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Information bulletin. January 1952

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany Office of Public Affairs, Public Relations Division, APO 757, US Army, January 1952

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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

THIS ISSUE:

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And Politics
Of Berlin**

Germany's Future

**American Friends
In Germany**

**"We Live
In a Glass House"**

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Test of Democracy

**Dueling
In Universities**



**JANUARY
1952**



Bonn
The National Village

(See page 2)



The International Chamber Orchestra of Weikersheim and the Wuerttemberg-Baden Youth Symphony Orchestra play together under the baton of Richard Engelbrecht.

Music Students Stage Second International Festival

"We want to bridge the abyss between modern music and the ordinary concert and to break German cultural isolation by free exchange of musicians and their ideas and work experience."

Herbert Barth, secretary-general of the Musical Youth of Germany, thus appraised the objectives of a joint meeting of the second International Festival of Music Students with his group. Musicians and music-lovers — representing 20 nationalities, including 40 East Berliners — thronged to Munich where they listened to 52 concerts during the week's meeting. They played for each other and discussed their work and hobbies.

Although many excellent concerts with famous soloists and orchestra leaders were given, the main purpose of the festival was to encourage amateur chamber music performances and chorus singing as well as to perform folk dances and sing folk songs. The festival was sponsored by UNESCO, HICOG, the city of Munich, the Bavarian radio station and the federal ministry of interior. Patricia Travers, famous American violinist, contributed DM 900 (\$214) toward the event. +END

Munich's "Hofbraeuhaus" was scene of festival's party. Dressed in native costumes, Yugoslavian university students (left) do folk steps. Lower left, Norwegian girl visitors perform. Dr. Marcel Cuvelier (below), secretary-general, UNESCO's music counsel, and guest of honor, chats with young music-lover. (PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)



BONN - The National Village

By **ROBERT P. BALL**
 Press Officer, Bonn-Petersberg Branch
 Public Relations Division, HICOG

TO A PERSON ARRIVING in Bonn for the first time, the city seems to be preparing for a World's Fair. Wherever he looks, he sees buildings shooting up, streets being repaired and sewer pipes being relaid; even old men sitting in the park have an uneasy look, as if they half-expected the park to be subdivided right under their feet.

But with all the bustle that accompanies the transition of Bonn from Beethoven's birthplace to Federal Capital is mixed a reminder that the adjective "provisional" precedes the new title. With the hectic construction work is combined a sense of impermanency, as when roustabouts put up a circus tent. Thus, the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) is fixed together with bolts, so that it can be dismantled and shipped to Berlin at the drop of an all-German ballot; the headquarters of the Office of the US High Commissioner has been specially constructed to be turned into a hospital later on; and the Parliament building itself, once a teachers' college, can become that again—bigger and finer, of course—if the legislators should move out.

This sense of makeshift does not mean that the old Frankfurt-Bonn rivalry is still rife. On the contrary, though SPD members still chortle "I told you so" when Bonn plumbing rebels or the streetcars are jammed, most Germans have come to accept Bonn, at least for the duration.

When they refer to it as *Bundesdorf* (National Village), it is more in affection than in anger.

For their part, the natives of Bonn have made their peace with the new arrivals without actually taking them in. Accustomed to garrisons over the centuries, the Bonners seem to look on the federal officials and their families, the lobbyists and hangers-on, as something akin to a new garrison. It would be wrong to suggest that they dislike the new arrivals; rather, like Wilhelm Busch's St. Antonius, they seem to say, "*Du stoerst mich nicht in meiner himmlischen Ruh*" (You don't disturb me in my heavenly calm).

The relationship is purely one of proximity—like soap-suds floating on oil. A local reporter told me that the Bonners accepted the news that their city had become the federal capital with indifference. "The out-of-town reporters who had come to describe the scenes of wild rejoicing had to invent the scenes themselves," he said. In order to understand this remarkable indifference it is necessary to understand the Bonner, and to do that, it is first necessary to understand the city and its history.

Baedeker Bonn

Bonn lies at a sort of hinge in the landscape of the Rhine, just at the point where the vineyards, the hills and the castles cease, and the flat plain, stretching north to Holland, begins. The city itself is set between the broad ribbon of the Rhine and a high ridge bearing the romantic name of the *Venusberg* (Venus' Mount). In present-day Bonn, the *Venusberg* is a nice residential district, and it

is possible to enjoy a fanciful moment of Tannhaeuserish unreality by closing one's eyes and hearing an elderly gentleman with derby and cane ask the streetcar conductor for "*Venusberg* round trip."

The *Venusberg* is climatically important to Bonn as well as to Wagner admirers, because it fends off the cold northerly and westerly winds. The resulting climate is mild, moist and somewhat stuffy, with a good deal of fog.

Visitors to pre-parliamentary Bonn were most often interested in catching a glimpse of the romanesque *Muenster* (minster) and the house where Beethoven was born, before catching a steamer for Cologne or Mainz. A 1951 guidebook still ranks those sights above the government buildings. It reports as follows:

Bonn (120,000 inhabitants), also capital of the Federal Republic, enjoys world fame as the home of Beethoven and a famous university. The birthplace of the great composer is visited by thousands every year. The romanesque minster, the ducal palace (now university), the Poppelsdorf palace, the *Bundeshaus* (government house) on the Rhine, the government quarter and the famous museums (*Zoological Museum Koenig*)—until recently Federal Chancellery—etc.... all contribute to the character of the city.

The cemetery is also interesting, though not, as one disgruntled outsider assured me, "the most interesting thing in Bonn." Composer Robert Schumann is buried there and also Mathilde Wesendonk, who was one of Wagner's girl friends. Beethoven, of course, is buried in Vienna.

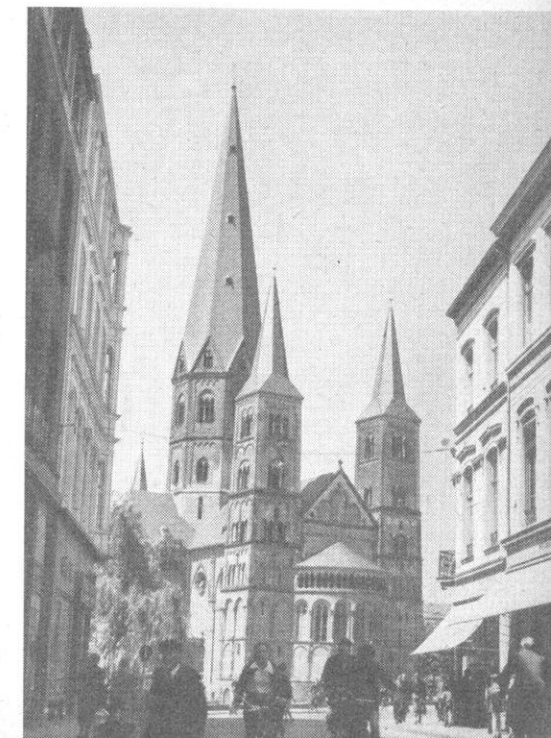
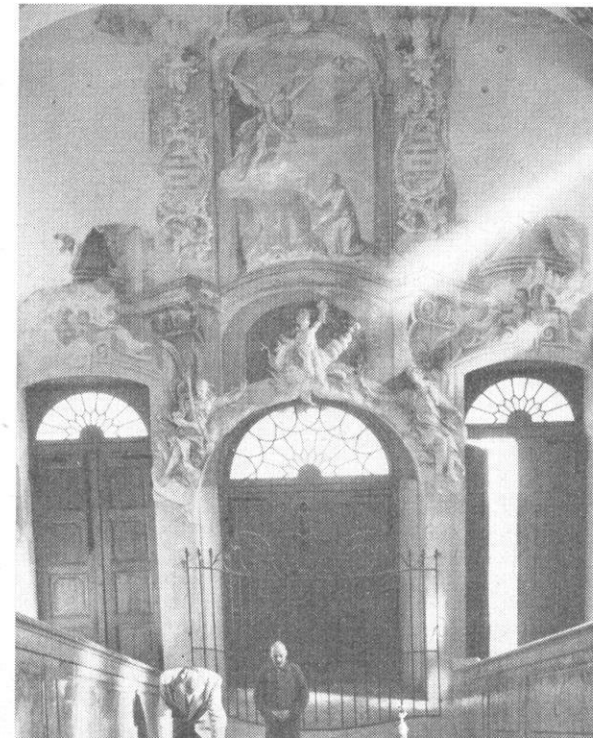
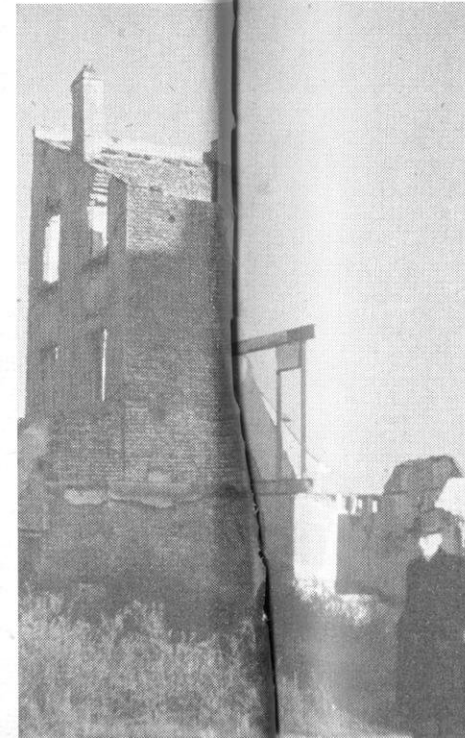
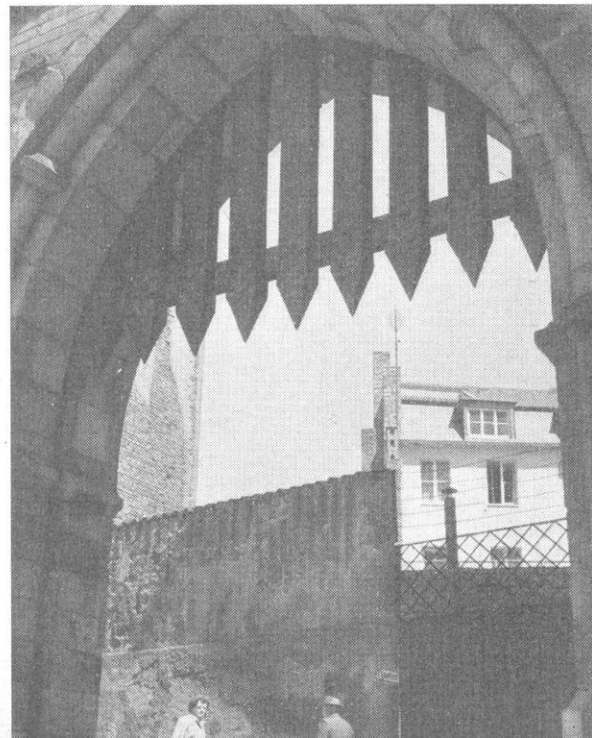
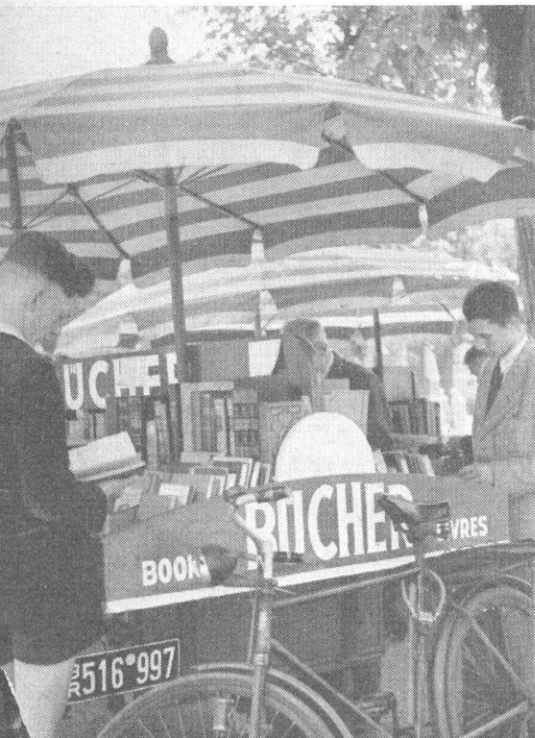
Bonn's History

Over the years, Bonn has been a garrison for Roman legions, Prussian regiments and the *Grenzschutzpolizei*

Monument in downtown square honors Ludwig van Beethoven the composer, who is Bonn's most famous son.

Left, students browse through secondhand books at mobile stand near university. Center, partly-reconditioned old city gate is one of few remaining landmarks, as is busy market square (shown on front cover), which reveals Bonn has not lost small-town character although now an important world capital. Rebuilt city hall fronts on the bustling market square.

Left, large sections of Bonn were destroyed during war, creating a serious housing problem which has been tremendously aggravated since Federal Republic's capital was established there three years ago. Center, baroque Catholic Church atop Kreuzberg contains 28 holy steps up which processions are made every Friday. Right, towering cathedral in heart of city.





Old gun, one of many historic monuments in Bonn, is located in beautiful park overlooking the Rhine River. On opposite side is small town of Beuel, stretched along the river bank.



Row of typical turn-of-the-century houses built when Bonn was quiet university town and home of retired professors and civil servants drawn there by property-tax exemptions.

Group of Bonners out to enjoy sunny day sit beneath statue of famed German poet, Ernst Moritz Arndt, who is among German greats buried in Bonn's carefully-kept cemetery.



(Border Police). The Romans built forts; the Prussians, the University of Bonn; and the *Grenzschutzpolizei* has built a bridge over the Sieg River on the other side of the Rhine.

Probably the most important influence on the city was that exercised by Prussia in the century between Napoleon's fall and the last Kaiser's. As subjects of the Prussian Rhine Province, Bonn's comfortable, Catholic, wine-drinking citizens were ruled by the stern and Protestant Prussians. One of the palaces of the dukes, the Palais Schaumburg, has been done over as the Federal Chancellery; another, the Poppelsdorf palace, is still empty.

The most important contribution of the Prussians to Bonn was the university. Another heritage of Prussian rule is the proverb: "The Prussian cow grazed on the Rhine, was milked in Berlin and fertilized East Prussia."

From the collapse of the Prussian empire in 1918 until the coming of the Federal Government, Bonn sank back in a 30-year Rip van Winkle sleep.

The University

Even today, the university overshadows — in the minds of true Bonners — the importance of the government, and is, as a matter of fact, the principal industry of Bonn. Founded in 1818 by King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia, the "*Uni*," as Bonners abbreviate it, has thrived in the moist, Catholic air of the Rhine valley, to become the largest university in Germany, with approximately 6,500 students and nearly 300 professors and instructors.

Although it has the reputation of being a strongly Catholic school, Bonn University can count among its distinguished sons such eminent and dissimilar free thinkers as Carl Schurz and Friedrich Nietzsche. Neither of these stayed in Bonn, however. Schurz went on to America and Nietzsche to Switzerland. Perhaps for this reason there is no monument to either of them in the halls of the university.

Indeed, the only monument at all, if one excepts portraits of King Friedrich Wilhelm and his chancellor, is a handsome bronze of Karl Duisberg, who founded *IG Farbenindustrie*. The people of Bonn never really took to either Schurz or Nietzsche: Schurz could get no support for his revolution in 1848, and a man who studied at Bonn told me that a friend advised him to remove a reference to Nietzsche from his thesis on the ground that "they don't go for him around here."

Before the first World War, Bonn was a stronghold of the student societies, known to the world through Lehar's "Student Prince" as young men who spent the greater part of their time dressing up in funny uniforms, drinking protean quantities of beer and scarring each other's faces stylishly with sabers. This sort of rare bird has largely disappeared from the present-day Bonn campus, mourned by no one except the old society members and the breweries. In his place, is the postwar German student: earnest, threadbare and old beyond his years.

One professor praised the work habits of Bonn's present student body but criticized the tendency "to work for the diploma alone" and a certain academic snobbishness

still directed at those who cannot enjoy the benefits of higher education.

A group of pleasantly non-snobish students can be found a stone's throw from the university, living in an abandoned underground air raid shelter. Medical student Wilhelm Koehler, elected administrator of the shelter by the other tenants, explained to me the life underground.

"This is the third bunker I've lived in while going to school," said Koehler cheerfully, as he led us down into the cement depths and pointed out the workings of the ventilating system. Koehler and three other students discovered the bunker and moved in during the summer vacation of 1950. They organized the shelter as a dormitory and were joined by 125 other students, who found the Bonn room rents (DM 40 or \$9.52 a month is average) too high.

In the bunker each student pays DM 5 (\$1.19) a month for his room, which leaves, after rent to the city of DM 400 (\$95.20) has been paid, about DM 250 (\$59.50) a month for heat, light and improvements. The administration is democratic. Koehler gets only his room free for handling the administrative work.

Pity at this mole-like existence evaporates at the sight of the rooms, small, but tasteful and homey as wicker furniture, colored prints and ingenuity can make them.

"Just like your dormitories in the United States," said Wilhelm, as we ascended again past a row of potted plants growing bravely under the cold, subterranean glow of a naked electric light. "We take only students who are working their way," he added. "About half are refugees from the Soviet Zone."

Bonn Today

From a population of 110,000 in 1949, Bonn has boomed as capital to a present population of 124,000 or an increase of about 12 percent over two years. These newcomers have overcrowded the slow-moving streetcars, consumed 12-15 percent more water, electricity and public services, caused a rise of 20 percent in retail sales, pushed and elbowed at the *Rathaus*, *Stadthaus*, *Landratsamt*, *Arbeitsamt*, *Wohnungsamt*, *Verkehrsamt* and *Oberbergamt*,* crowded the 49 hotels and boardinghouses, and, to a certain extent, the 17 hospitals, and caused traffic jams. Their children cram the 20 schools.

On Sunday morning, the 90,000 Bonner Catholics have a choice of 16 churches to attend, while the 30,000 Protestants have only one. In the afternoon, however, all can walk together in the five parks and may even be joined there by the 4,000 inhabitants who profess no confession, although these, if they are of a scientific turn, might while away a Sunday afternoon in one of the three museums.

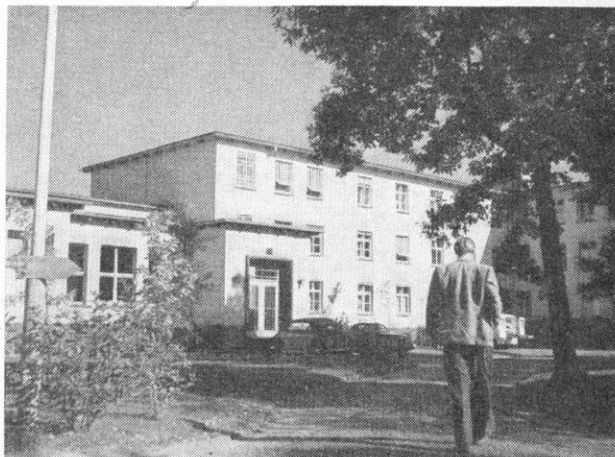
The Bonner at Work

A large number of Bonners do not work at all. Like parts of southern California, Bonn is a place full of elderly retired persons, living out their last years among petunias, teacups and others of their kind. In the year before the first World War, the German government granted to all former government employees special property-tax exemp-

* Respectively, city hall, municipal hall, county supervisor's office, labor office, housing office, travel office and mining industry office.



Hofgarten park, in front of the university, is favorite playground for Bonn children. Mothers accompany the littler ones, chat while keeping watchful eyes on tots.



New modern clinic atop the wooded Venusberg, overlooking the city, is connected with Bonn University's School of Medicine. It has been in operation more than two years.

A new cafe, one of a chain of cafe-restaurants found in many large German cities, was constructed recently near capital's "Hauptbahnhof" (main railroad station).



tions if they settled in the Bonn area. The result was a great influx of retired tax collectors, railroad officials, college professors and infantry officers, who built and lived in respectable Victorian apartment houses with hedges in front and tiny gardens behind and who entertained at tea and went walking on Sundays.

This retired group fitted easily into the quiet, striped-gray pattern established by the university and its satellite social groups. Beside the retired group and the university group were only the merchants and the white-collar workers. Even today, Bonn is a city without industrial workers.

... and Play

One might look toward Cologne for entertainment but the true Bonner never goes to Cologne. The spiritual distance is much greater than the 25 miles that the train whisks off in half an hour. The atmosphere of Cologne is foreign to the Bonner. Cologne was, after all, a member of the Hanseatic League: it breathes the air of the North Sea, of oceans and continents. The Bonner prefers his friendly fog.

Actually, Bonn is not so devoid of entertainment as strangers would have one believe, nor as lacking in charm as one new arrival contended, when he asserted: "The only good things about this town are that it has nice trees and that you can get out of it by walking for five minutes in any direction."

Statistically, the visitor has his choice of an operetta, a small civic theater which presents Shaw and Schiller, a smaller *avant-garde* theater in a cellar, 12 movie theaters (some showing cowboy pictures) and 10 more expensive and fashionable restaurants and bars.

According to a Bonn rule of thumb, you can find the intelligentsia at the opera, the merchants at the operetta and the white-collar workers at the movies. The real center of Bonn entertainment, however, is the university with its lecture programs. It is no trick at all to bring 200 persons out for a lecture on the "Geological History of the Provence." "If a Bonner goes out for the evening, he expects to come away bored and edified," a local reporter explained.

While the Bonner never complains that his town is dull, the federal officials and members of the Federal Parliament will drive incredible distances to avoid hav-

ing to spend the weekend there. When forced to spend leisure in Bonn, the government people gather in places like the Cafe Kranzler or the Tabu, which have big-city atmosphere.

The Kranzler is a somewhat self-conscious version of a famous Berlin cafe — something like El Morocco transplanted to Sioux City — and makes one almost think the Berlin owners closed their eyes, swallowed hard and said to themselves, "Well, after all, it *IS* the capital."

The Tabu, on the other hand, is an inky cellar, purporting to be a bit of Montmartre on the banks of the Rhine. It is supposed to be an existentialist den, though prices are such that the average working Paris existentialist would be hard put to muster the price of a *vin ordinaire* (ordinary wine).

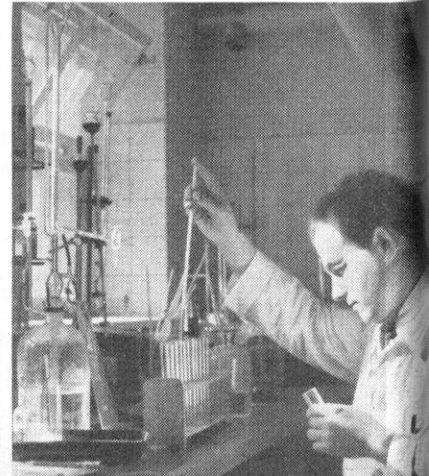
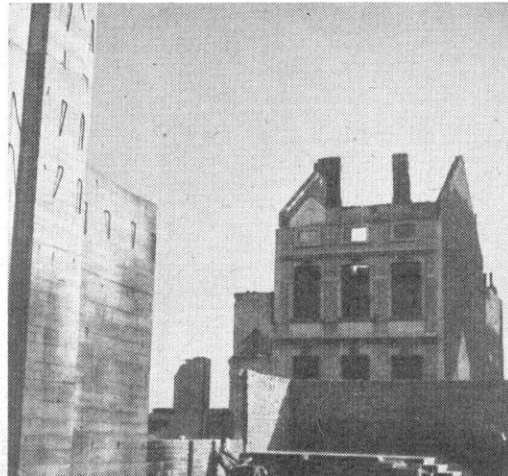
True Bonners ignore these haunts of the mighty to frequent pleasant cellars like the "Kerze," where etchings and watercolors instead of celebrities line the walls, or taverns like the "Stiefel," where the popping noise is not champagne but a fresh beer keg being tapped.

In general, however, the Bonner has little money to spend and stays home most evenings. Since so many Bonners belong to more or less fixed income groups which are hardest hit by postwar price rises, they have had to cut corners — while still doing their best to keep up the old appearance of *bourgeois* well-being. Typical for all is the elderly matron overheard in a bakery asking for five tea rolls, two white and three half-white (baked from cheaper flour). The budget would not reach for all white rolls, nor could the matron reconcile herself to giving them up altogether.

Bonn in Germany

That, then, is the city which has become the provisional federal capital and came to that dignity. The Bonners have accepted the dignity with equanimity. Perhaps this attitude could be salutary for these who transact the business of state. A Bonn editor phrased it thus: "I think," he said, "that in spite of all the inconveniences, the atmosphere of Bonn could be good for the government. Bonn is still a city where government cars have to drive out around the hay wagons. And the Bonner, the Rhinelaender, while he may not be a world-beater when it comes to work, is at least good-natured — and clean." +END

Typical university student, like Rudolf Ullner, 23, lives on meager funds, shares with 130 others bunker-dormitory (center) atop which young man is "sun-bathing." Right, Werner Wormsberg, medical student, makes lab test at Venusberg clinic.



Germany's Future

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I AM DEEPLY MOVED by the honor you show me in inviting me to speak before the state legislature of Wuerttemberg-Baden. Naturally, I realize that I receive this honor by reason of my being the chief representative of the government of the United States in Germany. Nevertheless, I am most happy that I should be the personal recipient of it. Your invitation is an act of courtesy and of friendship which I warmly appreciate.

The city of Stuttgart has always been particularly close to Americans in the postwar period because it was from this community that some of the most significant German-American efforts to help rebuild this country politically and economically were initiated. I associate your Minister-President Maier* with the names of Colonel Dawson, General Clay, Professor Pollock, Mr. Sewall, Mr. LaFolette, General Gross** and many other Germans and Americans here who together created one of the main piers of the new German state.

I have visited this beautiful state of Wuerttemberg-Baden several times, and each time I am impressed by the signs of reconstruction that are evident everywhere. I do not mean only the new buildings going up but also the way people look and the way they are dressed. There is a forward-looking spirit here. And I think if you could see yourselves as outsiders see you, you would realize that this community is a stimulating example of one of the greatest achievements in reconstruction that has taken place anywhere in the postwar world.

IT IS ALSO WORTHY of note that the energy and cooperativeness of the people of Wuerttemberg-Baden have not been limited to the solution of their own internal problems. I need only mention the fine response to the appeal for voluntary aid for the victims of the Italian flood disaster, the help extended by women's groups in this state to less fortunate Germans in the

Soviet Zone — and an act which strikes a particularly warm response with my countrymen — the Christmas invitations extended by so many German families to the American soldiers who find themselves stationed among you.

May I also express my pleasure at the recent settlement of the restitution problem with the JRSO*. This was a matter close to our hearts, and it is hoped that the fine spirit which motivated your action will carry this program to a successful conclusion.

In casting about for ideas to discuss with you today, I came to the conclusion that it was easier to decide what I should not say to you than what I should say. I promptly concluded I would not talk about the Southwest State** or the liquidation of the Occupation Statute, Potsdam, Yalta, the Oder-Neisse line, or even Frederick the Great and Barbarossa. I hope I have enlightened opinions on all these subjects, but, with your permission, I will not deliver them today.

What I do want to talk with you about is the deep significance of the development of a European community and the future of Germany within that community. To my mind nothing is so vital as this. I have the conviction that once this development takes place, most of the issues that agitate us today will solve themselves, for they will then certainly fall into perspectives which will permit their more rational solution.

The decisions that the parliamentarians and governments of the Federal Republic and the other free European states are now being called upon to make are profoundly important. I dislike *cliches*, but I earnestly believe that the decisions to be made in the next six months will be crucial for the future of Europe and for the future relations of my country to Europe.

* "Jewish Restitution Successor Organization," see Information Bulletin, No. 144, Sept. 21, 1948.

** New German state being formed by merger of current states of Wuerttemberg-Baden, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and South Baden.

* Dr. Reinhold Maier, appointed minister-president by the US Military Government in 1945 and continued in office following the German state-wide elections in 1946.

** Col. William W. Dawson, first director of the Office of Military Government of Wuerttemberg-Baden and later director of the Regional Governmental Coordinating Office, US counterpart to the "Laenderrat," council of the ministers-president of the four states of the US Zone. He died in Stuttgart December 1946.

General Lucius D. Clay, assistant US military governor 1945-47 and US military governor for Germany 1947-49.

James Pollock, a professor at the University of Michigan, was director of the Regional Governmental Coordinating Office 1946-47.

Sumner Sewall, former governor of Maine, was director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden 1946-47.

Charles A. LaFolette, former US congressman from Indiana, was director of the OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden 1947-48.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross was director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden in 1949 and since October 1949 has been state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

At the invitation of the state government of Wuerttemberg-Baden, High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Mrs. McCloy paid an official visit to Stuttgart, the state capital, on Dec. 17. After a formal introduction to state officials and other German leaders, Mr. McCloy delivered the accompanying address at a plenary meeting of the state legislature, marking the first time the US High Commissioner officially addressed a German parliament. Mr. McCloy spoke in German.

FOUR BASIC REASONS why the European community must be established present themselves:

1. It is the only reasonable prospect for European peace.
2. It is the only reasonable prospect for lasting European freedom.
3. It is the only way by which the people of Europe can achieve and maintain a substantially higher standard of living.
4. It is the way to assure the continuing interest of the United States.

Within Europe the old nationalisms have produced war every other generation and sometimes every generation for hundreds of years. Common interests have been subordinated to narrow national interests. Alliances have been formed and broken with such regularity that European statesmen have, until the present, taken it for granted that their policy must accept the concept of recurrent wars.

With the elimination of such nationalism, these intra-European issues would fall into their proper perspective, and outside Europe countries which have heretofore been drawn into European struggles would gain some hope of avoiding further need for intervention. Moreover, with the organization of Europe there would be an offset of the monolithic-totalitarian pressure from the East and the temptation of easy conquest would be eliminated.

It is nonsense to say that the United States seeks war or seeks to integrate Europe in order to make this continent a cat's-paw of American policy. We are pressing for European unification solely so that Europe, and thus the United States, can avoid war; so that Europe can live in freedom and dignity. Our whole policy is the policy of defense to maintain the peace. It is the antithesis of a design for war.

LET US FACE THE FACTS of the present situation — facts that have been presented in stark outline to American officials periodically by European statesmen, political and party leaders during the past six years.

No single European nation is strong enough to stand alone against the threat of totalitarianism posed by the Kremlin. No single European nation is strong enough to withstand the social and economic pressures within its own boundaries. Not one is in a position to maintain of its own strength a developing standard of living for its people. Not one is able to meet its own financial needs for defense purposes; not one is able to defend itself alone.

Something, you will agree, is basically wrong. Yet in Europe there exist immense economic and spiritual resources, noble talents and fine skills. They are fully adequate to any purpose. Within a large, unified community these resources, talents and skills — these spiritual qualities — would have room to prosper. Within this community there would be room for local differences, various cultures, many interests. Within this community there would be the wide horizon, the large markets, the

great opportunities for youth. In other words — in this European community there would be hope.

The great Europeans have stressed this concept and need for centuries. In this country Goethe, who knew neither boundaries nor local patriotisms, recognized it; Schiller embraced the millions; Beethoven was a spirit who soared above the nations. Your own greatest statesmen accept and support it, as do millions of Germans. Today the opportunity presents itself as never before in European history. And at no time in German history was the time more propitious for constructive political action in this field.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE can play a leading role. Their geographic position, their need for support and friends from among other nations, their need for outlets for their young people, for their products, all point to the urgency of the problem from the German point of view.

The division of this country provides an additional impetus, for the only way in which German unification can be achieved on the basis of freedom and democracy is German partnership with the free Western nations. No division through the middle of Germany can persist in the face of the strength and moral pressure such an integration would present.

The time for decision approaches. The Federal Parliament, the leaders of all parties, the people of this country will soon have to throw their weight for or against the first definite steps to be taken toward European integration, of which the Schuman Plan and the European army are only the first.

The German people would, I feel, fail to live up to their own best tradition if they did not take affirmative action on these great undertakings. The great contributions made by Germans to our common civilization have been positive acts of faith. German science and industry, German music, philosophy and poetry were not the creations of men who were narrow, provincial, always negative, always saying "No." They were the achievements of men who had a world outlook, men who knew the ways of life. And this generation of Germans now emerging from the most destructive, and in many respects the most provincial chapter in German history, should be the first to become good Europeans.

