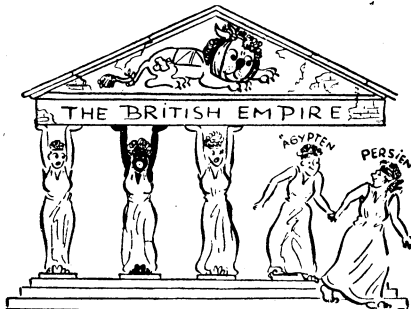
Mossadegh's Position
... and State Bankruptcy Below.



Social Insecurity is a Poor Basis
for Military Security.



"Now, Sam, don't get ideas!"



"It won't be long now!"



Education in Bavaria.
"Phooey on your modern methods.
We Bavarians stand by tradition!"



A Tie-in Sale.
German Sovereignty
and Defense Contribution.
"Sorry, can't sell one
without t'other!"

*"May I have this dance?"*

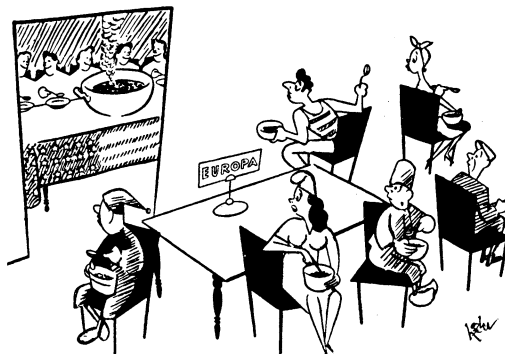
to subject radio, one of the important makers of public opinion, to the state, along the lines of the propaganda ministry of the Third Reich." The democratic form of government can only subsist if press and radio can work freely and independently as public conscience. The DGB will oppose all attempts to undermine or limit the independence of free opinion, the statement concludes.

Communist-Devised White Book

At a press conference held in the Soviet Sector of Berlin during the Communist Youth Festival, a so-called White Book of "Anglo-American intervention policy in West Germany and revival of German imperialism" was introduced by the National Council of the Communist-sponsored "National Front."

Taegliche Rundschau, official Soviet Army newspaper in Berlin, said the National Council will submit this White Book to "all governments, all parliaments and all democratic organizations on earth," because "the revival of German imperialism led by American trust and bank lords concerns without any exception all nations of the world."

The White Book proves, so the Soviet newspaper alleges, that West Germany is not setting up police formations but that "German imperialism is creating a new

*"Their family is happier; they eat out of one pot."*

aggressive army to gain supremacy in Europe under American leadership."

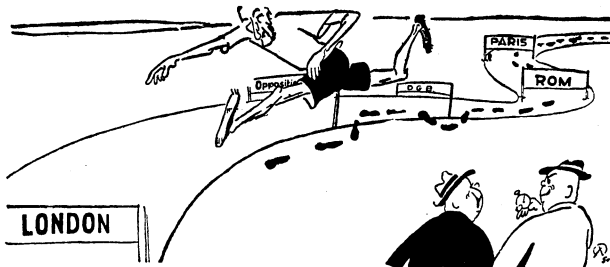
"This means war and therefore the problem of the existence of the German nation is being raised," the *Rundschau* concluded.

New ECA Chief

Lederecho, house organ of the Leather Union, Stuttgart, said Sept. 7:

"Michael Harris, the chief of the ECA Special Mission for Germany... represents a new type of American diplomat. Grown up in the leather industry, he was, at the age of 20, an official of the Wallet Makers Union. Later he helped John L. Lewis... to found the CIO and, for a long time, headed the Philadelphia district of that union organization. His first ECA mission... took him to Sweden where, in the opinion of Washington, he did excellent work."

"Even in his diplomatic career Mr. Harris is still considered as a union representative: ironically he follows, in his new assignment, a representative of 'Wall Street,' the banker Jean Cattier. This accidental occurrence reflects a change in the American social structure, as a consequence of which a new type of national and international planning experts can emerge from Big Business and the organization of the working class." +END

*Economic Minister Erhard: "Prices are sinking fast!"**"Our chancellor is a genius at overcoming hurdles."*

In and Around Germany

Magazine Points Up Exchanges Program

German exchangees back from visits to the United States are now kept informed of results of the program and activities of their fellow exchangees through a monthly newsletter called *Kontakt*.

The first issue — published by the Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG — gave the following reports as indicating the outgrowth of travel in the United States.

Dr. Joachim Seyppel of Berlin has published a book "Decadence or Progress," which deals with American social philosophy. He studied a year at Harvard University.

Karl Bindert, director of the Giessen Labor Office, organized a civic association in his town which has waged two successful campaigns: one promoted a regulation forbidding doctors to transmit to employers confidential information concerning their patients, the other secured financial support for local educational and cultural institutions. He studied local government in the United States.

Dr. Gertrud Gelderblom set up the first children's reading rooms in her Frankfurt city library system as the result of study of library techniques in America.

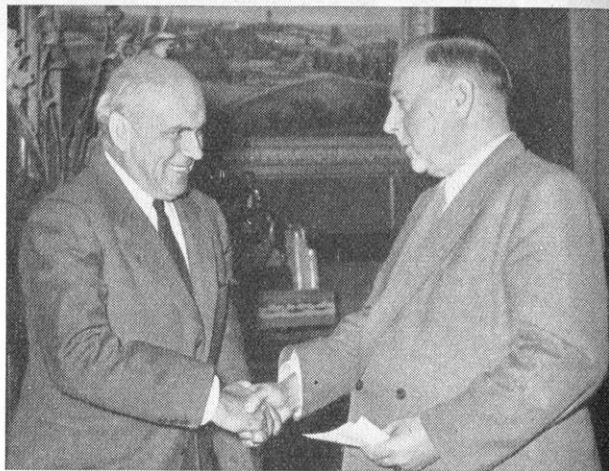
Gerhard L. Weisler, 20-year-old farm youngster from Wiesloch, Wuerttemberg-Baden, has organized 10 youth groups in Germany similar to the 4-H clubs he saw in the United States.

Anna Haag, Stuttgart civic leader and newspaperwoman, drew upon her experiences with the League of Women Voters in America to organize a campaign to finance and build a home for young working girls* in Bad Cannstatt, a suburb of Stuttgart.

* See "Dream-Come-True' House," Information Bulletin, September 1951 issue.



America-bound are 31 West Berliners, the largest single group to leave this year under the HICOG Exchanges Program. Most will stay a year under such varied programs as student teacher, social work training, urban youth exchanges and university work. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (left) presents Dr. Walter Schreiber, acting mayor of Berlin, with check for DM 5,000,000. Money will pay for erection of American Memorial Library in West Berlin. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

"Boys' Town" Proving Successful

Americans residing in Germany have been asked to lend support to a "Boys' Town" in Hesse modeled after the late Father Flanagan's famous home in Nebraska.

The Bishop Ferdinand Dierichs Home, located in Dotzheim near Wiesbaden, is caring for 76 young men, most of them refugees from Communism. Karl Hebel, the house father, explained that the basic precept of the home is to provide a family and family atmosphere for the boys.

Through the efforts of the house supervisors and the boys' own governing council, employment has been obtained for all those living in the home.

There is an immediate need for about DM 4,000 (\$952) to winterize the quarters and provide coal for this winter.

14 Germans among Chemists Visiting US

Visits to educational, industrial and governmental research centers in 35 American cities were slated during September and October for 14 West German chemists and chemical engineers. They are among 300 young chemists from 48 countries in the free world to make the tour under joint ECA and Ford Foundation sponsorship.

The visit was set up to coincide with dates of the International Chemical Congress in New York and Washington, Sept. 3 to 15, after which the American Chemical Society took charge of the tour to provide the visitors with information on American industry's research techniques and developments in each scientist's particular field. Installations in 15 states and the District of Columbia were included in the itinerary.

Germany to Participate in Civil Aviation

Creation of a section of the German ministry of transport to work hand in hand with the Allied High Commission's Civil Aviation Board (CAB) has been suggested. The action follows the policy of the High Commission to transfer many of its responsibilities gradually to the Federal Government.

The CAB will continue to handle general supervision but German officials will be informed what functions are to be transferred to them in the near future.

The High Commission has also instructed the CAB to increase the number of Germans employed in technical and operational positions in civil aviation. The CAB will cooperate with the Federal Government in selecting and training these individuals.

Prison Libraries Replenished

Rehabilitation of German prisoners through fiction, educational and vocational books is being aided by the HICOG Prisons Divisions and US Information Centers.

Some 63,000 books were made available recently by the Central Distribution Section of the HICOG Information Centers Branch for penal institutions throughout West Germany.

