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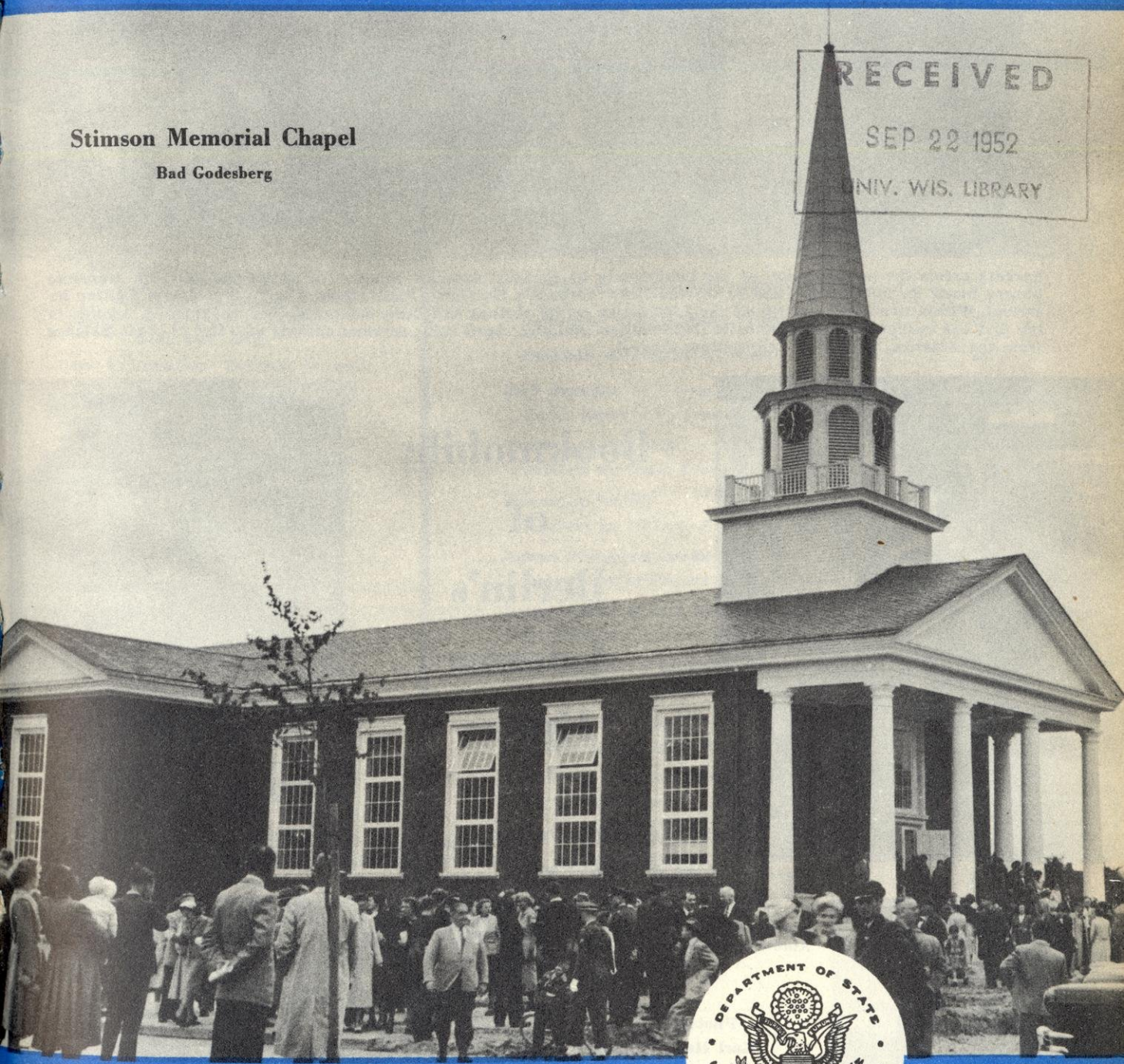
# INFORMATION

*Bulletin*

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

**Stimson Memorial Chapel**  
Bad Godesberg

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THIS ISSUE:

**The McCloys Bid "Auf Wiedersehen!" to Germany**

**Truth and Freedom Education for All**

**New America Houses at Koblenz and Tuebingen**

**JULY  
1952**



Success greets the inauguration of the bookmobile of Berlin's America House. The three-and-half ton traveling library made its initial trip June 23 to Neukoelln borough's Herrfurth Platz where a large crowd was waiting its arrival. Within two hours, nearly all the 1,500 books on its shelves had been borrowed. The bookmobile, similar to the first one inaugurated in Mannheim (Information Bulletin, April 1952), services patrons who live at great distance from the America House (US Information Center).



Stocking the shelves of the bookmobile in preparation for the first trip are Dr. Ursula Brunn (Left) and Ilse-Maria Borchert, librarians of the America House.

## Bookmobile of Berlin's America House



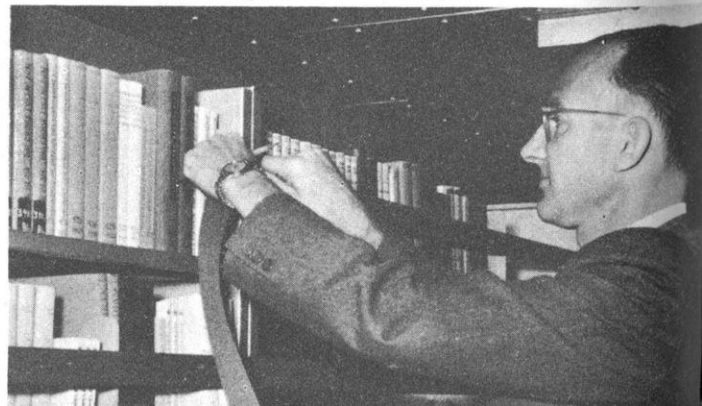
The bookmobile waits before Berlin's America House, located only a few blocks from Kurfuerstendamm, Berlin's "Fifth Avenue."