I STRONGLY SUGGEST that the significant steps must be taken in the next six months. If they are not, the totalitarian pressures to which each individual nation is exposed will increase. Moreover, the continued interest and support of the people of the United States cannot be taken for granted if a reorganization of this economic and political system, which has required so much sacrifice and treasures on the part of the outside world, does not take place.

It should also be remembered that a political year of great decisions, such as the presidential election, is coming up in the United States and that these decisions will not remain unaffected by the positive or negative attitude which the European peoples and leaders are showing.

The deep conviction we have that Germany should become integrated in the European community is based on our confidence that Germany can develop into a firmly democratic state and that its cultural and economic institutions will have a better chance to flourish inside the wide European community than within the confines of a single country.

I am frequently asked by Germans and Americans alike to evaluate the prospects of the German Federal Republic as a strong democratic state. My reply is that only 10 years from now will we have an adequate answer to such questions. Nevertheless, I believe that strong roots are being planted, that democratic institutions are growing and that there are valid reasons for belief and hope that should attacks be made on the democratic order in Germany, they will be withstood. But I would be quite certain of my views if Germany were a partner in a Western community of nations where German political development as well as that of the others would be assured of continued contact and nourishment from the democratic instincts of the entire community.

INCIDENTALLY, MAY I SAY a word about the appearance of what is sometimes referred to as neo-Nazism. I suppose, as the chancellor (Dr. Konrad Adenauer) has indicated, we are bound to be plagued from time to time with such expressions, but every German should realize that they are, if not promptly repudiated, most damaging to the cause of friendship for Germany in the world. Every time a German minister or political leader tries to get votes by bowing before the swastika or any such symbol, every man, woman and child in Germany suffers — for such talk and activities dry up the hearts, the minds and the amazing instincts to help which have characterized so much of the outer world's relationship to Germany in the last five years.

There is another aspect of German life which I sense as a hindrance to the rapid growth of a healthy, prosper-

ous state — not only to Germany's internal development but also with respect to the constructive role Germany should and can play in the world. That threat lies in the rather deep skepticism and cynicism that prevail among many sections of the German people. I say to those who believe that everything which one has tried to do has been dictated by reasons of expediency that they are wrong.

There are many complaints in Germany about taxes, lack of coal, inadequate housing, requisitioned houses, lack of sovereignty and so on, but with all the many pressing problems still upon us we have witnessed a modern fairy tale in terms of the reconstruction of Germany and the good will of Germany's former enemies. In the light of this miracle and above all in the light of the needs of Europe, I would urge a positive philosophy on the people of the new Germany.

My old chief, a man who was a great American public servant for many years, the former secretary of war and secretary of state, Henry L. Stimson, closed his biography "On Active Service in Peace and War" with these words: "For there is good as well as evil, and the man who tries to work for the good, believing in the eventual victory, while he may suffer setbacks and even disaster will never know defeat. The only deadly sin I know is cynicism."

IT IS UP TO YOU, ladies and gentlemen, leaders in the political life of this country; it is up to the editors, the churchmen, the business and trade union leaders, and particularly to the people of Wuerttemberg-Baden, with the inspiration of their own rise from the ruins, to counteract skepticism of a better European order.

This is no time for cynicism or skepticism. This is a time for positive decisions and deeds. You need only adhere to the noble ideas and ideals of your own greatest thinkers, and the future of the Federal Republic, of a united Germany within a great, prosperous and peaceful European community is assured. +END

Court Upholds Israeli Mortgage Claims

Citizens of Israel who have mortgage restitution claims in Germany are entitled to have the mortgages or parts thereof reinstated at a rate of one Reichsmark to one Deutsche mark, according to a ruling handed down by the US Court of Restitution Appeals in Nurnberg.

Citing Allied High Commission Law No. 54, which became effective June 7, 1951, the court held that the state of Israel is in the United Nations category for the purpose of Allied laws relating to currency conversion, restitution and reservation of claims. Law No. 54 is not retroactive, however, and it is not expected to enable Israeli citizens and others in their category who have already settled mortgage claims to reopen their cases for settlement on a conversion rate of one to one.

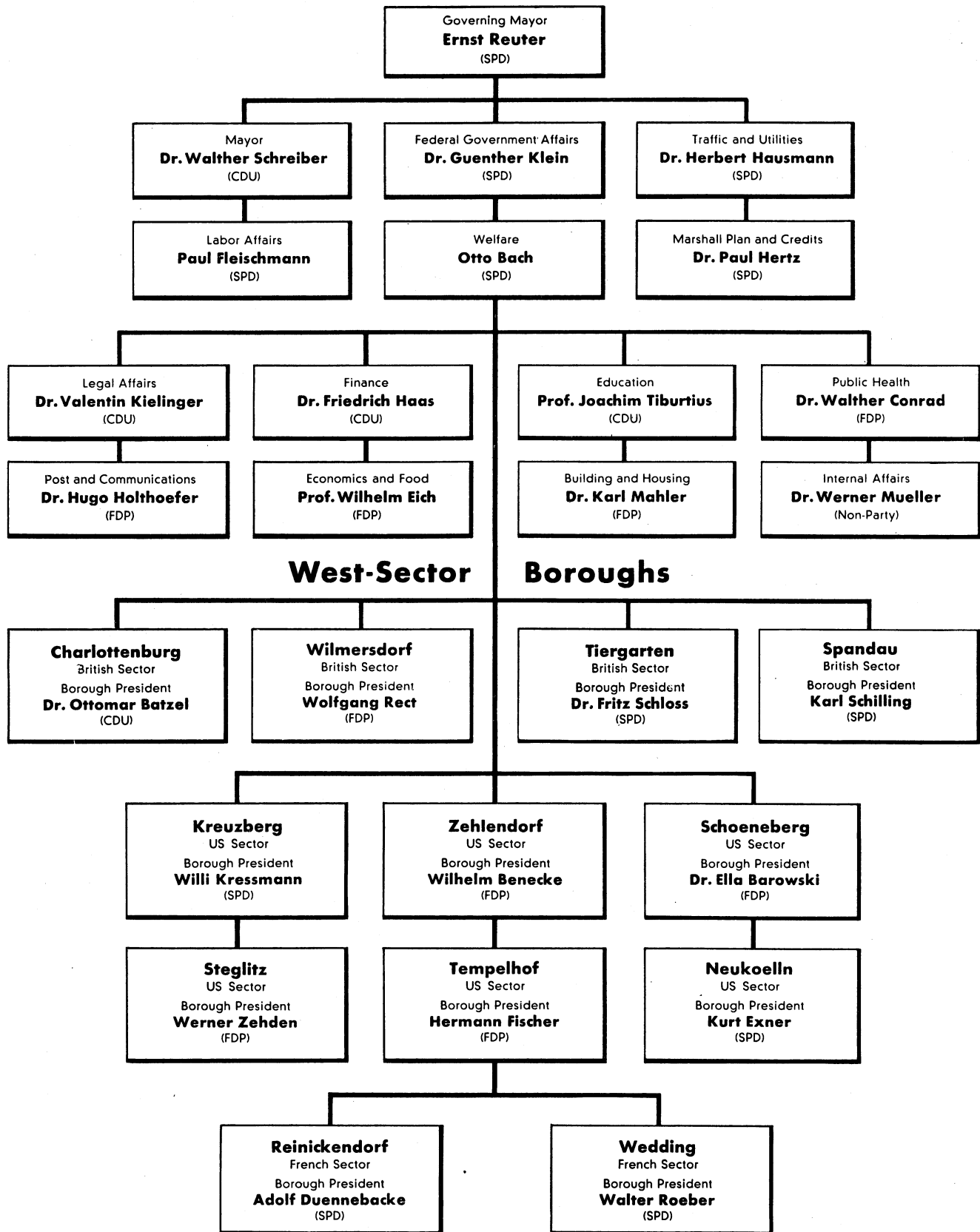
The ruling was handed down in November in a case involving a claim made by Ludwig Loewenhaupt, a former

Czech national who emigrated to Palestine in 1938, for the restitution of a mortgage which he was forced to sell at a discount in 1938 because of Nazi pressure.

The court ruled that the claim would have to be converted at the rate of 10 Reichsmarks for one Deutsche mark because Mr. Loewenhaupt was not a national of any of the United Nations on the decisive date of May 8, 1945. UN nationals are authorized by Regulation 40 of the Currency Conversion Law to convert Reichsmark mortgage claims into Deutsche marks at the rate of one to one, and to reserve other claims.

The court held that on May 8, 1945, Mr. Loewenhaupt was a citizen of that part of Palestine which has since become Israel and that this territory was administered by Great Britain, a member of the United Nations. Allied High Commission Law 54, Article 1, the court said, places such individuals in the same category as UN nationals.

Berlin Government



Government and Politics Of Berlin

By DR. ELMER PLISCHKE

Special Historian, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG

BERLIN, ONE-TIME CAPITAL of a great world power, is today a city of contrasts and complexities bordering upon the fantastic. It is a beleaguered island, dignified by the term "enclave," isolated within the Soviet occupation zone. It is many times divided — geographically, economically, politically and governmentally.

The postwar governmental structure of Berlin has been comprised of variegated layers of authority and jurisdiction, both Allied and German, varying from the district administrations of the boroughs to the central city governments, from the unilateral Allied sector administrations to the multilateral Allied Kommandatura and the Allied Control Authority for Germany. In addition, the administration of Berlin has been vitally, if not always directly, affected by the jurisdiction and activities of the Allied High Commission, the German Federal Republic and the Soviet-controlled regime of East Germany.

Berlin therefore is one of the strangest governmental phenomena of our times. It is "capital" or "headquarters" of seven major governmental units, including: (1) four occupational regimes — the defunct but technically extant Allied Control Authority, the Allied Kommandatura, the Soviet Control Commission for Berlin or the former

Soviet Kommandatura, and the unilateral Soviet Control Commission for Germany; (2) one so-called German "national government" — the Soviet Zone of Germany; and (3) two metropolitan governments, each of which claims to possess valid jurisdiction over the entire city — the Berlin government based on the 1950 Constitution operating in the western sectors, and the East Berlin government. In addition, there are four unilateral Allied occupation sector administrations, and 20 city administrative sub-units (boroughs), with their own respective local governments.

This provides a total of some 30 units of government, each with its own jurisdiction, powers and governmental machinery. Few cities have been simultaneously subject to as much government as thus has characterized Berlin during the past few years.

Allied Kommandatura

The Kommandatura, comprised of the four Allied Berlin commandants and their staffs, was established in 1945 as the ranking quadripartite Military Government agency for the city of Berlin. Each of the four commandants was in charge of his own sector of the city, and together they

(Right) Kommandatura Building, headquarters of Free Berlin's three Allied commandants. (Below) Schoeneberg City Hall, originally executive offices of the borough of Schoeneberg and since 1948 seat of the Berlin city government. In its tower is Freedom Bell, presented by Crusade for Freedom and dedicated by General Lucius D. Clay.



met to deal with city-wide problems and to manage affairs with the central city government.

The Kommandatura is among the oldest World War II Allied occupational agencies still in operation, having now been in existence for more than six years. There were 207 formally recorded sessions of the commandants (the ranking organ of the Kommandatura) during the period from July 1945 to July 1951. Other organs of the Kommandatura, particularly its committees, have met even more frequently.

The Kommandatura has its unusual aspects. For more than six years it has existed as a quadripartite agency *de jure*, but for the last three years it has only been tripartite *de facto*. It issues orders to a government possessing theoretical jurisdiction over the entire city of Berlin, but actually it has been able to enforce its legislation only in a portion of it.

The Kommandatura originated simply as an informal meeting of the Allied commandants for Berlin, and it rapidly developed into a hierarchical group of organs comprised of the Berlin commandants, the deputy commandants, a series of committees and sub-committees and a servicing secretariat. The major changes in its organizational structure have pertained to the committees and sub-committees.

Changes also have taken place in the fundamental authority and functions of the Kommandatura since the Soviet walkout on June 16, 1948. The three Western Powers have devised their own arrangements, while leaving the door open to eventual Soviet return.

The Western Allies embodied their modifications in three documents, including the "Statement of Principles Governing the Relationship between the Allied Kommandatura and Greater Berlin," issued on May 14, 1949, the "Agreement on a Revised Internal Procedure for the Allied Kommandatura," approved on June 7, 1949, and the Kommandatura rules of procedure.

The Statement of Principles was drafted at the same time that the Allies were devising the Occupation Statute for Western Germany and was issued to define their

Allied Kommandatura in formal session. Left to right, facing camera, are Cecil B. Lyon, deputy US commander; Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander; Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, British commandant; Peter Tennant, deputy British commandant, and (opposite General Coleman) Brig. Gen. Pierre Carolet, French commandant.
(PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



Berlin's House of Representatives in session. Dr. Theodor Heuss, President of the German Federal Republic, is on rostrum, speaking on occasion of enactment of Berlin Constitution, Oct. 1, 1950. (Photos by courtesy Berlin Government)

authority and functions in Berlin. It specified only certain limited powers that were retained by the Allies, including such matters as disarmament and demilitarization, reparations, deconcentrations and decartelization of industry, displaced persons and refugees, and foreign affairs.

It returned all other legislative, executive and judicial powers to Berlin. Additional authority was relinquished by the Western Allies on March 8, 1951, in the "First Instrument of Revision of the Statement of Principles," issued when the Occupation Statute also was formally revised for Western Germany. While the relinquishment of authority by the Western Powers was not so great for Berlin as it was for Western Germany, nevertheless there were significant changes, especially in the field of legislative review.

Other important modifications concerned the procedures and practical functioning of the Kommandatura. In the first place, the rule of unanimity, together with the absolute unilateral veto, was supplanted by the majority rule in the Agreement on a Revised Internal Procedure. This tended to democratize the voting system and diminish unilateral obstructionism, which had so seriously impeded the previous activities of the Kommandatura.

In this agreement, however, the Western Powers provided that under certain circumstances, each element of the Kommandatura could appeal serious disagreement to the Allied High Commission. But an *ad hoc* procedure has been evolved under which such formal appeal has never been necessary.

Secondly, whereas originally the Allied Kommandatura was required overtly to approve all city legislation before it could become legally effective, the Statement of Prin-

principles provided that such affirmative approval was necessary only for constitutional provisions and for legislation in the fields specifically reserved to the Allies. All other legislation was merely subject to Allied disapproval. In effect, therefore, the latter type of legislation went into effect automatically within 21 days unless it was disapproved.

By the First Instrument of Revision of March 1951, this procedure was further liberalized so that such legislation henceforth has gone into effect immediately, while remaining subject to subsequent Allied repeal or annulment for certain limited reasons.

Thirdly, since the Soviet withdrawal from the Kommandatura, its meetings have become briefer and more businesslike. Protracted political pronouncements, obstructionism and parliamentary harassment have disappeared. Discussions are to the point and formal meetings are supplemented by a series of informal sessions. In addition, more Allied-German meetings are held, allowing closer relations of the Kommandatura and the unilateral elements of the Western Allies with the government and officials of West Berlin.

Soviet Control Commission for Berlin

Since the Soviet commandant withdrew from the Allied Kommandatura, the Soviet Kommandatura, or more recently its successor, the Soviet Control Commission for Berlin, has dealt directly with the affairs of East Berlin. The Soviet Government has no published prescription of its authority comparable to the Statement of Principles, a fact which often has been utilized for propaganda purposes. On the surface, its status, therefore, appears to be more liberal than that of the Western Powers.

But the distinction is more apparent than real. Soviet authority is all-inclusive. It would be difficult to imagine that the East Berlin government is able to exercise free, impartial judgment in the administration of such matters

The author of this article is professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland, temporarily on leave of absence to serve with the Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG. This article is a condensed summary of a historical monograph Dr. Plischke recently completed, entitled "Berlin: Development of its Government and Administration." During the past year he also has completed the following studies for the Historical Division: "History of the Allied High Commission for Germany: Its Establishments, Structure and Procedures" (published early in 1951); "Revision of the Occupation Statute for Germany;" "Development of Allied High Commission Relations with the German Government" and "Evolution of the German Federal Government, 1949-1951."

as the police, press, education and civil service, not to mention the more important political tools of food, fuel and housing.

The real difference is that Soviet authority is not openly defined. It functions behind the scenes through agents who head the Socialist Unity Party (SED) and the East Berlin government and who are indoctrinated in Communist principles and practices.

Berlin Government

Since 1945 Berlin has had several changes of city government. The first was that originally established by the Soviet authorities in 1945; the second was based upon the temporary constitution of 1946 and the third was founded on the more permanent constitution of 1950.

In the meantime, however, because of the success of the liberty-loving democratic elements of the city in freeing themselves from the entanglements of Communist minority control, the Communists, with Soviet assistance, created a fourth Berlin government. This was based upon



Berlin Senate occupies executive bench during session of the House of Representatives. Free Berlin's fighting governing mayor, Dr. Ernst Reuter (left, front row), and its mayor, Walther Schreiber (beside Dr. Reuter) are shown with Berlin's senators.



Dr. Reuter is shown delivering a typical fighting speech at mass rally in Tiergarten. (PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

—but only tangentially in conformity with—the temporary constitution of 1946.

The constitution of 1950 provides that Berlin is both a German state and a city. The government it created is of the "cabinet" type, as distinct from the "presidential" type based upon a clear-cut separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers among three equal and coordinate branches of government.

The new legislature—the House of Representatives—is unicameral. It supplants the hybrid bicameral system existing under the 1946 temporary constitution, in which there was a city assembly and a *Magistrat*, the latter serving as executive but also being possessed of legislative authority, which it shared with the assembly. Under the present constitution of 1950 only the House of Representatives exercises legislative responsibility.

The executive is collective, comprised of a Senate headed by the governing mayor, famed Prof. Ernst Reuter, and the mayor, Dr. Walther Schreiber.

The members of the Senate are "responsible" to the legislature, being elected and removable by it. Its sessions are in the nature of cabinet meetings, where decisions are made on governmental policy and programming. Senate members head the various administrative departments.

Prior to the split of the city in November 1948, the judicial system of Berlin comprised 14 local courts, one state (or district) court and the supreme court of Berlin.

West Berlin currently has nine local courts, one state (or district) court and its supreme court. The highest court of appeals is the Supreme Federal Court of Germany. Besides these ordinary courts for civil and criminal mat-

ters, administrative courts serve as a means of protection against questionable administrative measures. By a law promulgated in early 1951, there is one administrative court and a court of appeals, to which individuals may appeal against orders and decrees of an administrative agency.

The government of Berlin under the 1950 constitution is a workable government. It is based upon democratic principles. Many of the weaknesses of the traditional German governmental pattern under the Weimar Constitution and under the National Socialists have been rectified. Its success thus far has been due, in part, to the ability, vision and statesmanship of its leaders, such as Governing Mayor Reuter, Mayor Walther Schreiber and Dr. Otto Suhr, president of the House of Representatives.

Of noteworthy interest from the long-range point of view, is the fact that the government of Berlin was devised in such a fashion as to accommodate East Berlin. It was planned to apply to the entire city, which it presumes to do *de jure*. For East Berlin to come under the constitution of 1950 and the Berlin government, it would be necessary to hold an election to select its share of the members of the House of Representatives and to form a new government.

West Berlin is eager for this to happen. But the leaders of the East Berlin government realize that, should this occur, they very possibly would be relegated to the position of an extremist minority in the opposition.

Berlin and the West German Republic

Among the more acute governmental problems of Berlin is its relationship to the German Federal Republic. Berlin is not a constituent part of Western Germany. Although denied original membership by the Allies, the government and people of Berlin have never given up their desire or their campaign for inclusion in the West German government.

Berlin hopes for the eventual rescinding of the Allied reservations with respect to both the German Basic Law and the Berlin Constitution of 1950, which denied it the privilege of becoming the 12th integral state of the Federal Republic. In the meantime, the Berlin authorities have been seeking by various means to circumvent the limitations of those reservations. The "12th state question" therefore is far from settled.

There appears to be an increasing fear in Berlin that the Federal Government and the people of West Germany are growing cool toward its aspirations and that the West Germans are reconciled to the *status quo*. One of the results of this trend has been the genesis of a new policy, namely, the establishment of an independent City of Berlin, perhaps under United Nations auspices and control. While this policy is only in its infancy—and viewed merely as a secondary choice—nevertheless, its very emergence reflects the seriousness with which Free Berlin has been groping for a solution to its problems.

East Berlin

East Berlin continues under the control of its own puppet government, engineered in a rump session of the city

legislature in November 1948. It pretends to function under the temporary constitution of 1946, under which Soviet authorities exercise a unilateral veto over all legislation, appointments and dismissals.

The government of East Berlin is headed by Mayor Fritz Ebert, eldest son of the first President of the Weimar Republic. It is far from democratic. Aside from not conforming to its own constitutive act of 1946, there are such fundamental deficiencies as: (1) lack of a guaranteed bill of rights to protect the individual against the arbitrary encroachments of the government; (2) defunctness of the legislature — rule is rather by executive decree; (3) lack of impartial, independent judicial authority, as exemplified by the political control of judges and the existence of people's courts; (4) prohibition of the freedom of political parties to organize and participate freely in public activities; and (5) the absence of any elections since 1946.

The East Berlin government is closely associated with that of the Soviet Zone of Germany. Yet it is excluded from the governmental regime established in the Soviet zone of occupation. This permits a possible reunification of the two portions of Berlin without simultaneously requiring the reunification of all Germany. It also results in this peculiar situation: a portion of a city serves as the capital of a "country" (East Germany) without constituting an integral segment of it.

Politics and Elections

Since the surrender, three elections have been held in Berlin — in 1946, 1948 and 1950. In the election of 1946 the Communists suffered serious defeat. No subsequent elections, therefore, have been permitted in East Berlin.

The chief political parties in West Berlin today are the Social Democratic Party (SPD), the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP). A number of minor parties also participated in the 1950 elections, including the German Party (DP); the Bloc of Expellees and Victims of Injustice (BHE); the Conservative party, the Free Social Union (FSU), and the Independent Social Democrats (USPD). None of these lesser groups received sufficient support to achieve representation in the House of Representatives.

In East Berlin, the chief party is the Socialist Unity Party (SED), produced by a forced merger of the Communists (KP) and Social Democrats (SPD) in April 1946. It is Communist in all but name. There also are the East-Christian Democrats and East-Liberal Democrats, splinter groups affiliated with the Socialist Unity Party under the bloc program of the National Front. Real competition among these parties does not exist, and the Communists remain in control.

The election of 1948 was held during the Berlin blockade, which had important effects upon its outcome. In the West Berlin election campaign of 1950 — while the Communist threat continued to be ever present — local issues were given greater attention. Perhaps the most important of these was the question of socialization versus free enterprise.

Toward the end of the campaign, however, the issue of associating West Germany with the Western security

program was introduced and became the principal topic of West German leaders who campaigned in Berlin. Because of the negative stand taken by leaders of the West German Social Democrats with respect to the question of future rearmament, the Berlin Social Democrats lost some of the support they enjoyed in the election of 1948.

When the election returns were in, the Social Democrats still ranked first, but their vote dropped from 64.5 percent in 1948 to 44.6 percent in 1950. The Christian Democrats again ranked second, polling 24.6 percent, as compared with 19.4 percent in 1948. But they were closely followed by the Free Democrats, who made an even better showing by increasing their share from 16.1 to 23.1 percent. Thus, for the first time since before World War I, Berlin's parliament does not have a left wing majority. The government of Berlin is comprised of a "grand coalition," including the Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Free Democrats.

One of the important conclusions to be drawn from the experience of postwar Berlin is the growing political maturity of the electorate — provided that it is able freely to participate in uncontrolled elections. This has been evidenced in a number of ways.

It was manifested, for example, in the refusal to succumb to Communism despite its devious political machinations, such as bribery with promises of better food rations, exhortation to boycott the ballot box, threats of reprisals of various kinds, and actual physical violence. Political maturity has been evident in the high percentage of voter participation in Berlin elections. (This participation amounted to 92.3 percent in 1946, 86.3 percent in 1948, and 90.4 percent in 1950.) When, in 1950, the voters rejected the splinter parties, including those of the radical right, it was shown again.

Political maturity was similarly manifested by the political parties. The Social Democrats gave evidence of political sagacity and courage in refusing to amalgamate with the Communists (SED), at a time when such action may have appeared to be to their political advantage. The parties — both liberal and conservative — have indicated their willingness to compromise their immediate interests in forming the "grand coalition" in order to present a united front against the pressure and design of the Communists.

The fundamental imponderable of Berlin politics is the strength and position of the Communist Party, under whatever name it may choose to masquerade. The people of Berlin hope for the eventual reunification of the city, but the people of the western sectors do not appear to be anxious to achieve it if the price is a government dominated by Communists. The parties of West Berlin also hope for reunification, but not at the expense of their dissolution by such a Communist-controlled minority government.

Eventual reunification of the city is coupled with the reunification of all Germany. Without it, Berlin's critical economic and financial problems remain virtually unsolvable without outside assistance, and its governmental life remains a paradox. Without it, the city of Berlin continues to be a house divided against itself. +END



The youth hostel in Beerfelden was official headquarters for the weeklong conference. (Photos by Klinger, Sandbach)



Conferees go to Castle Kraehberg for informal reception given in their honor by the Count of Erbach-Fuerstenau.

Youth for International Union

By **ROBERT L. OUVERSON**

US Resident Officer, Erbach, Hesse

WHEN KARL MAYER, youth leader in Erbach county, Hesse, and members of the county's youth committee attended the opening session of the international Lorelei Youth Camp* near the Rhine town of St. Goarshausen, they were so impressed that they decided to "bring the mountain to Mahomet" and stage a similar program in their own bailiwick.

Word was spread around the Lorelei that any campers there would be welcome in Erbach county after the big international session was over. A total of 23 youth from 18 to 25 years of age — Belgian, Dutch, French and Italian — accepted. The foreign young people and their German hosts lived together for a week at the Beerfelden youth hostel, where they plunged into all kinds of discussions covering such controversial matters as German forces in a European army, the fight against

* See "Famed Lorelei Beckons Youth" in Information Bulletin, September 1951.

Young people at international youth meeting in Erbach county, Hesse, visit tire factory in neighboring Sandbach.



Communism, common youth problems, how to go about the work of promoting European unity and numerous other questions of today.

Excursions to nearby castles, a day's trip to Heidelberg, an informal meeting with the US resident officer and his wife, and a reception by state and county officials provided a lighter side to the program.

The entire project was planned, financed and carried out by the German youth themselves, without financial assistance from HICOG, and although the resident officer was an observer, there was no US participation either from a promotional or financial angle.

Participants and the local adult population as well were enthusiastic in their praise of this type of gathering as a convincing demonstration to small communities that Europeans can work and play together successfully. Plans are now being made for an international meeting in Erbach again next summer, and for a two-week session in France which youth from Erbach will attend. +END

Among highlights was visit to farming community of Airlenbach. At left, Karl-Heinz Mayer, who planned meet.



New Year's Message

Address

By **JOHN J. McCLOY**

US High Commissioner for Germany

THIS IS THE THIRD YEAR in succession that my family and I have had the privilege of being in Berlin to celebrate the coming of the New Year. I am grateful for the opportunity to speak again over RIAS, this great voice of freedom, with the people of Berlin and with the people of Germany — all Germany.

Each of these years has marked great improvement and progress in the Federal Republic. Economic rehabilitation in the West has been spectacular.

The latest index of production in the Federal Republic has reached the astounding mark of 148 percent of 1936. Keep in mind that this is entirely non-military, for up to the present there has been no production of armaments whatsoever in the Federal Republic. It is regrettable that political conditions have continued to retard heavily progress in the Soviet Zone and that the people in that zone and in the satellite countries have not been able to enjoy the benefits of such increased production.

In contrast to the figure for the Federal Republic just given, the production index in West Berlin is only 51 percent of 1936. That, however, is an increase of 34 percent since 1949, when, owing to Soviet strangulation, it was down to a low of 17.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD likewise the progress of the Federal Republic has been spectacular. The Federal Government has gone through the period of organizational pains. It now has achieved a place of dignity in world councils, and its opinions are weighed and respected by an ever-growing circle of nations.

The Federal Republic is rapidly approaching the status of full partnership with the free nations. In the conventions now being negotiated with the Federal Government, the Western Allies are reserving only those rights which the Soviet threat makes necessary. The reserved rights are those:

1. Incidental to the security of the Allied troops in Germany.
2. Necessary to maintain the freedom of this city of West Berlin and its people.
3. Necessary to preserve Allied and German rights at the final peace negotiations.

The reservations are clearly in the interest of the German people themselves. They are also necessary for the preservation of the security of the free world. They emphasize the determination of the Western Powers to stand beside the German people against totalitarian aggression.

This address was broadcast over RIAS, the American-sponsored radio station in West Berlin, on New Year's Eve. Mr. McCloy spoke in German.

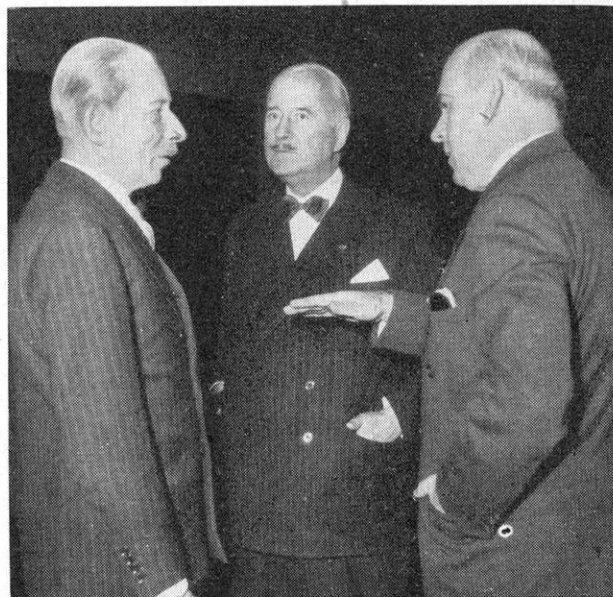
Paralleling our relationship with the Federal Republic we intend to grant to the authorities of this city, control over their own affairs, subject only to the special limitations necessary to preserve our rights to remain in and protect the city.

IHAVE JUST REFERRED to the remarkable economic and political progress which the Federal Republic has made in the last year. I will refrain from any comparison with the Soviet Zone of Germany or with life in the satellite countries or in Russia itself. The differences are apparent to us all.

Five months ago, during the so-called World Youth Festival here in Berlin, I met and talked with hundreds of young men and women from the Soviet Zone. We met here at RIAS and at my house in Dahlem. Together, we had an unusual chance to discuss openly the questions which were on their minds. Meeting with these young people was one of the most vivid, if indeed it was not the most moving, experience I have had in my years in Germany.

These young men and women showed courage in coming to the Western sectors. The seriousness of their questions

The Allied High Commissioners discuss matters informally prior to their meeting Dec. 20 in the Quartier Napoleon, French headquarters in Berlin. Left to right are Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner.



and the eagerness with which they sought information and light showed how deep the urge for freedom and human dignity was rooted in them. The visit of hundreds of thousands of these young people to West Berlin, and not the staged demonstrations in East Berlin, became the significant news of the world last August.

In my opinion there is a direct connection between this dramatic expression of democratic faith and the action taken recently in Paris by a great majority of the United Nations, approving a commission to investigate conditions for holding free elections in all parts of Germany. The action taken in Paris was the response of free nations to the desire of the entire German people for unity in freedom.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY, which has given so many demonstrations of its will to be free, should be particularly encouraged by this evidence of support. For our part we reaffirm our determination to protect this city which has become a new symbol of freedom to the world. We do not know what new efforts the Soviets may make in the coming year to break the spirit of Berlin or to restrict the well-being of its people. We do know that the forces — moral and physical — which now stand with this city in the defense of its freedom are becoming more and more powerful. The Western Allies are staying in Berlin and the ties between the Federal Republic and this city will not only be maintained but grow ever stronger. Sustained economic aid to Berlin from the Federal Republic during the coming year now seems assured.