The Hessian prisons administration received 11,900 books and 474 pamphlets for its libraries. Approximately 90 percent of the books are in German, with the remainder in English and French. Prisons in Wuerttemberg-Baden also received 15,920 English and German books.

The special services provided by US Information Centers include film showings, lectures, readings, library services and music programs. Prison authorities and inmates have both expressed appreciation for the programs.

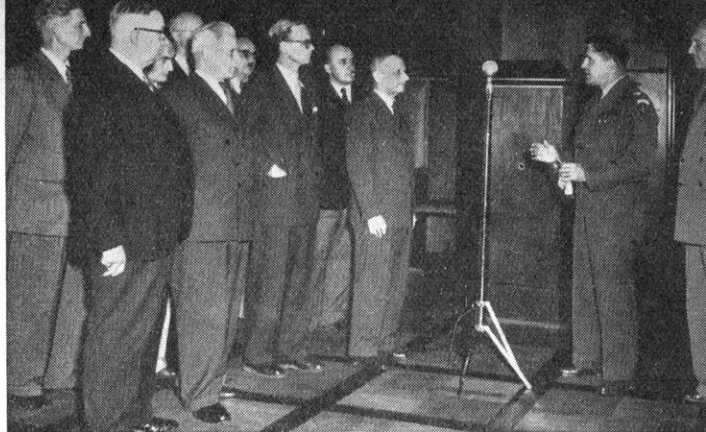
Leadership Experts Coordinate Activities

Teachers from four US-assisted German leadership training schools have been doing field work in Berlin camps as part of a one-month training program sponsored by HICOG.

The 33 leadership experts were from schools in Niederpoecking, Bavaria; Schwalbach, Hesse; Ruit, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Berlin. The course included class study as well as field work and was an attempt to coordinate the basic methods used by the different centers.

American consultants who were in charge of the leadership course included Miss Anne Stenzel, National Social Welfare Assembly, Palo Alto, Calif.; Miss Ruby Pernell, Council of Social Agencies, Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles Cranford of New York City.

Study of traffic safety problems in Germany has been recent problem of three visiting American consultants. They are (center, front row, left to right): Howard W. Hoyt, police chief, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Prof. Joseph L. Lingo, director of Purdue University Public Safety Institute; James L. McCraw, chief, HICOG Public Safety Division, and John M. Gleason, police chief, Greenwich, Conn., and a former president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)



Completion of redecoration of Heidelberg University auditorium gutted by fire in 1948, was marked by ceremony in which Col. Frank H. Skelly, assistant deputy Heidelberg Military Post commander, presented keys to Kurt Schneider (center), school president. (US Army photo)

Army Rebuilds University Auditorium

The auditorium and two classrooms at Heidelberg University have been completely redecorated at a cost of DM 476,108 (\$113,313) and returned to the school by US Army officials.

The building was completed before the war through the philanthropy of the late Jacob G. Schurman, US ambassador to Germany from 1925 to 1930, who studied at Heidelberg before the turn of the century.

The auditorium was gutted by fire in 1948 when it was in use as an Army theater. The auditorium seats 895 persons on its main floor and balcony and has an additional 92 seats on the rostrum. New leather seats were provided throughout. Drawings for the project were made by the building's architect, Prof. Karl Gruber, and the work was carried out by a German contracting firm under supervision of Army engineers.

Classes for the Army Education Center at the Heidelberg branch of the University of Maryland are held in the building in addition to the school's regular classes.

Czech Cows Go West

Fourteen freedom-loving Czech cows strayed across the Iron Curtain border at Fassmannsreuth, Bavaria, recently to see "how the other half lives."

Max Mueller, a farmer who had moved from the Czech side of the border at Friedersreuth to his new Bavarian home in 1946, immediately recognized one of the cows as his own. It had been confiscated by the Czech authorities five years ago.

Mr. Mueller notified the police, who arranged for the repatriation of the unlucky 13. Mr. Mueller, however, was permitted to keep his cow. Czech authorities who received the 13 cows acquiesced in this ruling.

The Czechs also paid Mr. Mueller DM 80 (\$19) for feeding the cows, according to Austin R. Martin, US resident officer at Rehau.

Berliners See Musical "Oklahoma" on Television

The Broadway smash-hit "Oklahoma" and other cultural attractions of the September Berlin Festival were viewed on television home-type receivers scattered throughout

West Berlin and on two theater-size screens by an estimated 60,000 persons.

Four performances of the American musical comedy were televised, a concert by the RIAS symphony orchestra and a program of songs by the Aachen Madrigal Choir. The series of special telecasts was concluded Sept. 20 with presentation of the Hall Johnson Choir.

The showings were sponsored jointly by HICOG and the ECA Mission and were made possible through cooperation of the Radio Corporation of America, which supplied technicians and equipment. The special Berlin Festival programs followed a two-week exhibition of American black-and-white and color television.

County Warns against Unlawful Singing

The official gazette of the Pegnitz Landrat (county administrator) reported that the *Horst Wessel* and other songs glorifying National Socialism have repeatedly been sung during late hours.

The publication stated, "As long as this singing was done under the influence of alcohol, the county administrator's office did not take any measures. However, it has been found that ill-natured elements are singing these songs intentionally in order to express their opposition to the democratic state."

The office warned that "rigorous measures" will be taken in the future and that singing of the *Horst Wessel Lied* (song) could be termed a misdemeanor under the so-called Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism and under certain circumstances may also be termed an offense under one section of Allied High Commission Law No. 14 dealing with acts hostile or disrespectful to the Allied Powers.



Responsibility of students toward their university and society as a whole was chief topic of 50 students from 12 nations who participated in international seminar at Seeshaupt, Bavaria, last summer. Steering committee included, l.-r., Ilse Maechtle, Germany; Bernie Segal, USA; Carl Sapers, USA; Lieselotte Berger, Germany; Nils Sjoebelm, Sweden; Evelyn Elbogen, England; Le Roy Everett, USA; Paul van Roy, Belgium; Jean Lesuisse, France, and Richard M. Sandler (standing), USA. Meeting is yearly event sponsored by US National Student's Association and German and Swedish Student Associations. (PRB OLCB photo)



Visit to German Youth Activities sewing room was one stop on itinerary of Mrs. Katherine Shouse, chairman of the General Clay Fund, who recently inspected GYA Centers sponsored by troop units of Berlin Military Post. Mrs. Shouse (right) watches activities with Capt. C. H. Jones and Cpl. Keith Ours, Berlin GYA office. (US Army photo)

Soviet Films Monopolize Leipzig Screens

Soviet films and those of her satellite countries dominated movie showings during the Leipzig Trade Fair the first week in September.

The East zone city's 32 movie theaters presented 44 feature films from countries within the Soviet orbit during the fair, seven German feature films and one German documentary film.

Stuttgart Gets New Air Navigation System

Installation of modern air navigation equipment at the Stuttgart-Echterdingen airport in September was in actuality the forerunner of a system to serve air route and commercial terminals throughout western Germany. The system also fits into over-all European air navigation operations such as those already in use in France, England and Italy.

The equipment is known as the *Vor* or very high frequency omnirange and is the first such produced in West Germany since the end of the war. The International Civil Aviation Organization recommends *Vor* as a basic radio short-range air navigational aid. More than 370 stations are already in operation in the United States.

The *Vor* produces definite courses for aircraft to follow from start to destination without reference to ground points. The use of a very high frequency radio band makes the system free from atmospheric disturbances.

Equipment for the West German air navigation aids program was produced for HICOG's Civil Aviation Division by a German firm in Stuttgart.

Large Expellee Group Emigrates

More than 500 expellees from Iron Curtain countries sailed from Bremerhaven Sept. 21 for new homes in the United States in the largest mass emigration of this type since inauguration of the program. These expellees, chiefly

farmers, were sponsored by US citizens and are going largely in family groups to 20 different states.

Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator for the US Displaced Persons Commission, said, "With the expellee program now in full operation, approximately 4,000 to 5,000 ethnic German refugees will be visaed monthly."

Exchanges Program Helps 5,400

Departure of 350 students and young specialists to study in America during September brought to 5,402 the number of Germans to benefit from the exchanges program since its start in 1948.

The latest group included 181 university students and 161 trainees, some of whom will study agriculture in American colleges and later work with county farm and home demonstration agents in the American agricultural extension system. All will work and study in the United States for one year.

The program was designed to foster international good will and to orient Germans in democratic procedures in almost every phase of public life. Participants include Germans of varied ranks and professions, with a goodly number of teen-aged youths.

This year 2,500 persons are scheduled to go for exchange visits ranging from one month to one year. A similar number will be sent during 1952.

Refugee Women Given Vacations

Vacations for Hessian refugee women, who normally have no chance for a rest or change of surroundings, is a new project of the welfare committee of the Office of the State Commissioner for Hesse.