Christopher Legge, director of Berlin's America House, installs security straps before the truck starts for some distant borough.



Two elderly Berliners, for whom the trip to the America House is difficult, check out books in their

Photographs by  
Karl Heinz Schubert  
Berlin Element, HICOG



# Information Bulletin

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July 1952

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

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

# Walter J. Donnelly

as

## High Commissioner

THE appointment of Walter J. Donnelly as US High Commissioner for Germany was announced by President Truman in Washington June 18. Mr. Donnelly, who has been High Commissioner and American Ambassador in Austria, was scheduled to assume his new duties in Bonn about August 1.

The naming of Mr. Donnelly was greeted cordially by the German press. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt) said he "is one of the few American diplomats who have been successful in Europe... because they seem so completely un-American." The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) concluded that "the ambassador as a negotiator with the Soviets on the Allied Control Council in Vienna has gained an idea of the American stake in Europe." *Die Welt* (Hamburg) commented that "he is no novice in diplomatic controversies with the East."

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* continued: "A politically experienced Viennese once said that Mr. Donnelly could well be a diplomat from the time of the Congress of Vienna (1815). This statement made by a conservative Austrian means deep respect for the political skill of the immaculate personality of the US High Commissioner in Vienna... It is a great advantage in Mr. Donnelly's career that he is one of the few American civilians who has had experience in 'peaceful discussions' with the Soviets."

Mr. Donnelly will be accompanied to Bonn by his wife, the former Maria Helena Samper de Herrera of a prominent Bogota family, and their four children, George James, 14; Maria Theresa and Paul Henry, nine-year-old twins, and John Stephen, seven.

MR. Donnelly is a career Foreign Service officer with nearly 30 years of experience in international commerce and diplomacy. Beginning his government service in 1921 as a special agent of the US Department of Justice, he transferred to the Commerce Department's foreign service, serving during the next 19 years in Boston; Ottawa and Montreal, Canada; Bogota, Colombia; Havana, Cuba, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

When the Commerce Department's foreign service was merged with the State Department's Foreign Service in July 1939, Mr. Donnelly was commissioned a career Foreign Service officer, continuing at the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and later at the embassies in Panama and in Lima, Peru. He was appointed ambassador to Costa Rica early in 1947 and later that year became ambassador to Venezuela, a position he held until his assignment to Austria.

Mr. Donnelly was born Jan. 9, 1896 in New Haven, Conn., and after graduation from public secondary school there worked on a newspaper for two years. He served during World War I as a second lieutenant in the US Army. He received a scholarship to the University of Caracas, Venezuela, in the summer of 1920 and later was graduated from Georgetown University's Foreign Service School in Washington, D.C.

TALL, with dark hair and eyes, Mr. Donnelly has been described by newspaper correspondents as the best-dressed diplomat in Vienna. As has been his practice in the countries to which he has been assigned, he familiarizes himself with the history and literature of the people, making extensive trips to study the customs and cultures of even the most remote communities.



# The McCloy Bid

## „Auf Wiedersehen!“ to Germany



(photo above) Mr. McCloy, with Mrs. McCloy and their two children at the rail of the sundeck of the SS America, waves farewell as 3,000 well-wishers on the Bremerhaven wharf sing the German song "Auf Wiedersehen!" (AMCONGEN Bremen photo by Kull)

**I**N A WHIRLEWIND tour of the American Zone, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Mrs. McCloy said farewell to thousands of German and American friends, in more than a dozen cities between June 23 and 26. Subsequent farewell ceremonies were tended in Berlin, Heidelberg, Frankfurt and the Bonn Enclave before their sailing from Bremerhaven July 21.

Starting out in the small town of Langenbruecken near Bruchsal in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mr. McCloy and his official party inspected a vocational school built in part with money from HICOG's Special Projects Fund. After a welcoming song by a choir of school children, Mr. McCloy addressed a large crowd of children, teachers and townspeople first in German and then added some impromptu remarks in English.

US State Commissioner Charles P. Gross gave a lunch for the McCloy party and the members of the Baden-Wuerttemberg government in Stuttgart. Despite the busy schedule, Mr. McCloy found time for a brief private conference with Minister President Reinhold Maier. Members of the US 28th Division met with the High Commissioner and local German officials in Goeppingen to discuss troop relations with the German population.

**D**URING a ceremony in the city hall of Ulm, Mr. McCloy presented Mrs. Inge Aicher-Scholl a HICOG special projects grant-in-aid of DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000) to assist in the foundation of the *Geschwister Scholl Stiftung's Hochschule fuer Gestaltung*.<sup>\*</sup> Paying tribute to

<sup>\*</sup>see "Inge Scholl, School Teacher" in Information Bulletin, April 1950.

### Summary of Farewell Tour

by **Robert Lochner**

Chief, Press Branch

Information Division, HICOG

of democracy and a freely united Europe, the High Commissioner said that in all his years in Germany nothing had given him deeper satisfaction than to be able to help the new experimental school of their surviving sister, Inge Aicher-Scholl.

The HICOG grant from US counterpart funds, matched by DM 700,000 from the Scholl Foundation and DM 200,000 from the city of Ulm, is the fourth largest to be given under the Special Projects program. The purpose of the school is the education of young people for social responsibility and the creation of a democratic way of life in the technical age. It is planned that courses given by the school will include a foundation in the humanities, political and social sciences, history, philosophy and culture.

The specialists graduated from the school are to have a background in the liberal arts as well as the technical fields of industrial design, architecture, town planning and graphics. Affiliated with the school will be an institute for the development and improvement of the design of industrial and consumer products, such as furniture.

Mrs. Aicher-Scholl and her parents were the guests of honor together with the McCloy's at a dinner which Ulm city officials gave after the ceremony.