The year just passed has continued to accentuate the world-wide pattern of Communist tactics. Today, the Germans are not the only people to know the agonies of abbreviated prisoner-of-war lists. Today, the United States is also a victim of Communist brigandage and ransom. Every day for the past 18 months American families have received the news of a father, son or brother killed, wounded or missing in action.

The American people are learning again the hard way. For 30-odd years we refused to accept the hard facts of our own experience. We demobilized our forces immediately after World War I, a conflict in which we finally played a decisive role. We watched Hitler and the Japanese warlords prepare their bid for world power and we remained unarmed. Only at the last hour did we marshal our enormous potential of manpower and material. And again, after Hitler's defeat, we demobilized. Our armies, in response to the demands of the people, disappeared like water on a hot stone.

The United States does not intend to let this happen again. We are determined now to make a more timely effort to stop aggression before it grows into war. For the past year we have been engaged in a vast process of military and industrial rearmament. Together with the nations of the European and Atlantic Community, we are building a solid, united defense so that neither the Soviet nor any other would-be totalitarian aggressor will dare take a chance of destroying the peace.

Our policy contains no elements of aggression and under it none would be condoned. But let it be clear that this time we refuse to be deterred by sham peace

propaganda. This sham propaganda has been spread by the same men who, during the period of our demobilization, not only maintained and expanded their own armed forces, but also did not hesitate to use them when they felt they could do so without serious challenge.

THE GRAND PROCESS of integration that is now going on in the free world is the surest way to defend the peace. The European Army under the European Community, the Schuman Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are by their community character non-aggressive and at the same time are powerful guarantors of peace.

This great and strong Community of Free Nations, of which the Federal Republic will be an equal partner, is bound to forward the cause of German unification. The European Army or the Atlantic Community will not bring about unification by force. But events occur as much by moral as by physical force. A Europe united in its own defense against aggression, against any system that is based on slave camps, secret police and thought control, will extend its moral and political influence deep into oppressed areas. This moral force will have a powerful impact upon millions of people now living under Communist oppression. It will set in motion an irresistible demand for participation in a life of freedom which, particularly in the case of Germany, will not be stopped by an artificial line drawn through the middle of the country. No tyranny, however militarily powerful, can long withstand it. Unification of Germany in freedom, freedom for the people of Western Europe are bound to be accelerated as a result of this influence.

Already the progress in building the European-Atlantic Community has had its effect on the problem of German unification. A year ago, the Communists rejected out of hand many Western proposals to bring about the reunification of Germany. Now they are making extensive efforts to pose as champions of a united Germany — and the only factor that has caused this retreat is the growing determination and strength in the West.

We cannot guarantee freedom in 1952 to the East sector of Berlin, to the Soviet Zone of Germany or to the people of Eastern Europe. But of this we can be certain: if in the coming year the people of the West continue to move in the direction they are going, the cause of freedom for all the peoples of Europe will be greatly advanced.

I wish you all a Happy New Year.

* * *

Mr. McCloy's Christmas Message

The following is the text of a Christmas message from US High Commissioner John J. McCloy:

For the past six years, we Americans and our Allies in Germany have been working together with the German people to establish and safeguard here a way of life based on the ideal of peace on earth, good will toward men.

A new relationship is now developing in which it is our hope that this ideal will become a lasting reality. To those Americans, civilian and military, who have taken part in this effort, to our French and British colleagues and to the German people, I want to extend my sincerest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. +END

Progress in Germany

Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

Retired Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy

MAY I AT THE VERY OUTSET indicate to you the deep gratification I feel at the privilege of addressing this distinguished and influential group on a subject of such world significance as "Germany Today." Permit me also to indulge in a personal observation. In being invited to speak before this body with which I have had so many pleasant and valued associations and in which my father played so long and active a role, I can but muse with the poet:

*"The aisles of memory are crowded,
One chokes at the gates of utterance."*

Similarly must I be cautious to cull from my countless recent and vivid impressions of Germany only the most significant and endeavor to recount them to you today.

Obviously, no discussion of Germany's present situation would be properly oriented without some consideration of her development since the end of the war—a war which, in loss of life, physical destruction, deep rooted political disruption, psychological disturbance and economic and financial cost, is unmatched in the annals of history.

Quite apart from the cause of, or guilt for, all the diabolic happenings during this world holocaust—matters which are not directly within the purview of this afternoon's discussion—suffice it to say that in all these aspects Germany suffered as much as any other country. Consequently, on May 8, 1945, her road back along the highways of physical reconstruction, economic and financial recovery, human rehabilitation, moral and morale rebuilding and political reacceptance seemed the longest, the most hazardous and the most difficult to traverse.

THOUGH THE CHANCES of much progress along those lines seemed gloomy then—as well they might have—it must be said to the credit of Germany that she has achieved much in meeting the welter of difficulties that beset her at the war's end. However resolute, industrious and devoted were the German people to the accomplishment of the heavy tasks that lay before them, it is utterly unrealistic for anyone—German or non-German—to think that her pres-

ent status in all its facets could have been attained without the vast, sympathetic help of varied type and farthest reaching import, extended to Germany by her former foes, in measure and with understanding never before witnessed or even contemplated since the beginning of time.

Just a few statistics can very cogently present an overall picture of this almost unbelievable aid and the contribution it made toward Germany's material recovery. Subsequently, we can focus our attention on the even more important question of her moral recovery. From May 8, 1945, to Sept. 30, 1951, the American people, through our government, our charitable organizations or by direct philanthropy, have made available to the German people upward of \$4,200,000,000 in cash or in kind.

It will never be possible adequately to appraise the beneficial effect of this magnanimous aid. No one can deny and most Germans readily concede that save for this huge scale largesse, beginning immediately after the cessation of hostilities, Germans would have literally starved. Nor could Germany have recovered industrially, agriculturally, economically, financially or sociologically

Bibliography of Addresses

This article is the text of an address delivered by Mr. Buttenwieser before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York Dec. 6, upon his return to the United States after resigning his HICOG post. Mr. Buttenwieser was appointed assistant US high commissioner on Oct. 5, 1949.

All major addresses, delivered by Mr. Buttenwieser during his tenure as assistant US high commissioner for policy, have been published in the Information Bulletin. A bibliography of these addresses with the issue of publication follows:

American Policy in Germany, address before the annual spring conference of the American Schools teachers in Berchtesgaden, Issue of May 1950.

The Reorientation of Germany, text of address prepared for delivery before the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in Chicago, Issue of June 1950.

Germany Today—Economically and Financially, address before the Investment Bankers' Association of America at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Issue of July 1950.

A Five Year Inventory, address at US Information Center in Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Issue of August 1950.

Finding Dollar Markets, address at opening ceremonies of Export Week in Munich, Issue of November 1950.

Singers with a Message, speech at second annual singing contest sponsored by EUCOM's German Youth Activities, Issue of May 1951.

Women's Role Today, address at annual convention of German-American Clubs in Heidelberg, Issue of July 1951.

Today's Coal Situation, statement reviewing current conditions, Issue of September 1951.

Partnership in Sacrifice, address at opening of Frankfurt fall fair, Issue of October 1951.

Guarding Human Rights Today, address at conference of Human Rights in Limburg, Hesse, Issue of November 1951.

Mr. Buttenwieser also assisted the Information Bulletin by contributing important information and reviewing manuscripts dealing with HICOG policy and progress in Germany.

had it not been for this help, purveyed in such large amounts and along such constructive lines.

The results of the United States' having, so to speak, supplied the tools and the Germans' having made good use of them have been dramatic. Taking 1936, the year generally conceded to be the last prewar, normal industrial year for Germany and most European countries, as a base of 100, Germany's industrial production index in January of 1948 stood at 45. This is the earliest reliable postwar figure available on this point. The most recent figure, that for October 1951, finds this index soared to 139.

In terms of foreign trade, the recovery is even more pronounced. In 1947, Germany's exports totaled the equivalent of \$225,000,000 and her imports \$734,000,000. As of September 1951, her exports had risen to the rate of \$3,900,000,000 per annum, whereas her imports were at the rate of \$4,500,000,000.

A VAST ARRAY of additional data could be cited to attest Germany's material recovery, if further demonstration were requisite. What is of more far reaching significance is the question of Germany's moral recovery. Here, too, the hand of friendship was extended in measure and in spirit unequalled in the annals of altruistic forbearance. Being in the non-material realm, the amount of help and the indices of recovery are far more difficult to gauge than in the material sphere. Moreover, it is still premature to determine the actual degree and extent to which such Germans as erred have mended their ways since their diabolic activities under the Nazi regime, or the definitiveness with which Germans have become genuinely imbued with the spirit of true democracy.

Obviously, not all Germans were guilty of participating in or even condoning the evil program of Nazism. Consequently, it would be manifestly unfair to seek to indict all Germans under a concept of collective guilt. It is equally patent that it was some Germans who were these shocking transgressors. Therefore, all Germans—even today—should have a feeling of collective share at the contemplation that some of their fellow countrymen could have sunk to such barbaric depths. And last, even as it is unjust to assess against all Germans the concept of collective guilt, so too is it untenable for Germany to seek to create a facade of collective innocence.

The peace and freedom-loving nations of the world are demonstrating daily not merely their readiness, but their wholehearted desire, to welcome a democratic Germany back into their fold. The Council of Europe, the Schuman Plan, the European Defense Community, within the broader concept of the North Atlantic Community, and the new contractual relationship now being negotiated to supplant the Occupation Statute are all strong sinews which Germany has grasped and can continue to utilize to bind her to the West, which seeks but to preserve peace and freedom and equal opportunities for all.

ALL THESE NEW CONCEPTS and organizations have this same common goal. Equally applicable to all of them is Senator Austin's eloquent description of the North Atlantic Pact:

"The object of the pact is peace. Its intention is to provide greater security for millions of persons who live today in anxious fear of another war. It is armor, but not a lance; it is a shield, but not a sword."

All carry with them an invitation to Germany to join in these international cooperative efforts which are so promisingly developing in Europe and in which our country, consonant with its new role of world leadership, is playing so dynamic and constructive a role. The decision which Germany must make on each of them is the same. Does she want to participate in this noble effort or not? How she decides will depend on the degree and extent to which the new spirit, which, with Allied help, has been developing, prevails among her leaders and her people.

There are some disquieting evidences that the old concepts which led to Germany's downfall have not been completely repudiated by all Germans. Although Communism has been thoroughly rejected at the polls, nationalistic extremism and neo-Nazism all too evidently still have an appeal in certain quarters. There are distressing signs of both self pity and arrogant pride. Certain quarters act as though world politics revolve around Germany.

Playing "hard to get" is being practiced by all too many Germans who would trifle with their country's destiny for their own selfish gain or political advantage. One leading political figure even went so far recently as to say that it is not a question of whether Germany wants to join Europe, but whether Europe wants to join Germany. These are signs and developments whose strength and prevalence Germans and the Western Powers, alike, would underestimate or ignore at their peril.

They must be rooted out by the effective process of exposing their vicious doctrines to the uncompromising judgment of decent public opinion. If such movements and views should gain general support, the friendly relations between Germany and the free peoples of the West will be sacrificed. Even now they are jeopardizing this gradually improving relationship by undermining the confidence in Germany which is being so laboriously built up by the better elements and more enlightened leadership in Germany, with the patient and often forbearing help of the outside world. However, I think there is valid ground for feeling that these forces of right will prevail, as prevail they should; and prevail they must if Germany is to occupy an honorable place in the newly developing world order.

IT IS NOT MERELY adherence to the political tenets of democracy, however, that constitutes the sole or even primary gauge or criterion of a people's devotion to that concept. Of more far-reaching importance is the pragmatic test of how much implementation the theses of democracy are accorded in the daily lives of a people. In the ultimate analysis, democracy to be learned must be practiced. That applies with particular cogency to Germany in the light of her history—recent or even well in the past.

A more equitable distribution of profits as between owner and worker, greater freedom to engage in trade,

liberalization of industrial and economic processes, better working conditions, enlightened renovation of the so-called apprentice system, revamping of the tax structure to change it from a regressive to a progressive system, genuine civil service reform, emancipation from archaic and restrictive educational procedures at the lower levels and dangerous reactionary systems at the higher, university levels—the exercise of these and various other true attributes of democracy in its broader scope, together with greater willingness to redress wrongs of many types, would go far toward assuring the outside world and all too many “die-hards” or cynics in Germany itself that she is conscientiously dedicated to true democracy.

There are blandishments from the East which seek to lead the Federal Republic away from integration with the West, with all the advantages such integration connotes for the new Republic's future. This lure of reunification with the East zone is understandably great. No country or people will rest contentedly in a status of artificial separation, imposed by fiat and maintained by intransigence. The peaceful reunification of Germany along democratic lines is and continues to represent a fundamental concept of Allied policy; but not at the sacrifice of Germany's integration into the West. This integration is a basic necessity for Germany, if her peace and freedom and the peace and freedom of the world are to be assured.

Constituting a unified, neutralized, demilitarized Germany, in the present state of tension and cleavage between the aggressive forces of the Soviet orbit and the peaceful, defensively designed alignment of the West, would indeed be exposing all Germans—those of the Federal Republic and of the East zone—to a cruel illusion. Just as nature abhors a vacuum in the physical world, so too would this political vacuum in the center of Europe enlarge, rather than reduce, the area of potential, international turbulence.

A SOVIET GUARANTY of the territorial integrity of such a unified Germany would be a tragic mirage, as all too many of the satellite states learned to their regret. Let us venture the hope that the time may not be long distant when world-wide demilitarization may be accomplished; but until then, the Federal Republic's safety and constructive development are inexorably bound up in her integration into the West.

This policy was re-enunciated by the Allies and concurred in by the Federal Republic in crystal clear language at the recent historic meeting of the three foreign ministers with the German chancellor-foreign minister when they declared: “The four foreign ministers consider the contractual arrangements to be concluded between their governments, as well as the treaties for the creation of an integrated European Community, as essential steps to the achievement of their common aim: a unified Germany integrated within the Western European Community.”

May I avail of the timely opportunity this renowned forum affords to reaffirm equally lucidly our exact and unwavering policy with regard to the Federal Republic's



Benjamin J. Bittenwieser.

participation in Western defense. Lest there be any impression that this policy encourages or would countenance the re-creation of an independent German army and an uncontrolled armaments industry, capable of supporting such a self-sufficient army, or the resurgence of the type of militarism which wrought such havoc on both Germany and those she fought in two world wars, let me hasten to dispel any such unfounded fears.

The decent elements in Germany—and these are fortunately substantial and, I believe, in the ascendancy—do not want any such baleful developments to ensue again, any more than do we or any of Germany's Western neighbors, who still so poignantly remember the results of their blindness or negligence in permitting the rebuilding of Germany's military machine under the Nazis.

We welcome German participation in Western defense and we are seeking to establish a new relationship with Germany, but not at the sacrifice of the principles for which we fought or at the compromise of the progress we have made toward immunizing Germany against the virus of Nazism or any similar evil. The best safeguard against such a recurrence lies not in elaborate and often impractical controls which history has demonstrated are seldom availed of until the evil is too far developed to arrest it.

MILITARILY MORE EFFECTIVE, and politically and economically more advantageous, is it to amalgamate Germany's productive capacity, manpower and strategic location into a real European Defense Community—a community whose supranational aspects render it at least as important from a political, as from a military, standpoint. The fundamental concept of the

European defense force is that it transforms the age old national armies, each self-integrated and capable of waging independent warfare, fraught with all the inherent dangers of such a situation, into an international force with national contingents, truly integrated and not separable into independent, national forces.

Because of Germany's record of aggression, it is not unreasonable that, as a token of her peaceful intentions and as a gesture of reconciliation, she should agree to submit her production of obviously lethal and offensive weapons to the control of an organization of nations, including her former enemies and victims. It may be expected that Germany will soon, if not immediately, attain full membership in this community so that she will share in the determination of these very controls.

Nor is it too much to expect that in the foreseeable future, this concept of controls, in the negative sense, will give way to a rationalized assignment of production by the community. Even during this near term, probationary period, the existence of these production controls would not affect Germany's equality and status in the contemplated defense force where it has already been determined that her contingents will be armed and directed on the same basis as all other contingents. In the ultimate analysis, it is arms, not their production, which constitute the true test of equality.

The strength which such a European defense force could muster, in the political as well as in the military realms, when added to the enormous productive and military might, both actual and potential, entailed in its companion organization, the North Atlantic Community, should be capable of playing the role for which both are designed — the defense of the peace and freedom of the Western world. This structure provides for a common defense by all against an attack on any one; but it also contains safeguards against independent, aggressive action by any one of its members. In this "house there are many mansions" — ample for all nations with like ideals.

THE GERMANY OF TODAY, which I fervently hope and believe is well on her way to becoming a reformed Germany, is opting to cast her lot with her former enemies in this new spirit of trying, on the one hand, to expiate and, on the other, to forgive the past and look to the future. Only in that spirit can there be created a world fervently dedicated to and actually practicing peace and freedom and democracy. These new, dynamic apparatuses, like the European Defense Community, the Schuman Plan, the Council of Europe or the still somewhat nebulous, though no less significant, European Union are all ventures in international, supranational understanding, cooperation and idealism. They are born of faith and can but be nurtured through trust. Their development involves the solving of many, complex problems. This takes time. It requires patience and a considerable degree of submerging shortsighted, near term, national benefits, which, in their narrower scope, benefit the few, as against elevating the longer range, international advantages which, with far broader horizons, will improve the many.

There will, I fear, be occasional setbacks in this gradually progressing complex of international agencies. It is almost too much to expect otherwise. But I think the trend is definitely forward; and, in the light of the past, it is gratifyingly encouraging. As to Germany, the true test of what we and our two allies have sought to effect through our occupation will come when these tempests of a setback blow against the tender roots of the new Republic. These storms may develop from without or within.

All we strove to do, all we could have hoped to accomplish, is to help the right-minded and well-intended Germans in planting the seeds of democracy and freedom and peace firmly and in tilling and enriching the soil in which they sowed. When in the near future the occupation yields its place to the new contractual relationship and then ultimately to complete German sovereignty under a peace treaty, the German people will have to nurture their crops alone. Their ultimate harvest will be truly predicated on the hallowed doctrine: "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Our efforts will not cease on the signing of either the contractual conventions or the peace treaty. All nations of good will and honorable intentions are sincerely and earnestly dedicated to the task of helping Germany emancipate herself from her past and join the family of decent, democratic, peaceful, freedom loving nations. As it was said of an individual so is it equally applicable to the larger groups of individuals who constitute nations: "We rise by raising others, and he, who stoops above the fallen, stands erect." Thus can the nations rise and enhance their stature in their own consciences and in the eyes of history by helping the Germany of today to rise above her past and embark on an enlightened future.

+END

Utting Families Thank US

The community council and mayor of the little village of Utting on the Ammersee and 12 families there have personally thanked the US Government for Marshall Plan help.

Early last year the community was promised DM 30,000 (\$7,140) out of ECA funds for construction of three houses, each with living quarters for four families. A Bavarian state credit of DM 4,000 (\$952) for each unit was added along with contributions or credits from the county and the labor office. Construction started in May and the apartments were completed in November.

The 12 families wrote to Resident Officer David K. Peet at Landsberg: "We are feeling very happy in these new apartments, which are very fine. Now we can live as human beings again, as we had extremely bad and narrow quarters after the escape from our home countries (Sudetenland and Silesia)."

The community council and the mayor wrote: "The community of Utting, after building these fine houses for expellees with your help, now consider it their duty hereby to send you their best thanks."

American Friends in Germany

By F. J. DALLETT, JR.

HICOG Duty Officer

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SOUND of five languages echoing through the little town of Donauschingen in the Black Forest were heard the hum of a dozen sewing machines in a refugee camp in Oldenburg, the shouts of small boys in leather shorts raking gravel in Frankfurt, the singing of students in a conference room in Freiburg and voices of earnest discussion outside a Berlin neighborhood center.

These cheerful sounds of renewed hope for the future marked the beginning of the American Friends Service Committee's (AFSC) sixth year of work in aiding the rehabilitation of Germany. AFSC has made its unique contribution through a seven-point program which caters to social and psychological needs in the postwar world, placing it high among social welfare programs of foreign agencies in western Europe.

Volunteer workers sent out from Philadelphia, where the Quaker organization has its headquarters, were on the job in the British Zone in the spring of 1946 and a year later were active in the French and US Zones, forming relief teams for the distribution of food and clothing to the most needy in Germany. The old hunting lodge of the princes of Hesse at Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, administrative center for AFSC activities in Germany, has rapidly become an international crossroad and its dim, antler-hung halls a focal point for program conferences in which German co-workers join.

Relief work and community activity in urban areas, where the aftermath of war had created special problems, were focused in the neighborhood centers established early in 1947. The old maxim of "Help those who help themselves" prevailed, the brunt of the building and organization of the centers being borne by the local inhabitants under the guidance of AFSC representatives. Centers at Cologne, Wuppertal, Brunswick, Ludwigshafen, Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Berlin were set up to provide kindergartens for children of working mothers, sewing services, shoe shops, lending libraries and to create social and recreational interests to bring all age groups into the center.

WHILE SUCH EARLY relief measures as food distribution and child-feeding on the premises have now given way to activities for social reconstruction, the centers still distribute gifts from America to the needy recommended by their social welfare committees. Typical is the committee in the Frankfurt center, a nucleus formed by women from the Catholic, Evangelical and civic welfare groups in the city, which is unique in German social history since welfare groups have traditionally not been cooperative.

However, it is in the amazingly versatile activities program, which combines education and recreation, that

the centers achieve their corporate success. Groups meet weekly for English discussion and English courses, instruction in handicrafts, folk dancing, chess, gardening and for table tennis and other sports for teen-agers, and story hours and films for younger children.

The Saturday "work camps" at the centers or in nearby refugee homes, are participated in by all age groups. The great amount of activity which stems from the neighborhood centers has awakened a strong sense of community responsibility in areas where they are located.

AFSC has consistently been able to withdraw financial support as centers gradually grow toward independence and to decrease international personnel as German co-workers assume greater responsibility. Nearly all the activities are now led and directed by volunteers, and the strong association of interest promises a long future of civic usefulness after AFSC direction is ended.

GERMAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS are considered in the Service Committee program through practical participation as well as in international seminars which bring together people of different backgrounds in an atmosphere free from academic pedantry. By pooling ideas, seminar participants try to arrive at a basis for under-

Twenty-nine young persons from seven countries labor alongside ethnic German refugees from Yugoslavia and Romania at American Friends Service Committee work camp in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, to build new homes in that area for its many refugees.

(AFSC photos)



standing the common problems of peoples and of each other. For this reason so-called "countries of tension" are concentrated upon; thus, for the third consecutive year, one of the three international seminars organized by AFSC in 1951 was in Germany. It was held in beleaguered West Berlin, a unique site for presentation of the over-all East-West picture to participants.

AFSC maintains and staffs student centers in Munich and Freiburg.* These centers aim to bring students together in an atmosphere where established social barriers are broken down and where they can meet with each other and with their faculties informally and outside the influence of fraternities.

Libraries, discussion facilities and typing rooms are available, and in Freiburg 300 to 500 students a day drop in between classes; groups are organized in the center for week-end camping trips and ski outings. The presence of AFSC foreign workers has given these centers vitality, and universities recognize the value of them by aiding in their support.

On the lower school level, AFSC concentrates on a highly developed "school affiliation" program which brings American and European secondary and some elementary schools into partnership.

In Germany, two field directors, one working out of Duesseldorf and the other out of Kranichstein, visit these schools and make regular reports to the partner schools in the United States, giving a first-hand analysis of the school and its place in community life, while workers in the United States are cultivating the other side of the relationship. Classes develop "pen pals" and also exchange actual classroom work. Last summer students and teachers from five affiliated schools, two German, one French and two



Quaker worker and kindergarten teacher play with tots at Nissen-hut community center in Camp Burlagsberg. Center serves as kindergarten, common room and sewing room for AFSC-sponsored project. (Photo by Ulla von Haxthausen)

American, spent six weeks together in a work camp doing construction work in a refugee community. Teachers from schools in the affiliation program also come together in a summer workshop run by the School Affiliation Service.

A FSC IS ONE OF approximately 30 organizations which sponsor international voluntary work camps cooperating through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Philadelphia office operates Friends work camps in various European countries, chiefly in Germany, and these latter are a significant part of the reconstruction program there. There were three during the past summer — at Berlin, at Donaueschingen in the Black Forest, and in the county of Ingolstadt in Bavaria; two more are scheduled this winter.**

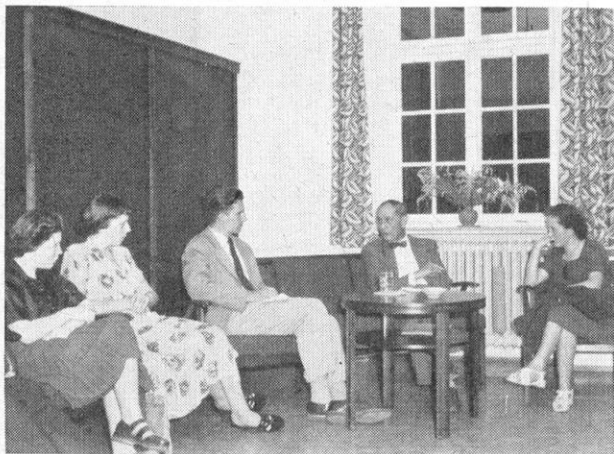
Work on refugee housing projects is the usual bill-of-fare for the work camps, the unskilled young campers working with the refugees themselves, and with the construction companies, who pay for their food and lodging. Both students and non-students take part in these month-long projects. Knowledge of either German, French or English is an advantage during discussions. One-third of the campers are German.

Work among displaced persons has been one of AFSC's primary concerns since the beginning, and despite a numerical decrease in the problem, the Friends continue work in this field, believing that those DPs still left behind need understanding and friendship now as much as ever in their transition to a new status as refugees on a foreign economy.

The Munich AFSC office, working as one of many agencies supplementing the International Refugee Organization (IRO) in DP programs, sets up kindergartens and reading rooms and organizes discussion group and film showings

* At Goettingen it provides financial support, but the students themselves now solely run their "Studentenstube."

** See "Friendship Camps" in Information Bulletin, November 1951 issue.



English discussion groups developed have been small enough in size to provide for real participation by all.

in DP camps in the Munich area, one of which, the Schleissheim Camp, has some 5,000 dwellers.

At Feldafing, the unaccompanied children's village in Bavaria, the Quakers are concerned with the boys and girls as individuals—in their home life, their relations to each other and to their house parents. They are trying to establish a bridge of relations for the children with the camp administration; by concentrating on the personality of the child as much as on his physical necessities, the molding of social consciousness in the citizen of tomorrow is not being neglected.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, with millions homeless and millions more living on welfare or partially socially dependent, is still a grave challenge in all its aspects, despite the large slice of the German Federal Republic's budget which is allotted to social welfare work. Giving immediate material aid, AFSC distributed relief supplies contributed in America and shipped to Germany through the auspices of CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany), through the facilities of the German welfare agencies and also through its own projects. This aid goes largely to refugees but AFSC does not stop there.

The Service Committee has always realized that long-term contact is the most effective method in working with refugees. Defeatism and inertia in refugee camps break down only with the conviction that someone is personally interested in the refugees and their problems. For instance, three years ago the refugee camps in the vicinity of the town of Oldenburg were faced with physical and moral starvation. An AFSC team went to live in the area and to set up programs in six of the most desolate camps, where they have been working ever since. The work varies in each camp, depending on needs and opportunities.

Last year the AFSC team, equipped with good will, great energy and real sympathy, was given a \$1000 grant in addition to its regular budget, to see if it could develop a self-help project with the inhabitants of Burlagsberg Camp, completely isolated in sandy wasteland in a rural area. With that money the men in the camp built



Refugee women from Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia find new incentive and sense of usefulness through jobs in bed-linen workshop established at big Oldenburg Camp.

and equipped a sewing room. Today 22 women, representing that number of the 70 resident families, are turning out bed linen from material supplied by a local manufacturer. This is record employment for refugee camps in Germany, perhaps in all of Europe!

A kindergarten run by AFSC is maintained in the camp by the local town officials. Materials and shoe leather are converted into clothes and shoes for camp consumption. Burlagsberg and Schweinebrueck have "common rooms" where discussion programs are planned and concerts arranged with records borrowed from local US Information Centers.

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS, the AFSC workers in these camps have helped to create a fund of good will and real love which is a heartening sign for the future. Self-respect has been reestablished in the camps, and tension has been broken down between the refugee groups and the native residents who were reluctant to accept them. Local authorities have been stimulated into action. Isolation, the chief confederate of distrust, has been diminished.

Such an accomplishment would have been impossible if AFSC workers, convinced of the value of personal contacts stemming from sympathy with human beings rather than from intellectual interest, had not stayed on the job, tirelessly, year after year.

In such ways the American Friends Service Committee fulfills "the widespread need and desire of individuals for dependable human relationships, with opportunities for developing them" and, regardless of political or social conflict, works everywhere — with people as people. +END



International youth of high school and college age come each year to lend willing hand with construction projects.

EUCOM Dollars Help Economy

APPROXIMATELY 25 CENTS out of every US dollar earned by American military and civilian personnel with the US Forces in Germany between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1951, went into the foreign exchange holdings of the German Federal Republic through the purchase of Deutsche marks in EUCOM finance exchange offices during the fiscal year.

Details of that valuable assistance to the West German economy were contained in a report issued by Headquarters, European Command, based on statistics at the EUCOM Comptroller's Office in Heidelberg.

The report stated that Americans with the US Forces in Germany (exclusive of HICOG) earned an estimated \$237,594,000, after tax deductions, during the year ending June 30, 1951. Records indicate that during the same year, US personnel exchanged \$59,818,717 for Deutsche marks at the official rate of exchange.

Figures at the comptroller's office also reveal that Americans on duty with EUCOM in Germany spent almost 19 cents out of every dollar earned in EUCOM for the purchase of Deutsche marks through finance exchange offices during the three years ended June 30, 1951. During that period EUCOM personnel were paid \$669,000,000 in dollar-backed Military Payment Certificates (MPCs), after tax deductions.

They exchanged almost \$127,000,000 of that amount for Deutsche marks—an exchange which represented a direct benefit to the German economy since the exchange placed the same amount of American dollars at the disposal of the Federal Government for the procurement of needed imports which can be bought only with dollars.

DEUTSCHE-MARK PURCHASES by Americans in the period between the German currency reform in June 1948 and June 30, 1951, were made at the official

rate of DM 3.33 per dollar between June 21, 1948, and Sept. 30, 1949, and subsequently at the rate of DM 4.20 per dollar.

The EUCOM comptroller's report also pointed out that from May 1947, through October 1950, US Personnel paid out \$3,893,919 in MPCs for the purchase of non-duty travel rail tickets. Since Nov. 1, 1950, such purchases have been made in Deutsche marks.

US personnel spent almost \$29,000,000 during the period concerned for such items as EUCOM Export Taxi fares and communications services such as telephone and cable facilities through the *Deutsche Post*. These payments were also made with MPCs, which meant dollar credits to Germany, since the MPCs were convertible into US currency at the official rate of exchange.

The over-all benefits to the German economy through private Deutsche-mark purchases by US personnel, and scrip payments for services, amounted to approximately \$160,000,000 during the period covered by the comptroller's report.

The sale of Deutsche marks to US personnel through official finance offices is listed as follows:

Army Finance Offices and Chase Bank sales	\$95,832,511
American Express Company sales	31,024,633
Total:—	\$126,857,144

The approximately \$33,000,000 paid out of American pockets for services with dollar-backed MPCs, is shown by the following breakdown:

Export Taxi service	\$19,406,009
Non-duty rail ticket sales	3,893,919
Telecommunications charges	9,277,585
Miscellaneous	93,433
Total:—	\$32,670,946

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE emphasized that no Deutsche-mark purchases by EUCOM personnel from authorized European Command exchange offices are charged to occupation costs. Apart from the almost \$160,000,000 which benefited the German financial structure, other millions of dollar were contributory factors in the over-all support provided by the presence of Americans in Germany.