Committee members personally visited refugee families at Fort Biehler Camp near Wiesbaden and other nearby localities and selected 10 women. The women — most of them young mothers — spent 14 days at Kloster Altenberg, the vacation home of the Evangelical Hilfswerk (Evangelical Relief Agency) near Wetzlar, with all expenses paid.

Mrs. Gerda von Klinski, German representative of Welfare Committee, Office of the State Commissioner for Hesse, hands over money to first group of refugee women, living near Wiesbaden, to be given free vacations. (PRB OLCH photo)



Combat forces of Western Europe were recently bolstered by arrival of additional "Flying Boxcars." Eight planes (above) have reinforced 433rd Troop Carrier Wing, a reserve air unit from Ohio. Col. Harry W. Hopp (at microphone), unit's commanding officer, welcomes new arrivals along with, l.-r., Maj. Gen. Truman H. Landon, Maj. Gen. Dean C. Strother, Col. Clyde K. Rich, Col. A. C. Strickland and Lt. Col. N. S. Orwat. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)

EUCOM Sets New Rotation Plan

A new rotation plan based upon the number of US Army replacements from the United States will be initiated about Nov. 1, according to European Command Headquarters in Heidelberg.

The program is designed to shorten the length of overseas tours of duty until rotation can be maintained on a normal three-year tour basis sometime after June 1952. The present rotation system is based on four years of overseas duty for servicemen.

Men slated to return to the United States in January, February and March of 1952 will depart during December 1951, with the speed-up extending through the succeeding months.

Students Promote Exchange

German students at two Hessian universities are taking off on their own tour of foreign schools in an attempt to foster European unity and to pave the way for a future exchange of students.

About 10 students, representing the major faculties of the universities at Marburg and Giessen, are visiting educational institutions in Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland and possibly Spain during October. Each student will be prepared to discuss the curriculum offered in Germany.

The group will be accompanied by Kennedy B. Schmertz, US resident officer for Gelnhausen and Schluechtern counties, who will help provide transportation. +END

Ordinance No. 15

Hunting Code for Occupation Personnel*

Whereas, it is desirable to eliminate as far as possible the restrictions imposed by United States High Commissioner Ordinances No. 5 and No. 6 on the rights of German nationals to hunt in the United States Zone, and

Whereas, officials of the Government of the Federal Republic and representatives of German public and private hunting interests chosen by that government have acknowledged a continuing need for a reasonable sacrifice on the part of German hunters to make available hunting opportunities for the recreation of Occupation Personnel, and

Whereas, such officials and representatives have agreed with the Office of the United States High Commissioner and the European Command on a hunting plan for Occupation Personnel in the United States Zone,

The United States High Commissioner enacts as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

As used in this ordinance and in any regulation issued hereunder, the following terms shall have the respective meaning hereinafter set forth:

(a) The term "United States Zone" means the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuertemberg-Baden.

(b) The term "Resident Officer" means a United States resident officer or other competent representative of the United States High Commissioner.

(c) The term "State (Land) Commissioner" means a United States state commissioner or other competent representative of the United States High Commissioner.

(d) The term "Occupation Personnel" means:

(1) all persons who are accompanying or serving with the civil or military authorities or the Armed Forces of the United States of America in Germany and the dependents of all persons who are members of or are accompanying or serving with such authorities or forces, provided however that this term shall not include any person whose ordinary residence is in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany or the western sectors of Berlin, and provided further that for the purpose of this definition a person shall not be deemed to have his ordinary residence in such territories if he is a person or a dependent of a person whose domicile is outside such territories and whose presence in such territories arises solely by reason of employment, service in a military or civilian capacity, or association with the authorities or forces mentioned above;

(2) members of the Armed Forces mentioned above whenever this ordinance or any regulation issued hereunder confers a benefit, right, or privilege on Occupation Personnel or confers a power on a resident officer to suspend or revoke a hunting license issued pursuant to Article 7; and

* This is an informational text as all German terms are translated in the American equivalent. The official text is printed in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. Annexes of this ordinance are not reproduced here.

(3) any other person designated by the United States High Commissioner or the Commander-in-Chief, European Command.

(e) The term "hunting year" means the period from Sept. 1, 1951, through March 31, 1952, and thereafter the period from April 1 through March 31.

(f) The term "big game" means any cloven-hoofed animal, the capercaillie (the largest European grouse) and the black grouse.

(g) The term "small game" means any wild animal or bird other than one within the term "big game."

(h) The term "drive hunt" means any hunt in which an animal or bird is driven from its place of concealment by means of a driver, beater or dog.

(k)* The term "still hunt" means any hunt other than a "drive hunt."

(m) The term "bag limit" means the number of pieces of game which may be taken by any one person within a designated period.

(n) The term "take" means shoot or kill.

(o) The term "bird-shot ammunition" means ammunition of which the diameter of the pellet does not exceed three and three-quarters millimeters (the size of No. 2 shot).

Article 2

Occupation Personnel May Hunt

In Accordance

With this Ordinance or German Law

Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel may engage in hunting in the United States Zone in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, or, in so far as the German law relating to hunting is not inconsistent with this ordinance, in accordance with such German law. However, any hunting license issued pursuant to Article 7 shall be recognized according to its terms as a valid hunting license for the purposes of any provision of German law.

Article 3

Game Plan for Big Game (Except Wild Boar)

1. The minister president of each state (except Bremen) shall annually cause a census of big game (except wild boar) to be taken and a game plan based upon the information derived from such census to be prepared for the state. The game plan shall specify the number of such game, identified as to species and sex, which are surplus and may be taken during the next hunting year in each hunting district established under German law. The game plan shall be submitted to the state commissioner and shall be subject to his approval, or modification pursuant to Paragraph 2 of this article.

2. Each state commissioner may, whenever in his opinion the interests of sound game management would thereby be served, authorize the minister president to establish a game plan for each hunting district in the state which may authorize the taking of a lesser number of game in

* Text carries no paragraphs for "i," "j" and "l."

any such district than did the game plan established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article. The state commissioner may also, if he concludes that the interests of sound game management would not thereby be prejudiced, modify the game plan for any hunting district in the state, as established by the minister president pursuant to Paragraph 1, so as any person within the category of Occupation Personnel shall be entitled to retain without payment capercaillie cock (*Auerhahn*) and blackcock (*Birkhahn*) and the trophy, the heart and the liver, and one-half (by weight) the remainder of any cloven-hoofed animal (except wild boar) taken by him in a public hunting district; he shall deliver the other half of a cloven-hoofed animal (except wild boar) to the guide of the hunting party, provided however that he may pay the market price of and retain any portion of such half.

Article 4

Hunting for Wild Boar

Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel shall be entitled to hunt wild boar in any hunting district and to retain without payment any animal taken.

Article 5

Hunting for Small Game

1. Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel shall be entitled to hunt:

(a) small game in any hunting district in any county (*Kreis*), or part thereof, during the periods for which such county, or part thereof, is open to such hunting by Occupation Personnel in accordance with the plan established by regulation issued under this ordinance and to retain without payment small game taken within the applicable bag limit established by regulation issued under this ordinance; and

(b) wild ducks and geese in any areas within 325 feet (100 meters) of the banks of the main channels of the Rhine, the Main, the Neckar, the Eder, the Weser, the Rednitz, the Pegnitz, and the Danube (*Donau*) rivers or, from a boat, in backwaters of such rivers where such waters are navigable by commercial traffic and to retain without payment any such birds taken within the applicable bag limit established by regulation issued under this ordinance.

2. Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel engaging in hunting by virtue of this article shall, upon request of the person, or the authorized representative of a person, entitled under German law to exercise hunting rights in the hunting district in which the hunting takes place, permit the latter to accompany him.

Article 6

Other Hunting Rules

1. No person within the category of Occupation Personnel shall:

(a) take or retain any piece of game or portion thereof except as provided by Articles 3, 4 and 5;

(b) take any piece of game

(i) in excess of the applicable bag limit

established by regulation issued under this ordinance;

(ii) other than one for which a hunting season is established by regulation issued under this ordinance;

(iii) at any time other than in the applicable hunting season established by regulation issued under this ordinance;

(iv) for which a hunting permit is required by Paragraph 2 (g) (i) of this article which is in excess of the amount authorized in the hunting permit or which is of a species or sex other than the species and sex specified in such hunting permit;

(c) participate

(i) in a drive hunt which takes place during the period from April 1 through June 30 of any year and in which unleashed dogs are used;

(ii) in a drive hunt for male deer, unless a resident officer gives specific authorization therefor for the purpose of removing excess male deer;

(d) sell or barter any piece of game, or any portion thereof, or interest therein, obtained through hunting.