**G**ERMAN huntsmen greeted fellow-hunter McCloy with an old German hunting tune as the special train pulled into Augsburg the next morning. After a

Hans and Sophie Scholl, executed by the Nazis in 1943 for their attacks on the Nazi system and their advocacy



Mrs. Aicher-Scholl (right) receives DM 1,000,000 check for financing her new school in Ulm, with Mr. and Mrs. McCloy. (AMCONGEN photo by Gebhard)

tour of the famous Fuggerei, the museum and other sights of the city, a luncheon gave city officials a chance to talk over their problems with Mr. McCloy.

Munich followed next with a farewell talk to German and American staff members of the staff of US State Commissioner Oren Hale, a press conference and a major address in German at a state reception given by the Bavarian government. After Minister President Hans Ehard had thanked Mr. McCloy for his work in restoring Germany to the family of nations — as an “ambassador of good will who overcame the occupation regime” — the High Commissioner reported on his recent trip to the United States. He summarized the attitude of the American people toward Germany under these four headings:

1. Readiness for German partnership with the free peoples of Europe and the world in the common defense against aggression.
2. Recognition of German energy and skill in the reconstruction of this country.
3. Support of my government's policy of pressing for the peaceful reunification of Germany on a basis of freedom.
4. Some concern over Germany's reliability as a partner of the European-Atlantic community.

Concerning the last point Mr. McCloy stated that he answered these doubts by pointing to the democratic revival of Germany under the Federal Republic. He expressed his confidence in Germany in the following words:

“As for the future, I stated that it was inconceivable to me that the great projects of the free European-Atlantic community would not be realized; it was inconceivable that this new free Germany would not participate in such a community. Moreover, it seemed inconceivable that the Germany of today could be neutral in the conflict between freedom and slavery.”

**T**HE MAGNIFICENT Reichssaal in the old city hall of Regensburg was the setting for an early morning reception by this city close to the Iron Curtain. The world-famous boys' choir, the Regensburger Domspatzen, opened the festive hour of friendly farewells to the departing High Commissioner. Here again, Mr. McCloy combined a short address in German with an informal, off-the-cuff report in his native language on the US aims in Germany and the future German-American relations.

A brief tour of the many splendid churches and other old structures of Regensburg concluded the visit to the old Emperor's City.

The ruins of Nuremberg provided a stark contrast — yet Mr. McCloy was able to compliment the city government at a luncheon in his honor on the astounding progress made in cleaning up the city and restoring such architectural gems as the Church of St. Lawrence.

A children's choir surprised the McCloy party with the current popular German tune “Auf Wiedersehn” in front of the America House in Nuremberg before German police escorts accompanied the convoy of cars to the city limits on the way to Rothenburg.

**T**HE HISTORIC scene of the saving of the city in the Thirty Years' War was performed for Mr. McCloy, the latter-day savior of Rothenburg,\* in front of the old city hall. Amidst a costumed crowd Mr. McCloy had to take a drink from the giant “Humpen” (three-quart tankard) which the mayor of the town had emptied in

\*see “Rothenburg Wine Ceremony” in Information Bulletin, July 1950.



Franz Stadelmayer (right), mayor of Wuerzburg, addresses guests at a farewell dinner in Wuerzburg. Next to him are Mrs. McCloy and Shepard Stone, director of HICOG's Office of Public Affairs; and across table are Mr. McCloy, Mrs. Stadelmayer. (HICOG photo by Heine)

one gulp centuries before to prevent the destruction of the town on the basis of a bet won.

A replica of the "Humpen" was presented to the High Commissioner to take home as one of the most cherished remembrances of his years in Germany. In a brief address in German, Mr. McCloy stressed that the Contractual Agreements recently completed were designed to prevent a situation from ever arising again where someone has to intervene to save such a beautiful town as Rothenburg from threatened destruction.

A dinner given by city and church officials in Wuerzburg provided the setting for Mr. McCloy's fourth farewell speech in German in one day — farewell from a city which, like so many others in Germany, he said he expected to visit again in the not too distant future "in the finest role any man can have, as a free and private citizen."

**B**ACK ON the special train after a tour of the magnificently illuminated Marienburg (castle) high above Wuerzburg, the party proceeded during the night to Wiesbaden, where the farewell visit to Hesse started with a visit to Wiesbaden's new housing projects, its splendid new swimming pool on the hills outside town, and the treasures of the Berlin art galleries at the local museum. In Wiesbaden the party was greeted by US State Commissioner James R. Newman and members of his staff.

At a state reception in the newly restored grant Kur-saal, Mr. McCloy spoke about Germany's internal institutions as the determining factor in what kind of a nation the new Germany will be. "In large measure the contribution that Germany will make and receive in the common progress of the European-Atlantic community will depend upon the character of Germany's internal

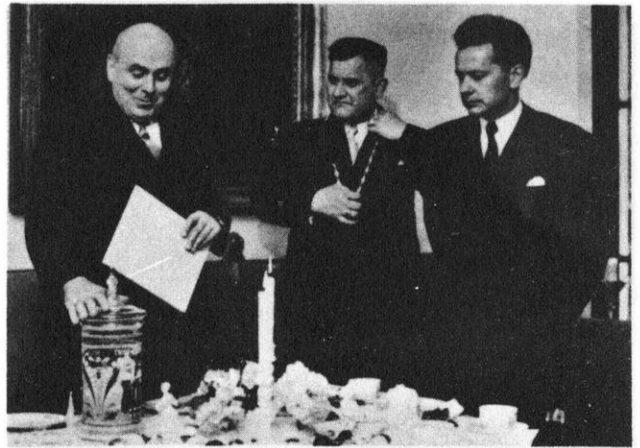
## Chronology

Prepared by Public Liaison Branch  
Information Division, HICOG

Mr. McCloy's three year service as senior US representative Germany has left a record of solid accomplishment in realizing US policy aims in Germany.