As an example of the benefits contributed by non-appropriated fund agencies of the US Army in Germany, the European Exchange System has expended more than \$33,000,000 in wages to German employees, \$17,000,000 through procurement on the German economy and \$1,000,000 for construction and renovation. The more than \$51,000,000 in payments was made in Deutsche marks, purchased by EES at the official exchange rate. The agency makes payment for such items directly to German employees, vendors and contractors. +END

The Second Armored Division, Combat Command A's "Choraliers" give church music concert before German Protestants from various churches in Mannheim gathered in chapel at Wartburg Castle. "Choraliers" will make other appearances throughout Germany. (US Army photo)



We Live in a Glass House not participated. of Dillkreis

By NANCIE LEE HEALY

Wife of John D. Healy, US Resident Officer, Dillenburg

WE LIVE IN A GLASS HOUSE. Not literally — our house in small-town Dillenburg is nothing like the dream home of modern architectural design. Ours is a figurative glass house, and we call it that because we are as much on display there as we would be in one of those sprawling 1952 ranch models exposed on four sides to the public and the California sun.

Why? This small incident, I think, puts it pretty much in the proverbial nutshell: One day, as my resident-officer husband was going out the front door with an armful of baseball bats, he playfully shook one at me. A German boy standing nearby called, "Watch out, or it will be in tomorrow's paper that Mr. Healy beats his wife."

Not that we mind. In the first place, we are virtually Dillenburg citizens now and the townspeople's interest in our affairs is the usual curiosity small-towners have about their neighbors. Besides, we are in the unique position of being the only Americans residing there, and since it is in an official position, what is more natural than that our comings and goings are public property?

When we first came to Dillenburg a little more than a year ago, I was alternately tagged as "Mr. Healy's daughter" and "Mr. Healy's mother." My grocery-shopping was the object of closest, but silent scrutiny. People stared openly at our house as they walked by and stared at us on the street. They guessed at what we ate, how much money we had, how old we were.

ALL THAT SEEMS a long time ago. Everyone knows our relationship now; my shopping expeditions are invariably the occasion for an exchange of recipes, the promise of a sample of culinary art or a dinner invitation; the extent of our funds has been estimated pretty accurately, I think, and our ages are generally a matter of record. What's more, it's a wonderful feeling to walk down the street of a small town and be able to shake hands — after the European fashion — with almost everybody one meets. I never could do that in Philadelphia, Pa.

Apart from what we call our "social success" in Dillenburg, and by that I mean our acceptance as part of the community, our life there has had a broader — and much more important — aspect: my husband's job and, incidentally, mine. To tell about it I must go back to the beginning.

We came to Germany in the late fall of 1950. My husband, formerly a political science instructor, was given a short period of training in Washington for his first Foreign Service assignment and, following our arrival, there were subsequent training sessions at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Wiesbaden. We then learned that we were to go to Dillkreis (Dill county) in the north German state

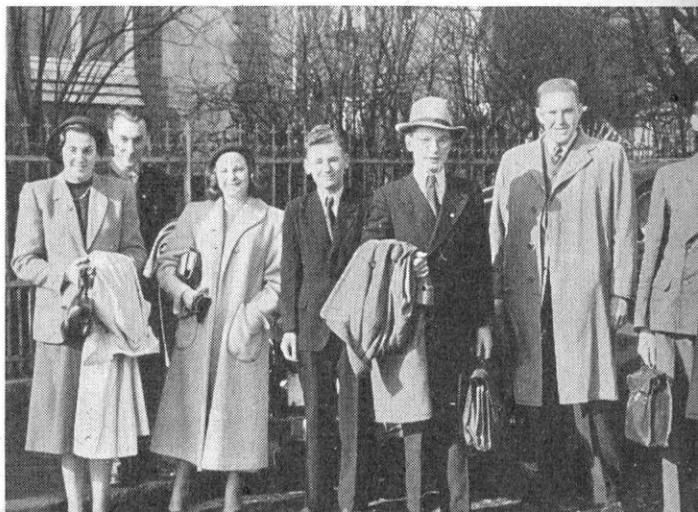
of Hesse. My husband was to be the US resident officer or, in common alphabetical parlance, the KRO, there. The US resident officer — and there have been approximately 140 of them in the US Zone — became known as the grass-roots representative of his government in Germany.

Dillkreis is north of Frankfurt and west of the university city of Marburg, with borders touching both the British and French Zones. Dillenburg, the county seat, nestles in a scenic valley on both sides of the river Dill, part of it perched on the lower slopes of the forested Westerwald mountain range. Most of the county lies within this rocky and infertile forest which extends to a majestic high point above Dillenburg and then falls abruptly into the Rhine Valley at Coblenz.

IN THE MAIN, the resident officer's job is to effect the broad Department of State policies filtered to him through the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany by programs adapted for the so-called grass-roots level. As his country's personal representative, he is also charged with winning respect and friendship for America. His every move is geared toward democratizing German life, but not Americanizing it. When he pushes plans aimed at increasing civic consciousness through better-trained citizens, he presents the democratic ideal but not necessarily the American one, even though it bears the American stamp. Furthermore, he must be a keen political reporter and keep the schedule of a country doctor.

In "our" Dillkreis, the economy is based on a combination of small gardens, similar to our truck gardens in the States, and small industries. There are sharp contrasts

Mrs. Healy (third from left), author of this article, is pictured with group of essay contest winners before start of two-day visit to Bonn. Her husband, US resident officer for Dillkreis, is second from right. (Jungst photo)





The Healy's' participation in Dillkreis community activities have included celebration of the 700th anniversary of founding of Herborn. Mr. Healy (center) filled role of King William of Holland, who once reigned over area, in play.

in living standards. One sees women doing backbreaking farm and garden work while their husbands are putting in long hours in the local factories and coal and iron mines. On the other hand, Dillenburg has a top-drawer *Kurhaus* and *Tennis Klub* set, with comfortable homes and shiny new cars.

Dillkreis has a total population of approximately 90,000 (recently increased 10 percent by the influx of refugees) living in three towns and 67 villages. As in most of Germany, no one resides on the worked land. The majority of Dillkreis inhabitants are Protestant in religious belief. Politically they are predominantly Socialist. The area, rich in historical interest, belonged at one time to William of Orange, the duke of Nassau. It is in the shadow of his former castle, now a towering tomb, that we have lived for the past year.

MY HUSBAND WAS EAGER from the start to begin a series of "open house" discussion meetings in our home, and we decided that although it would take a lot of "elbow grease" to get ready, we would plan to have the first one early in January. Our house was empty when we moved in except for a bed and a gigantic desk with equally gigantic lion's paw legs, so making it livable was a big undertaking. We finally got the last bit of

painting and settling done on Christmas Eve and when the New Year came were all set for our initial informal meeting with the German townsfolk.

Aside from the open house which we announced in the newspaper as a regular Friday night event, many other meetings were scheduled to be held at the Healy menage. Two reasons were behind this planning. First, the rented office space was not large enough to accommodate large gatherings and, second, we were trying to win friends and promote an ease of acceptance of programs through informality. Looking back, I am glad it had to be that way, for the 100 or more meetings, film programs and other sessions which have already taken place in our living room have kept me in constant touch with the program.

About 30 guests appeared for the first open house. Although my main task was (and still is) to act as hostess, I was busy answering questions in my pidgin German and remembering the hard-to-pronounce names for future meetings. Somehow, there was very little stiffness and in no time at all we were all engaged in a lively discussion. Our German guests said they liked the idea and would be glad to come again. A definite theme — *Europa Union* — was decided on for the following Friday and a discussion leader chosen. The ball was definitely rolling.

The popularity of the open house grew. Since my husband was working toward the development of media for free and open expression throughout the county through the *Gemeinde* (community) forum, it was decided to pick a discussion leader from that organization for each of the weekly meetings in our home. It worked beautifully. Well developed discussions on a variety of subjects have been held, among them: United Europe; World Citizenry; Denazification; What Can We Do for Our Youth?; What Can We Do for Freedom?; Could a Dictator Rise Again in Germany? and Better French-German Relations.

THE DISCUSSION TECHNIQUES displayed have impressed everyone. A former Nazi propaganda leader appeared at a recent meeting and he made a typically emotional neo-Nazi speech. After he stormed out of the room, one of the Germans said quietly, "Well, there is a great difference between argument and discussion. Some can only argue, but others can discuss — and a government can be run only by the latter."

When the weekly attendance figure passed the 100 mark, we decided to move the Friday night gathering to more spacious quarters in the *Kurhaus*. This was accomplished without any loss in popularity or informality — principally through the aid of the local press, and by having some excellent guest speakers and a wise choice of discussion themes. My husband and I continued to greet the guests at the *Kurhaus* door. This winter, the open house is being held twice a month, once in our house and once in the *Kurhaus*.

One evening there was a guest panel leading the discussion which included French, British, German, Dutch,



The US Information Center's reading room in Dillenburg is visited regularly by young and old. (Jungst photo)

Belgian, American and Italian nationals. The attendance approximated 500. The meeting provided an excellent opportunity for the discussion of better understanding between Germany and her neighbors. Before the meeting, we had an informal dinner at our home for the guest speakers and their wives, and we also arranged an after-dinner press conference for the panel members.

I soon learned that Friday was not the only day in the week for which I had to plan special activities connected with my husband's busy schedule. Keeping pace with him meant attending youth meetings and other public gatherings and filling invitations to speak on such subjects as: Women in a Democracy; The Division of Powers; Political Representation; Freedom of the Press and Music in America. The limitations imposed by my lack of fluency in German turned these "speaking" engagements into a question-and-answer period in which I was able to manage pretty well and which worked out better in the long run.

BOTH MY HUSBAND AND I have spent a lot of time with young people of the community. We have visited classrooms and participated in school parties, and students often come to our house for one kind of get-together or another. Since last summer, girls of the 1951 high school graduating class have been meeting with me on Wednesday evenings for an English class, and after all these months everyone in the group still attends faithfully.

My husband and I planned several essay contests for county youth under 20 years of age. One of them was assigned the subject "What the German Federal Government Means to Me." We took those who submitted the five best essays to Bonn for a two-day trip to the German capital city, during which government buildings were visited. The two whose essays on "My Suggestions for Better Understanding among the Western European Countries" were adjudged the best we took on a five-day trip, during which we visited five countries.

Recently we have introduced into Dillkreis the idea of debating teams. With our living room as an auditorium, a trial debate was run off one night not long ago; affirma-

tive and negative teams from the high school participated. The audience included 80 representatives of Dillkreis youth organizations. Many teams are now being formed, and a tournament for the county championship is to be held this winter.

I have joined my husband many times on his visits to the various town mayors throughout the county. These informal chats with town officials and their wives have created an atmosphere of easy friendliness which lends itself readily to the free exchange of ideas.

Last winter, I began to feel that I had progressed well enough in the German language to invite 14 women active in county affairs to a meeting at our house, with the ultimate goal of helping them to form a women's organization. The group started out as a bimonthly coffee hour but gradually talk of projects was introduced. Welfare ultimate goal of helping them to form a women's organizations, schools and hospitals. Our group worked together baking cakes to take to such institutions and arranged for several entertainment programs for them with local youth groups providing the cast.

IN THE MEANTIME, I had written to friends and organizations at home asking for contributions of used clothing for our county's needy. Recently, I received from the Friends Society 1,500 brand new caps for babies which were distributed for Christmas throughout the county.

Packages from the States have also included books, religious and recreation materials, song books, and lists of names and addresses of youths wishing to correspond with Dillkreis boys and girls. The names I turn over to groups in the local youth forums; books are presented to churches and schools.

Eight months after our first meeting I suggested to my German friends that they form a women's club. They eagerly accepted the proposal — the long period of meeting and working together had at last paid off! Organizational details are now virtually completed and an active women's group seems assured. I did not attend the initial meeting — we were determined that the club should not have even the slightest foreign stamp, which my presence might have meant.

My husband and I feel that our participation in activities of various communities of Dillkreis have won us many friends and have made "our" job easier. Among these was the 700-year celebration of the city of Herborn, in which my husband took the part of King William of Holland. We are members of the tennis club, go often to local entertainments and accept as many social invitations as possible.

THIS PAST YEAR in our "glass house" has been a happy one, producing countless richly rewarding hours. Although we are sometimes tempted to change its nickname to "Frankfurt Station," with all the interruptions and all the rushing around that name implies, we like it, and we'll be a sorry pair when we leave Dillenburg. +END

Cooperation Solving Bremen's Traffic Problems

The vexing problems arising from overlapping of duties of American, British and German law enforcement officers in the vicinity of the port city of Bremen, are being solved in a cooperative manner.

When the jurisdictional headache became serious last summer, John W. Jergensen, chief of the Public Safety Division, OLC Bremen, stepped in to get all factions to agree to a Bremen state public safety conference. While there have been similar meetings in other parts of the US Zone, this was the first meeting of its kind in Bremen and proved so successful that get-togethers were scheduled once a month.

Participating in the conferences have been representatives of the Bremen minister of interior, chiefs of the various German police and security offices of Bremen, Bremerhaven and some neighboring cities in the British Zone, British public safety officers of Oldenburg and Lueneburg, officers of the US Army and OLC Bremen police and security units.

With the motto "Cooperation is the key to good law enforcement," last summer's initial meeting in the HICOG building got off to a flying start and the roundtable discussions are now an established function. Attendance so far has ranged between 30 and 35 each time and the concentrated method of hitting at problems has worked splendidly.

James L. McCraw, who at the time was chief of HICOG's Public Safety Division, Office of Political Affairs, was a guest at the September meeting. Expressing keen gratification at the large press representation at that session, Mr. McCraw said: "Police work cannot be successful without public support and public support can only be gained through the press. The press has the same obligation to the public as the police."

At one conference a German police officer asked about the American way of writing traffic tickets in Germany. Between 85 and 90 percent of the Germans given tickets by the Americans were acquitted in court, he said, because the violation slips were not made out according



John W. Jergensen (left), chief of OLC Bremen's Public Safety Division, discusses a traffic problem with a British Zone police officer at one of the monthly conferences Mr. Jergensen organized. Representatives of the US Army and German police officials of both the state and city of Bremen as well as a growing number of other cities also attend regularly. (Photo by Georg Schmid, Bremen)

to German methods. Discussion resulted in a revision in the American method and, incidentally, better traffic law enforcement.

Mr. Jergensen, serving as chairman of the group, explained that in the safety conference traffic problems are being given priority consideration. The two port cities bear the brunt of heavy vehicular traffic moving from the port of embarkation into the zones. The problem is further complicated by 200,000 bicycles.

Through the conferences, the officers are learning of each other's work, their sources for informational help and how enforcement can be brought about more effectively.

Radio Bremen Stages "France Week"

During January Radio Bremen is broadcasting "France Week" as the fifth in a series of international weeks devoted to a single European country.

The series was inaugurated by the station more than a year ago in an effort to make a practical and concrete contribution toward a united Europe through promotion of better understanding among European peoples. Dutch, Swiss, British and Belgian "weeks" have already been presented.

Each of these "weeks" opened with a talk by a prominent political figure and included from 32 to 45 special programs covering all aspects of cultural and social life — musical, historical and political, as well as economic features, entertainment and specialities of interest to children, young people and women. In most cases, Radio Bremen staff members were invited by the foreign broadcasting institutions to assemble recorded programs, to conduct interviews and to prepare reports. Plans are underway for additional programs on other European countries.

Labor Union Advisers Kept Busy

AMERICAN LABOR ADVISERS at the German Industrial Exposition in Berlin had their hands full answering questions put by Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone residents curious about labor conditions in America.

The team of experts consisted of August P. Karrer, United Automobile Workers of America, Committee of Industrial Organization (CIO), and Fred Treitz, International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor (AFL). Rudolph F. Raube, International Association of Machinists, AFL, who was on duty for the first week of the fair, went to Frankfurt to serve as a labor affairs consultant to HICOG for a year.

"About 300 persons from the East zone and East sector have asked us thousands of questions," Mr. Karrer said. "But we always noticed that those who do speak come flanked by large groups who just listen. The crowd at our booth was swelled by other individuals who have just been hanging around hoping that someone would come along with courage enough to ask questions so they could listen.

"We were told that many were afraid to speak up for fear that the 'wrong person' would see or hear them showing too much interest in the American worker's way of life," he added. "We noticed also that East sector residents speak up more freely than those from the zone."

MR. KARRER ATTRIBUTED the reticence of some Soviet Zone residents to the fact that many have little or no opportunity to visit West Berlin or other Western democratic areas and have no firsthand knowledge of the free speech enjoyed there. "As a result, they are less open than East sector people, who have a better chance to look into West Berlin's 'show window of the West,'" he pointed out.

"Why," Mr. Karrer said, "they pored over our information pamphlets here, but most of them wouldn't take even one little sheet away with them because they were afraid to. One man told me he had lost transportation privileges for three months not long ago simply because he had accidentally wrapped a sausage in a half sheet of west sector newspaper so he could carry the sausage home in his pocket, and the border police accused him of carrying West propaganda."

The East residents were interested in all phases of American labor union activity, according to the labor advisers who held their discussions with the Germans in the George C. Marshall House throughout the exposition Oct. 6-21.

The major need was for specific information as to how labor union structure in America differed from that in



Rudolph F. Raube (left) of the International Association of Machinists (American Federation of Labor) and August P. Karrer (center) of the United Automobile Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organization) discuss labor problems with a visitor to the German Industrial Exposition at West Berlin's "Radio Tower" fair grounds.

both West and East zones of Germany. Visitors to the labor booth also wanted to know about the degree of autonomy of the individual, of the plant committees and of the town and state labor councils; whether local unions were free to go out and make demands for higher wages and better working conditions on their own; what amount the individual had to pay in dues and where the money went; if the labor unions supported a particular political party; if there was a strong socialist trend in America; if any particular church affiliation was a prerequisite to holding labor union office; how much Communism there was in local unions and what methods were used to break it down; what was the standard of living of the worker and the buying power of his wages; how, in specific detail, the federal old age pension, sick benefit and unemployment insurance plans worked; whether it was compulsory to belong to a union in order to be able to work; how union elections were held; and whether punishments were inflicted on a worker who leaves one job and goes to another.

East and West Germans meet at the America trade union information booth in the George C. Marshall House to ply the two labor representatives with an endless stream of questions.

(PRB BE-HICOG photos by Schubert)



ON BROADER LINES, the questions concerned such subjects as US Government efforts to relieve the "miserable" situation of the workers in the East zone of Germany; whether America "really" wanted another war; and whether the Negro worker had the same union rights and earning power that the white man had.

Hundreds of questions of this type from German laborers received frank answers daily from the American labor officials, who were chosen by fellow union members to speak on behalf of their organizations.

East residents expressed considerable surprise, the labor advisers said, when they learned that the American workman pays a flat rate of only \$2.50 monthly to his labor union while the average East German laborer must pay the equivalent of one hour's wages each week. They were impressed with the fact that most local unions in America set aside half of all money paid as dues to cover operating expenses, and for use as strike, education, political action, war veteran, welfare and entertainment funds.

East workers said they not only were not allowed to keep any of the dues money but did not dare even to ask where the money went or for what it was used. One man said he was thrown out of his position as a minor union functionary because he asked for an accounting of these funds.

THE QUESTIONERS WERE also "pleasantly surprised" when they heard that religion was a union man's own concern and that particular church affiliations were no requisite for holding union office.

Many visitors asked how much Communism was to be found in local labor unions and what was being done

to break it down. They were told that the labor unions have some Communist members and fellow travelers; that these members had the same right to be heard as other union personnel and that no force was ever used against such persons. "Why would one resort to force when he has the right of franchise?" the labor advisers point out to their questioners.

Long discussions were held at the labor information booth on US and German living standards and on the buying power of the average worker's wages. Extensive information was made available on the federal old age pension plan in the United States, which was paid at the rate of 1½ percent by the employee and 1½ percent by the employer, and on sick and unemployment benefits, which were financed partially by the employer and partially by state funds or private insurance companies through employee payments.

"A number of our visitors have shown surprise at hearing that no penalties are imposed when a worker leaves one job and goes to another, losing only the seniority rights accrued on his old job," Mr. Karrer said.

SUMMING UP THE IMPRESSIONS gained from his discussions with East zone and East sector residents, Mr. Karrer added: "The conditions in the East zone as portrayed by the questions these people asked — and the questions they didn't ask — as well as what they told us, are unbelievably miserable.

"Unless one hears all this for himself, direct from the persons who live under such conditions day after day, he cannot get a true picture of the system of present-day slavery now being practiced in the Soviet Zone." +END

Postwar Educational Reforms Reviewed

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES LEADING to a more democratic education in the German school system were disclosed in a recent analysis of postwar German education issued by the Education Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Entitled "Postwar Changes in German Education," the book outlined the situation in 1946, and subsequent legislation and changes in more than 100 phases of education in the US Zone and West Berlin up to July 1951.

The book disclosed that substantial progress has been made in equalizing educational opportunities for all children. Tuition fees, a limiting educational factor for many German young people, have generally been eliminated during the period of compulsory school attendance, except in Wuerttemberg-Baden, where a recent law provides for the gradual elimination of tuition in secondary schools over a five-year period. In Hesse, free tuition is also provided in university level institutions.

Textbooks are provided free of cost to students in all types of schools during the compulsory school period in Hesse, Bavaria and Bremen, while they are partially provided in Wuerttemberg-Baden and western Berlin.

There have been some modifications in the rigid "two-track" school system, in which formerly about a fourth of the more favored children received a thorough academic schooling while the other three-fourths were limited to elementary and vocational education. In Bremen and Berlin, the common elementary school period for all children has been extended from four to six years. In Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, curricula in the fifth and sixth years have been coordinated to make it easier for children to transfer from one type of school to another.

The survey also indicated that all US Zone states and West Berlin have introduced new school curricula, emphasizing social studies, political instruction and citizenship training. All education ministries have fostered the formation of various forms of student government.

While the study showed that little has been done officially to relax the centralized control over state school systems, it disclosed that parent and teacher councils, with at least advisory functions, were flourishing in all states, except Bavaria. The survey showed that boards, institutes or government agencies have been set up in all states to work continuously on school reform plans.

Industrial Exposition Highly Successful

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE nine US firms which had exhibits at the recent German Industrial Exposition in Berlin, termed their participation in the fair "highly successful." In many cases, the representatives reported, the gains in good will alone made participation in the Industrial Exposition worthwhile.

The American firms which took part in the fair included International Business Machines; General Motors Corporation; Flohr-Otis, Berlin subsidiary of the Otis Elevator Co. of New York; General Electric; Standard Oil Co.; Webster-Chicago; the National Cash Register Co.; Burroughs Business Machines, and Addressograph.

The consensus was expressed by F. R. Pujanek of the German Burroughs Adding Machine Co., who pointed out that "our success here can't be reckoned in terms of on-the-spot business. The real values of our participation will only become apparent over a long period of time.

"From a business standpoint," he added, "we found interest high among buyers from both East and West. A major purpose of our exhibiting here was to open a window for trade possibilities with the East, and on that score we consider ourselves 100 percent successful.

"Our old friends from East Germany came in by the hundreds, wanting to know when we would be able to deliver our machines to them again and marveling at the technical progress that has been made in our production. The models they know are in many cases 20 years old.

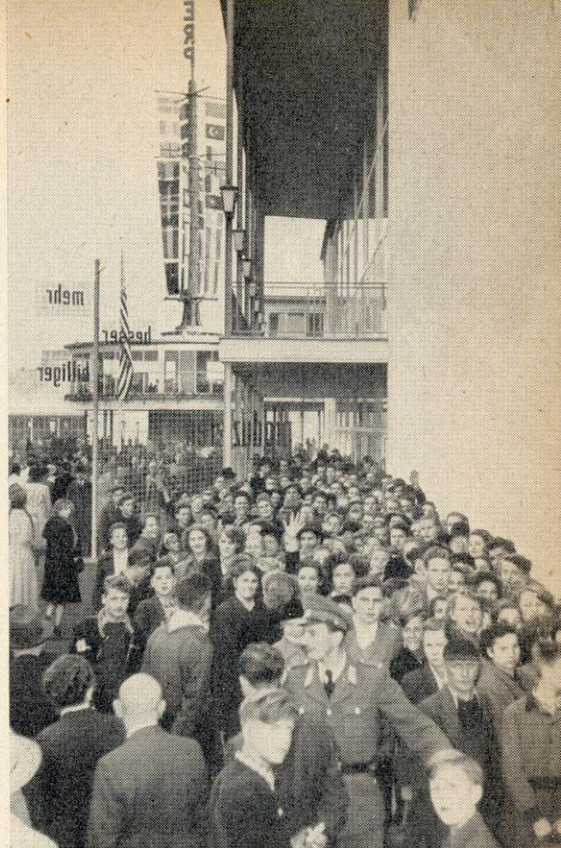
THEY ALL ASKED ME, 'When will we be free?'" he added. Mr. Pujanek said he was particularly impressed with the interest shown by East German youth.

"They stayed long hours, asking a million questions," he said, "and I tried to explain the workings of the machines to their satisfaction. I even let them operate them. One boy told me if his teacher could see him there, operating such a machine, he would give him a beating. One can certainly see from that remark the 'progress' there is in the East."

General Motors sponsored two separate exhibits at the fair, one displaying models purchasable for dollars and another showing the products of the German divisions of the firm. Representatives of the firm said there was great disappointment on the part of would-be buyers when they learned the international models could not be ordered. They were referred, however, to the German divisions, from which similar goods available on the German market could be ordered.

They also reported that Eastern visitors complained about the lack of parts for their old installations and "always took advantage of the opportunity to tell us about the difficulties of daily life in the East." The German divisions of General Motors reported several dozen "good prospects" for sales as a result of the exposition.

FLOHR-OTIS REPORTED "good contacts" and said both East and West visitors were highly interested in seeing the demonstration model of the new "touch



Nine showings of 25 different films drew large crowds daily to theater in George C. Marshall House. Half of daily average attendance of 50,000 came from Soviet Zone.

button" electronic elevator which was used for the first time in the United Nations building in New York.

"Contacts made here will certainly result in business for the firm someday," the sales engineer said. "Our exhibit here resulted in much good will and brought our name before a large cross-section of both East and West residents.

General Electric representatives also reported major success, emphasizing "enormous" gains in good will. Addressograph representatives noted that "if it had been possible to take East-Mark orders we would have taken in more than 500,000 marks in the first 10 days of the fair." They said one East zone businessman tried to place an order for 100,000 marks worth of machines.

IBM also reported "substantial" business prospects gained from West fair visitors and great interest on the part of the East German businessmen. "Machines cannot be shipped into East Germany," booth representatives said, "but our customers there are patient. They are merely waiting."

Webster-Chicago officials expressed satisfaction with the fair's results, reporting substantial orders from West Berlin and West German firms for its business machines.

MORE THAN 603,000 persons viewed the "Better Living" exhibits in the George C. Marshall House on the fair grounds during the exposition Oct. 6-21. Visitors to all fair exhibits totaled 778,000, approximately 45 per-

cent of them being residents of East Berlin or the Soviet Zone, fair officials announced.

The Marshall House displays illustrated modern methods of increasing industrial productivity. During the two-week fair, 1,064,000 explanatory pamphlets were distributed to Marshall House visitors. Film performances in the Marshall House theater drew capacity audiences at all showings, with a total of 28,000 persons viewing a variety of documentaries on industrial and economic subjects.

Later, officials at the Marshall House announced the displays would be supplemented by new-type machines and household devices and held over through Nov. 25 in order to give such groups as trade unions, schools and vocational evening classes a chance to discuss the modern machines and techniques in detail with experts.

Paul H. Brent of the San Francisco branch of the US Department of Commerce and E. Paul Hawk, commercial adviser, Office of the Special Representative, ECA, Paris, provided free professional advice to fair visitors at a special booth in the Marshall House on the fair grounds.

The Commerce Department experts answered dozens of questions daily on a wide range of problems connected with German-American trade promotion. Queries concerned everything from patent problems to the prices normally placed on crib-baby-blanket holders. Mr. Brent and Mr. Hawk have also steered firms with products marketable in the United States to agencies which can aid in exporting such products.

Their services are provided under the US Government's program of assisting private buyers and sellers to make contacts and were made available to fair visitors through cooperation of the Industry Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG.

DURING THE FIRST SIX days of the Industrial Exposition, more than 72 businessmen, representing firms in a position to consider possibilities, asked for assistance in putting their products on the US market. Most of these were from West Berlin, although some

American and Berlin trade officials confer at information booth at fair grounds. Left to right are Joachim Gaiffke, head of export bureau of Berlin Trade organization; H. N. Higgins, chief, Industry Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG; Paul H. Brent of the San Francisco branch, US Department of Commerce; E. Paul Hawk, commercial representative of ECA-OSR, Paris, who was associated with Mr. Brent at the fair; and Dr. Hermann Goetz, manager, Berlin Trade Organization.
(PRB BE-HICOG photos by Schubert)



were representatives of West German firms. Many of the applicants represented surgical instrument and supply wholesalers, selling products which, according to Mr. Brent, usually find an excellent market in the United States.

Others represented firms handling steel presses, re-conditioned metal-working machines, stamping and boring machinery, gas compression engines, photo and X-ray film and paper, and linotype and typesetting machines.

Many businessmen came for advice on their own production or operating problems, rather than on US market possibilities. One applicant had developed a process for making fine paper by a less expensive and time-consuming method than was currently used, but the process left minor flaws in the finished product. He sought technical assistance on how to overcome the defect. The man was referred to the US Consulate General, where he could get a list of American analytical chemical firms which may be contacted for technical advice.

Many inquiries were made about US patent possibilities and procedures. One applicant sought information on how to go about working out a license arrangement for a patent device to improve gas compression engines.

SOME PROSPECTIVE EXPORTERS were discouraged in cases where the advisers felt the product could not profitably meet the competition of similar products already on the US market. To some questioners, as a result of this difficulty, it was suggested that prices be recalculated.

Each applicant who had something to sell was given a comprehensive outline by the Department of Commerce team on the marketability of the product; the particular problems inherent in selling the US market and how best to meet these problems; the distribution possibilities (either through direct sales or through agents in various parts of the country); areas of best sales opportunities, consumer tastes and preferences, restyling, repricing and other subjects.

After the initial briefing, a referral tag was filled out and given to the prospective exporter, who was then directed to the US Consulate in his area for initiation of a "trade opportunity" item in the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, official publication of the US Department of Commerce, circulated to businessmen throughout the United States.

Occasionally, applicants for information on internal German trade opportunities came to the Marshall House booth. These applicants were warmly welcomed, since the American team worked closely with the Berlin Marketing Council acting as mediator between West Berlin businessmen and foreign customers.

Besides these personal interviews, more than 2,500 persons showed interest in the consultation service display of 250 different technical and professional magazines and journals. Many spent several hours taking notes on the contents of publications of particular interest. Such visitors, Mr. Brent said, represented small businessmen whose export possibilities were limited, but who wished to get new ideas of styles and designs, as well as latest US production and sales methods.

+END

Test of Democracy

Excerpt of Address

By **JOHN J. McCLOY**

US High Commissioner for Germany

WE ARE CLOSING OUT a great adventure that began in the days when we literally set about helping the Germans to bury their dead down to the present when we see a rehabilitated economy and a rehabilitated political system not only capable but eager to solve its own problems.

To be sure, many Germans ascribe most of this recovery to their own regenerative power and in this they are quite right. But objective persons among them, and there are many, realize — it only takes a glance at conditions in the Eastern zone of Germany to see what might have been the situation here — that without generous foreign aid, without a spirit of helpfulness, without full opportunity given them to develop their own capacity's rehabilitation, Germany would not be where it is today.

We shall soon abolish the High Commission and the state commissions. The only functions we shall retain in our new setup are those which enable us to maintain some control of our own affairs, such as the security of our troops. Philosophically and actually this is a great change; but it is not one to be regretted — it is one rather to be welcomed. It is a sign of our advance. One of our objectives has been to create a free democratic community in Germany, able to progress under its own steam. We are not going to make that objective more likely of attainment by continued control. We must be prepared to put our theories of democracy to the test.