2. No person within the category of Occupation Personnel shall engage in hunting:

(a) unless he is covered by hunting liability insurance in the minimum amounts of 150,000 Deutsche marks, or the equivalent in United States dollars (\$35,700), for personal injuries and 15,000 Deutsche marks, or the equivalent in United States dollars (\$3,570), for property damage;

(b) for game, or any species or variety thereof in any area in which the state commissioner has prohibited such hunting by the posting of signs accompanied by public notice thereof;

(c) with

(i) firearms and ammunition other than hand-operated rifles and shotguns, semi-automatic shotguns and sporting ammunition;

(ii) full jacketed, armor-piercing or tracer ammunition;

(iii) a firearm which is not duly registered in accordance with regulations issued by the United States military authorities;

(d) by means of traps, snares, baits, lights, or poison;

(e) except for wild boar, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise;

(f) within

(i) 1,625 feet (500 meters) of any building or installation under the control of the United States Armed Forces;

(ii) 325 feet (100 meters) of any inhabited area or within a cemetery;

(iii) about two miles (three kilometers) of a boundary of the United States Zone, the opposite side of which is under guard by military personnel of any United Nation or border patrol;

(g) any big game, unless

(i) a hunting permit has been issued to such person pursuant to Article 8; and

(ii) such person is accompanied by a guide;

(h) any small game with a rifle or other than bird-shot ammunition;

(k) if he is under 16 years of age.

3. Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel who engages in hunting shall:

(a) possess and carry on his person a valid hunting license, for big or small game as may be appropriate, and a document establishing his identity;

(b) on demand, exhibit such license and document to any United States or German law enforcement official or to a person,

or the authorized representative of a person, who is entitled under German law to exercise hunting rights in the hunting district in which the hunting takes place;

(c) permit the guide of a hunting party of which such person is a member to take his hunting license so that the guide may comply with the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 2 (a) and (e).

4. The provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2 (d), (f) (ii), (g), (h) and 3 of this article shall not be applicable to any person within the category of Occupation Personnel who is hunting in accordance with the German law relating to hunting.

5. A person entitled under German law to exercise hunting rights, or his authorized representative, shall be identified for the purposes of this ordinance if he exhibits a document issued to him by a resident officer in the form appended to this ordinance as Annex A (*not reproduced*).

6. Possession of any piece of game, or portion thereof, in excess of the applicable bag limit or at any time other than within the applicable hunting season shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the applicable provisions of Paragraph 1 (b) of this article.

Article 7

Hunting Licenses

1. There shall be two types of hunting licenses, each valid for a period of one hunting year: a license to hunt big game, to be in the form appended to this ordinance as Annex B (*not reproduced*); and a license to hunt small game, to be in the form appended to this ordinance as Annex C (*not reproduced*). A license may be issued by a resident officer to any person within the category of Occupation Personnel upon application and presentation of (a) a receipt evidencing payment to the Deutsche Post of 10 dollars (\$10), in the case of a big game license, or of five dollars (\$5), in the case of a small game license, and (b) acceptable evidence that the applicant is covered by insurance in the amounts and of the type required by Paragraph 2 (a) of Article 6. The funds collected by the Deutsche Post shall, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the United States High Commissioner, be given to the states in the United States Zone. The funds collected in payment for big game licenses shall be used to aid in game conservation or to pay for game taken by Occupation Personnel. The funds collected in payment for small game licenses shall be used to pay for game taken by Occupation Personnel in private hunting districts and in public hunting districts in which the exercise of hunting rights is leased to a natural person or an entity other than the Federal Republic.

2. The United States High Commissioner or his authorized representative may, for the use of persons within the category of Occupation Personnel by virtue of Paragraph (d) (3) of Article 1, issue, with or without fee, hunting licenses in the form appended to this ordinance as Annexes B or C or transferable hunting licenses in the name of the United States High Commissioner or the Commander-in-Chief, European Command. Where any such person engages in hunting while escorted by an agent of the United States High Commissioner or the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, such agent shall comply with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 6 for the designee.

Article 8

Hunting Permits

1. A resident officer shall issue a hunting permit authorizing the taking of specified big game, in the form appended to this ordinance as Annex D (*not reproduced*), to any person within the category of Occupation Personnel in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) An application must be submitted to the resident officer at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of the hunt for which application is made. In the event that more than one application is received for a hunting permit to hunt in the same hunting district at the same time, the application first received by the resident officer shall have precedence.

(b) No hunting permit shall be issued which would permit more than one hunting party to hunt in the same hunting district at the same time or authorize the taking of big game (except wild boar) in excess of the hunting quotas reserved to Occupation Personnel by regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance.

(c) The resident officer, in issuing the hunting permit shall insert therein the information indicated by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Section I, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (a) of Section II, and Section III thereof, shall designate in Paragraph 2 (a) of Section I thereof the applicant therefor as a leader of the hunting party, shall insert elsewhere in such Paragraph 2 the names of the other members, if any, of the hunting party, which names the applicant shall furnish, and shall obtain from the applicant the information required for the completion of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section II of the hunting permit. Such hunting permit shall authorize hunting only in the area within the responsibility of the resident officer who issued it.

2. Any person within the category of Occupation Personnel may also file an application for a hunting permit with any Special Services officer of the United States Armed Forces, who may issue a hunting permit to any such person on behalf of a resident officer upon the receipt of authorization therefor. Such authorization shall be given only if the resident officer would have issued the hunting permit requested by the application if it had been filed with him.

Article 9

Duties of Leaders and Guides Of Hunting Parties

1. Any person designated as the leader of a hunting party in a hunting permit issued pursuant to this ordinance:

(a) shall carry on his person while hunting the hunting permit which has been issued for the hunt;

(b) shall, on demand, exhibit the hunting permit to any United States or German law enforcement official, to a person, or the authorized representative of a person, who is entitled under German law to exercise hunting rights in the hunting district in which the hunting takes place, or to the guide of the hunting party;

(c) shall, at the conclusion of the hunt, report to the resident officer by whom or on whose behalf the hunting permit was issued any act by any member of the hunting party or by any guide thereof which in his opinion constitutes a violation of any hunting legislation applicable to such member;

(d) shall, at the conclusion of the hunt, insert in Paragraph 5(b) of Section II of the

hunting permit issued for the hunt the correct information required by such paragraph and execute the certificate required by Paragraph 1 of Section IV of such hunting permit; and

(e) shall request a guide of the hunting party to execute the certificate set forth in Paragraph 2 of Section IV of the hunting permit issued for the hunt, and thereafter deliver such executed hunting permit to such guide;

(f) may authorize any guide of such hunting party to participate in a drive or still hunt for the purpose of taking wounded game in order to prevent its escape; and

(g) may designate, from the area in which hunting has been authorized in the hunting permit issued for the hunt, a portion thereof as the only area in which the hunting party engage in hunting.

2. Any person designated as a guide of a hunting party in a hunting permit issued pursuant to Article 8 shall:

(a) prior to the commencement of the hunt, inspect the hunting permit and the hunting licenses of the members of the hunting party and determine whether or not the total bag limits remaining to the members are in excess of the game which the hunting permit authorizes to be taken;

(b) notify the leader of the hunting party whenever in his opinion any member of the hunting party is hunting outside the area assigned in the hunting permit or in any area in which hunting is prohibited or is unsafe;

(c) report to the leader of the hunting party and to the resident officer by whom or on whose behalf the permit was issued any act by any member of the hunting party which in his opinion constitutes a violation of any hunting legislation applicable to such member;

(d) at the conclusion of a hunt, execute the certificate required by Paragraph 2 of Section IV of the hunting permit issued for the hunt, when requested to do so by the leader of the hunting party if in his opinion the information set forth by the leader of the hunting party in Paragraph 5(b) of Section II of the hunting permit is complete and accurate, and thereafter deliver such executed hunting permit to the resident officer by whom or on whose behalf it was issued; and

(e) at the conclusion of a hunt, detach from the hunting license of each member of the hunting party the tab or tabs appropriate for the game taken by such member.

Article 10

Guides, Drivers and Beaters

The appropriate Forestry Office or such state official as the state commissioner may designate shall, upon request of the resident officer, obtain a guide for a hunting party for big game and assist the leader of the party to obtain the number of drivers and beaters which said leader may request. Guides, drivers and beaters shall be entitled to fair compensation for their services from the leader. Such compensation shall be fixed by the state commissioner in consultation with the minister president.