At the time he arrived, on July 2, 1949 in Berlin, there was no central government in the area of the western zones, no contact between Germany and other countries except through the Occupation authorities, serious problems of production, unemployment and trade, and widespread doubt as to the ability of Germans to rule themselves democratically. The Soviet Blockade of Berlin had been lifted only one and one-half months, and the sixth meeting of the "Big Four" Council of Foreign Ministers, had just broken up in Paris without reaching agreement on means of restoring the economic and political unity of Germany.

Continued on page 31



Mr. McCloy admires tankard presented him by Dr. Erich Lauterbacher (center), mayor of Rothenburg. At right is Robert Lochner, Press Branch chief who served as interpreter for Mr. McCloy and wrote the summary published here. (HICOG photo by Heine)

institutions," he said. "To win the loyalty of German youth, to inspire confidence abroad, to keep pace with changing developments in the world, German institutions must be moved by the spirit of democratic progress."

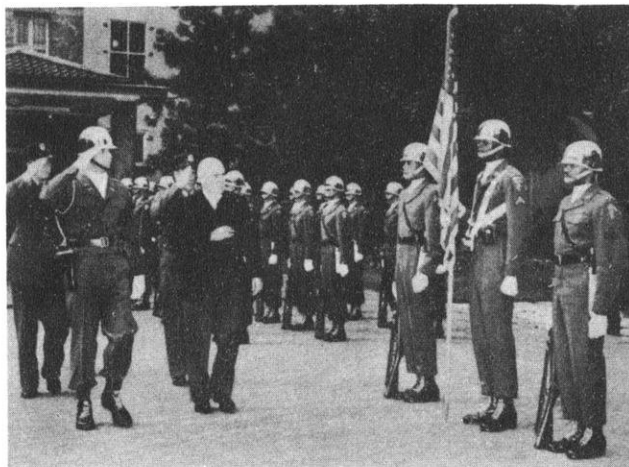
Stressing that the liberal, tolerant spirit is the best guarantee of freedom and that the developing European-Atlantic community must be pervaded by it, Mr. McCloy warned: "Within the Federal Republic, agitators of the left and of the right clothe themselves in the trappings of extremist nationalism and assert that freedom is their goal. You are aware, I am certain, of the dangers these elements represent to all that you have achieved since 1945 and to the future partnership of Germany with other free nations." Thunderous applause by the members of the Hessian legislature and the government greeted Mr. McCloy when he closed with the words: "I shall leave Germany in the belief that the German people will take their place among the other peoples dedicated to freedom."

**A** DRIVE along part of the lovely Bergstrasse took the party next to the site near Jugenheim where the *Schuldorf Bergstrasse*\* is now being built, partly with American help, as a new experiment in German school architecture and educational structure. A large crowd of school children, teachers and government officials gave Mr. and Mrs. McCloy an enthusiastic welcome.

Consternation, however, was expressed by the American military police and German motorcycle escorts when on the return of the convoy to the railroad station in Darmstadt they discovered that their main "prize," Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, had disappeared en route. It turned out that Mrs. McCloy, in the slight confusion of the departure from the *Schuldorf*, had suddenly asked to be taken to nearby Bensheim to visit the McCloy's old cook, now retired. Sighed one worried German policeman

\*see "School Village" on page 15.





At review given in his honor in Berlin, Mr. McCloy, with (left to right) Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin; Capt. George D. Eggers, commanding officer of troops at review, and Brig. Gen. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding general of Berlin Military Post, pays respect to the Stars and Stripes. (US Army photo)

at the Darmstadt station: "Only an American woman could so cheerfully upset the whole schedule on a sudden impulse."

A *Weinprobe* (wine tasting) at famous Kloster Eberbach near Ruedesheim provided a relaxing finale — no

speeches — to the action-crammed four-day tour. Culminated by a "1921er Steinberger Kabinett Trockenbeerauslese," some of the finest Rhine wines were paraded by Minister Heinrich Zinnkann, who was host as representative of the sick Minister President Georg August Zinn. A walk through the old church and the famous dormitory of the monastery late in the evening furnished a fitting climax to a farewell trip of the zonal states that was characterized by deeply moving manifestations of German friendship and hospitality which every participant will long remember.

**A**FTER a few days at his desk in the HICOG headquarters at Mehlemer Aue near Bonn — interrupted only by the traditional Fourth of July reception and a trip to witness the dedication by Secretary of State Acheson of the American Memorial Library in Berlin — the retiring High Commissioner with Mrs. McCloy and a party of HICOG officials journeyed to Berlin where a rapid succession of events from a military review in the morning to a farewell reception with more than 1,200 guests in the evening filled the entire day of July 11.

Mr. McCloy delivered major addresses at the Technical University where he was given an honorary doctorate of engineering, before the Berlin Senate and over radio station RIAS (*texts of the speeches are printed on pages 28 - 31*). He met with Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson,

## Colleagues on High Commission Pay Tributes

**C**OLLEAGUES on the Allied High Commission paid tribute to US High Commissioner McCloy and praised his work during the past three years in Germany. The tributes were paid at two separate functions shortly before the American official's departure for the United States.

At the 92nd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission July 16 in Mehlem — the first since the body moved its headquarters from Petersberg — Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the UK High Commissioner, with a few words, presented Mr. McCloy in behalf of his French colleague and himself a gold cigarette case inscribed: "To John McCloy, in happy memory of collaboration on the banks of the Rhine, from his friends Andre Francois-Poncet and Ivone Kirkpatrick."

The farewell speech at the meeting was given by Mr. Francois-Poncet, the French High Commissioner. A translation of his speech follows:

**T**HERE is no need to use many words to express all the feeling which the departure of Mr. McCloy inspires in my colleagues and in myself. Our unhappy faces speak for themselves. With Mr. McCloy's departure the Allied High Commission loses its principal asset. Mr. McCloy devoted himself to his task with such a conscience, patience, outstanding energy, industry, much enthusiasm, eminent spiritual qualities, indestructible optimism and adaptability which made him almost the solution of the problems long sought by savants — perpetual motion.