THERE ARE HEAVY RISKS in our policy. Democracy itself is a great risk. It presumes a great deal of faith and a confidence in our fellow men. Considering the disension and the political immaturity that was evidenced in Germany after the close of the first world war, considering the spectacle of what followed after the breakdown of the Weimar Republic and considering the aberrations of the Nazi period, it makes one hesitate to give guarantees for the future, particularly when some are ostentatiously trying to revive the old Nazi propaganda. Sometimes I don't wonder that Germany's friends get a sudden sinking feeling. I must confess, I do.

We have come to the period, however, when we must permit the Germans to take action themselves in the protection of their own freedom. Otherwise we run the risk that the Germans will never develop the instincts of freedom. Against these risks there are many promising signs. The many good elements among the Germans do react against these excesses. The Federal Parliament and the Federal Government have shown great evidence, in my judgment, of political development. Forward-looking people in the government see the

future role of Europe quite clearly and they seek for Germany a participating and a contributing partnership in it.

In spite of the most difficult problems and the necessity for taking steps of enormous significance to the future of Germany, they face their decisions with courage and with dignity. When I consider that when I first came to Germany that government still had to be erected, I gain faith in the future of this country. I think we must realize that some of the disturbing incidents that occur from time to time are conspicuous because they do not represent the basic feeling of the people of Germany. We must provide the opportunity for the average man and woman of Germany to express themselves in regard to these excesses and to show their own sober and determined resistance to them.

THE ECONOMY OF the country certainly justifies hope in the future. We still have unemployment but the general standard of living in this country is in some respects higher than that in some of the victorious countries. I also take great faith from the fact that so many Germans recognize the interdependence of the nations of Europe.

If a European community, which is a chief objective of our policy, is to be successfully erected, Germany must be a part of it. Germany cannot successfully be a party to it nor could it be a successful democratic community if it were only a second-class member.

And it is by association in such a community, in my judgment, that we have the greatest guarantee, certainly a greater guarantee than we could possibly have by means of continued control.

So I feel that we should look upon our work as having been constructive and capable of being tested. We are closing out this great adventure which has involved so much American wealth and so much American energy. In doing so, however, we do not abandon our principles. We will continue to propagate them in every manner and through every agency which is compatible with a free German society. The embassy, when it comes, will continue through its influence to work toward the maintenance of a democratic community. Our goals remain the same; our methods have to be altered with the times.

You (the resident officers) heard something this morning of the plans we have by which these aims and principles can be continued. We all hope that they will be effective. If the energy and devotion which you have applied to the propagation of these principles is conveyed to the individuals who will carry on American policy in Germany, there is no doubt

The following are excerpts from extemporaneous remarks Mr. McCloy made before the US Resident Officers' conference held in Frankfurt Dec. 10.

that our influence will continue to be felt. And there are many who will continue with these efforts. Many of you, however, will be going home as most of us will be before many months are gone by.

Whether you go or whether you stay, you have a duty to perform. You have been a part of one of the great phases of American and European history and you can be thankful you have had a part in this. You have frequently heard some Germans say: "*Sie haben so viele Fehler gemacht*" (You have made so many mistakes). I hear it too frequently. But you can be quite certain that you and your predecessors have made an impression and a contribution. Both have been good.

IT IS PARTICULARLY to those who are going home that I say that you must face your new task with the same inspiration and the same devotion and loyalty which you have displayed here. For your own country also needs such examples. Whether you find yourselves in government or whether you find yourselves simply as members of the community, you must realize that your country faces great problems and difficulties such as the American

Republic has never faced before, problems realized by too few of those nations and peoples that the United States has aided. But you must appreciate them. And just as you have set an example in the county where you have worked, so it is necessary when you go back to the United States or wherever you go to exert the same example.

Our country is now in an era of history in which it is one of the great moral factors in this world. If our country is to continue great, it must continue to exert this moral leadership. No country, however great in physical power, has ever long continued great unless it could exert such moral force.

You and your wives have been a part of an era. You are better prepared than most of your fellow citizens to exert leadership. You have seen the impact and the importance of American helpfulness in periods of great stress—and great distress—in an area far from home. I ask you to look back on your service with satisfaction and look forward to your new tasks with faith—faith in the work you have done for the future of a democratic Germany, and faith in the moral strength of the United States which you have served so well. +END

Youth Games in Berlin Backfire on Reds

EAST GERMAN YOUNG PEOPLE, herded to Berlin last summer for a ballyhooed Communist youth festival*, returned home stronger allies of the West and more dissatisfied with their life behind the Iron Curtain. The influence of their favorable impressions of Western democracy has spread widely throughout the Soviet Zone.

This was the consensus of a series of confidential surveys carried out by the Reactions Analysis Staff of HICOG during and after the youth festival and made public Dec. 12. A random sampling of opinion was made among the hundreds of thousands of youths who visited West Berlin despite strict Communist precautions to keep them in the East. Two hundred were interviewed for each of five surveys. Most of the surveys were made among recent Soviet Zone visitors to West Berlin to determine how widely the impressions of festival participants had spread.

The latest survey declared: "The youth rally (Aug. 5-19) had considerable impact on the East zone population, but its repercussions were almost entirely favorable to the West. The youthful visitors apparently had not hesitated to talk about their experiences to friends and acquaintances on their return home. Especially they had stressed . . . what they had heard, seen and done in West Berlin. Freedom, prosperity and hospitality sum up the over-all impressions of the West which they had passed on to their East zone neighbors."

EARLIER SURVEYS, MADE among the visiting youths themselves, showed that 50 percent of those who attended the festival were compelled to attend. Only

three percent came enthusiastically. The other 47 percent came for personal reasons, generally unflattering to the East. Of those who visited West Berlin, nearly two out of three were better impressed by the city than they had expected. Only one percent were disappointed.

Among the reasons given for visiting West Berlin during the festival were the following: To see what it's really like in the West; to get away from the pressure in the East for awhile; to buy some leather for shoes; to see if it was really as bad as the Communists said; to see the shopwindows and movies; to get a breath of fresh air.

The young people displayed an almost unanimous opinion that Western information is factual and honest, while the Communist output is distorted, dishonest and fictitious. One survey declared: "The youths appear to be fully aware that they are not only being deceived and deliberately misinformed by the Communists, but that they are being forced to accept misinformation. In contrast, they feel that the West makes no effort to coerce them into accepting Western views."

On the other hand, the report added, "it is equally clear that a far from negligible fraction of the East zone youth advance views which reveal some degrees of absorption of Eastern propaganda themes."

A survey of radio-listening behavior of East German youth (aged 15-30) showed that the American sponsored RIAS station in Berlin is the favorite of nearly three-fourths of all radio-listening young people in the Soviet Zone. RIAS, the survey said, is regularly heard by more than three times as many youths as any Communist station. Three-fifths of those interviewed urged that more information and commentary should be made available.

* See articles on the Communist youth festival in the Information Bulletin, September 1951.

Dueling in Universities

Condensed Translation of Series of Articles
Published Exclusively in "Die Neue Zeitung"

A DELEGATION OF DUTCH students visited the Federal Republic recently to study German forms of student community life. Their observations have been summarized in a report now circulating among Netherlands universities, entitled "The Fraternities."

"It is somewhat difficult to form a general judgment about German university fraternities," the report says. "They are unwilling to let outsiders study their constitutions and minutes of meetings. They are camouflaging many of their activities, for instance, fencing."

"It is interesting to listen to conversations between fraternity and other students. 'Why don't you become a member of our fraternity? It is a group where a former officer can feel at home,' one fraternity member was overheard telling a fellow student.

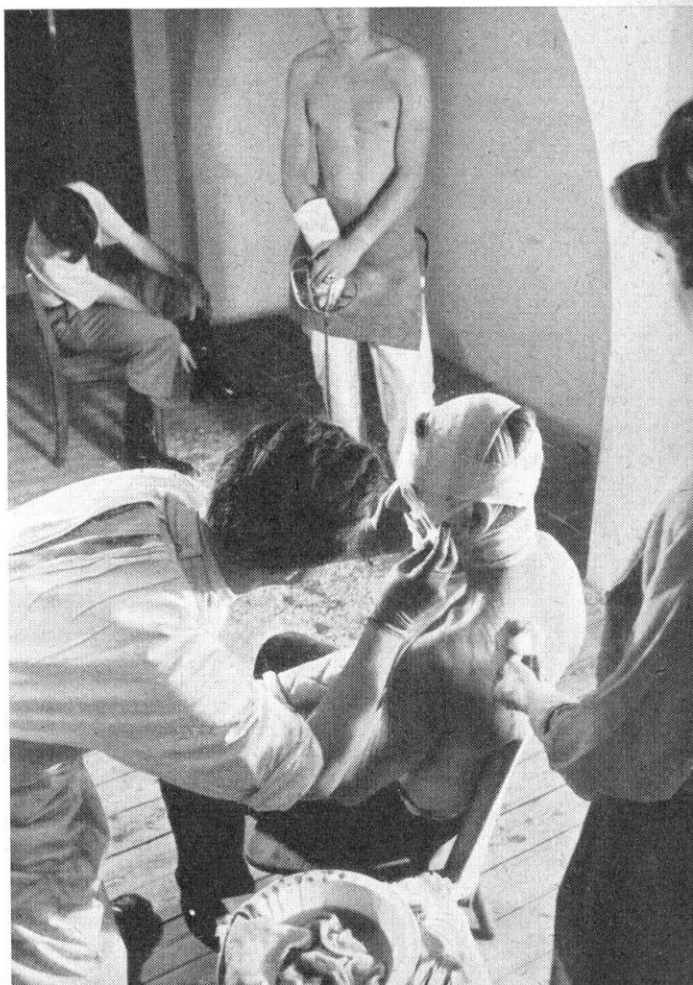
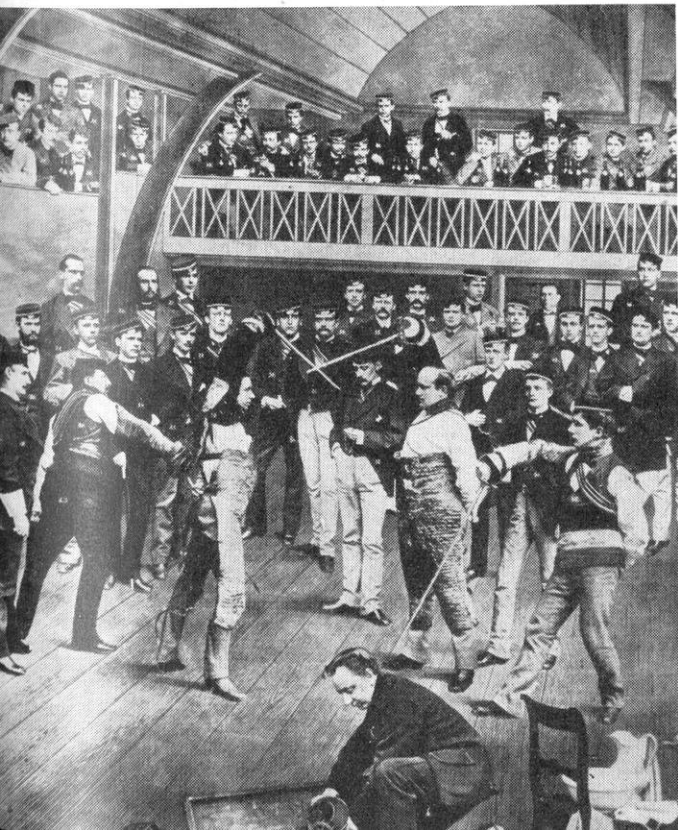
"In Marburg and Goettingen, fraternities sang Nazi songs toward the end of meetings, after drinking much wine. A student who did not quite meet Third Reich racial requirements was admitted to a fraternity after long deliberation and with the remark that this was actually 'against the tradition.' One fraternity member

was officially told that he could not invite a British fellow student to a fraternity meeting."

The German "armed fraternities" are organized in several associations, some of which, such as the *Koesener Senioren Convent Verband (CV)*, have become very famous. These associations, in turn, comprise the "Andernach Working Committee of Dueling Associations," which is the principal fighter for the fraternities' aims. The fraternities, the committee claims, became victims of rightist radicalism in 1933, when Hitler outlawed them.

Actually, however, all fraternities — except Catholic ones, which followed the political middle-of-the-road line of the Center Party — pursued nationalist and anti-Semitic aims. Some of them had anti-Semitic clauses in their bylaws as early as 1920. Also, their authoritarian and intolerant regulations made them pathmakers for Nazism. Hitler's action was based on the fraternities' refusal to join his Nazi student organization *in corpore*, and it is no secret that most of them existed underground throughout the 12 years of the National Socialist regime.

Photograph (below) shows alumni of "the good old days" demonstrating dueling methods to young university students. Both were adorned with colors. (Right) Encouraged by veteran alumni fraternity members, dueling has been secretly revived and scenes such as that pictured again are common. (Reinhold Lessmann photos by courtesy of "HEUTE")





Goettingen police were unaware of dueling activities until state police armed with warrants came to carry out raids.

WITH THE PROGRESSING normalization of conditions and after original Military Government regulations subjecting student meetings to official approval had been rescinded, there was want of a new form of student community life. Several cultural, political, scientific, sports and other interest groups were founded and their membership increased as the number of war veterans, who opposed any form of organization, declined. The *Bavarian Student Journal* described the development candidly:

"From the beginning there were two different tendencies. One aimed at a very loose form of community life, such as clubs, associations, etc. But the majority aimed at fraternity-like bodies wherever possible, along the traditional lines of German fraternities and their organization of alumni. From the outside, the difference was hardly conceivable, because the fraternity-type groups selected inconspicuous names."

Under church protection, the denominational fraternities were the first to come out into the public, later followed by the non-denominational groups. They immediately re-established the old fraternity associations under the old names and the influence of their old alumni organizations.

The number of fraternities has grown rapidly, although their membership still comprises only a fraction of the student body. For instance, Munich, West Germany's largest university, has nearly 100 fraternities. Figuring that the average fraternity has from 20 to 25 active members, the organized students would represent roughly 25 percent of the over-all student body.

Other universities report similar figures. In Mainz 1,500 of 5,000 students are members of a total of 23 fraternities, in Marburg and Hanover about 30 percent belong to fraternities. Wuerzburg, western Germany's smallest university, leads with a fraternity membership of 31 percent.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRATERNITIES, however, exceeds their numerical proportion by far. Non-organized students hardly participate in student community life, and other organized student groups often show a lack of activity, leaving the field to the highly-organized and active fraternities.

A private circular of the Kiel *Alemania* fraternity may well serve as an example of fraternity spirit:

"The dinner meeting at the Park Hotel was entirely satisfactory. For the first time again, the table was decorated with parade sabers and candles. Highlights of the meeting were the singing of *Deutschland ueber alles* and an address by the fraternity's first officer."

After a blunt statement that a collection yielded DM 578.96 (\$137.79) for the purchase of dueling swords and equipment, the circular continues: "In line with the tradition of armed fraternities, *Alemania* considers fencing and sword dueling an important part of education. It also stands for unconditional satisfaction by duel, for the protection of a member's honor or that of somebody else. The active members and the alumni will do everything in their power to resume fencing as soon as possible."

As far as the students are concerned, there was no want of efforts to find new forms of student community life. The old forms, the wearing of colors and the "admission duel" were reintroduced only after the alumni had interfered. From then on a spirit of authoritarianism, intolerance and a special academic code of honor have spread on German campuses, endangering social and political peace at the universities.

NEARLY ALL UNIVERSITIES recognized this danger and prohibited the wearing of colors in public. Dueling is prohibited under German penal law. Yet the fraternities claim recognition with reference to constitutionally guaranteed civil liberties and mutual tolerance.

The struggle for and against fraternities has about reached its climax. At the meeting of a student association in Bonn Aug. 4, Dr. Adolf Suesterhenn, state minister of education and culture for the Rhineland-Palatinate, publicly maintained that the question of the wearing of

In their swoops on underground dueling clubs, police officers carried away only dangerous rapiers, left dull blades.





In protest against police raid, fraternity members flaunt their "colors," consisting of little round caps and ribbons.

colors was not subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of university presidents, "whose interference would harm the students' sense of justice."

Some examples may serve as an explanation of fraternity practices and throw an interesting light on the methods employed by the "armed fraternities."

Theory: All fraternities, both denominational and armed, stated in letters to the Conference of West German University Presidents that they stand for parliamentary democracy and promote a feeling of political responsibility among their members. They maintained that politically they are completely neutral and absolutely tolerant.

Facts: In Marburg, the first officer of the *Wingolf* fraternity said in November 1950: "It is a shame and a pity how democratic German youth is again. We believe in the principle of subordination!"

IN COBURG, A FORMER Prussian state representative delegate said at a meeting of a fraternity association: "The armed fraternities are more important than the trade unions! They have gone from glorification to defamation and back up several times, but they will exist as long as Germany does, which means forever. In that sense, it is up to the German armed fraternities to solve the problem of 'Cross' or 'Hammer and Sickle!'"

Theory: In February 1951, delegates from all fraternities in West Germany signed a declaration, stating that they would admit members without any social or racial discrimination. Two associations delayed their signatures for as long as five months, because they had certain objections to admission without racial discrimination. They finally signed, however.

Facts: In Cologne, a fraternity asked a candidate for membership about his race, explaining, "You know, Jews are not Germans."

In Marburg, the criminal police are investigating the case of a fraternity which told its prospective members: "If you have no Jewish grandparents, you can join."

Also at the Free University of Berlin, small but exclusive and active circles plan to take up fencing.

In Munich, students sang the *Horst Wessel* song. When another student asked them to stop it, they replied with insults against the Occupation Powers, the Jews and the clergy. (The incident had been reported previously in *Die Neue Zeitung*.)

Theory: All fraternities say that they do not recognize any special student or academic code of honor. "The fraternities believe that any concept of honor can be based only on the general dignity of man," according to the March copy of a fraternity journal. "They consequently reject the belief in the superiority of any race, faith or social standing."

Facts: Konrad Grueninger, a government official and fraternity alumnus, in the *Deutsche Universitaetszeitung*: "It is a justified social phenomenon that such leader groups (i.e., university graduates) should seek to draw a line between themselves and the popular masses by establishing special codes of morals and honor, and by selecting certain social formalities and insignia."

IN MARBURG, A FRATERNITY OFFICER had to resign because fraternity and non-fraternity students went to the same folk festival. The same happened to the chairman of the (non-fraternity) socialist student organization, because he was accused of dealing with fraternities.

A *Rhein-Franken* fraternity officer in charge of training young candidates explained the student code of honor this way: "If one of you fellows tells a street-sweeper he is a swine, he can't do anything to you, because that guy hasn't got an honor."

One candidate was not admitted to a fraternity, because it was found that his father, a vocational school teacher, made "only" DM 500 a month.* In order to effect a "certain selection," some fraternities are charging monthly dues of DM 25.

A Goettingen fraternity did not admit a student of theology because he could not stand the required amount of drinking.

* A good salary for the middle class in Germany today.

Interruption of dueling activities as result of police raid is discussed by bicycle-riding students on way to classes.





Goettingen University students, in high spirits, sing old fraternity song on night after police raid on dueling club.

In Bonn the *Rhenania* expressed great delight that it had finally secured the membership of a former regular army officer and son of an army colonel, after they had considered several other prospects "who, however, did not appear suitable or were out of question for other reasons."

The "armed fraternities" state unanimously that they do not think weapons (pistols) are suitable means of restoring an insulted honor. They justify their demand for sword dueling with "the educational value of this exercise." An anonymous alumnus wrote in *Convent*, journal of the above mentioned fraternity: "No fraternity adopted dueling as a principle after 1945 . . . It is up to the armed fraternities — and their alumni — to determine when and in what form dueling will be resumed."

In another issue of this magazine the language is stronger: "He who does not believe in the principle of dueling and restoring honor by dueling has no place in our ranks, notwithstanding his point of honor and our respect for his different view."

IT IS NO SECRET that dueling has been resumed in German universities. The report of the International Student Seminar in Koenigstein (August 1950) mentioned several of these incidents. Few of them, however, became public, due to the secrecy maintained by those concerned.

University presidents say that things were getting along smoothly as long as they dealt with students only. But the situation changed rapidly when the alumni intervened. One of them accused the university presidents in a newspaper article of not being independent enough and of lacking the courage to take a stand against the government, if necessary.

Objectively, it can be said that the influence of the alumni is constantly increasing. They are numerically the majority (average in West Germany is four alumni to one active fraternity member) and they hold leading positions in the government and industry, which makes it possible for them to offer the good positions to active fraternity

members after their graduation. They also substantiate their influence by generous monetary grants.

The efforts of the alumni to impose their own patterns upon the new fraternities cannot be justified by the well-known adage that they are merely resorting to "certain valuable experiences and well-proven institutions." There is ample evidence of the students' eagerness and ability to do without these "experiences," which the alumni force on them. However, relatively few fraternities have made marked efforts to resist this influence.

AT MUENSTER UNIVERSITY, 25 students resigned their membership in the *Franconia*, because the board of the alumni association demanded that every active member should wear colors and recognize dueling.

Universitas in Hanover broke its ties with the association of alumni and consequently had to move out of its quarters, because it refused to recognize dueling. "In their time the alumni lived for their ideals," the fraternity wrote in a German student magazine. "They should let us live for our ideals and cease to exercise material influence. It is understandable that they want to see their old colors restored, but they should realize that we have become very critical toward the spirit they represented."

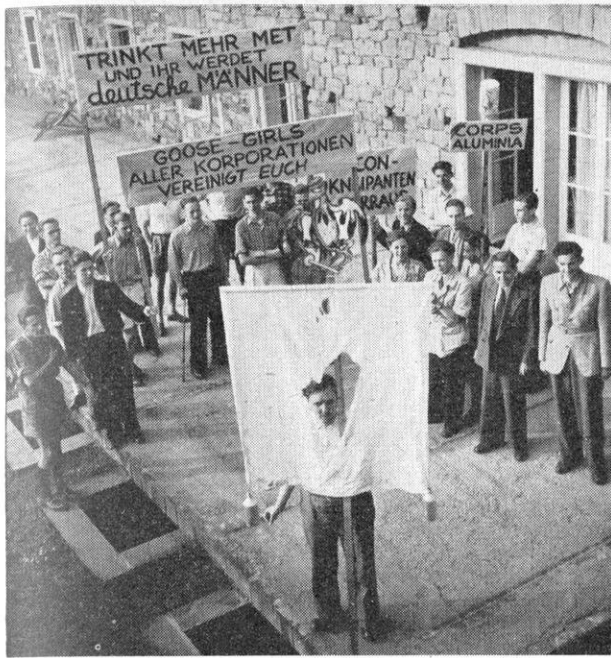
The alumni of the academic glee club *Bardia* in Bonn broke relations with the active members because the club had admitted girl students. In Marburg several fraternities, which got rid of their alumni associations, organized in a working committee against the tradition-bound groups.

A Bonn attorney and former government official, now chairman of the "Andernach Working Committee of Dueling Fraternities," wrote in a circular:

"The fraternities are requested to organize associations of all armed fraternities at university level. The development (i. e., the establishment of the Andernach committee) is due to the fact that dueling as a principle and as a mutual task has replaced dueling as a mere means of settling disputes of honor. The committee will appoint a trustee-attorney in every university town, who should be contacted immediately if difficulties arise and should be made the defense counsel of any students involved.

"It is pointed out in this connection that it is impossible at this time to list the various countermeasures to be taken when and if the universities or the police interfere. But it should be emphasized that neither university presidents nor conferences of such presidents can establish laws for the students. Neither can they decree what — in contrast to the old established student traditions — is moral and immoral in academic life. Particularly, they cannot force students to sign statements to the effect that they will commit or omit certain acts. The maintenance of our academic freedom requires courage and courage again! We should consider how important such a contribution is in developing our active members' personalities."

THE CONFERENCE OF WEST GERMAN University Presidents has resolved unanimously to ban both dueling and the wearing of colors. The resolution is not binding, but it is adhered to by all German universities which, as a result, recognize only student groups renouncing these two practices. A conference of the Federal



"Drink more and become real German men" is admonition on one of banners displayed to deride a defeated duelist.

Republic's 11 state ministers for educational affairs is scheduled to convene later this year to discuss this subject and adopt uniform principles.

While dueling is a criminal offense under the German code, there is no provision enabling the universities to take disciplinary action against the wearing of colors or the outbursts of authoritarian spirit in fraternities.

Meanwhile, the fraternities steadily gain influence in the official student representations. In Munich the liaison office, which is to maintain contact between student organizations and the representative body, is staffed by two fraternity members. The results became evident when HICOG aid grants to the university for the promotion of student community life were distributed: the Catholic fraternity *Ottonia*, which has a body of very wealthy alumni, received DM 350, the non-licensed *Aenania* got DM 100 for its foundation festival, as did the dueling fraternity *Rhenania*.

The struggle of the Catholic fraternities to obtain official sanction for the wearing of colors has resulted in the strange phenomenon that the merely color-wearing organizations have joined the "armed" fraternities in a common opposition to the university presidents. Originally the Catholic groups, particularly the CV, were founded to oppose dueling and the spirit of the "armed" fraternities. Even in the Catholic camp this is a subject of argument, with the defenders of "full color" pointing to their constitutional rights, while others maintain that the only purpose of this obsolete habit can be to facilitate social discrimination.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH later, *Die Neue Zeitung* published a reply by Dr. Suesterhenn, retired minister of education and culture for the state of Rhine-

land-Palatinate, as an "objective contribution to discussion." A summary of this article follows:

The fact that the Catholic student organizations and the "armed" fraternities both advocate the right to wear colors does not justify the conclusion that they "associate" with such groups. The non-dueling fraternities have always fought the "armed" organizations and have incurred social discrimination, professional disadvantages and even bodily injury in doing so. Further proof is offered by foreign student groups, which wear full colors, but have never thought of dueling.

It is a grave mistake to mix the political problem of the expediency of color wearing at this time with the juridical question of whether it is legal or not. The wearing of colors is being discussed within the non-dueling fraternities too, and no agreement could be reached on the expediency side of the question.

But it is beyond doubt that the wearing of colors is legal. The Federal Republic's Basic Law and the 11 state constitutions guarantee everybody the right to associate and the right to express his opinion. Part of the exercise of these rights is undisputedly the wearing in public of symbols, insignia and colors. Being constitutional, these basic rights cannot be restricted by the university presidents by virtue of their "institutional power." Every law commentary says that the institutional power is limited by the purpose of the institution, i. e., the holder of institutional power may decree only what is necessary for the purpose of the institution and secures the proper use and undisturbed operation of the institution.

One German law commentary interprets this power to the effect that the universities may enact provisions to ascertain the "dignity of students" and the "honor of the university." Of course, it is their responsibility, too, to see to it that student organizations remain on constitutional grounds.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHARACTER of the non-dueling fraternities being unchallenged, it is only a question whether the wearing of colors offends against the concepts of "dignity" and "honor." This seems to be impossible, since the wearing of colors was tolerated by German universities for as many as 300 years, and is still being tolerated by universities in traditionally democratic countries such as Sweden, England, Holland, Switzerland and the United States. Likewise, German and foreign professors wear rather colorful clothing on certain occasions, as symbols of their academic dignity.

Another argument that has been advanced against the wearing of colors is that it "splits the *civitas academica*." This does not hold either. Unquestionably the German nation is deeply split in its religious, political, social and cultural convictions. This difference of opinion has been constitutionally recognized and, evidently, what goes for the nation as a whole goes for the student body, too.

Therefore, if Catholic students demonstrate their membership in a Catholic student community organization by wearing certain insignia and colors, this does not split the *civitas academica*, but merely proves that certain differences of opinion do exist.

+END

Personnel Notes

Deputy Director for Berlin Element Named

Appointment of David M. Maynard, of Claremont, Calif., as deputy director of HICOG's Berlin Element was announced recently.

A member of the US Foreign Service since 1941, Dr. Maynard was last assigned as counselor for economic affairs to the US Embassy in Athens. Prior to that assignment, he held Foreign Service posts in Tokyo, Japan; Bern, Switzerland and Lima, Peru.

Dr. Maynard, 51, served as an instructor at Yenching University in Peking, China, from 1922-24, and also was professor of political science at Lake Forest College in Illinois from 1927-30. He was a member of the League of Nations secretariat in Geneva in 1926, and director of the American Committee in Geneva in the summers of 1927, 1928 and 1929.



David M. Maynard.
(PRB BE-HICOG photo)

Following a three-year tour of service, from 1930 to 1933, as assistant trade commissioner for the Department of Commerce in Hongkong, Dr. Maynard was named regional director of research with the Federal Relief Administration, remaining in that post until 1940. Subsequently he served as administrative consultant with the US Bureau of the Budget.

Official Studies German Civil Service

Christopher O. Henderson, chief of training in the Personnel Department of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, recently visited Berlin for a week of consultation and discussions with German civil service officials and educators in the field of civil service training.

Mr. Henderson is spending three and a half months in Germany as a HICOG consultant on civil service problems.

Of special interest to Mr. Henderson are preparatory and in-service methods of training. "While it is important to have in-training opportunities and civil service training at the university level," he said, "it is also very important that the younger student receive related courses which might prepare him for more intensive later training for taking his place as a competent public servant."

Mr. Henderson declared that he had found "deep interest in Germany concerning the training of future public servants."

New Regional Public Affairs Office

A regional public affairs office has been organized within the framework of the Frankfurt US Consulate-General and in line with regroupment of personnel and functions between US state commissions and US consular offices in Germany.

Max R. Grossman, former professor of journalism and director of the division of journalism at Boston University, heads the regional office, and Paul G. Lutzeier, former Public Affairs Division deputy chief for the Office of the US State Commissioner for Hesse, is deputy head.

Two broad areas of activities will be carried on by the regional public affairs offices: cultural affairs and information services. Acting head of the cultural affairs staff in Frankfurt is Dr. Eugene R. Fair, former Education Branch chief for OLC Hesse. Acting senior information official is Glenn R. Parson, former News Branch chief of HICOG's Public Relations Division.

American regional public affairs offices in Germany will function along lines of the US Information and Education Exchange Program (USIE) operated by Foreign Service posts in other countries. Activities will include administration of the cultural exchanges program, operation of US Information Centers, conducting a cultural film program, providing informational materials to the German press and radio, and maintaining liaison with German civic and educational groups.

Religious Adviser EUCOM Speaker

Miss Mabel Parsons, religious education adviser of the EUCOM Chaplain Division, recently conducted a series of talks throughout the European Command as a phase of the religious education program instituted by the division.

In January, Miss Parsons began conducting workshops in leadership training for Sunday school teachers at various military posts throughout the US Zone.

Health Head Returns to US

Dr. Charles H. Benning, since 1946 chief of the Public Health and Welfare Branch, OLC Hesse, has returned to the United States to assume a consultant's position with the Department of the Air Force.

A preventive-medicine specialist and veteran public servant, Dr. Benning has held positions with the US Public Health Service, as well as with parallel state organizations in Michigan, Illinois and Oklahoma. During World War I, he served as a captain with the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

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Economy Shows Greater Vitality

By A. J. CEFARATTI

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

The economy of Western Germany during the months of October and November reflected a vitality which surpassed the strength of the autumn level in 1950. The most pronounced amelioration was found in Germany's foreign trade and payments position. At the end of 1950, Western Germany had a foreign trade deficit of \$723,000,000* and a cumulative debit with the European Payments Union (EPU) which exceeded Germany's EPU credit quota and forced her to restrict imports drastically in order to check the mounting deficit. In contrast to that sizable trade deficit and the EPU payments crisis, Germany by November 1951 had not only registered several monthly trade surpluses but had also tallied her first, though small, EPU cumulative credit, and was contemplating reliberalization for the beginning of the new year.

Reports of difficulties in coal and raw material supplies persist but have lost much of the force of the long publicized critical shortages. Industrial production has expanded about seven percent above the September-November 1950 level, and employment has risen in manufacturing as a whole. The number of registered unemployed, which has decreased steadily since January 1951, showed the first autumn increase at mid-November. This increase in unemployment, as well as its distribution among the states and occupations, however, repeats the seasonal pattern of 1950.

Prices in general rose again slightly in November, with the most important increases in the agricultural sectors. Record grain and sugar beet harvests are estimated for 1951, with another bumper potato crop. The food supply is adequate for current requirements.