Article 11

Powers of United States Law Enforcement Officials

Any United States law enforcement official shall, without prejudice to his other powers or authority, have the following powers:

(a) to search without a search warrant any boat or vehicle of any kind, any box,

locker, crate, game bag, package or any container of any nature and the contents of any building other than a dwelling whenever he has cause to believe that this ordinance has been or is being violated and to use such force as may be necessary for the purpose of examination and search;

(b) to arrest without warrant any person within the category of Occupation Personnel committing an offense against the provisions of this ordinance in their presence, provided such person is taken without delay before a person authorized pursuant to United States High Commissioner Law No. 20, "United States Court and Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany," to act as a committing magistrate.

Article 12

Penalties

1. Violation by any person within the category of Occupation Personnel of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) in United States military payment certificates, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

2. If a person within the category of Occupation Personnel is convicted of a violation of this ordinance, or in appropriate cases, of a violation of a circular or order of the United States military authorities based on this ordinance, the resident officer who issued a hunting license to such person may upon the recommendation of the court suspend such license for a definite or indefinite period of time or revoke such license. A person whose hunting license is so suspended or revoked may obtain reinstatement of a suspended license or a new license only from, or with the approval of, the resident officer by whom the license was suspended or revoked, or a successor in office of such resident officer.

Article 13

Legislation Affected

1. In the event of an inconsistency between this ordinance and any other legislation the ordinance shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.

2. United States High Commissioner Ordinance No. 5, as amended by Ordinance No. 11, "Hunting Code for Occupation Personnel," and all regulations issued thereunder and United States High Commissioner Ordinance No. 6, as amended by Ordinances No. 12 and No. 14, "Hunting Code for Other Than Occupation Personnel," are hereby repealed.

Article 14

Applicability and Effective Date

This ordinance and, unless expressly provided therein to the contrary, any regulation issued hereunder are applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuertemberg-Baden. This ordinance shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1951.

* * *

Regulation No. 1

The United States High Commissioner issues the following regulation:

Article 1

Quotas of Big Game (except Wild Boar)

The hunting quotas of big game (except wild boar) which shall be reserved to Occupation Personnel pursuant to Article 3 of Ordinance No. 15 shall be as follows:

(a) eighty percent of the red deer, roe deer (except roe buck during the 1951-52 hunting year) and chamois authorized to be taken by the game plan for public hunting districts with respect in which the exercise of hunting rights is not leased to a natural person or an entity other than the Federal Republic;

(b) seventy percent of the red deer, roe deer (except roe buck during the 1951-52 hunting year) and chamois authorized to be taken by the game plan for other public hunting districts;

(c) none of the big game authorized to be taken by the game plan for private hunting districts.

Article 2

Bag Limits

1. Bag limits shall be as follows:

(1) Blackcock (*Birkhahn*): Not more than one in any one season

(2) Capercaillie Cock (*Auerhahn*): Not more than one in any one season.

(3) Chamois: Not more than one in any one season.

(4) Curlew, Ducks, Geese, Partridge, Mergansers, Ringdove, Snipes, Woodcock: Not more than six birds (irrespective of species or variety) in any one day.

(5) Hare: Not more than one in any one day.

(6) Hybrid Grouse Cock (*Rackelhahn*): Not more than one in any one season.

(7) Red Deer:

(a) Stag: Not more than one in any one season.

(b) Hind and Calves: Not more than two in any one season.

(8) Roe Deer:

(a) Bucks: Not more than one in any one season.

(b) Does and Fawns: Not more than two in any one season.

(9) All other game: Unlimited.

2. If any guide authorized by the leader of a hunting party to participate in a drive or still hunt for the purpose of taking wounded game in order to prevent its escape takes such game, it shall be charged against the bag limit of the member of the hunting party who wounded it. If necessary, the leader shall determine which member wounded the game.

Article 3

Hunting Seasons

1. Hunting seasons in the states of Bavaria, Hesse and Wuertemberg-Baden shall be as follows: (Key: A — same in all three states; B — Bavaria; C — Hesse; D — Wuertemberg-Baden)

(1) Badger: (A) — July 1-Jan. 15.

(2) Bald Coot: (A) — all year.

(3) Blackbird: (B) — June 15-Sept. 30; (D) — all year.

(4) Blackcock (*Birkhahn*): (B) — April 10 to May 31; (C) — April 16-June 15; (D) — April 1-May 15.

(5) Boar: (A) — all year.

(6) Buzzard: (B) and (D) — Sept. 1 to March 31.

(7) Capercaillie Cock (*Auerhahn*): (B) — April 10-May 15; (C) — April 1-May 31; (D) — April 1-May 15.

(8) Chamois: (B) — Nov. 1-Nov. 30; (D) — Aug. 1-Nov. 30.

(9) Curlew: (B) — Sept. 1-Jan. 31; (D) — Sept. 1-April 15.

(10) Ducks (except Eider, Rufous Crested and Sheldrake): (B) and (D) — Aug. 1 to Jan. 31; (C) Aug. 1-Dec. 31.

(11) Fox: (A) — all year.

(12) Geese: (B) — Aug. 1-March 15; (C) and (D) — Aug. 1-March 31.
 (13) Goshawk: (A) — all year.
 (14) Great Crested Grebe: (A) — all year.
 (15) Hare: (B) — Oct. 16-Dec. 31; (C) and (D) — Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
 (16) Heron: (B) and (D) — all year; (C) — Aug. 1-March 31.
 (17) Hybrid Grouse Cock (*Rackelhahn*): (B) — April 10-May 15; (C) — April 16 to June 15; (D) — April 1-May 15.
 (18) Marsh Harrier: (D) — all year.
 (19) Mergansers: (B) — Oct. 1-March 31; (C) and (D) — Aug. 1-March 31.
 (20) Osprey: (D) — all year.
 (21) Partridge: (C) — Aug. 25-Nov. 30; (D) — Sept. 1-Nov. 30.
 (22) Polecat: (A) — all year
 (23) Rabbit: (A) — all year.
 (24) Reed Deer:
 (a) Stag — five years of age or older: (B) — Sept. 1-Oct. 15; (C) and (D) — Aug. 1 to Jan. 31.
 (b) Other Stag: (B) — Sept. 1-Dec. 31; (C) and (D) — Aug. 1-Jan. 31.
 (c) Yearling and Barren Hind: (B) — Aug. 1-Dec. 31; (C) and (D) — Sept. 16 to Jan. 31.

(d) Other Hind and Calves: (B) — Sept. 16 to Dec. 31; (C) and (D) — Sept. 16-Jan. 31.
 (25) Ringdove: (B) — July 1-April 10; (C) — Aug. 1-April 15; (D) — July 1-April 15.
 (26) Roe Deer:
 (a) Bucks (A) — June 1-Aug. 15.
 (b) Does and Fawns: (B) and (D) — Sept. 16 to Dec. 31; (C) — Sept. 16-Jan. 31.
 (27) Rough-legged Buzzard: (B) — Sept. 1 to March 31.
 (28) Snipes: (B) — Sept. 1-Jan. 31; (C) — Aug. 1-Feb. 28; (D) — Sept. 1-April 15.
 (29) Sparrow Hawk: (A) — all year.
 (30) Weasels: (B) and (D) — all year.
 (31) Woodcock: (A) — Sept. 1-April 15.
 2. Hunting seasons in the state of Bremen shall be as follows:

(Game)	(Season)
1) Ducks (except Eider, Rufous Crested and Sheldrake):—	July 16-Jan. 31.
2) Geese:—	Sept. 1-Feb. 28.

3. The appropriate state commissioner may, in consultation with the minister president, establish hunting seasons in the state, in addition to those set forth in Paragraph 1, as follows:

1) Ducks (except Eider, Rufous Crested and Sheldrake):—
 Season: Dec. 31-Jan. 31.
 Area: Hesse or any county thereof.
 (2) Osprey:—
 Season: All year.
 Area: Bavaria or any county thereof.
 (3) Partridge:—
 Season: Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
 Area: Bavaria or any county thereof.

Article 4

General Provisions

1. In any case in which the name of an animal or bird in the singular contains no descriptive or qualifying adjective, the name designates the common species or variety.
 2. All dates specified in this regulation are inclusive.

Article 5

Effective Date

This regulation shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1951.

* * *

Regulation No. 2

Details as to each county in US Zone, see Official Gazette of Allied High Commission. +END

Status of Reparations, Restitution and External Assets Clarified by High Commission Law

The Allied High Commission announced Sept. 5 the enactment of a law clarifying the status of German assets abroad which have been or are being subject to measures of liquidation in the countries where they are located, and of reparations taken out of Germany and of property restituted abroad since the end of the war. The title to the foreign assets covered by the new law had been taken from the German owners by Control Council Law No. 5 in 1945. That law prohibited the former German owner from asserting any right or making any claim to any such property.