No one did more than he to lead the Federal Republic, purged by democracy of Nazi errors, into the family of Western nations, into the solidarity of free peoples. No one did more than Mr. McCloy to induce Germany to accept the Schuman Plan, the European Defense Community and the Contractual Agreements. We can say that he played a historical role. I do not believe that this role has come to an end, government service will certainly need him again, because, in all countries of the world, even in the United States, the McCloy's are not very numerous.

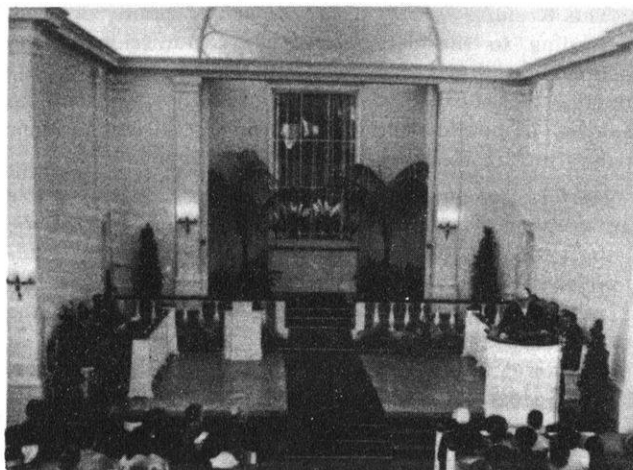
For us, besides, Mr. McCloy has been more than just an excellent colleague. He has always been a perfect friend. Liberal, loyal, cordial, jovial, all of these adjectives sound like him. We always found him in good humor, always ready to understand, a smile always on his lips and his hand extended. A good husband, a good father, a good hunter, a good fisherman, he has always had not only the talent to convince minds but also to conquer hearts — and today I would like to extend to him the assurance of our most profound esteem of our most sincere affection. At the same time I wish him good luck, success in the future, — while I am certain that his future career will be as successful as his past career — because, he is what the Germans call a *Sonntagskind*, a "Sunday child."

**M**R. McCLOY, thanking his colleagues, said that the excellent cooperation within the High Commission was an augury of what the free world could accomplish by working together. Few official bodies had had problems more difficult or

US commander in Berlin; Cecil B. Lyon, director of HICOG's Berlin Element; Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin, leading American, Allied and German officials. He also paid a courtesy call on General Vassily I. Chuikov, chief of the Soviet Control Commission in eastern Germany, to whom he voiced a strong protest against the kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse in West Berlin a few days before and demanded the immediate release of the anti-Communist leader. The Soviet chief professed no knowledge of the kidnaping.

Visiting headquarters of the European Command in Heidelberg, June 14, Mr. McCloy conferred with General Thomas T. Handy, commander in chief, and other EUCOM officials. At an honor-guard review, he told the troops: "The development of strength and responsibility of the Armed Forces of the United States is a pattern of the enormous development of the strength and responsibility of the country itself... I am speaking not only of their (the soldiers') capacity as fighting forces but also as the great political responsibility and great political influence that they have had. I suppose nowhere in this world have they exercised that influence more than in Germany."

**A**T A FAREWELL press conference in Bad Godesberg July 16, Mr. McCloy, expressing his belief that Soviet Russia's Iron Curtain can be raised through world-



At dedication of the Stimson Memorial Chapel (see cover photo) in Bad Godesberg, Mr. McCloy delivers the principal address. (HICOG photo by Gassner)

wide pressure, asserted a "powerfully expressed public opinion, backed by political strength" can force the Communists to remove the Iron Curtain.

"I don't know exactly how it will be done, or when," Mr. McCloy said, "but I think even a totalitarian government can be moved by that kind of worldwide pressure not to mention the attractions exerted by the free nations.

more apt to cause differences but they had succeeded in solving them and had seen Germany move forward at tremendous speed, economically, politically and socially. Speaking with emotion, Mr. McCloy said that the gift which had been made to him would always be a reminder of the many friends who had sat with him in the council conferences. The friendship and devotion of those who had worked with him would forever be a very precious memory.

At a farewell dinner the following evening at the La Redoute Club in Bad Godesberg, honoring Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, the British High Commissioner paid the following tribute:

**A**S OUR two guests stand on the deck of a west-bound ship they will be looking back not only on a receding German shore, but on three years' work — three years of effort, of adventure and of achievement.

I am so egotistical as to believe that Mr. McCloy may have inherited from his Scottish forebears some of the qualities he has brought to bear on the German problem. Zest in work and play, uprightness, tenacity of purpose, fortitude and the robust

physical and mental constitution which overcomes all weariness of the flesh or discouragement of the spirit. We have had reserve moments of anxiety and peril. But he has never faltered.

These rugged Scottish qualities are tempered by virtues of his own: loyalty, charm, tolerance and a broad humanity.

In his work he has throughout been sustained by his dear wife. For her no trouble has been too great. She has given everything. All who know her will endorse the notable tribute paid to her by the chancellor in his speech on Tuesday.

As the McCloyes see Germany's coast fade into the mists they will also see a panorama of unfolding events: the creation of the Federal Government, the economic rehabilitation of Germany, the progressive relaxation of Allied controls, the consolidation of the democratic order, the Schuman Plan and finally the marathon negotiations which brought this epoch to an end. When they arrived, Germany was still an outcast, a broken, bankrupt, subject nation. They leave her only three years later a prosperous and respected member of the western association. In these events of truly cosmic importance, which have no parallel

in history, Mr. McCloy has played a leading part. He can look back on them with legitimate pride and satisfaction.

But as we become older and wiser we realize that mere success is not the most important thing in life. It is more important to be able to give and to receive affection. Without love and without affection life is arid and the fruits of success taste bitter.