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Western Germany's foreign trade during October was characterized by (1) a distinct reaction in the import trend to September's unusually high level and (2) an export figure considerably lower than expected in view of recent developments in production. The Federal Statistical Office announced belatedly that because of a new system for reporting exports by customs houses effective Oct. 1, the figure reported for that month is not accurate. It is certain only that minimum exports for October were \$302,000,000. The import figure is not affected by this new system.

The October import figure was, to a large extent, a reaction from the abnormally high September imports, and for purposes of analysis, the two months may be treated as a single unit. Average monthly imports of \$328,000,000 for this period were substantially above the monthly level for the June-July-August period. Increases in the number of import licenses issued indicate an effort by the Federal Government to raise gradually the level of imports for the two months remaining before contemplated reliberalization on Jan. 1, and thus prevent a sharp rise at the first of the year.

October imports found the largest percentage reduction in the finished goods sector—a reaction to the high percentage increase in September when importers attempted to avoid special tariff increases effective Oct. 1. Food imports were down considerably. Raw materials imports fell only slightly.

The West German EPU monthly accounting surplus in November was \$9,600,000, which for the first time effected a cumulative surplus position, although only by the negligible sum of \$350,000. November balance of

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

payments will probably be in the range of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 due to the indicated rise of other accounts. This undoubtedly represents a real trade surplus, especially considering adjustments which may be necessary because of the revised export recording procedure. This trade

surplus may mean that imports have continued, on the average, to lag behind the goals accepted by the OEEC.

Industry

Industrial activity reached a new postwar record, although barely above the previous high point in April-May 1951. Western Germany's October industrial production index is at 139.5 percent of the 1936 level—a monthly rise of four points, and 10 points above October 1950—with another substantial increase indicated for the November index. Consumer goods production accounted for a large part of the October increase, with major rises in shoe and leather production. There were also substantial increases in heavy industry. Postwar peak production was registered for the iron and steel industry, electrical equipment, optical and precision instruments, crude oil, coal and coal by-products, electricity and gas. Vehicle production was up 14 percent, but raw materials, especially light sheets, are in short supply.

The coal shortage question in Western Germany has drawn the efforts of government, labor and business alike for more than a year. Although coal remains generally in tight supply, the principal problem seems to lie not in adjusting allocations but in increasing production and enforcing equitable retail distribution. Favorable developments in November were the increased coal output and the decisions of the Council of the Inter-

* DM 3,058,290,000 at official rate of 23.8 cents to the Deutsche mark.

national Authority for the Ruhr (IAR) to adopt the new export price schedules and to revise the minimum export quotas.

Coal production has begun its expected seasonal rise, with a total production of 10,322,000 metric tons for the 24 working days in November to average 403,950 tons daily production (excluding Sunday and holiday output). For the first month since 1945 the daily average production has exceeded 400,000 tons, as compared with the daily average of 384,400 tons in 1936 and 448,200 tons in 1938. This increase is attributed to an increased daily average number of manshifts worked, with more workers on the mine books and a reduced rate of absenteeism. During the third quarter 1951, coal stocks for industry, public utilities and the *Bundesbahn* (Federal Railway) increased slightly to total 3,347,000 tons for these groups, compared with 2,515,000 tons at the end of the second quarter and 3,933,000 tons at the end of the third quarter 1950.

In November, the IAR examined the new export prices for German solid fuels and the question of German solid fuels export quotas. The IAR, acting by unanimous agreement and recognizing that the new export price schedule adopted by the Federal Republic in September involves a system of dual pricing as between exported coal and coal retained for internal consumption, agreed to accept the export price schedule retroactive to July 1, 1951. This price schedule is to be reexamined by the IAR on Oct. 1, 1952, unless the Schuman Plan high authority comes into existence and decides to exercise jurisdiction before that time.

With regard to export allocations of solid fuels, which were previously at 6,200,000 tons per quarter (including Saar exchange of 900,000 tons), the IAR decided to adjust the export quota (excluding Saar exchange) to a minimum of 5,100,000 tons in the fourth quarter 1951 and to 5,000,000 tons in the first quarter 1952. Further, the basic allocation for the second quarter 1952, pending a final decision, has been set at a minimum of 5,000,000 tons, plus 15 percent of production in excess of 395,000 tons daily average production including overtime production, and 10 percent of the total production on all Sundays and holidays. Coal supply difficulties, meanwhile, are still reported for the chemical and some non-ferrous metals industries.

This adjustment in the export allocation for solid fuels will result in an actual decrease of only 200,000 tons in the fourth quarter 1951, which equals production for half a day.

Iron and Steel

The steel scrap shortage continues to be an important problem for the steel industry, but the fuel situation is primarily one of cost rather than availability. The iron and steel industry and the Ministry of Economics agreed to a DM 37 per ton increase in the basic price of steel, in addition to the DM 50 increase which was effective until Nov. 1, 1951.

This increase has been justified on the basis of some DM 20 increase in production costs and DM 17 as compensation to the iron and steel industry for the renunciation to finance the US coal imports by exporting rolled steel.

The Federal Government is attempting to decrease exports of semi-finished steel and increase the export of end-products, so that more rolled steel will be available for the German market. The *Bank deutscher Laender* has agreed to make available a dollar credit to prefinance the import of US coal for the iron and steel industry. The amount of pig iron and steel produced from US coal imports continued to show monthly increases with 325,000 tons of pig iron and 255,000 tons of steel thus produced in October. During the steel year ending Sept. 30, 1,362,400 metric tons of pig iron and 1,203,100

tons of steel are attributed to the use of US coal, which has been used in quantity only during the last six months of this period.

The power supply situation improved during November with increased deliveries in coal, a slight increase in run-of-river hydro power available together with the reduction in power consumption by the continued application of restrictions. The situation was further improved by imports from Northern Italy, where increased rains provided surplus hydro power.

During the first half of November 1951, rail traffic demands remained at the high October level of 72,000 cars per working day. While freight car shortages could not be completely overcome, the *Bundesbahn*, aided by relatively favorable weather and satisfactory locomotive coal stocks, managed to meet 90 percent of demands. In the second half of November, car demands dropped and the railway returned to a more normal rate of operations.

A joint committee, compromise version of the law on the organization of the *Bundesbahn* was approved by the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* (Federal Lower and Upper Houses), to be promulgated in December 1951. As finally adopted, the law promises a self-supporting *Bundesbahn*, managed along sound commercial lines, since the *Bundesbahn* board of directors and management have been granted considerable latitude in the day-to-day operations of the railway. The direct influence of the Minister for Transport is, nevertheless, stronger than had been recommended in the 1950 ECA survey.

The railway unions will have 25 percent representation on the board of directors but without the "co-determination" status in the coal and steel industries. Success of the law will depend largely on the caliber of men appointed to the board of directors and the four key managerial positions of the *Bundesbahn*.

Labor

Developments in the labor field for November showed a seasonal slackening in outdoor occupations but employment increases in manufacturing, certain wage gains and a step forward toward general co-determination legislation. Union-government relations remained strained.

As in 1950, the unemployment trend was reversed upward in November, due mainly to the usual seasonal cut-backs in outdoor employment, notably in building and construction and partly in agriculture, and in the building materials industry. Employment rose, however, in manufacturing as a whole, with seasonal influence and price stabilization or reductions boosting the consumer goods industries. Still heavy backlogs plus increasing orders stimulated employment in the capital goods branches, except stones and earths.

Registered unemployment in the Federal Republic increased by 93,000 to raise the total number of jobless to 1,307,000 persons — 8.1 percent (7.5 percent in October) of the estimated wage and salary earning labor force. Inasmuch as the expansion in the labor force at this time of the year is comparatively substantial, total employment probably remained relatively stable during November. Weather conditions will be the most decisive influence on the extent to which unemployment climbs in December. (In December 1950, unemployment increased by approximately 375,000 as inclement weather seriously affected construction work.)

Negotiations between the Federal Government and the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) continued for the fourth consecutive month in an effort to settle outstanding differences. Substantial agreement was reported by the participants on the establishment of a federal economic council which would advise government on matters of economic policy. According to union reports, agreement has not been reached on the reorganization of local chambers of commerce and industry in which

the unions desire equal representation and on the extension of co-determination to the chemicals industry, including the I.G. Farben complex.

The drive for higher wages continued as arbitration awards in the Rhineland-Palatinate and Bremen metal industry granted pay boosts of 4.7 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Building workers throughout the Federal Republic obtained agreement on a 5.6 percent increase in the basic wage. Part of the increase became effective on Dec. 1 and the remainder will take effect April 1, while the entire raise will be given in the Bavarian building industry Feb. 1. The Public Services Union has served notice of termination of all existing tariff agreements as of the end of 1951. A 10 percent increase in wages and salaries was requested by the union.

Food and Agriculture

Estimates of the 1951 harvests indicate record levels for western Germany. In addition to a bumper grain crop, sugar beets will be at a new high, while the potato crop will be the second largest on record.

Harvesting and fall planting has been affected by the wet, foggy weather which began late in October and prevailed during most of November. Temperatures continued to be generally mild, but frequent rains delayed the harvesting of root crops and planting of winter grains.

Sowing of winter barley and winter rye was completed in time, but difficulties with the beet harvest and the inclement weather have delayed winter wheat seeding. It is likely, however, that most of the farmers' wheat planting intentions (which indicate a nine percent increase over last fall) will be carried out.

As was expected, the supply of all types of food during November was sufficient for current requirements. Likewise, large grain deliveries and continuing heavy imports from trade agreement sources combined to increase reserve stocks of basic commodities substantially. The year's increased grain prices, coupled with the early threshing and deliveries bonus, resulted in large deliveries from the bumper harvest.

Food tax legislation was published Nov. 15 in a "Law to Amend the Sales Tax Law." Pursuant to the law, the Federal Government on the following day issued the "Sixth Ordinance to Amend the Import Equalization Tax Regulation," which fixed the standard tax rate (like the sales tax) at four percent. There are provisions to reduce some tax rates and increase others, as well as to set up a "free list" for certain main food and agriculture items.

Berlin

The industrial production index for Berlin dropped from the postwar peak in September of 50 percent of 1936 levels to 46 percent in October. The index, however, is based on the value of manufacturers' current deliveries rather than factory output, and the gross value of industrial deliveries (excluding building, and electric power and gas production) actually increased from DM 226,500,000 in September to DM 239,800,000 in October.

Industrial employment in Berlin rose very slightly during October and stood at 170,000 at the end of the month. As of Nov. 15, the number of gainfully occupied in the city was approximately 910,000. The reported number of unemployed seeking work was just under 264,000 or 22.5 percent of the total labor force. +END

ECA Program Improves Low Cost Housing

A 20 PERCENT REDUCTION in building costs together with key improvements in designing were among the major results of the recent competition within the ECA's Housing Development Projects Program, the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany announced.*

A total of 3,408 dwelling units, financed entirely from ECA counterpart funds, will be constructed in this program. The average unit cost for dwelling units is DM 10,299 (\$2,450) compared with DM 12,000 to DM 13,000 (\$2,856 to \$3,094) average cost per unit of regular housing. According to a report prepared by Walter F. Bogner, US chairman of the selecting committee, the savings from the competition are about 10 times its cost.

The competition program required that every apartment have its own toilet and bath. This automatically lifted the quality of the dwelling above the standard low-priced units, known as the *Schlichtwohnung*. But aside from this, the following improvements were achieved through high standards set for selection, according to Mr. Bogner's report, which is a preliminary estimate of results to be achieved:

(1) One-third of the 3,408 dwelling units will be individual family houses, while the other two-thirds are apartment buildings with a three-story limit (in contrast to the four and five-story walkup apartment buildings of most contemporary housing).

(2) Attic dwellings were not included in the winning designs, thus eliminating the common practice in Germany to house families under sloping roofs.

(3) Designs submitted with "captive" rooms were not accepted. The extreme economy with which the floor area of a German dwelling is exploited often results in bedrooms being approached through each other.

(4) Plans of unusual merit were found in Krefeld and Freiburg, while in many other cities improved standards were accepted.

(5) Improvements of the surroundings of the building sites as well as improvements in the physical appearance of the building were achieved. Instead of the monotonous rows of parallel buildings so typical of regular housing, the designs under the program call for a free arrangement, with adequate yards and living space.

(6) Structural improvements were achieved. These improvements took the form of better application of existing techniques and use of building materials, rather than in revolutionary designs. The competition's rules of fixed prices from contractors, plus an extremely limited range of building materials (minimum use of wood, steel, tile and other materials requiring coal for their production) reduced opportunities for radical departures from the customary methods. More use will be made of reinforced concrete, light concrete, asbestos and asphalt.

Ground-breaking has already taken place in several of the 15 cities in which housing projects are to be built.

* See "More Homes for Germans," in Information Bulletin, Dec. 1951.

In and Around Germany

College Auditorium Opened in Berlin

A new auditorium built at the Teachers' College in Berlin with the aid of DM 320,000 (\$76,160) from the HICOG Special Projects Fund has been formally opened. Formerly in the Soviet Sector, the college moved to the US Sector in November 1948 as a result of continuing Communist efforts to suppress democratic influences at the school. Teachers for primary and secondary schools in West Berlin are trained there, and the present enrollment is more than 1,000, with a faculty of 121 professors.

Talks during the opening ceremonies were given by Mayor Ernst Reuter; Dr. Christopher B. Garnett, Jr., chief of the HICOG Berlin Element Education and Cultural Relations Branch; Joachim Tiburtius, head of the Berlin Education Department, and Helmut Frothe, chairman of the general students' committee at the teachers' college.

400 Teen-agers to Visit America

Some 400 German teen-agers will leave for the United States next summer to live a full year with American families and attend high schools in urban and rural communities.

The project is in connection with the HICOG Exchanges Program. Travel, school and living expenses will

Five sets of twins are among the 266 pupils registered at the Bremerhaven American School. They are, l.-r., top to bottom, Joanne and Janice Lowe, 15; David and Tommy Supensky, 13; Bobby and Billy Ryan, 13; Judy and Joyce McLane, seven; Judy and Jimmy Burns, six. (US Army photo)



Roland C. Shaw (left), of the US resident office in Frankfurt, presents DM 2,000 check to Hermann Pehn (right), leader of a youth group in Roedelheim, near Frankfurt, to assist in the construction of youth center sponsored by the Evangelical Youth Organization. HICOG Special Projects Fund gift will supplement DM 18,000 raised by youth. Looking on is Otto Slicke, Frankfurt's Evangelical youth organizations chief. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

be paid by the US Government, cooperating private American agencies and sponsoring American families.

Each youngster will be urged to participate in his school's extracurricular activities, particularly student government. Special emphasis will be placed on cooperative citizenship and a young person's role in community life.

The opportunity is open to boys and girls between 15½ and 17 years of age who have attended a secondary school. Although there are no definite scholastic standards, superior ability and achievement will be considered. Applicants must be in good health, have a basic knowledge of English and must guarantee to return to Germany at the end of their year. Candidates will be chosen equally from farm and urban youths.

Interested teen-agers are urged to write to the Regional Exchange Office nearest their home. German-American committees will interview applicants and make final selections from Feb. 1 to 25.

Cultural Ties Improved

The recent appearances of the Juilliard String Quartet and the Hall-Johnson Choir in US Information Centers throughout Germany made a tremendous public impact and did much to improve cultural ties between Germany and the United States.

In addition to a significant contribution toward the accomplishment of the HICOG effort to strengthen these cultural connections, the appearances helped to make the Germans aware of the musical achievements of other nations. Even before the cultural isolation imposed by the Nazi regime, many Germans had come to regard their country as the principal exponent of art—particularly in the field of music.

The Juilliard Quartet gave recitals in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart. Their programs of both classical and modern music met with praise from audiences and critics alike. Newspapers called the quartet "one of the world's best," "an artistic event of first-class importance," "a new factor in our musical life."

Critics lauded the "high musical culture" of the Hall-Johnson choir, its "extraordinary discipline," its "choice vocal material" and the "fascinating realism of its interpretation." The Hall-Johnson Choir performed in Berlin (see back cover), Bremen, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Kassel, Mannheim, Munich and Nuremberg. Press and public reactions to their appearances were equally impressive.

Large crowds flocked to US Information Centers in cities where the programs were given.

Foreign Interests Protected

The Allied High Commission has approved a law to protect foreign nationals who were previously prevented from exercising their legal rights in Germany due to war and postwar conditions.

The principal effect of the law is in cases where a foreign national needs a special license under foreign exchange legislation in Germany in order to take legal action. The period of limitation or prescription related to the action will not expire before the end of the calendar year following the year in which such licensing ceases — and in no case before July 1, 1952.

Present control legislation also prevents residents of foreign countries from freely collecting debts owed by Germans. This bar to collection cannot be removed before the whole question of German debts has been clarified on a governmental level.

Boy Scouts Get Help

Boy Scouts in Bremerhaven are looking "official" these days as the result of a drive started by US Resident Officer Edward Merone.

Mr. Merone noticed that many of the local Pathfinders had no uniform. Firms in the area were contacted to help in the matter. Material for the shirts was made available by the Bremerhaven firm of Ketelsen, while

Dr. Erwin P. Brauner, HICOG Public Health adviser, addresses guests at opening of Mother and Child Health Demonstration Clinic at Neukoelln Hospital in Berlin. The clinic provides prenatal care and medical attention for children up to six. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



Bremerhaven boy scouts get 55 new uniforms through American and German help. Pathfinder Deblitz accepts official shirt from merchant Armin Ketelsen while US Resident Officer Edward Merone looks on. (Photo by Georg Rogge)

the firm of Ramelow donated the material for the scouts' trousers. Mr. Merone paid the cost of having the garments sewn and also provided for Boy Scout neckerchiefs.

A delegation of 20 Pathfinders received the 55 Boy Scout uniforms during a ceremony in the US resident office. The youths brought along their own music makers.

Armin Ketelsen said during the ceremony, "We present you these uniforms in the hope that you will wear them in the true Boy Scout spirit."

Pathfinder Deblitz in thanking the donors promised to keep the gifts well in accord with the Boy Scout principle, "Always Prepared!"

Citizenship Training for Women

The first regional course is citizenship training for German women, patterned after a program presented in Speyer last fall by HICOG Women's Affairs Branch, was held in Inzighofen, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, recently.

Mrs. Else Beckmann of the Tuebingen Women's Committee, who attended one of the Speyer sessions, served as chairman. The course was organized by Miss Bertha L. Bracey of Great Britain, a specialist, in Germany under the HICOG Exchanges Program.

The 51 women participating were selected by the Tuebingen Women's Committee, P. A. Neuland, US observer in South Baden, and Miss Margaret Blewett, Women's Affairs adviser in OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden. Invitations were extended to Dr. Gertrud Metzger, member of the state council of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, and to the Offices of the US and French High Commissioners.

Principal speakers were Mrs. Anna Haag, director of the Anna Haag Home for Girls in Stuttgart, Dr. Elfriede Mueller, vice chairman of the *Europa-Union*, Stuttgart, and Miss Bracey.

After a general discussion of each address, the conference divided into four discussion groups with the topics including: women as a vital force of society; women as educators; women as economic factors in the community,

and women and international understanding. The course was successful in uniting into one working group women from 19 organizations.

All participating indicated that they had acquired a deeper sense of the individual's share in the responsibilities confronting Germany and a clearer understanding of how to face them through civic action.

As Helene Laslowski of Freiburg's Association of Displaced Germans noted: "Our distress has brought us to the realization that only those things that are simple and fundamental have lasting value, and it was those ultimate values to which we were repeatedly directed."

Modern Dairy Opened in Hesse

A three-year drive launched by HICOG Food and Agriculture officials in conjunction with German milk producers, dairymen and consumers for the improvement of Hesse's milk supply, culminated in the opening of the ECA-financed Frankfurt-Sossenheim community dairy Dec. 1.

This dairy, considered one of the finest and most modern in western Europe, is part of a series of pilot demonstration projects for increasing milk consumption throughout West Germany by making quality improvements through vitaminization, proper pasteurization and more careful handling. The new plant will produce approximately 150,000 quarts of bottled milk a day and can be expanded to a capacity of 400,000 quarts. An American-style ice cream plant will complete the project early in 1952.

The bottling process of the new dairy realizes the central idea of the American-German milk improvement campaign, which is aimed at the production of sanitary, tuberculosis-free milk. The plant is expected to boost considerably Hesse's milk consumption and thereby the income of farmers.

The opening ceremony at Hesse's model milk-bottling plant was witnessed by representatives of the HICOG Food and Agriculture Division and ECA as well as officials of the Hesse state government and of Frankfurt city. The new dairy is part of the Frankfurt milk supply system known as *Moha (Molkerei Osthafen or Dairy East Harbor.)*

Soviet Zone Police Quit

The glamor of being a "people's policeman" in the Soviet Zone of Germany is apparently losing its appeal. During the past year and a half nearly 2,000 men have deserted from the Communist paramilitary force.

Reports of the HICOG Public Safety Division show that during recent months the number of such refugees applying for political asylum in West Berlin has jumped 15 percent over the previous quarter year.

The report also noted that police apprehended 1,512 Communist propagandists and agitators in West Berlin during the first 11 months of 1951.

Coburg Returnees Active

Persons who have returned to Coburg after visiting America under the HICOG Exchanges Program have formed an informal group to present a series of lectures.



Heino Heinla (right), Estonian refugee, 27, the last European DP to receive a US visa, is congratulated by Harry N. Rosentield, commissioner of the US Displaced Persons Commission, while Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator, and two-year-old Kaja Heinla look on. Mrs. Heinla holds their baby son, Uku. (USDPC photo by K. Bethke)

To date the chief of police, Fritz Todtenhaupt, has spoken to German and American police officials, youth group leaders have addressed local groups, and Dr. Ulrich Kriesche, head of the local high school, has held two public discussions.

Welfare Actions Extended

The Munich "Good Neighbor Committee," which has already spent DM 8,084 (\$1,923) in carrying out welfare activities, recently decided to extend another DM 8,000 for projects to help homes, students, refugees and artists.

The committee is composed of both Americans and Germans. Most of the money for the welfare work has been raised by various benefit projects.

Half of the fund will be spent on individual emergency cases while the remainder will be used to establish kindergartens in refugee camps, to give needy mothers vacations at a rest home and other special causes.

Princess Pilar of Bavaria was recently elected chairman of the committee, succeeding Mrs. George N. Shuster, wife of the former US state commissioner for Bavaria, who has returned to the United States. Mrs. Shuster was nominated an honorary member of the organization.

Hungarian-Owned Property Returned

The Office of the US High Commissioner recently repeated a previous statement declaring that all Hungarian goods in the US Zone of Germany available for restitution have been returned. The statement came in the

face of continued alleged Hungarian assertions that only a small part of the property to which Hungary was entitled had been returned.

Similar charges were considered by the US Government and rejected as unfounded several months ago. When a Hungarian delegation arrived in Frankfurt last May, a list of returnable goods was given it which included a variety of Hungarian-owned machines, electric motors, tools, furniture, veneer and other woods, certain types of railroad equipment, metals, motor vehicles and a large number of cultural objects. The delegation left in July after the collection and shipment of those goods was completed.

The properties in question were brought to Germany at various times before the end of the war. Many other properties ineligible for restitution under terms of the Hungarian peace treaty were moved from Hungary to Germany during the period of Hungarian participation in the war against the Allies.

Livestock Demonstrations Popular

Competitions among farm youngsters similar to American 4-H club contests are gaining ground in Germany.

A dozen 16-year-old farm boys and girls recently participated in a hog-raising contest in Friedberg county. The hogs were provided through the assistance of ECA, the participants contributing DM 2 (about 47 cents) and ECA giving DM 48 (about \$11.40).

Contest prizes were augmented by gifts from Dr. Fridolin Rothaermel, president of the Bavarian Farmers Association, and Andreas Haisch, state parliament delegate.

The children's parents expressed appreciation for the sense of responsibility which the contest awakened in addition to the instruction and education received.

The first livestock demonstration and judging to be held in Sonthofen county, Bavaria, was another recent

Oron J. Hale (center), US state commissioner for Bavaria, examines gavel which Karl Bosl (right), first chairman of Bavarian Teachers and Educators Association, will present to the Pennsylvania State Education Association's annual meeting on his visit to the United States. Wilhelm Ebert (left), chairman of association's legislative committee, will accompany Dr. Bosl. (PRB OLCB photo by Maske)



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy helped open 1952 March of Dimes drive in Bonn Enclave with contribution to Lt. Col. John M. Huckins, commanding officer of the Bonn Detachment, US Army. With Mr. McCloy are, l.-r., Warrant Officer Andrew Sivak, March of Dimes officer for Bonn Enclave; Colonel Huckins, Mr. McCloy and Lt. William Sprayberry, his aide. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

farm activity. The work was organized last spring by Richard Seiler, a teacher at the state farm school who visited the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program. ECA granted DM 500 (\$119) for the purchase of animals and poultry.

It is believed that enough interest has been stimulated through the demonstration to encourage groups from different parts of the county to compete next summer.

History of Normandy Invasion

"Cross Channel Attack," an account of the 1944 invasion of Normandy, has been published by the Department of the Army and is the eighth volume of the official history of World War II.

The book, compiled by Dr. Gordon A. Harrison, former newspaperman and Army historian in Europe, combines all phases of the Allied planning and action with a complete account of German defensive plans and operations. The material is based on official Allied and German documents as well as on interviews with officers and soldiers.

The publication is available in Europe at EUCOM newsstands; it may also be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for \$5.25.

Heidelberg City Hall Derequisitioned

The city hall in Heidelberg was derequisitioned recently during ceremonies in which both high-ranking Americans and Germans participated.

The building is one of the largest and most valuable parcels of real estate in the university city to be turned back. In the formal ceremony Col. P. J. Lloyd, Heidelberg Military Post commander, presented the keys of the building to Dr. Hugo Swart, mayor of the city. Maj. Gen.



Off to recuperate in Switzerland, the first 51 of 300 tuberculous and undernourished children from Berlin (above) board plane for Frankfurt enroute to three months of care and rest with Swiss families. The project is sponsored by the Swiss Red Cross, the International Red Cross, the Berlin Magistrat Youth Department and the US Air Force. Margitta Schmid (below) has seat belt carefully fastened for her first air journey. (PRB BE-HICOG photos by Schubert)



A. Bradshaw, Jr., director of logistics for EUCOM, and H. M. Coverley, acting US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, also participated.

The city hall, originally requisitioned by the Army in April 1945 and renamed the Starlight Club, has been a recreation center. A fire caused \$70,000 damage to the interior of the building in March 1948. When reconstruction was completed, the city hall was taken over by the Heidelberg Special Services offices and the American Red Cross. Completion of new buildings made space available for those two offices.

Return of the city hall is in line with the Army's policy of relinquishing control of real estate as soon as the accelerated construction program permits. Since 1945 almost 8,000 properties on Heidelberg Military Post have been derequisitioned.

Army Band Entertains

The First Infantry Division Band, conducted by Warrant Officer William B. Baldwin, has recently presented a series of free concerts in the Erlangen Redoutensaal Auditorium.

The HICOG office at Erlangen handled advertising and organizational work for the series.

Safety Campaign Aided

The US resident office at Kronach has been aiding a local rural police safety campaign by providing transportation.

Main feature of the campaign was a Punch-and-Judy show, written by a teacher in the county, which emphasizes to children the dangers of traffic and pedestrian violations. Policemen also sought to convey to the youngsters the friendliness and helpfulness of these public servants.

Rural Education in Bavaria Popular

The winter session of the Dinkelsbuehl and Gunzenhausen counties' *Volkshochschule* (high school), one of the largest adult education systems in Bavaria, is now well underway with lectures, film showings and discussion evenings slated for 75 communities in the two counties.

The lectures and discussions are on political subjects such as the Schuman Plan, European Union and general political education; on agricultural subjects, such as land consolidation and modern farming methods, and on civil rights subjects. Each of the communities holds its meetings every three weeks.

Participating in the program are 47 lecturers, including teachers, lawyers, farmers, school officials and prominent citizens of Dinkelsbuehl and Gunzenhausen.

US Resident Officer Peter Brescia, who has been aiding the program, has termed it one of the brighter aspects of the whole political picture in this former Nazi stronghold.

Restoring Justice German Task

Restoring justice in Germany is "above all a German task and the only way which will bring Germany back into the community of civilized nations," in the opinion of Dr. Karl Dietrich Raiser, councilor of the highest Wuerttemberg-Baden court for restitution cases.

Dr. Raiser and two other German judges recently visited the US Court of Restitution Appeals in Nuremberg and shared the bench with the US judges. In a letter of thanks to US Justice Fred J. Cohn, Dr. Raiser stated, "It was more than a gesture that you invited us to sit on the bench. We consider this to be a recognition of our honest and constant efforts to restore justice, which has been so abused."

He added: "We as judges must give our attention to combining with the redress of wrong done a just settlement between the parties. The encounter with you and your colleagues on the human level strengthened our confident conviction that you, too, are pervaded with a sense of this eternal task of the judge." +END

Calendar of Coming Events

Feb. 1 to March 15, 1952

CURRENT (with closing dates)

- Feb. — Essen (NRW): Exhibition of plastic art of the Middle Ages.
 March 31 — Munich (Bav): Exhibition, "Art of the South Seas" at US Information Center (America House).

FEBRUARY

- Feb. 1 — Berlin: Concert; Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Tibor Varga, violin; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 Feb. 1 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello; R. Hubertus, conductor.
 Feb. 1 — Bremen: Concert; Shura Cherkassy, piano.
 Feb. 1 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; Elly Ney, piano; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
 Feb. 1 — Weinheim/Bergstraße (WB): Concert; Koeckert Quartet.
 Feb. 1 — Rheydt (NRW): Concert; Karl Roehrig, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
 Feb. 1-3 — Kreuth (Bav): Bavarian ski championships. Olympic elimination contests for long distance race, jump run.
 Feb. 1-3 — Hundsbach (WB): Black Forest ski championships.
 Feb. 1-7 — Dortmund (NRW): Six-day bicycle races.
 Feb. — Cologne (NRW): Carnival; 50th anniversary of Honor Guard.
 Feb. 2 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Election of Carnival Prince.
 Feb. 2 — Aachen (NRW): Carnival pageant.
 Feb. 2-3 — St. Andreasberg (LS): 56th winter festival.
 Feb. 2-3 — Warmensteinach (Bav): German junior ski championships.
 Feb. 2-3 — Gersfeld/Rhoen (Hes): Hesse state championships.
 Feb. 2-3 — Brannenburg (Bav): Bavarian ski championships.
 Feb. 3 — Hundseck (WB): Black Forest ski championships.
 Feb. 3 — Muggenbrunn (WB): Black Forest junior ski championships.
 Feb. 3 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Bavarian curling championships.
 Feb. 3 — Willingen (NRW): West German 22-mile ski championship.
 Feb. 3 — Aachen (NRW): Bach's Cantatas.
 Feb. 3 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Pierre Fournier, cello; G. Koenig, conductor.
 Feb. 3-4 — Berlin: Concert; Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 Feb. 3-4 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
 Feb. 3-March 2 — Wuppertal (NRW): Textile exhibition by Textile Engineers School of Krefeld.
 Feb. 4 — Wuppertal (NRW): Guest performance by Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor.
 Feb. 4 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Shura Cherkassy, piano; Joh. Schueler, conductor.
 Feb. 4 — Bremen: Concert; Philharmonic Orchestra; Christine Purrmann, piano.
 Feb. 4 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Thomas Magyar, violin.
 Feb. 4 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; Pierre Fournier, cello; O. Volkmann, conductor.
 Feb. 4 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Cecilia Hansen, violin.