A study of the new law will show that it does not impose any new or additional burdens upon Germany, nor does it take any new measures directed against German property or jeopardizing Germany's emerging sovereignty. It merely brings the legal status of the property up to date in line with the actual situation, and, indeed, removes inconsistencies, some of which up to now operated to Germany's disadvantage. Thus, in the countries which it covers, the new law will not apply, as Control Council Law 5 did, to German property that is not vested or liquidated by these countries, nor to Reichsmark securities issued in Germany.

It leaves open the question of future treatment of these foreign assets. The Allied High Commission has advised the Federal Government that, as soon as the new law is enacted, Allied and German experts may meet together to examine this problem and to make an expert report thereon.

International agreements entered into by the governments of 19 countries at war

with Germany and Allied agreements with certain neutral countries ("safe haven" accords) were an effort to avoid the unworkable schemes established for the payment of reparations after the first World War by substituting, for reparations out of current production, the application to reparation accounts of excess industrial equipment and of German external assets. Reparations rendered by Germany under the present agreement compensate the Allies for only a very small part of the damage actually suffered by them.

This new law reflects the fact that in accordance with international agreements arising out of the war, German property located in foreign countries was, under the law of these countries, taken away from the German owner for the purpose of applying the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of German reparations. The law thus gives binding effect in Germany and on German citizens to transfers effected by other countries under their own laws with respect to German property within their jurisdiction. As regards reparations and restitution removals from Germany, the law extinguishes title of the former owner to such property. In consequence, it precludes any action in German courts challenging the validity of such transfers, deliveries or liquidations.

The law in no sense provides for new expropriation, vesting or seizure. It does not affect the question as to whether and to what extent the individual owner, whose property was taken and applied to fulfill German obligations, may have a claim for compensation against the Federal Government.

Furthermore, the Allied High Commission law is applicable only to property located in a foreign country prior to the effective date of the law. In the principal countries which have made provision for the transfer and liquidation of German property, earlier dates have in fact been adopted. In any event, the law specifically excludes any property brought into or acquired in a foreign country since the end of the war in the course of authorized foreign trade, and will free title to such other assets which any foreign country, for one reason or another, does not vest and liquidate.

It is noteworthy that the new legislation specifically exempts German-issued securities, expressed in Reichsmarks, which may be located abroad. Thus, there will be no legal barrier in the Federal Republic to prevent the German owner from asserting his title to such securities under the *Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetz* or otherwise, nor to prevent the Federal Government from taking any legislative action which it considers appropriate with regard to these securities.

The law will not be applicable to those countries in which, under the respective peace treaties, German property has been assigned to the USSR (i. e., property in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Rumania), nor to certain other countries in or with which measures for disposing of German assets in accordance with treaty obligations have not been finally determined (i. e., Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Trieste and Turkey). Control Council Law No. 5 will continue for the present to apply to assets located in these countries. +END

Official Communiques

Meeting of Deputy Commissioners

The acting Allied High Commissioners, General J. Ganeval (France), Mr. J. G. Ward (United Kingdom), and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (United States), met at French headquarters in Berlin Sept. 6 with the Berlin commandants, Mr. de Noblet (representing General Carolet, France), Maj. Gen. G. K. Bourne (United Kingdom) and Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson (United States).

Later, they were joined by a delegation from the Federal and Berlin Governments, consisting of Prof. Ludwig Erhard, federal minister of economics; Prof. Ernst Reuter, mayor of Berlin; Dr. H. Vockel, Federal Republic representative in Berlin; Dr. Ernst, Berlin representative to the Federal Government, and Dr. Kaumann, chief of the Trustee Office for Interzonal Trade.

The meeting examined the situation with regard to the arbitrary restrictions on traffic to and from West Berlin. It was affirmed that the latest of these, the tax recently imposed by Soviet Zone authorities on West German and West Berlin motor vehicles, is discriminatory, exorbitant and an infringement on the right guaranteed by international agreement of free access to Berlin.

The Allied and German authorities further considered the necessary measures to be taken promptly.

The acting high commissioners were to meet again the following day to consider outstanding items on their agenda.

HICOM Meeting of Sept. 27

The Council of the Allied High Commission held a short business session (75th meeting) at the Petersburg Sept. 27.

Present were: Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council is scheduled to meet again on Thursday, Oct. 4.

Official Statements

Interzonal Trade Agreement Signed

An Allied High Commission spokesman made the following statement upon the signature of the interzonal trade agreement announced by the Federal Government on Sept. 20, 1951:

The Western Allied and German authorities alike have always desired the conclusion of a satisfactory trade agreement, which would be of economic benefit to both areas. However, restrictions imposed by the Soviet Zone authorities on West Berlin's commerce with the West created conditions in which it was impossible for any trade agreement to be effective. Under those conditions, Western signature of the proposed new agreement was naturally withheld.

However, in the course of recent discussions, the Eastern representatives have indicated that the restrictions would be lifted with the signature of the agreement. Accordingly, with this understanding, the

Western representatives have signed the agreement.

Of course, should obstacles to trade and traffic reappear in the future, the trade agreement will be suspended.

US Rejects Czech Note

The US Embassy at Prague has rejected as unsatisfactory a note from the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry concerning a border incident near Hohenberg, Bavaria, on July 3, in which a German customs policeman was killed.

In their note the Czechs acknowledged that their frontier guards were in the vicinity of the killing at the time of the killing, but alleged that the Czech frontier guards had fired their weapons at a man attempting to cross the Czech border.

The latest US note, dated Aug. 31, charged that the report furnished by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry "appears clearly designed to protect guilty persons rather than clarify the facts."

According to the US Embassy's note, complete and detailed investigation on the part of the German authorities and the American military authorities leaves no doubt whatsoever that the shot which killed the German customs policeman was fired from the Czech side of the border from a weapon of the type known to be used by Czech frontier guards and resulted in the death of this official while he was clearly within German territory. These investigations also established conclusively that no firearms were used by the German border officials and that the shot that killed the German customs official was deliberately fired and under no circumstances could have been a wild bullet, the note stated.

"The Embassy again requests that a thorough investigation of this violation be made," the note said. "It expects to be informed thereof and of steps that the Czech Government is taking to punish those guilty and to prevent similar crimes in the future."

The US Embassy had originally protested and demanded an investigation of the border incident in a note to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office on July 17. (See *Information Bulletin*, August 1951, page 71.)

Reorganization of German Iron And Steel Industries

The Combined Steel Group, in implementation of the plan agreed between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government, issued further orders, effective Oct. 1, 1951, transferring certain iron and steel assets from their present concern owners to a new unit company. With the new orders issued Sept. 20, a total of 10 iron and steel unit companies have so far been created out of the 24 unit companies agreed upon between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government.

1. Assets from:

Geisweider Eisenwerke A.G., Geisweid, a subsidiary of: Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G., in liquidation, and Kloeckner Werke A.G., in liquidation.

Harkort-Eicken, Edelmetallwerke G.m.b.H., Hagen,

a subsidiary of: Hoesch A.G., i. l.

Friedrich Thomee A.G., Werdohl/W.

a subsidiary of: Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G., i. l.

Stahlwerke Brueninghaus A.G.

also a subsidiary of: Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G., i. l.

will be transferred as of Oct. 1, to a newly formed company, the Steel Unit Company.

Stahlwerke Suedwestfalen A.G.

This new company will be constituted on Sept. 21.

2. The order issued Sept. 20 also prescribed that a part of the assets of Stahlwerke Brueninghaus A.G., which are related to the processing industry, will be transferred as of Oct. 1 to the newly formed Brueninghaus G.m.b.H., which will be a subsidiary of Suedwestfalen.

3. Furthermore, the shares of the commercial company, Friedrich Thomee Handelsgesellschaft G.m.b.H., will be, for the time being, transferred to the Stahlwerke Suedwestfalen A.G.

Prior to the Sept. 20 action, six unit companies had thus far been created out of the assets of Vereinigte Stahlwerke and one each out of the assets of Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Otto Wolff and Gutehoffnungshuette.

The new unit company, employing more than 5,000 persons, will be one of the largest producers of high quality steel in the Federal Republic. The main emphasis is upon structural steel, both plain carbon and alloyed. Pig iron capacity at Geisweid is well balanced to the steel capacity of the new company, and rolling and forging capacity in the various plants are also mutually complementary.

The annual production capacity of the two larger constituent companies is summarized below:

	Huettenwerk Geisweid tons	Stahlwerk Hagen tons
Pig iron and ferro alloys	53,000	
Martin open hearth steel	88,000	50,000
Electric steel	22,000	7,000
Total steel	110,000	57,000
Hotrolled bars and shapes	34,000	—
Wire rods	—	20,000
Plates and universals .	14,000	—
Sheets	20,000	—
Forgings	1,200	6,000

Turnover in 1949-50 was DM 45,900,000 (\$10,769,200) and DM 17,400,000 (\$4,141,200) for Geisweid and Hagen, respectively. On Sept. 30, 1950, there were 2,398 workers employed at Geisweid and 1,132 at Hagen.