On the receding shores of Germany the McCloyes will not only look back on a panorama of successful achievement. They will also see bidding them farewell a large concourse of men and women whose hearts they have won. Among them his colleagues of the Allied High Commission, a family bereaved, his own staff, the Berliners, whose interests he has so stoutly and effectively defended, and countless Germans in every corner of the land who have been succored or comforted by sympathy and understanding.

A sense of loss will afflict this throng, as gazing out onto the ocean they see the hull of the ship sink over the horizon. Many German throats will echo Mr. McCloy "Auf Wiedersehen" but from my post on the waters edge I shall prefer to address him in Scots. I shall say: "Will you no come back again?" + END

The Kremlin is very much aware of public opinion, according to the departing High Commissioner, who pointed out that "they even use the basest lies to influence it and they don't like pressure against them exerted in public opinion. They do everything in their power to turn this type of pressure from themselves."

He told the newsmen he believes the German people are convinced that they have to play their part in the defense of free Europe, even though they are as reluctant as any of the other free nations to take up arms; expressed his conviction that the potentialities for the new German democracy are excellent, and added that the Federal Republic is on its way toward becoming a liberal, progressive member of the family of free European nations.

**F**RANKFURT' where Mr. McCloy had his headquarters during most of the three years he was "the supreme United States authority in Germany," was visited July 17. There he had an informal conference at breakfast with his successor, Walter J. Donnelly, then US High Commissioner and ambassador to Austria. He also received an honorary Goethe plaque from the City of Frankfurt — the second American to be so honored — and appointment as honorary senator of the faculty of the University of Frankfurt.

Later in the day, Mr. McCloy and his party toured the Hessian refugee camp at Giessen and questioned several persons being processed there following their flight from eastern Germany in search of political sanctuary in the West. He told them, "I hope all you refugees find adjustment in the West," adding "We offer you hope and trust in the future."

Mr. McCloy took leave of the American and German employees of HICOG at a meeting in the Mehlem headquarters building July 18, saying he was leaving "one very precious heritage" to his successor — "that you all serve him as loyally, effectively and efficiently as you



On arrival at the America House in Nuremberg, McCloy's are greeted by German children's choir, led by Parker Watkins of Hall Johnson Choir. (HICOG photo by Heine)



As Senate President Kaisen and Mrs. McCloy look on, the retiring High Commissioner signs guest book of Bremen Senate. (AMCONGEN photo by Kull)

have served me." He also participated in the dedication of the new Stimson Memorial Chapel (*note cover photograph*), named in honor of his wartime superior, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

As Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, their daughter Ellen and son John prepared to leave their Bad Godesberg home July 20 for the train, a surprise community farewell was staged by American families living in the Plittersdorf apartments development. A souvenir book was presented the High Commissioner, a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. McCloy, and a choir sang his college song "Lord Jeffrey Amherst" and "Home, Sweet Home."

**O**N THEIR arrival in Bremen the next morning, the McCloy's were entertained at breakfast in the City Hall by a small group of German officials headed by Senate President Wilhelm Kaisen. At a subsequent reception in the Kaminsaal, Mr. McCloy was presented a set of documents pertaining to the presentation more than 100 years ago by the Bremen community of a stone for the Washington Monument in Washington. Mrs. McCloy received a hand-woven tapestry depicting the Bremen waterfront.

Military honors from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation were paid to Mr. McCloy as his party drove up to the wharfside and boarded the SS America. The great passenger liner pulled away from the dock for the trip to the United States at 2:15 p.m. on July 21 as the McCloy's, standing along the rail of the sundeck, waved "Auf Wiedersehen!" to the 3,000 well-wishers who sang the German tune of the same name. +END

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- Sacred Rights of Free Expression**, text of Mr. McCloy's broadcast at release of Radio Stuttgart to German control, *Aug. 9, 1949, page 2.*
- Western Germany has very greatly Progressed since the Surrender**, address by Mr. McCloy Aug. 10 from New York over nationwide radio network, *Aug. 23, 1949, page 9.*
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- Message to HICOG Personnel**, address by Mr. McCloy Oct. 4 to HICOG personnel in Frankfurt, *November 1949, page 3.*
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- Free Vote for Unity**, statement by Mr. McCloy Feb. 28 at press conference in Frankfurt, *April 1950, page 2.*
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- Rothenburg Wine Ceremony**, pictorial story of ceremony making Mr. McCloy an honorary patron, *July 1950, page 2.*
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- Ruhr Industry's Problems**, address by Mr. McCloy June 16 in Duesseldorf, *August 1950, p. 23.*
- Reverence for Life**, statement by Mr. McCloy 18 to delegation of youth leaders in Frankfurt, *September 1950, page 39.*
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- Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution"**, reply to Soviet Zone youth group on communist appeal, *October 1950, page 8.*
- Adding the Human Element**, address by McCloy's Aug. 9 to group of German exchangees going to the United States, *October 1950, page 63.*
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- Tasks for the Coming Year**, address by Mr. McCloy at Second Resident Officers Conference in Frankfurt, *November 1950, p. 85.*
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- Intelligent Understanding**, address by Mrs. McCloy Jan. 9 at meeting of American Women's Club of Berlin, *February 1951, p. 17.*
- Six Points of US Policy**, address by Mr. McCloy April 25 over Radio Munich, *May 1951, p. 29.*
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- Youth's Greatest Opportunity**, address by Mr. McCloy May 25 at University of Frankfurt, *July 1951, page 45.*
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- Germany in World Defense**, condensed transcript of talk by Mr. McCloy July 16 at Third Resident Officers Conference in Frankfurt, *September 1951, page 73.*
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# ERP Benefits to Germany

Translation of Radio Address

by Franz Bluecher

*Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister for ERP Affairs*

**T**HE FOUR-YEAR recovery and assistance program of the Marshall Plan comes to an end in its present form as of today (June 30). However, it does not mean that the American assistance will be discontinued. That is sufficient reason to say something about the efforts of the American people to protect the European countries against the dangers of Bolshevism through social progress, based on economic strength, and thereby to create the best weapon for safeguarding peace.