- Feb. 4 — Freiburg (SB): Symphony concert; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
 Feb. 4 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; Michele Auclair, violin; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.
 Feb. 4-5 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; Magda Tagliaferro, piano; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
 Feb. 4-5 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
 Feb. 5 — Solingen (NRW): Beethoven concert; R. Suter, piano.
 Feb. 6 — Berlin: — RIAS Symphony Orchestra; contemporary German composers; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
 Feb. 6 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Haydn's "The Seasons."
 Feb. 6 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert; H. Richter-Haase, piano.
 Feb. 6-7 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; Fritz Rieger, conductor.
 Feb. 7 — Leverkusen (NRW): C. Orff's "Carmina Burana."
 Feb. 7-10 — Oberammergau (Bav): International college ski championships.
 Feb. 8 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert; Adolf Claude, violin; Willy Krauss, conductor.
 Feb. 8 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Eduard Erdmann, piano.
 Feb. 8 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Concert; S. Rapp, piano; K. Rucht, conductor.
 Feb. 8-11 — Braunlage (LS): German ski championships.
 Feb. 9 — Cologne (NRW): Ball of the Carnival Prince's guard and the "Rote Funken" (Red Sparks).
 Feb. 9 — Hannover (LS): Marksmens' carnival.
 Feb. 9 — Hanover (LS): Bicycle races.
 Feb. 9-14 — Offenbach/Main (Hes): Leather goods trade fair.
 Feb. 10 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Night ski jumping.
 Feb. 10 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Ski jumping at the Ramsau.
 Feb. 10 — Breitenberg/Black Forest (WB): Trophy ski jumping.
 Feb. 10 — Schliersee (Bav): Jens Jaeger Memorial jumping.
 Feb. 10 — Weiden (RP): Junior ski day.
 Feb. 10 — Schleching (Bav): Junior ski championships.
 Feb. 10 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; Brahms and Reutter.
 Feb. 10-11 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; Swabian Symphony Orchestra.
 Feb. 10-11 — Hamburg: Concert; Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis;" Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 Feb. 10-11 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Or-

- chestra; Shura Cherkassy, piano; Arthur Rodzonsky, conductor.
 Feb. 11 — Oberammergau (Bav): Ammergau junior ski championships.
 Feb. 11 — St. Andreasberg (LS): German 32.25 mile ski championship.
 Feb. 11 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello; Hans Leopold, piano.
 Feb. 11 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Beethoven cycle; Eduard Erdmann, piano; Guenther Wand, conductor.
 Feb. 11 — Bremen: Concert; H. Zernick Quartet.
 Feb. 13 — Tuebingen (WH): Handel's "Samson."
 Feb. 14 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
 Feb. 14 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Ice hockey games.
 Feb. 14-15 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; Richard Kotz, guest conductor.
 Feb. 15 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Julian von Karolyi, piano; Dr. H. Thierfelder, conductor.
 Feb. 15 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Michele Auclair, violin.
 Feb. 15-16 — Usseln (NRW): Ski championships.
 Feb. 16 — Tuebingen (WH): Concert; Caspar Cassado, cello.
 Feb. 16-17 — Altenau (LS): Harz ski championships.
 Feb. 16-17 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Visitors' competitions for medal.
 Feb. 16-17 — Hamburg: 47th textiles sample fair.
 Feb. 17 — Neubau (Bav): Bavarian club relay championship.
 Feb. 17 — Hahnenklee/Bockswiese (LS): German bobsled championships.
 Feb. 17 — Peissenberg (Bav): Challenge trophy ski jumping.
 Feb. 17 — Bayrisch Zell (Bav): Ski jumping for Count Schoenborn Cup.
 Feb. 17 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Motorcycle races on Hintersee Lake.
 Feb. 17 — Mittenwald (Bav): Borderland ski jumping.
 Feb. 17 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Toboggan races.
 Feb. 17 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert; "Psalms Symphony" by Stravinsky; "Te Deum" by Bruckner.
 Feb. 17-18 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; G. Wand, conductor.
 Feb. 18 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Christine Purrmann, piano; Jos. Krips, conductor.
 Feb. 18 — Luebeck (SH): Concert; Eva Barth, violin; G. E. Lessong, conductor.
 Feb. 19 — Bonn (NRW): Reception for members of ministries and government offices; carnival pageant.
 Feb. 20 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Caspar Cassado, cello.
 Feb. 20 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; *Musica Nova*; Hindemith, David, Stephan.
 Feb. 20 — Braunlage (LS): Slalom, downhill and long distance run for guests.
 Feb. 21 — Munich (Bav): Academy concert; Georg Solti, conductor.
 Feb. 21 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Branca Musulin, piano.
 Feb. 21 — Aachen (NRW): Carnival; historical jester's jump.

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.

Feb. 21 — Hasslach (Bav): Carnival; traditional "Dirty Thursday" ball.

Feb. 22 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; E. Mainardi, cello.

Feb. 23 — Stockach/Black Forest (WB): Traditional "Jester's Tree Planting."

Feb. 23 — Bonndorf/Black Forest (WB): "Hemdglonker" procession; carnival play, pageant.

Feb. 23 — Cologne (NRW): Carnival Prince's guard ball and Ball of the Nations.

Feb. 23 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Carnival pageant.

Feb. 23-24 — Bodenmais (Bav): Bavarian Forest ski championships.

Feb. 24 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): 30th anniversary winter sports.

Feb. 24 — Kreuth (Bav): Downhill race for Golden Alpine Goat.

Feb. 24 — Haselbach (Hes): Grand slalom ski contests.

Feb. 24 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Ski jump run on big natural jump.

Feb. 24 — Schliersee (Bav): Ski carnival.

Feb. 24 — Hinterzarten (WB): Rudi Cranz Memorial downhill race.

Feb. 24 — Cologne (NRW): "Koelsche Stroep" day and "Veedeslzog" carnival procession.

Feb. 24 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Carnival procession.

Feb. 24 — Augsburg (Bav): Carnival procession.

Feb. 24 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Night ski jumping.

Feb. 24-25 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Ida Hendel, violin; Issay Dobrowen (Stockholm), conductor.

Feb. 24-25 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Branca Musulin, piano; Rudolf Schwarz, conductor.

Feb. 24-27 — Throughout Western Germany: Peak of carnival (*Fasching*) ceremonies with Rose Monday procession.

Feb. 24-March 6 — Hanover (LS): Ice ballet.

Feb. 25 — Oberammergau (Bav): *Puerschling* ski relay race.

Feb. 25 — Eichstaett (NRW): *Walpurgis* festival.

Feb. 25 — Goslar (LS): Miners' carnival.

Feb. 25-26 — Rottweil (Bav): Historical jester's jump; carnival play.

Feb. 25-26 — Bremen: Philharmonic concert; Caspar Cassado, cello.

Feb. 25-26 — Throughout Bavaria: "Alemantasnet" (carnival) with famous "Narrensprung" (jester's jump).

Feb. 26 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Traditional Violet Tuesday procession.

Feb. 26 — Cologne (NRW): Traditional ball of the United Tuesday Ball Societies.

Feb. 26 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Carnival; ski jumping.

Feb. 26 — Bernau (WB): Torch light carnival; downhill ski run.

Feb. 26 — Karlsruhe (WB): Carnival procession.

Feb. 26 — Hasslach (Bav): Grand carnival pageant.

Feb. 26-27 — Clausthal-Zellerfeld (LS): Harz ski championships.

Feb. 26-27 — Hinterzarten (WB): Black Forest ski championships.

Feb. 27 — Duellchen (NRW): Traditional "Schoeppen Markt" on Ash Wednesday.

Feb. 27-March 2 — Hamburg: German 1952 Industries Fair.

Feb. 28-March 2 — Oberstdorf (Bav): Third international ski flying week.

Feb. 28-March 6 — Berlin: Six-day bicycle races.

February — Throughout Western Germany and West Berlin: International ice hockey games and ice rink events.

MARCH

March 1 — Kreuth (Bav): International grand slalom.

March 1 — Muggenbrunn (WB): Black Forest junior ski championships.

March 1 — Gladbeck (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello.

March 1-2 — Hundsbach (WB): Black Forest ski championships.

March 1-2 — Rottach-Egern (Bav): International downhill race for Golden Wallberg Shield.

March 2 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Watzmann downhill ski run.

March 2 — Braunlage (LS): Jubilee ski championships.

March 2 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; G. Koenig, conductor.

March 2 — Stuttgart (WB): Philharmonic concert; works by Bruckner.

March 2-3 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Leo Blech, conductor.

March 2-3 — Hamburg: Philharmonic Orchestra; R. Prick, violin; R. Sommer, cello; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.

March 2-4 — Cologne (NRW): Spring fair; textiles and clothing.

March 2-7 — Nuremberg (Bav): Third German toy trade fair.

March 2-7 — Berlin: Six-day bicycle races.

March 3 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.

March 3 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Ida Hendel, violin.

March 3 — Coblenz (RP): Symphony concert; D. Fischer-Dieskau, baritone; O. Winkler, conductor.

March 3 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; contemporary works; Pietro Scarpini, piano; Hans Rosbald, conductor.

March 3 — Luebeck (SH): Concert; P. Esser, violin; A. Steiner, cello; Hilma Holstein, piano.

March 3-4 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; "Requiem" by Verdi.

March 4 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; E. Erdmann, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.

March 4-5 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert; Handel's "Messiah."

March 5 — Bad Wiessee (Bav): Night slalom on Sonnebiehl.

March 5 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."

March 5 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert by Bach Society.

March 5-6 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.

March 5-6 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; works by Mozart, Boccherini, Malipiero, Stravinsky.

March 6 — Sinsheim (SB): Filly mart.

March 6 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra; contemporary works; Mascia Predit, soprano; Igor Markevitch, conductor.

March 6 — Munich (Bav): Academy concert; Georg Solti, conductor.

March 6 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; Dr. R. Wagner, conductor.

March 6 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.

March 6 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Concert; works by Hindemith, Mozart, Debussy, Strauss.

March 7 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; Reine Gianoli, piano; Karl Schuricht, guest conductor.

March 7 — Bamberg (Bav): Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; G. Cassado, cello; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.

March 7 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello.

March 7-9 — Lenggries (Bav): German ski championships.

March 8 — Bischofsgruen (Bav): Grand "Fox Hunt." Night ski jumping.

March 9 — Bayrisch Zell (Bav): Hans Krapp Memorial jumping.

March 9 — Bernau/Black Forest (WB): Grand slalom and downhill race.

March 9 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Night ski jumping.

March 9 — Warmensteinach (Bav): Grand ski relay race "Round about the Ochsenkopf."

March 9 — Munich (Bav): Guest concert by Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.

March 9 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert; F. Leitner, conductor.

March 9-10 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Sir John Barbirolli, conductor.

March 9-10 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; works by Cherubini, Beethoven, Mozart.

March 9-11 — Cologne (NRW): Spring fair, household goods and hardware.

March 9-14 — Frankfurt (Hes): International spring fair.

March 9-30 — Wuppertal (NRW): Art exhibition by Heinz Battke of Florence.

March 10 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Verdi's "Requiem."

March 10 — Bonn (NRW): "Von deutscher Seele," cantata by Hans Pfitzner.

March 10 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Ida Hendel, violin; Johannes Schueler, conductor.

March 10 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Gaspar Cassado, cello.

March 10 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Antonio Janigro, cello; Igor Markevitch, conductor.

March 10-11 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; G. Wand, conductor.

March 11 — Offenburg (WB): Wine mart.

March 12 — Wesel (NRW): Concert; Adrian Aeschbacher, piano.

March 12 — Bottrop (NRW): Concert; works by Berlioz, Schumann, Franck. E. Trenkner, piano.

March 12 — Flensburg (SH): Concert; E. Mainardi, cello; H. Steiner, cello.

March 13 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; works by Beethoven, Sutermeister; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.

March 13 — Kiel (SH): Concert; Mozart, Boccherini, Martin, Hindemith; E. Mainardi, cello.

March 13 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Kathleen Ferrier, alto; Gerald Moore, accompanist.

March 13 — Oberhausen (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Hoeller, Hindemith; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello.

March 13 — Rheine (NRW): Concert; "Ein deutsches Requiem" by Brahms.

March 14 — Kassel (Hes): Concert to commemorate 125th anniversary of Beethoven's death.

March 14 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; R. Hubertus, conductor.

March 14 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Concert; works by Bach, Brahms, Mohaupt; Helmut Roloff, piano.

March 14 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Chamber music; "Pro Musica Antiqua" (Brussels).

March 14 — Munich (Bav): International ice hockey match; Germany vs. Switzerland.

March 15-16 — Feldberg (WB): International ski jumping for Curiccala cup.

March 15-31 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Ladies' apparel sales week.

†END

American Editorials

All is Forgiven

The invitation which has been extended to West Germany to join the family of free nations is not a flattering commentary on the past wisdom and vision of some statesmen.

Six years ago we and our victorious associates in World War II were bent upon the destruction of the sources of German power. Some men holding high positions in our government were urging that Germany be reduced to the level of an agrarian land. But now the wheel has swung around. The Germans whose military power was to be forever destroyed are being assiduously courted as allies in the common cause against the threat of an armed, militant and aggressive Communism. We are asking them to rearm with the rest of us, subject to such "safeguards" as may be found in the creation of a federated European community controlling a common army.

The agreement which has been approved in Paris by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and the Bonn regime of Chancellor Adenauer is merely a first step in what may prove to be a hard, slow journey. Before the "peace contract" agreed on by the foreign ministers can become operative, five supplementary conventions must be ratified. When these hurdles, and some of them will be difficult, have been surmounted, the whole project must win the approval of the participating governments.

At the end of this road, if it is successfully traveled, there will be found certain results. For Germany, battered into unconditional surrender six years ago, there awaits the reward of a restoration of sovereignty, almost, but not quite, total in form. For the continental victors of 1945 there will be the promise of some kind of federation, economic and political, with a common army reinforced by perhaps 12 German divisions. And for the skeptics, of whom there are many, there will be a new era of doubts and misgivings.

If it be assumed that all of the difficulties, political and otherwise, can be overcome, and that the concept of a federated Europe is transformed into reality, the question remains whether, once again, wisdom is being subordinated to expediency. Will the Germans themselves subscribe wholeheartedly to this project? As the restraints are lifted, will they keep within the contemplated framework? Or will they, as they gain in political, economic and military stature, bid for dominance in Europe or seek to drive a better bargain with the Russians?

That these are among the substantial risks being taken can hardly be denied. Still, it is difficult to see how they can be avoided. For without Germany as a working partner there is little hope of achieving either a sound economy or an effective defense in western Europe. The single fact which justifies assumption of the risk, and which brightens the outlook for eventual success, is that in some such federation lies the only hope, not

only for France and the others, but for the Germans as well, and intelligent men in all countries know it now, if they did not know it six years ago. — from "Washington Evening Star," Nov. 26.

All-German Elections?

The Western Big Three powers are calling the bluff of the Communist regime regarding elections as a step toward unification of Germany. In September President Grotewohl of East Germany proposed election of delegates from East and West Germany to a convention to draft a constitution for a united nation.

But what kind of elections? Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany specified in 14 points what free balloting meant to people acquainted with self-government. President Grotewohl, eager to head off West German "peace contract" talks at Bonn, offered to take up the points in discussions — which could be endless.

Britain, France and America, in effect, are renewing the proposition in the United Nations General Assembly. Why not, they ask, have a UN commission investigate the possibility of holding genuinely free elections under conditions of free speech and freedom of political activity in both East and West Germany?

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky has protested vehemently against any such proposal, holding that Germany is a matter for the major powers alone and not for the UN. But since the four powers for several years have been unable to agree on a unified administration for Germany, the only way to determine such a question as the conduct of all-German elections is to bring in outside observers and arbiters.

Otherwise, elections in the Soviet-controlled Eastern zone could easily be a repetition of those in Bulgaria in late 1945, where only one party ticket was allowed on the ballot, or in Romania in 1946, after which opposition party members were afraid to take promised Cabinet seats.

German Protestants are particularly responsive to talk of unification, since large numbers of their fellow religionists live in the Soviet-occupied zone. Yet in late October Soviet authorities refused permission to the Lutheran World Federation for a tour by Western correspondents to see church conditions in that area.

If such is the Communist attitude, what kind of elections would take place in East Germany, and what would happen to political and individual freedoms in West Germany under any Communist-sponsored plan of unification? — from "The Christian Science Monitor," Dec. 5.

World Land Reform

The international importance of land reform may be seen in the introduction in the United Nations Assembly at Paris of a resolution calling for world-wide action to improve the lot of farmers throughout the world.

Land difficulties lie behind much of the trouble now perplexing the globe. In China, in India, in Iran and in many other countries, Communism has gained converts through exploiting the land-hunger of people who have wanted a chance to own the acres they till. In still other countries, such as Germany and Japan, the need

for more land has in the past created tensions which led to aggressive war.

The question is of international concern. A country does not live to itself alone any more.

The steps envisaged in the United Nations resolution run deeper, however, than merely splitting up large estates. It is also proposed to consolidate small holdings for more economical operation, to improve livestock breeding practices, and to encourage use of better seed. Under the democratic system, these steps would be co-operative rather than compulsory.

The co-sponsors of this resolution indicate the general acceptance of the idea that relief is needed. The sponsors are the United States and Brazil, where there is little or no agitation for land reform, and Pakistan and Thailand, where there is much demand. Whatever a nation's internal situation in regard to land usage, there is reason for international concern about the problem as a whole. — from "Birmingham (Ala.) News," Nov. 25.

Streamlining NATO

Imparting a new sense of urgency to the Western defense effort, General Eisenhower has again warned the North Atlantic Council to stop haggling over minor points of national interest or prestige and to achieve a closer unity in every field — political, military and economic.

In this warning, which he first voiced in London last July and which is primarily addressed to Europe, General Eisenhower is in agreement not only with predominant American sentiment but also with the best European opinion. He more than anyone else is aware of the difficulties involved, since his own work has suffered from them. But he declares: "We must attempt the impossible, we must pool sovereignty."

The difficulties are only too evident. Thus far the Western defense effort has been based in the main on individual national efforts, which in turn have been dependent on individual national policies and economic developments. This has caused disagreement on such fundamental issues as the size, support and membership of the coalition's military forces, assignments for arms production, the direction of foreign policy and the nature of trade relations.

It has likewise caused, as General Eisenhower points out, reduced troop efficiency owing to national differences in training, mobilization and drafting, disagreements over command posts, and lack of standardization of weapons. Moreover, it has pyramided costs and thereby raised debate as to whether the expense of the projected armament program can be met at all, and, in any case, who is to pay for it.

All efforts to solve these problems on a 12-nation basis have merely led to the piling up of one committee atop another, until NATO has become lost in the alphabetical jungle of bureaucracy.

That so much has been achieved despite these difficulties is a tribute to General Eisenhower himself, and to

the will of the West to defend itself. But the general's latest warning should give new impetus to the American effort to streamline the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a whole, and within that framework to achieve greater unity in Europe itself. Since there is no desire to abrogate national sovereignty but only to "pool" it under an agreement, the basic plan behind this effort is to create an Atlantic "supranational authority" for supreme control of policy, and to establish under it executive agencies to carry out its orders.

The "supranational authority" would still have to comprise all Atlantic Treaty nations and could therefore consist only of a ministerial council, as at present. But this council will have to be put on a more authoritative basis than at present, in order to provide a single political agency for the formulation of policy, if it is to mark an improvement over the existing situation.

What is needed is some sort of SHAPE in the economic field to organize production and procurement on the most efficient and least costly basis. The same considerations apply to the creation of the European army, which involves the utilization of the greatest unused military and industrial potential available to the West in Germany.

Even under the greatest degree of unification, national interests and sensibilities will have to be taken into account in matters of economic burdens, command posts and defense strategy. On a proper balance of all these factors will depend the morale of troops which are prepared to fight as free men and not as robots. But behind the American efforts at unification is the realization gained from our own experience with union, that in international politics two plus two do not necessarily make merely four, and that in military and economic matters especially the strength of a well-organized larger unit is far greater than the sum of its parts.

The United States feels especially free to urge such unification on Europe because we have no ambition to dominate it, but have only one desire; and that is to see Europe stand on its own feet again, able to defend itself even without American assistance. — from "The New York Times," Nov. 27.

+END

Plaque in memory of Konrad Cardinal von Preysing, late Bishop of Berlin, was unveiled and consecrated in the Catholic Chapel at the US Army's 279th Station Hospital. Memorial services for the Cardinal were conducted by Bishop Wilhelm Weskamm, his successor. (US Army photo)



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 that view or opinion.



Vishinsky can't sign because his hands are full!

Foreign Ministers' Paris Meeting

German press comments on the Paris meeting between the foreign ministers of the three Western Allies and the German chancellor reflected the political division of the country, praise alternating with criticism.

"The principal success of Dr. Adenauer's mission in Paris," said the **Passauer Neue Presse** (Passau, Nov. 21), "is, in his opinion, that personal confidence has been established between the four foreign ministers. Dr. Adenauer has greatly gained prestige, both for himself and his country. Between him and the other three the wide gap between victors and vanquished has been eliminated... Mr. Schumacher's criticism is not understandable. Dr. Adenauer has raised Germany from an object of politics to a subject of politics."

Suedkurier (Constance, Nov. 21) commented that "the Paris conference is, in the opinion of all Western countries, a milestone on the road toward Germany's integration into the Western community as a partner with absolutely equal rights, except for a few reservations which are necessary in the interest of all Germany. The French press reports that, without raising any objection. A year ago that would have been inconceivable..."

Muenchner Merkur (Munich, Nov. 27) thought it "inconceivable that anyone could interpret that German-Allied general agreement as something other than... the honest desire of the Western Powers to establish a European federal relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany, with such necessary military reservations as the world political situation demands and which are of vital importance to Germany, too... Because the Western Powers have realized the necessity to achieve this agreement not by fiat but by discussion, we can share Dr. Adenauer's confidence in the further negotiations."

More skeptically, **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Nov. 28) pointed to the press reaction as a gauge of Dr. Adenauer's success. "The press is by no means an absolute and negative opposition, but its comments are equivocal, uncertain and reserved. The neutral Swiss papers express a pretty strong skepticism, and even in those German papers which normally seek to support the chancellor, there is little optimism and no enthusiasm at all."

Schwaebische Post (Aalen, Nov. 27) considered it significant that Dr. Adenauer, upon his return from Paris, was received only by a delegation of his own CDU while the other two parties in the government coalition stayed at

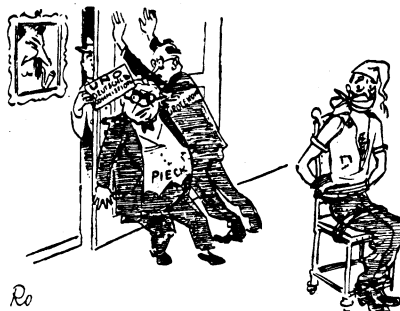
German Opinion in Cartoons

(Schwaebische Zeitung, Augsburg, Dec. 19)



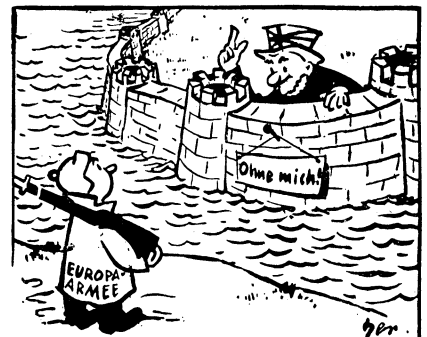
The PWs: "If they don't release us soon, we'll be late for mustering in!"

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Dec. 22)



"For the love of Pieck, don't let them in!"

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Dec. 22)



John Bull: "But, of course, you have my moral support."

home. "True, Dr. Adenauer's optimism about his negotiations with the Western foreign ministers has become the more impressive, the more so as he had warned beforehand against exaggerated hopes. But the Free Democrats particularly feel they would rather wait until the sealed Paris agreement can be opened and all details and clauses made known."

Rhein-Echo (Duesseldorf, Nov. 27) said that the critics of the chancellor's Paris "success" were not confined to members of the opposition and quoted a foreign correspondent in Bonn as saying that even Bonn government circles admit that Adenauer gave in. "It almost looks as if this agreement only served the purpose of not letting him go home with empty hands." The paper continued to quote the foreign journalist, asking "Now, is our criticism as unrealistic as the government parties pretend?"

Only a few papers directly attacked the chancellor. The **Westfaelische Rundschau** (Dortmund, Nov. 27) wrote: "Dr. Adenauer went somewhat out of his way after his Paris negotiations to explain that he believed he had discovered a means of starting the preparations for a German defense contribution before the discussions on the new relationship with the Western Powers were concluded. In plain German, that means he is trying to find a political trick by which he can commit the Federal Republic before Parliament has acted. It must be made clear that a German army cannot be established in the backyard. There has to be a genuine popular decision."

Germany's Future Road?

Under the headline "What way shall Germany go?" the **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart, Nov. 21) gave a detailed appraisal of the possible solutions for Germany's foreign policy problems. Weighing several courses of action, the paper summarized the main arguments championed by various groups.

It started out with the so-called "Austrian solution," which would reunify Germany after free elections, but return it to four-power control with occupation troops in



German Defense Contribution.
"Have you been good children?"

the country: "A not very satisfactory solution, which still has some supporters."

The second possibility, according to this paper, would be the neutralization of Germany, either armed or unarmed, and in any case only after an East-West agreement. "The first can be ruled as impossible, because Germany could not bear the tremendous burden of an armament necessary to maintain this neutrality between the two great blocs. But it is also most unlikely that the USSR and United States would be interested in creating the vacuum of a neutral and disarmed Germany, because this vacuum would be an ever-present invitation to the big powers to fill it."

Next, the "European solution" would attempt not to upset the balance of power in Europe by compensating the integration of a unified Germany into the Western European community with the withdrawal of US troops from the continent. However, the **Stuttgarter Zeitung** gave this solution little chance, "as the Russians would hardly regard the stationing of European Army troops in Magdeburg and Dresden as not upsetting the balance of power in Europe. It appears doubtful, too, whether Europe will remain united without pressure from the United States."

Finally, the paper weighed the arguments for the treaties now under discussion between the Federal Government

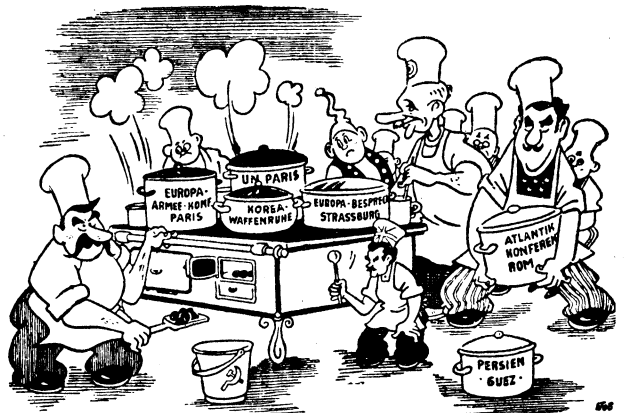
(Ruhr-Nachrichten, Dortmund, Nov. 7)



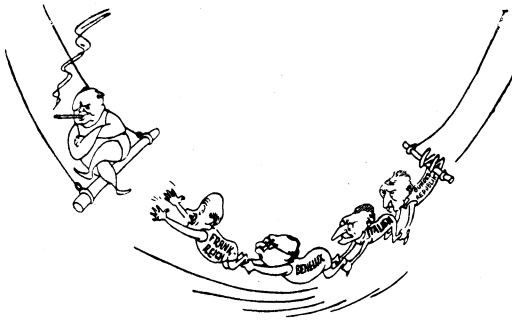
Egypt.

"I can lick anybody in the house!"

(Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Nov. 19)



Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth.



"Quit horsing around, Winnie, or you'll ruin the act!"

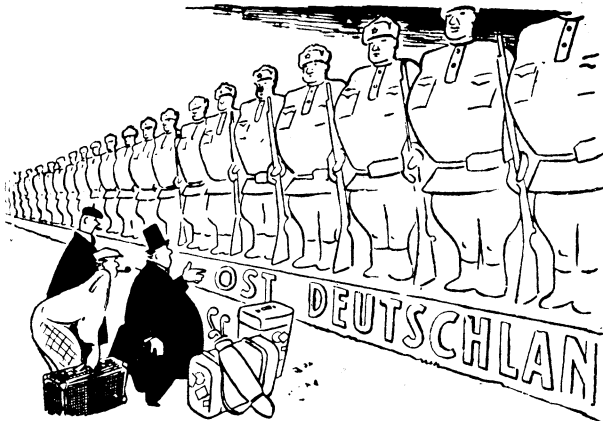
and the Allied High Commission against the arguments of the opposition: "Common economic and cultural interests direct Germany into the Western camp, and complete equality cannot be expected immediately in view of Germany's geographical and internal political situation: an army with contingents from more than a dozen nations can hardly be expected to wage aggressive war; the danger of a Russian attack diminishes with the increasing strength of the West; people who believe that Germany's integration into the West makes her reunification impossible are unrealistic and by far too optimistic regarding the present chances of this reunification."

Summing up, the paper stressed that "there is no policy without risk, and the risks inherent to Germany's present foreign policy are not greater than those involved in the Austrian solution, in neutralization or in the European solution."

Communist Strike Instigators Unmasked

When the Communists staged their first major attempt at infiltration in the Federal Republic by inciting and financing an illegal "wild strike" in the vital seaport of Hamburg, the German press was prompt in unmasking the instigators.

(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg, Nov. 15)



"We're the UN Election Commission."

"There is no doubt that the strike is a remote-control Communist action," said the weekly *Die Zeit* (Hamburg, Nov. 1) a few days after the first workers walked off their jobs. "The chairman of the Hamburg strike committee is a well known party leader, detailed to the transport workers' union from party headquarters. Bremen reports that a strike committee was formed which included several Communist Party members. In Luebeck 50 agents showed up suddenly and tried to persuade dock workers to walk out, though unsuccessfully. Foodstuffs worth approximately 100,000 Soviet Zone marks were shipped from the Soviet Zone to Hamburg and Bremen, to aid the strikers... Who benefits from all that? Stalin!"

The *Hamburger Morgenpost* (Hamburg, Oct. 29) deplored the fact that the great majority of the strikers seemed not to know how they were being misused. "The Communists do not care about wage agreements. In their zone they discontinued them long ago. Every worker has to fulfill Soviet-model standards and his pay is cut mercilessly if he fails to meet them." The paper reproached the German trade unions for their laxity in informational work. It should be brought home to the strikers that the Communists use them as their puppets, the *Morgenpost* felt.

The labor organ *Welt der Arbeit* (Cologne, Nov. 16) argued that this was a difficult task. "Unfortunately, not all workers recognize the wolf under his sheepskin," it said. "Since the Communists have increasingly lost confidence, they have made it their tactic to use non-political personalities and demands as a guise, restricting themselves to wire-pulling."

Another paper, *Freie Presse* (Hamburg, Oct. 27), said that the impulse for such "wild actions" came from envy and jealousy at the higher standard of living of others, and tried to explain to the dissatisfied workers that "only a few of the new automobiles in the streets of our cities are really private property, since most of them have been purchased on company accounts and under tax-exemption rules."

"However, without these expenditures our automobile industry would not have recovered to the point where it

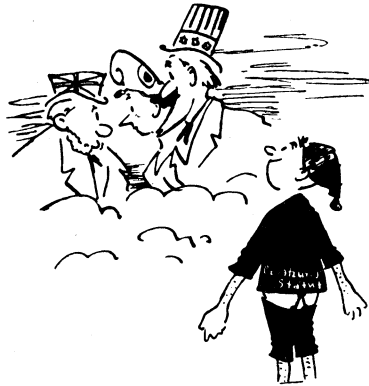
(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Nov. 7)



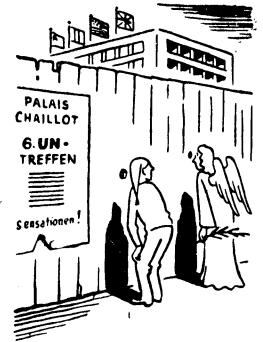
Germany in Paris.



Ali Joe, the Arabs' Friend, and his Trojan Camel.



Occupation Statute. "He needs a new suit — he's a growing boy!"



German Michel: "Are you an observer, too?"



The Awkward Recruit.



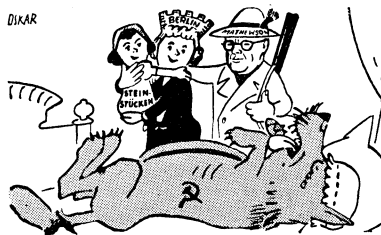
"Why's the train late?" "Too many brakemen and only one fireman!"