The new unit company will also include the Friedrich Thomee A.G., Werdohl and Stahlwerke Brueninghaus A.G., Werdohl (both segregated from the Vereinigte Stahlwerke). These works are concerned with the further processing of steel, and the former has a capacity of about 2,000 tons hot rolled bars and shapes, 20,000 tons wire red and 24,000 tons of hoops and strip, while the latter is capable of producing about 58,000 tons of hot rolled bars and shapes. Turnover and employment figures corresponding to those of the main works were DM 18,200,000 (\$4,331,600) and DM 34,900,000 (\$8,306,200) and 411 and 1,415, respectively.

Trading in I.G. Farben Debentures

The Tripartite I.G. Farben Control Group of the Allied High Commission announced Sept. 21 that a general license will be is-

sued under Articles 3 and 9 of Allied High Commission Law No. 35 to permit trading in debentures of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. and certain limited transactions in I.G. Farben shares. The general license, the first to be issued under Law 35, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Official Gazette.

The general license will permit free trading in I.G. Farbenindustrie debentures by exempting debentures from the prohibition contained in Article 3 of AHC Law No. 35.

In connection with the shares of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., the general license will permit certain transactions of a technical nature related to banking:

1. The deposit of share certificates of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. with licensed banking institutions within the German Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin, and the transfer of such shares from one banking institution to another.

2. The exchange of damaged share certificates against new ones.

3. The exchange of dividend counterfoils against dividend coupons Nos. 21-30, and certain facilities for the circulation of securities in connection with the procedure laid down in the law concerning the settlement of securities (*Wertpapierbereinigungsgesetz*).

The license will also permit completion of the exchange of the debentures of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. against shares of the same company, which began in 1941. In connection with this exchange, the Deutsche Laenderbank A.G., as agent of the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., established Reichsmark-blocked accounts for *rest* balances and a share deposit for those debenture creditors who indicated, on time, their intention to take advantage of the exchange offer but who, because of the state of war, were unable to present their debentures for exchange.

These share deposits and blocked accounts will become available to creditors against presentation of the debentures and in conformity with the conversion and foreign currency legislation in force in the Federal Republic.

The I.G. Farben Control Group also announced that, in cases where communities of heirs wish to distribute I.G. Farben-industrie shares to the individual heirs, the group will issue individual licenses on application to its secretariat at Mainzerlandstr. 28, Frankfurt.

It is stressed that the actual sale of shares of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., and in general all transactions for the transfer of ownership of these securities continue to be prohibited under Law No. 35.

The US High Commissioner for Germany has repealed US Military Government Law No. 55 which prohibited transactions in I.G. Farben shares and bonds in the US Zone. This action was taken to avoid conflict with the general license and does not affect the continuing validity of AHC Law No. 35.

Relaxation of Controls on German Industry Given Legal Effect By Law No. 61

Amending AHC Law No. 24

In order to give legal effect to the relaxations contained in the agreement concerning industrial controls concluded by the high commissioners on behalf of their governments on April 3, 1951, the Allied High Commission has approved a number of amendments to AHC Law No. 24 (law on control of certain articles, products,

installations and equipment) and has simplified and reduced the number of the regulations under that law. The amendments removed many of the prohibitions and limitations on German industry and thus reflect the continuing desire of the three governments to facilitate German industrial progress and the modernization of production.

Copies of the amending Law No. 61 and of the implementing regulations have been sent to the federal chancellor. The text of the law together with the implementing regulations will shortly be published in the Official Gazette.

The agreement concerning industrial controls replaced the Prohibited and Limited Industries agreement signed by the Military Governors in Washington in April 1949, and implemented by Law 24. (See *Information Bulletin* May 1951, page 64.)

Among the important relaxations of control covered by the new law are:

Shipbuilding and Shipyard Facilities

Ships of any size and speed and in any quantity may now be freely constructed within the authorized shipbuilding capacity or may be freely acquired from abroad, except that ships with military features may not be built or acquired without Military Security Board authorization. War-damaged shipyard equipment and facilities may be replaced with MSB approval.

Steel

The new regulations incorporate into Allied High Commission legislation the foreign ministers' New York agreement to allow crude steel to be produced beyond the annual quota of 11,100,000 tons where this will facilitate the common defense effort.

Radio and Related Devices for Normal Commercial Use

Such items (e.g., radio transmitting equipment, cryptographic machines and devices, radio navigational aids and underwater locating equipment) may be manufactured and imported without authorization.

Chemicals and Light Metals

All controls are removed from the chlorine, synthetic ammonia, styrene and aluminum industries. Aluminum and magnesium powders and butadiene are released from control. Primary magnesium may be produced under MSB license.

Optical Instruments

All optical instruments not specifically mentioned in the schedule to the law are now free of controls.

Electronic Tubes

The regulations list the types, manufacture of which is freely permitted. Ten categories which may be imported under MSB license are also described. Licenses for manufacture of these types will not be granted at the present time.

Other Items

Searchlights, survey and cartographic instruments and equipment, engineering tools are released from control. The amendments also further liberalize the controls over machine tools, non-precision ball and roller bearings, synthetic petrol, oil and lubricants, and synthetic rubber.

Departure for United States

The following statement was issued by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy prior to his departure for the United States Sept. 4 for consultations in Washington.

I hope and believe that the meeting of the foreign ministers will mark an important step forward in working out the new

relationship between the Western Allies and the *Bundesrepublik* (Federal Republic).

Obviously, I do not know what decisions will be made in Washington. As I see it, the foreign ministers, basing their decisions on the report the high commissioners have made to them, will probably give us a field in which to complete negotiations on the new status with the Federal Republic. In other words, we will come back to Germany to sit down with Bonn officials and work out final drafts. This is preferable to a procedure in which we would come back with a finished draft of our own.

I hope that then the Federal Republic and the high commissioners can work out an instrument or instruments to be discussed and perhaps formalized in a meeting of foreign ministers at which, I would hope, Chancellor Adenauer would participate.

The new relationship between Germany and the free world will be of utmost importance despite the fact that the Federal Republic and the Western Allies agree that the Soviet occupation of the East zone makes a final peace treaty impossible at the present time.

In working out these agreements we shall not throw overboard the things we have done in the past six years. We seek the establishment of a free and independent German state, but not at the cost of principles and undertakings that are basic to a democratic future for Germany. Nationalistic utterances and intermittent outbursts of petty criticism of the Allies and their policies will not constitute a solution for Germany's problems.

Germany has the greatest opportunity and greatest responsibility in her history to help create a new pattern of international relationships. Germany's great economic and political recovery since 1945 gives her a strong base on which to build her future. The statesmanlike voices that rise from time to time in *der Bundesrepublik* support my belief that the new German state will meet its great responsibilities.

Labor Day Statement

The following statement was issued Sept. 1 by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy on the occasion of Labor Day Sept. 3.

On the occasion of Labor Day, which the people of the United States celebrate in recognition of the worth and dignity of labor, I wish to extend the greetings and best wishes of the American people to the workers and people of Germany.

The last year has shown the determination of the free world to resist armed aggression in Korea or elsewhere. The sacrifices of the free peoples will have the salutary effect of discouraging and deterring aggressive designs on other parts of the world.

The American people have repeatedly shown their will for peace and their support of the United Nations. The words Marshall Plan and Point Four are symbols of American support of common efforts to carry through economic reconstruction.

Our aim is a community of free nations which will resolve its differences peacefully and on the basis of justice. In such a community the German people will take its place on the basis of democratic equality.

This year we must increase our efforts to provide for the common defense, to raise productivity to new heights, to increase the well-being and standard of living of all sections of the population

and to help in the development of backward areas.

The progress and gains and the very existence of free labor are threatened by the spread of forced labor and totalitarianism. American labor understands this and for that reason is contributing in full measure to the defense efforts of the West.

Official Announcements

Closing of Border Crossings

US authorities have been officially informed by Soviet transportation officials that effective Sept. 25, 1951, the crossing points at Sonneberg, Probstzelle and Gutenfuerst between the US and Soviet Zones will be closed. In substitution for these points a new crossing point will be established at Juchoe, two miles south of Gefell, effective Sept. 20.

The new crossing point can be reached by using Highway No. 2 north through Hof-Gefell to Oberschitz where a junction with the Nuremberg-Berlin *Autobahn* is made. Traffic between Berlin and the Federal Republic will therefore no longer be able to travel over the Hof-Dresden *Autobahn* to Berlin. The reasons given by the Soviet authorities for diverting traffic now using the crossing points which are to be closed is the necessity for repair work on roads and bridges.