I purposely speak of the American people, for it was the American taxpayers who, aside from private aid programs, since 1945 raised \$39,000,000 for distressed areas all over the world. Approximately \$13,000,000,000 were poured into Europe under Marshall Plan. That was areal sacrifice particularly for the lower Wage-earners in America. They have thus made it possible to provide a \$1,500,000,000 support to the Federal Republic and Berlin.

The aid program for Germany was established when we were still completely isolated and existed without equal rights by the side of the other nations. The Marshall Plan first granted us the position of an equal member in the European family of nations, and so, the moral and political effect was extremely strong. It gave us the courage to hope. The strict economic program (in Germany) since 1948, of course, provided the conditions for the aid measures to succeed.

**U**NDER THE circumstances of that time, however, the Marshall Plan aid, in fact, decided the speed of the recovery in 1948 and 1949, as we did not yet have any foreign trade, that was worth mentioning, and consequently no foreign currency. Many of the needed goods we could only find in the United States. The utilization of the ERP aid, therefore, resulted from our situation. Unnecessary items could not be imported, and their procurement would not have met American approval. It has been my personal aim to report in short intervals thoroughly and in detail on the use of those means.

At any rate, it can be said that the improvement of the supply for a destitute population at that time would not have been possible if not backed by the American support.

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*This address was delivered by Minister Bluecher over the German radio on June 30. The translation was made by the editorial staff of the Information Bulletin from the German text issued by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government.*

The money, payed in Germany for the imported goods, made the counterpart funds. They have been used, as far as they were available, to rebuild the German economy under the participation of all ministries concerned, the states and the trade unions. The counterpart funds, particularly in the beginning, had to fill the tremendous gap in our financial revenues which inevitably occurred right after the currency reform (June 1948). To demonstrate the importance of the American aid a few simple figures may help:

More than DM 5,000,000,000 (equivalent to \$1,190,000,000) from counterpart funds for the imports of American goods could be made available for the German economy until today. The imports of food, raw materials and ready-made goods under the postwar aid program amount to DM 261 (\$62.12) per capita of the population, and the counterpart funds from ERP to DM 110(\$26.18) per capita.

**R**EAIZING that only by overcoming national controversies and eliminating economy and currency barriers Europe can survive, and be successfully defended against possible dangers, the European Recovery Program from the beginning aimed at not only helping the individual European countries but at promoting European unity.

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris, which was organized simultaneously with ERP, has proved successful. Considering that it took more than 50 years until Germany's economical unity was established through the German Customs Federation in the past century, will help to properly rate the progress which has been made toward European economical unity since 1948.

It is, to a large degree, due to OEEC in Paris that Germany could resume trade in free competition with other countries. Thereby our economy was released from its isolation. The increase of our exports since 1948 would not have been possible to that extent if the work of OEEC had not made the market open for us a little faster. The fact that recently a German was elected president of the European Payment Union proves better than figures and statistics the progress we have made.

Therefore, it is natural that we say a word of thanks today. However, for the future there can only be one program: Although we know from resolutions of American legislatives that the coming American fiscal year will bring us further help, we have to realize how much economical and social reconstruction is left for us to do,

*Continued on Page 14*

The American Memorial Library is being constructed in the Kreuzberg borough of Berlin as a "presentation of the American people to the people of Berlin" under a HICOG Special Projects Fund grant of DM 5,000,000 (equivalent to \$1,190,000). Ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone June 29 were highlighted by the dedicatory address by US Secretary of State Acheson.

# Truth and Freedom

by Dean Acheson

US Secretary of State

**I**T IS not only a building which we are dedicating today, but a symbol of our common cause and of our joint undertakings. More important, perhaps, it signifies the fact that the freedom we seek to promote is ultimately a very simple, very unpretentious and very personal affair. It is freedom to learn, to study, to seek the truth. This is the essence of a free society. This is the source of our greatest strength.

Our American forefathers early recognized the close connection between knowledge, truth and freedom. They recognized that the intellectual and spiritual inheritance of any generation must be acquired by that generation. Concrete things, such as land and wealth, can be inherited from the preceding generation. But the only way really to receive an intellectual and spiritual inheritance is to relearn it, to reacquire it. We know that it is possible for a single generation to lose the most important elements of the culture that has been handed down to it.

This was something which the pioneers who came to our country understood and with which they were deeply concerned. Even as our forefathers cut the trees down and protected themselves against attack, they saw how quickly their own heritage would be lost unless something earnest and drastic was done. Beginning in those early years and continuing throughout the history of American migration across the wide continent, it was of primary and not secondary importance to provide schools, colleges, meeting houses and libraries at each new outpost. And with roots in those early heroic efforts, these institutions have kept alive, and expanding, and available to all who earnestly seek it, our rich inheritance.

**W**E ARE indebted to the Old World for the basis of our cultural heritage, but we have extended the frontiers of knowledge to the common man. Knowledge in our eyes is not the privilege of the expert or of the mighty — it is the property of everyone who strives earnestly to attain it.

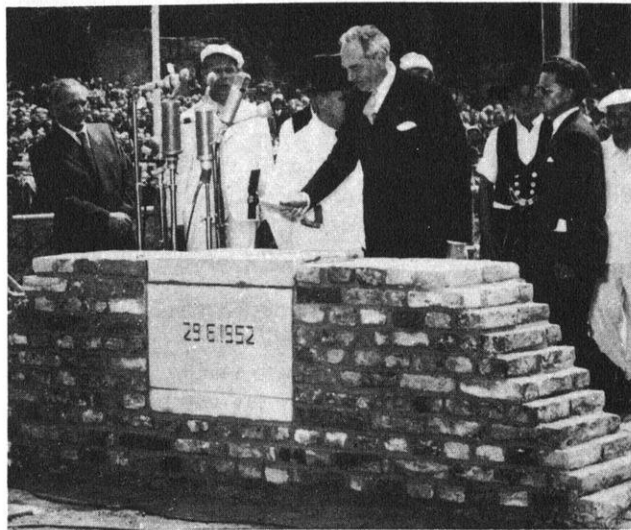
In America, the public library symbolizes this philosophy. It is for these reasons that I feel it is particularly appropriate that an American memorial should take the form of a public library.