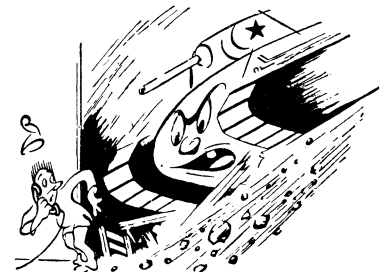
No Way to Treat a Lady!



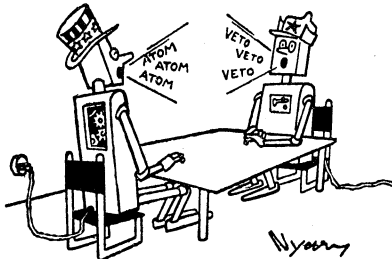
"This is our big chance, Winnie!"



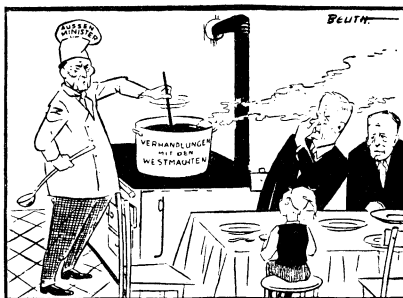
Little Red Riding Hood, 1951.



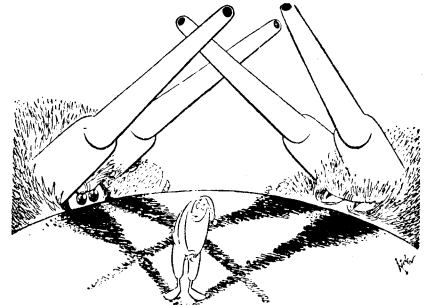
German Neutralist on X-Day: "I think I'll join the Atlantic Pact."



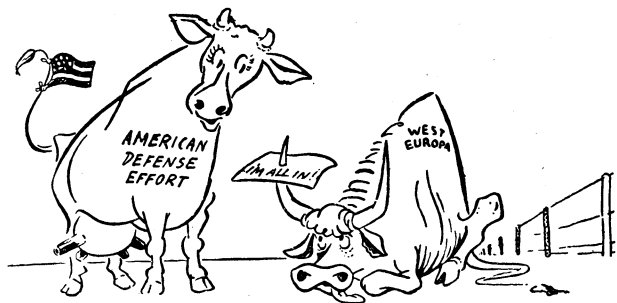
East-West Talks, Anno 2000.



Adenauer to Resign As Foreign Minister. "Don't fret! I'm quitting when this soup (the contractual agreement talks) is finished!"



Peace Feelers.



America to Europe: "Are you a bull or just an ox?"

now can compete in the international market; without them, thousands of workers in this and affiliated industries would not have found new jobs. If maintenance costs were not so high in Germany, it would not be long before every skilled worker would have his own car, just as in the United States."

Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Karlsruhe, Oct. 30) figured the cost of the strike at DM 240,000 daily (\$57,000) in each port, Bremen and Hamburg, adding that "the moral damage is even greater, because this strike brings a factor of uncertainty into the shipping business, which is so closely associated with our export trade."

The paper warned of illusions about the strength of the Communists in West Germany. "Satisfying though it may have been to see the Communists defeated in the elections, we have to realize that the remaining *cadres* are completely reliable. True, they did not succeed in spreading the strike to other ports, the strike committee was finally arrested and the Communist delegates were prevented from entering the port area, but as a test case, the strike has given them the feeling that they are well in the position to create disorder for a few days. Next time there will be a minor act of sabotage here, a propaganda campaign there..."

Firm Stand against Neo-Nazis Urged

Competing for space on the editorial pages with Chancellor Adenauer's negotiations for a new Allied-German relationship was the problem of the resurgence of neo-Nazism.

"Something has to be done!" exclaimed the **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Nov. 16), plotting a two-way course: "First, we need severe legal action, designed not only to prevent the spread of the neo-Nazi plague, but to exterminate it completely... Secondly, of course, the democrats must become active and rise against their enemies... What the right-wing radicalists seem to be doing is reconnaissance along the democratic front line. They want to find out just how much the democrats are going to tolerate... The government should no longer hesitate!"

Kasseler Zeitung (Kassel, Nov. 17), on the other hand, warned of the dangers of legislation against political parties. "A prohibition by the police is the best way of making interesting what would normally be forgotten in the

course of time. We are almost hesitant to say the blunt truth that prohibited things have a special attraction... Explaining things to the people seems to us to be a more reasonable way than police orders. It leaves decision up to every citizen himself, and the odds are 100 to one that he will find the right attitude."

The **Heidelberger Tageblatt** (Heidelberg, Nov. 17) analyzed the causes of right-wing radicalism in Germany, finding that its very source is the German defeat of 1945. "There is no nation in the world that did not react to a national misfortune with an increased nationalistic feeling... The Allies made a grave mistake when they refused for years to permit a German right-wing party. The result was that all parties have uncontrolled, and now uncontrollable, rightist elements in their ranks. And, moreover, the result was that the increasing rightist opposition, unshackled by any responsibility, became more and more radical..."

Judging the matter from the Berlin point of view, **Der Tag** (West Berlin, Nov. 8) declared that history has already held the trial and passed a verdict that will remain in the eyes of the public. "The Berliners have not forgotten the lessons of the Nazi regime and they have learned a lot of new things from the Soviet-Germans. They know that they owe all the grief and sorrow of today to one or the other of these two totalitarian systems. They know these fellows thoroughly, the red ones as well as the brown ones, and they want to have nothing to do with any of them... We criticize the West Germans — and the West Europeans in general — for a certain spiritual instability, which Berlin does not know. A visitor, coming to our city from the outside, senses that. It is a different kind of atmosphere."

Westdeutsche Rundschau (Wuppertal, Nov. 20) lashed out at the pseudo-democratic Germans who covertly support the radicals. "They think it is good enough to give financial support to all parties which might someday be in power, in order to retain all properties and relations when 'it breaks' and to be allowed to continue a prosperous business. These donors, who operate under cover and never want their names published, have not learned from

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Nov. 24)



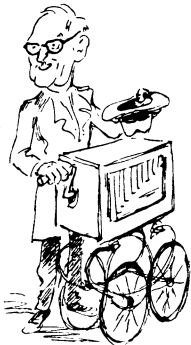
Help Italy!



Adenauer and the Allies.
A nice model
but a little tight!



Floods in Paris, too!



"Tell me the old, old story,"
by Vishinsky.



The Soviet Woodpecker.

history. They have forgotten that all these 'reinsurers' finally fell into their own traps."

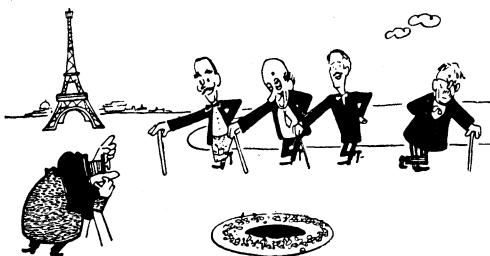
A Peek behind the Iron Curtain

Aachener Nachrichten (Aachen, Nov. 8) published an article by Gustav Heinemann, former federal minister of the interior, who had toured the Soviet Zone of Germany in his capacity as a Protestant church leader. His findings aroused wide public interest.

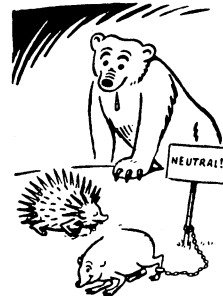
"Living conditions have improved," he reported. "The people feel that this is their accomplishment, for which they had to overcome numerous obstacles. They do not want to revert to former conditions in general, but they approve of one or the other basic change. They complain of being overburdened to the point of exhaustion with work, indoctrination and service in the numerous organizations, so that the eight-hour day by and large has become an illusion, and people just do not get a quiet moment for themselves. Workers complain of the factory committee-made collective agreements with their variety of special requirements.

"There is an enormous shortage of physicians; people ask why more doctors do not come from the overcrowded West. Independent businessmen feel threatened by arbitrary acts of public authorities. There is a general longing for legal security. The recent clemency action has been a bitter disappointment. Again and again I was approached by relatives, who asked me to try to find out the reason for the arrest and sentencing of their next of kin or their whereabouts. Bitterness against the German leaders of the regime seems to be greater than that against the occupation power, whom they give credit for some things in German history and for their own way of life..."

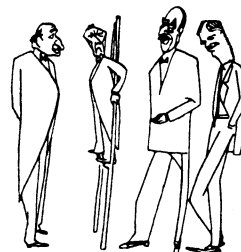
Investigating the church situation, Dr. Heinemann found that "dialectic materialism" is not only taught in the schools but is considered a kind of religion, and the education to "democratic patriotism" includes education to hatred against the enemies of this 'democratic patriotism.' For the children as well as for the parents and teachers, this often results in conflicts of conscience. It is quite natural, in view of this situation, that religious instruction by the church is often interrupted by school authorities. For instance, children may not bring their bibles to school (subject to control) even though religious lessons are given in the school building." + END



The Big Four Pose in a Group.



Neutral Germany.
A tender morsel
for a hungry bear.



The Big Four.



"Dictator" by the "will"
of the people.



Middle East.
Raising the Banner
of the Prophet.

Plans for Terminating the International Authority for the Ruhr

The Allied High Commission published Dec. 21, 1951, the text of the protocol signed by the governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States covering an agreement to abolish the Ruhr Agreement signed in London on April 28, 1949.

The instructions to the three high commissioners from their governments concerning lifting of restrictions on the production and production capacity of the German steel industry were also published Dec. 21. The texts of these documents which follow are unofficial texts.

As was announced in the communique of Oct. 19, 1951, issued simultaneously by the governments of the six powers concerned, the International Authority for the Ruhr will cease to exercise certain functions upon the entering into force of the treaty establishing a European Coal and Steel Community (Schuman Plan) and will be

abolished after the common market provided for by the treaty has been established. For details see agreement accompanying the protocol.

The instructions to the high commissioners provide that the present regulations under which no increase of steel production and capacity may be authorized by the Allied High Commission, remain effective until the Schuman Plan enters into force. This situation is only a provisional one, since according to the new instructions the restrictions imposed by the Allied High Commission on German steel production and production capacity will be lifted with the entry into force of the treaty (Schuman Plan). Simultaneously, the Allied High Commission will remove the controls it has exercised so far on the German coal, iron and steel industries except to the extent necessary for the fulfillment of the deconcentration and reorganization of these industries under Allied High Commission Law No. 27.

* * * * *

Six-Power Protocol Relating to the Proposed Agreement For the Termination of the Ruhr Agreement

The governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

Having considered the relation of the treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community signed at Paris on April 18, 1951, to the maintenance of the International Authority for the Ruhr, established by the agreement signed at London on April 28, 1949, have decided:

1. To approve the draft agreement attached hereto terminating the functions of the International Authority for the Ruhr and the Ruhr Agreement.

2. To sign, through their respective and duly authorized representatives, the draft agreement attached hereto as soon as the aforesaid treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community shall have entered into force in accordance with Article 99 thereof.

The original text of the present protocol shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which shall supply certified true copies to each of the governments on whose behalf it has been signed. This protocol shall be registered with the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Done at Paris this 19th day of October, 1951, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

In witness whereof, the undersigned representatives, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed the present protocol.

* * *

Agreement between the governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States

of America relating to the Termination of the Functions of the International Authority for the Ruhr and of the Agreement for the Establishment of an International Authority for the Ruhr.

Whereas the governments of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have established the European Coal and Steel Community by a treaty accompanied by a convention concerning transitional provisions at Paris on April 18, 1951, and

Whereas the governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America are the signatory governments of the Ruhr Agreement, and

Whereas the maintenance of the International Authority for the Ruhr after the establishment of the common market envisaged by the treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community will no longer have any purpose, and certain of the functions of the International Authority for the Ruhr can be terminated at earlier dates,

The governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America have agreed to the following:

Article 1

The Ruhr Agreement shall terminate upon the establishment of the common market for coal within the European Coal and Steel Community in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Convention.

Article 2

The International Authority for the Ruhr shall cease to exercise all functions under Article 14 of the Ruhr Agreement on the

date when the High Authority shall have assumed, in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Section 2 of the Convention, its functions under Article 59, Paragraph 3 of the Treaty.

Article 3

The International Authority for the Ruhr shall cease to exercise all functions under Article 15 of the Ruhr Agreement on the establishment of the common market for coal in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 8 of the Convention, or on such earlier date as the High Authority may decide that the provisions of Article 15 are no longer necessary in order to eliminate the discriminatory practices, measures or arrangements covered thereby.

Article 4

The International Authority for the Ruhr shall not exercise any functions under Articles 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Ruhr Agreement after the Treaty has entered into force.

Article 5

The International Authority for the Ruhr shall cease to exercise all functions

(a) Under Paragraphs (i) and (ii) of Article 20 of the Ruhr Agreement, upon the termination of its functions under Article 14 of the Ruhr Agreement in accordance with Article 2 of the present agreement, and

(b) Under the other provisions of Article 20 of the Ruhr Agreement, upon the termination of its functions under Article 15 of the Ruhr Agreement in accordance with Article 3 of the present agreement.

Article 6

All the functions or powers of the International Authority for the Ruhr for the cessation of which an earlier date is not expressly provided by the present agree-

ment shall terminate at the same time as the Ruhr Agreement, except to the extent necessary to complete the administrative liquidation of the Authority itself.

Article 7

In all cases where the application of any provision of this agreement depends on the effective date of a measure to be taken in implementation of the Treaty, such date shall be that fixed by the High Authority and notified or communicated by it. The Government of France undertakes to notify such dates to the International Authority for the Ruhr and to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as depository of the agreement unless the High Authority notifies them directly and so informs the Government of France.

Article 8

For the purposes of the present agreement:

(1) The expression "Ruhr Agreement" shall mean the Agreement establishing the International Authority for the Ruhr signed at London on April 28, 1949;

(2) The expression "Treaty" shall mean the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community, signed at Paris on April 18, 1951;

(3) The expression "Convention" shall mean the Convention containing the transitional provisions, annexed to the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community;

(4) The expression "High Authority" shall mean the High Authority established by the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community.

Article 9

The present agreement shall enter into force as soon as it shall have been signed on behalf of the governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

Article 10

The original text of the present agreement shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall supply certified true copies to each of the governments on whose behalf it has been signed. It shall be registered with the secretary-general of the United Nations.

Done at Paris this 19th day of October, 1951, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

In witness whereof the undersigned representatives, duly authorized by their governments, have signed the present agreement on the dates appearing opposite their respective signatures.

* * *

Joint Instructions

Upon the entering into force of the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community signed at Paris on April 18, 1951, certain controls heretofore exercised in Germany will no longer be appropriate. In order to take account of this situation, the following measures shall be taken:

1. The governments which signed the Agreement of April 28, 1949 establishing the International Authority for the Ruhr have signed the text of a protocol and approved the text of an agreement concerning the termination of functions of the

Ruhr Authority and the termination of the Ruhr Agreement. The governments will put this agreement into effect as soon as the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community enters into force in accordance with its terms (Article 99).

2. As soon as the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community enters into force the agreement hereto attached, amending the agreement on prohibited and limited industries concluded on April 3, 1951, shall be signed by the High Commissioners on behalf of their governments in order to remove the restrictions imposed on German steel production and capacity.

3. When the Treaty constituting the European Coal and Steel Community enters into force, the Allied High Commission and its agencies (including the Combined Coal Control Group and the Combined Steel Group) shall cease to exercise those of their functions concerning coal and steel for which competence is given to the High Authority under the terms of the Treaty progressively as the High Authority is authorized to exercise competence under the Convention containing the transitional provisions.

In particular, the Allied High Commission shall cease to exercise:

a) Its functions under Article 22 of the Ruhr Agreement as soon as the functions of the International Authority for the Ruhr under Articles 15 and 20 are terminated.

b) All functions relating to investments and the management of steel or coal concerns, except as required for the application of Allied High Commission Law 27.

4. No provision of the present instructions shall have the effect of restricting the exercise by the High Commission of functions now exercised or to be exercised in conformity with the provisions of Law 27 and any regulations thereunder, or in execution of the said law and the said regulations.

* * *

Agreement

Amending the Agreement Concerning Industrial Controls

The High Commissioners of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America on behalf of their respective gov-

ernments hereby amend* the agreement concerning industrial controls in the French, the United Kingdom and United States areas of occupation in Germany signed on April 3, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"):

Article 1

Article V of the agreement is amended as follows:

Delete:

"a) steel

b) electric arc and high frequency furnace steel."

Article 2

Article VI of the agreement is deleted in its entirety.

Article 3

The present agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature. + END

* The text of the pertinent articles of the agreement is as follows:

Article V

1. Control shall be maintained over capacity in the following industries:

(a) steel;

(b) electric arc and high frequency furnace steel;

(c) shipbuilding;

(d) synthetic rubber;

(e) synthetic petrol, oil and lubricants, produced directly or indirectly from coal or brown coal;

(f) ball and roller bearings, except equipment only capable of producing non-precision bearings.

2. No enterprise shall be permitted, except under license from the Allied High Commission, to increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or equipment that is engaged or partly engaged in the industries listed in this article, or of the industry as a whole, whether it is proposed to effect the increase by extension of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities or the addition of new equipment. Such licenses shall not be granted unless the Allied High Commission is satisfied with the arrangements made for the disposal of the capacity replaced.

Article VI

1. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this article the production of crude steel shall be limited to 11,100,000 tons a year.

2. The Allied High Commission will allow crude steel to be produced outside the foregoing limitation where this will facilitate the defense effort.

Bibliography on the Ruhr

The following related documents have been published in past issues of the Information Bulletin:

Ruhr Authority—Agreement for International Control (signed April 28, 1949), Issue No. 153, Jan. 25, 1949, page 5.

A Summary of the Essential Provisions of the Schuman Plan Treaty Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community (signed April 18, 1951), Issue of April 1951, page 63.

Agreement on Relaxations of Control over German Industry (signed April 3, 1951), Issue of May 1951, page 64.

A selected list of articles published in the Information Bulletin includes:

—Meaning of Six-Power Agreement, by John Elliot, adviser to director, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948, page 21.

The Ruhr—Vital to Recovery, article by Robert R. Estill, director, US-UK Coal Control Group, Issue No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948, page 3.

Ruhr Industry's Problems, address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, at dinner of Ruhr industrialists, political leaders and bankers in Duesseldorf-Graffenberg, June 16, Issue of August 1950, page 23.

Coal Productivity, statement by Michael Harris, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, Issue of November 1951, page 2.

"Glueck auf!", article by John J. Slocum, chief, ECA and Economics Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on life of Ruhr miners, Issue of November 1951, page 3.

Coal in Postwar Germany, statement by US Element, Coal Control Group, Essen, Issue of December 1951, page 39.

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of Nov. 29

Following their meeting with the trade union representatives the Allied High Commissioners convened on Nov. 29, also at Mehlem, for the 81st meeting of the Council of the High Commission.

Present at the meeting, during which current matters were reviewed, were John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (chairman), Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

HICOM Meeting of Dec. 6

The Council of the Allied High Commission met at the Petersberg Dec. 6. Present were Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner (chairman), J. G. Ward, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner, and John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council took note that, in response to the invitation from the United Nations organization, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano and Dr. Hermann Schaefer (representing the Federal Republic) and Prof. Ernst Reuter (representing the Western sectors of Berlin) had been appointed by the German authorities to appear before the *ad hoc* Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. The committee is now discussing the appointment of an international impartial commission to carry out investigations throughout Germany to determine whether existing conditions make possible the holding of free all-German elections.

The High Commission is informing the secretary-general of the United Nations of the appointment of these German representatives.

HICOM Meeting of Dec. 20

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 83rd meeting Dec. 20 at the Quartier Napoleon, Berlin headquarters of the French High Commissioner.

Present were Andre Francois-Poncet (chairman), French High Commissioner; Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and the Berlin commandants, General de Brigade P. Carolet (French), Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman (UK) and Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson (US).

At the conclusion of the normal business of the meeting, the high commissioners took the opportunity of discussing with the Berlin commandants the present situation regarding Berlin trade.

The next meeting of the Council is provisionally scheduled for Jan. 3, 1952, at the Petersberg.

Labor-Relations Problems Discussed

At the request of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), the Allied High Commissioners met representatives of the trade unions at the office of the chairman high commissioner in Mehlem Nov. 29 to discuss labor-relations problems in connection with implementation of AHC Law 35 (Deconcentration of the I. G. Farbenindus-

trie), in particular the question of co-determination.

Union representatives were Willi Gefeller, president of the Chemical-Industry Union, and Hans vom Hoff and Ludwig Rosenberg, members of the executive board of the DGB.

After an exchange of views the high commissioners reaffirmed their position that the question of co-determination in this industry as in others was a matter for German determination.

Laws and Regulations

Formation of First Coal Unit Companies

The reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries, under which 19 new iron and steel unit companies have already been created, entered a new stage Nov. 14 with the issue by the Allied High Commission of regulations providing for the creation of the first five coal unit companies from the existing complex of the coal industry.

The formation of these new companies has been agreed with the Federal Government. Of the five companies, which are to be formed from assets of the Krupp, Kloeckner and Hoesch combines, three will be affiliated with iron and steel unit companies already established.

The new stage is introduced by three regulations and one decision under Allied High Commission Law No. 27 (Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries).

Regulation No. 9 requires the Combined Coal Control Group to take all necessary action to form the following coal unit companies:

Coal Unit Company

- 1.
- 2.
- III.
(See Note "B")
- V.
- VIII.

"Colliery Assets" to be operated by it (See Note "A")

- Mine Emil Emscher
Mine Fritz Heinrich
Mine Radbod
Mine Werne
Mine Koenigsborn
Mine Kaiserstuhl 1
Mine Kaiserstuhl 2
Mine Fuerst Leopold-Baldur
Mine Viktor Ickern
Mines Bergwerke Essen
Steinkohlengewerkschaft
Rossenray

Present Owner of Assets

- Hoesch A.G.

Kloeckner Werke A.G.

Hoesch A.G.

Kloeckner Werke A.G.
Friedrich Krupp

Note "A": Precise determination of the assets which are to be transferred to the unit companies will be made in the orders of seizure.

Note "B": Coal unit companies which are to be affiliated with steel unit companies are designated by Roman numerals, non-affiliated coal unit companies by Arabic numerals.

Coal unit companies III, V and VIII are to be affiliated with steel unit companies as follows: III with Westfalenhuette Dortmund AG.; V with Huetttenwerk Haspe AG., and Georg-Marienhuette and Stahlwerke Osnabrueck AG.; VIII with Huetttenwerk Rheinhausen A.G.

Regulation No. 9 also provides that the Combined Coal Control Group shall form additional unit companies as specified by further regulations of the High Commission

and shall cause the transfer to unit companies of any additional assets considered necessary or appropriate.

Unit companies may be formed either from existing companies or by the creation of new companies. No taxes, duties, fees or costs may be charged in connection with the creation of unit companies. The use or formation of subsidiary companies may also be authorized. Under Regulation No. 9, unit companies will, in general, assume rights and duties arising out of contracts or other legal transactions that have been entered into in connection with the operation of assets transferred to them. Upon assumption by a unit company of any contractual duty or other liability, the former obligor or debtor shall thereby be released from any obligation with respect to any such contractual duty or liability.

Rights and duties of the trustees of the new coal unit companies are defined in Regulation No. 10. They are to be appointed by the Combined Coal Control Group and will exercise their rights of administration in accordance with its instructions.

Regulation No. 11 applies to the affiliation of coal unit companies with steel unit companies.

Managing holding companies which receive shares of unit coal and steel companies will be considered as "unit companies" within the meaning of Law No. 27.

Decision No. 14 requires that orders of the Combined Coal Control Group pursuant to Regulation No. 9 shall, unless otherwise specified, come into force as soon as they are enacted.

The texts of the three regulations and the decision will be published in the Official Gazette dated Nov. 14, 1951.

Transfer of Assets to New Coal Companies

The Combined Coal Control Group of the Allied High Commission issued Dec. 6 the first order seizing coal assets and transferring them to new unit companies created under Allied High Commission Law No. 27 (Reorganization of the German

Coal and Iron and Steel Industries). The formation of new unit coal companies is provided for in Regulations Nos. 9, 10 and 11 under Law No. 27.

The Coal Control Group's orders which were issued to representatives of the Kloeckner Werke A.G., transfer assets of Kloeckner to the following new coal unit companies:

- 1) Bergwerke Koenigsborn-Werne A.G., Unna-Koenigsborn.

2) Steinkohlenbergwerke Viktor-Ickern, Castrop-Rauxel.

The first of these two new unit companies is created as an independent unit company.

The second unit company will be affiliated by means of a holding company, the Westdeutsche Huetten- und Bergwerke A.G., with the steel unit company Georg-Marienhuetten Haspe, Stahlwerke Osnabrueck. The holding company will hold all the shares of both the coal and steel companies.

The new unit companies' capacities:
Bergwerke Koenigsborn-Werne A.G.

The coal production recorded in the year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, is as follows:
Mine Koenigsborn 1,990,000 tons.
(1.72 percent of total West German coal production).

Mine Werne 789,000 tons.
(0.68 percent of total West German coal production.)

Estimated coal reserves of the two mines are 145,000,000 tons for mine Koenigsborn and 160,000,000 tons for mine Werne. The number of persons employed at mine Koenigsborn is 7,596, at mine Werne, 3,707.

Steinkohlenbergwerke Viktor Ickern
Coal production for the year 1950-51 was 2,123,000 tons.

(1.83 percent of total West German coal production.)

Coal reserves are estimated at 207,000,000 tons. A total of 7,918 persons are employed at the mine.

Official Statement

Facts on Ernst Kamieth's Death

The following letter was dispatched on Nov. 14 to A. Susin, representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Berlin, by Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin:

I must reject as completely false the accusation in your letter of Nov. 10, 1951, that Herr Ernst Kamieth was murdered by US Sector police. The facts in the case are as follows.

On Nov. 7, 1951, shortly before 12:30 p.m., a group of policemen, under Police Inspector Zunker, entered Potsdamer Station freight yard in the performance of their duty to search for illegal propaganda material, having been informed that there was a quantity thereof in the station. As the police were preparing to remove this material, Herr Kamieth interfered with them by requesting that they leave the station and, when they refused, by attempting to lock the door of the room they were occupying. Thereupon Herr Kamieth was pushed aside, but without any violence whatsoever being directed against him. He then left the scene. The police, after completing their duty, also withdrew.

My investigation discloses that Herr Kamieth not only continued at his work for several hours after this incident but subsequently attended a meeting held in Potsdamer Station. It was at this meeting, which was not interfered with in any manner by US Sector police and where they were, in fact, not even present, that Herr Kamieth became ill and was taken to a hospital in the Soviet Sector, where he died. The meeting at which Herr Kamieth was taken ill occurred approximately four hours after his discussion with the US Sector police.

Herr Kamieth's death is greatly to be regretted. However, I also regret that his death has been exploited for purposes of political propaganda and has been used as

the basis for false and tendentious charges against the police, who were in no way responsible for the death, as the above-stated facts clearly show.

Official Announcements

Hunting Guide Fees

American hunters are required to pay German guides DM 3 (71 cents) for each still hunt, according to David Rosendale, chief, Field Operations Division, OLC Hesse.

Reports have been received indicating that some American hunters had understood that the DM 3 fee could cover a single cleared hunt lasting a period of days.

However, if a hunter goes out with a guide for a still hunt once in the morning and again in the evening of the same day, he must pay DM 3 for each hunt, or a total of DM 6.

In the case of drive hunts, the guide is to be paid a fee of DM 3 regardless of the duration of the hunt, plus the additional fee for each animal shot.

These payments are to be made to the guide himself and not to the forestry office or to a bank. Article 10 of HICOG Ordinance No. 15* is interpreted as meaning that such payments are compensation to the guide for services which he renders American and Allied hunters.

Transport Authorizations Suspended

EUCOM Headquarters announced a temporary suspension of space-available transportation authorizations for European Command personnel traveling to the United States.

The announcement affects personal traveling in a non-official status (for personal reasons on leave) aboard government-controlled ships or planes. However, it was stated that in cases of extreme hardship, an appeal could be made to EUCOM Headquarters for an exception to this policy.

A headquarters spokesman explained that the ruling resulted from a reduction in space allocations aboard MATS planes, which puts almost the entire burden of passenger transportation upon the Military Sea Transport Service. Transportation officials said that no change in the situation is foreseen until spring. — from EUCOM announcement, Dec. 14.

Coffee Rations Increased

Effective Jan. 3 the following rations per month are established on the items indicated:
Coffee, Vac-Pack or R&G . . . 7 lbs;
Tea 3 lbs.

(For each member of a special or billet mess account or for each member over 16 years of age of a family account.)

Coffee, soluble . . . 16 ozs. per account
(If additional quantities of soluble coffee are desired, they may be obtained by substituting six ounces of soluble coffee for each pound of Vac-Pack or R&G coffee.)

Ration cards will be kept at the coffee counter in the sales commissary. — from HICOG Daily Bulletin.

* See Information Bulletin for October 1951, page 70.

Recent Publications

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 303, Press and Publications Branch, Infor-

mation Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Nov. 30, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Nov. 30.

Information Bulletin for December, Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 18, 1951. Contains articles and features on US operations in Germany.

Report on Germany, 8th Quarterly, Policy Reports Secretary, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 12, 1951. Covers July 1-Sept. 30.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 304, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 7, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Dec. 7.

The Establishment of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany. Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 11, 1951. Historical monograph by Guy A. Lee with the assistance of Rodney C. Loehr, Sept. 21, 1951.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 305, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Offices of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 14, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Dec. 14.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 306, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 21, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Dec. 21.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 307, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 28, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Dec. 28.

Vereint im Kampf in Korea (United Action in Korea). United Nations Department of Public Information. Printed by Special Publications Section, Press Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), October 1951. Picture pamphlet illustrating the combined efforts of the United Nations fighting Communist aggression in Korea.

Die Vereinten Nationen kaempfen fuer Freiheit und Frieden (The United Nations Fight for Freedom and Peace). Special Publications Section, Press Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), October 1951. The story of the Communist aggression in Korea and United Nations action. Illustrated.

Der Friedenskampf der Sowjetunion (The Peace Fight of the Soviet Union). Special Publications Section, Press Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), October 1951. Listing of non-aggression pacts entered into by the Soviet Union and indicating which have been broken.

Weltfrieden, ein Vorschlag des Westens (World Peace — Proposal from the West). Special Publications Section, Press Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Nov. 10, 1951. Text of President Truman's speech commenting on the Three Power peace proposal at the General Assembly, November 1951. Also includes the seven peace points proposed by the United States, Great Britain and France. +END

Youth Hostel In Neckar Valley

ALTHOUGH BUILT IN 1934, the Dilsberg Youth Hostel retains the architectural feeling of Wuerttemberg-Baden. The hostel has 70 beds and room and board costs DM 2.75 (65 cents) a day.

There the paths of young hostellers and students from all over the world meet: momentarily new friends; they soon debate the topic that brought them together. The subject might be the best route through beautiful Wuerttemberg-Baden, the choice of a hiking trip, the merits of a camera. Students, on the other hand, might talk about world politics, philosophy, religion or dramatics.

When the youth leave Dilsberg, they are a bit older, a bit more mature. They have some new ideas about a variety of subjects. They might change their path from the original route as they pedal through the gate and wave good-bye to their friends.

They depart, no longer strangers. +END

Studying is fun during vacation at the Dilsberg Youth Hostel — time is usually found, however, to hike and play.



Gateway to Dilsberg Youth Hostel, reminiscent of medieval castle, is modern youth's gateway to recreation spot.

High above the Neckar River, Swiss, Persian and German students relax over chess. (PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)





Parker Watkins, soloist with Hall-Johnson Choir recently on German tour, teaches German youngsters American songs and Negro spirituals at Berlin US Information Center. The young singers enthusiastically responded to his direction and presented a number of Christmas concerts at Free Berlin hospitals, homes for the aged and orphanages.

(Photo by Rudolf Klicks, Berlin)