US authorities at the present time are studying the impact on transportation which may develop due to closing of the three crossing points in question.

British authorities have had no information as to the closing of any crossing points between Berlin and the British Zone.—from BE-HICOG announcement, Sept. 19.

Leave Limit Information

Department of the Army civilian employees in the European Command will continue to accumulate 26 days of annual leave a year, according to official information from the Department of the Army. The provision of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1952, which limits accrual of annual leave by certain employees of the US Government to 20 days a year, and requires use of the leave prior to June 30 of the year following that in which earned, does not apply to such employees whose permanent duty station is outside the continental limits of the United States.—from EUCOM announcement Sept. 12.

New Laws in Accident Cases

Additional protection to persons injured in traffic accidents involving private motor vehicles owned by members of the US Forces in Germany, both civilian and military, is afforded by two laws enacted by the United States High Commissioner, the Office of General Counsel, HICOG, has announced.

A spokesman for the General Counsel explained: "The new regulations should be of particular interest to German citizens, who, in the past, have occasionally had difficulties in asserting claims for damages."

The laws are Nos. 22 and 23. They became effective in the US Zone early in August when they were published in the Allied High Commission Official Gazette. They have also been published in the Official Gazette of the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin and have gone into effect there.

Entitled "Third party rights relating to compulsory motor vehicle insurance," Law

No. 22 provides that an injured party filing a claim against a member of the US Forces as a result of an accident shall be protected by the insurance regardless of any defense the company may have in relation to the policyholder. Thus, the insurance company cannot refuse payment on the ground that the car owner has failed to report the accident to the company. Now Law No. 22 is modeled after the German law governing this matter.

Law No. 23 is entitled "Jurisdiction of the United States Court and the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission in Germany over former members of the Allied Forces in motor vehicle accident cases." In the past, injured parties have sometimes found it virtually impossible to sue a member of the US Forces for damages after his departure from the US area of control or after his separation from service.

The new law provides that such individuals remain, for purposes of accident claims, under the jurisdiction of the US courts in Germany if process is served upon them within six months after the law comes into effect or after their separation or departure, whichever is later. The law details the procedure for service of process upon such individuals.

Extension in DP Act

Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator of the Displaced Persons Commission, announced recently that the extension of the Displaced Persons Act provides for a year's extension to those sections of the law affecting European orphans and displaced orphans.

Under the provisions of the extension legislation sponsors may submit assurances to the Commission for both categories of orphans until June 30, 1952. The bill as amended does not increase the number of orphans eligible for admission to the United States, although it does provide for the issuance of visas until June 30, 1952.

Recent Publications

Listed below are official publications received in the editorial office of the Information Bulletin during September. Request for these publications should be addressed to the originating agency.

Official Gazette, No. 63, Allied High Commission for Germany (Bonn-Petersberg), Aug. 29, 1951. Contains official texts of legislation adopted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission, Pages 1046-1100.

Auszuge aus Presseartikeln (Excerpts from Press Articles), No. 101, Bank Deutscher Laender, Frankfurt/M., Aug. 29, 1951.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 290, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Aug. 31, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Aug. 31.

Focus of Berlin Editorial Opinion, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG (Berlin), Sept. 1951. Digest of Berlin press editorials for week ending Sept. 1.

Auszuge aus Presseartikeln (Excerpts from Press Articles), No. 105, Bank Deutscher Laender, Frankfurt/M., Sept. 7, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 64, Allied High Commission for Germany (Bonn-Petersberg), Sept. 5, 1951. Contains official texts of legislation adopted by or under authori-

ty of the Allied High Commission. Pages 1102-1131.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 291, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 7, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Sept. 7.

Focus of Berlin Editorial Opinion, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG (Berlin), Sept. 10, 1951. Digest of Berlin press editorials for week ending Sept. 8.

HEUTE (Today, semi-monthly German language picture magazine), No. 145, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Munich), Sept. 12, 1951. Price: 50 pfennigs.

Buecher-Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 57, Information Centers Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 13, 1951. Lists American books to be distributed to US Information Centers in Germany.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 292, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 14, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Sept. 14.

INDEX to the Official Gazette, Allied High Commission for Germany (Bonn-Petersberg), September 1951. Gives official index of all legislation published in HICOG's Official Gazette of Nos. 1-58 (Sept. 21, 1949 to June 30, 1951).

Official Gazette, No. 65, Allied High Commission for Germany (Bonn-Petersberg), Sept. 19, 1951. Contains official texts of legislation adopted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission, pages 1135-1168.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 293, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 21, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Sept. 21.

EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 41, Armed Forces Information and Education Division, EUCOM (Frankfurt), Sept. 23, 1951. Contains article "Why We Maneuver." Distributed to US Armed Forces in Germany.

Information Bulletin for September, Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 25, 1951. Contains 25 articles and pictorial features and other information on US operations in Germany.

Buecher-Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 58, Information Centers Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 27, 1951. Lists American books to be distributed to US Information Centers in Germany.

HEUTE (Today, semi-monthly German language picture magazine), No. 146, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Munich), Sept. 26, 1951. Price: 50 pfennigs.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 294, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 28, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Sept. 28.

EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 42, Armed Forces Information and Education Division, EUCOM (Frankfurt), Sept. 30, 1951. Contains article "Spain and Portugal." Distributed to US Armed Forces in Germany. +END

WACs in Bivouac



Sgt. Iva E. Messner, complete with mess kit, blanket roll and helmet, climbs truck to reach bivouac site. Sgt. Anna M. Corry is next in line.

Chow looks good to Pfc. M. Harris as Pfc. Elizabeth L. Fisher adds milk to the coffee and Sgt. Mary L. Fowler dishes out meat and spuds.



Sound off, one-two-three-four — WACs hit the road with full field gear as members of Company H, Frankfurt Military Post, hike to site of their yearly overnight bivouac. Lectures were given at their destination. (US Army photos)

Weighted down with full field packs and helmets, khaki-clad members of the WAC (Women's Army Corps) Detachment, Company H, of the Frankfurt Military Post boarded Army trucks on a bright September afternoon and set out for a wooded area on the South Frankfurt-Rhine-Main road for an overnight bivouac.

At the camp site, the WACs pitched and camouflaged tents, dug ditches, set up their kitchen area and otherwise prepared for an all-night encampment. Preliminaries completed, the company listened to an hour-long lecture by two of their officers before the call to chow, of which they partook in sitting, standing and tree-leaning positions. Another lecture, this time by the FMP chaplain, followed.

Songs and other musical entertainment around a roaring campfire were interrupted for a time by a light and sound demonstration calculated to increase the WACs' ability to measure the distance between the point of the light, or sound, and their position. During the night, unit patrols guarded the camp area.

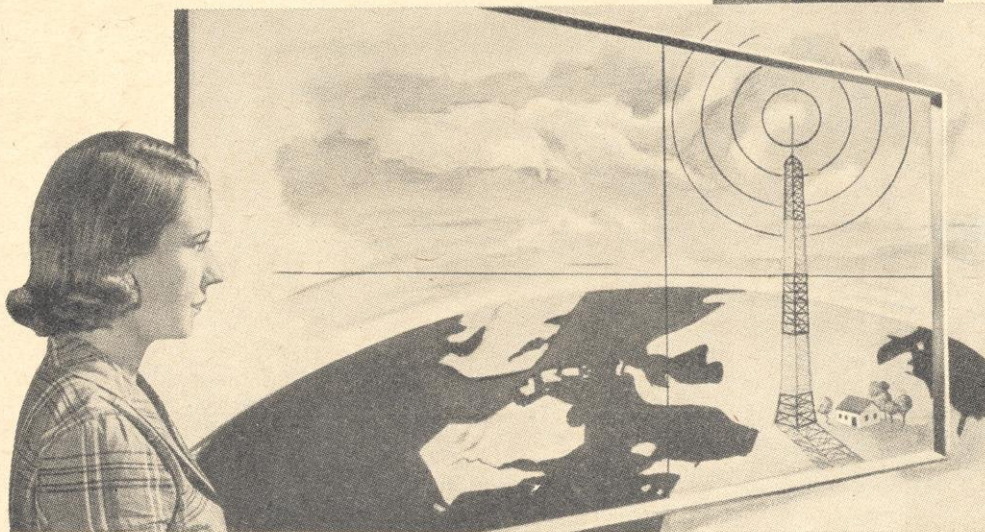
Reveille sounded bright and early, and the WACs tumbled out of sleeping gear, had breakfast and then broke camp, none the worse for their yearly "roughing-it" assignment. +END

Day's walking and work over, Cpl. Sophia E. Greene lends guitar accompaniment to campfire songfest. After night in the woods, WACs break camp, rolling up blankets and folding camouflaged tents before hiking back to waiting trucks.



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