The Memorial Library is also a tribute to Berlin's cultural heritage which has been generously shared

with us. We remember that our own cultural heritage owes much to Germany and to Berlin. We have benefited greatly from your academies and your learned men. The fame and influence of Berlin's Academic of Science and of the Arts, its University, its music, its great publishing trade, have been deeply felt in America. Not only the youth of Germany, but young men and women from all over Europe and from the United States came to Berlin to receive their training in your educational institutions, and in turn, to carry the messages of the Humboldts, of Virchow and Mommsen all over the world. The wealth of creative activity which characterized the life of Germany and of Berlin in the early part of the century, and particularly in the twenties, continues to exert its influence around the world.

Two thousand years ago it was written: "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Today, as then, truth and freedom are inseparably joined. Tyrants may seek to throw up barricades against the truth. But truth will prevail, and with it, freedom.

**T**HERE are nations today who seem to be deathly afraid of this freedom. Free access to knowledge, open shelves, unchecked selection of books — all this is



Secretary Acheson strikes the cornerstone for the new library with the ceremonial hammer. Grouped in back of him are workmen in their white ceremonial dress.

(BE HICOG photo)

anathema to them. They have placed their books under lock and key, they ban the written and spoken word when it originates with uncontrolled sources. They punish severely those who seek the truth wherever it may be found.

Nothing can point up in more telling fashion the nature of the conflict which divides our world today than this: where others retire behind barbed wire, we open wide the doors to knowledge so that the truth may guide us.

The American Memorial Library will remind future generations of the spirit of fellowship which the people of America and the people of Berlin have demonstrated in maintaining jointly the freedom of the city. We Americans have always felt a deep kinship with those who are staunch in the defense of their liberty. Generations of early Americans, in the face of almost constant danger, never wavered in their determination to defend their liberty, if need be, with their bare hands. The Freedom Bell which tolls from your city hall in Schoenberg and our Liberty Bell in Philadelphia are symbols of this determination.

**T**HIS memorial declares the sympathy and respect of the American people for the unfaltering struggle of the people of Berlin under the inspiring and confident leadership of Mayor Ernst Reuter to defend their liberties in the face of the threats and intimidation of a system which makes denial of free thought a primary tenet.

While we honor those who are engaged in the defense of their freedom, we never forget those Germans who have been deprived of their liberty. With those Germans of the Soviet Zone who, despite all threats and hardships, have kept burning in their hearts the flame of liberty, truth and the rule of law, we look forward eagerly to that day when they may rejoin the free world in a Germany united in peace and honor. In the meantime, through their courage and steadfastness they are aiding in the restoration of German unity and freedom. To these people and to us, Berlin remains a symbol of the goal of German unity.

A few weeks ago, as you know, the Government of the United States, together with the Governments of France and Great Britain, concluded a very important agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic. For all practical purposes, this agreement will give the Federal Republic the powers of self-government and the status of equality in international relations, which are the prerogatives of free nations.

The agreement does not apply to Berlin, although Berlin will benefit indirectly from the new arrangements. It is our intent that the people of Berlin enjoy to the fullest extent possible the rights and privileges enjoyed by free men everywhere.

**T**HE responsibility for such restrictions as remain rests squarely on those who do not wish to recognize the rights of all Germans — East and West — to free elections, to live in freedom under one government, and one con-

stitution. The responsibility must rest with those who do not wish to acknowledge the great progress made in western Germany towards political sovereignty and prosperity, and who wish to turn back the clock on this progress. The responsibility must rest with those who feel that they can serve their own ends only by keeping the rest of the world in a state of intimidation or servitude. They shall not succeed.

Whatever the political or legal status of Berlin is to be for the time being, it will affect in no way United States' support for the welfare of the city and the safety of its citizens.

We have joined the Governments of France and Great Britain in reaffirming our abiding interest in the protection of Berlin.

We have given notice, in plain and unmistakable language, that we are in Berlin as a matter of right and of duty, and we shall remain in Berlin until we are satisfied that the freedom of this city is secure.

We have given notice, in plain and unmistakable shall regard any attack on Berlin from whatever quarter as an attack against our forces and ourselves.

I mention another memorial in Berlin which the Berliners themselves have dedicated. It is the memorial to those valiant men — Allied and German — who gave their lives during the Airlift so that this bastion of freedom might survive.

**O**NE of the significant details about the airlift which has gone almost unnoticed is the fact that it brought to Berlin, along with food and other essential goods, approximately 4,000 technical volumes donated by American universities and institutions, and designed to assist in the establishment of the library of the Free University. In addition, it brought to Berlin an average of 60 tons of paper weekly for use in producing books and periodicals and at the gravest period of the airlift 210 tons of newsprint weekly to permit the continued publication of Berlin's free press. This was a powerful demonstration of the understanding that learning and truth are part of the very breath of life in a free society.

This is the spirit inherited and carried forward by the institution we are here to dedicate. The airlift memorial is a monument to the dead; this building will be a monument to the living. Both monuments are symbols of freedom.

It is my hope that the doors of this library will never be closed to those who earnestly seek the truth, and that it may serve, as far as possible, the entire population of Berlin — both East and West — and that every citizen may find here the knowledge and truth which are so basic to our freedom.

I should like to leave with you words spoken by Thomas Jefferson in connection with the founding of the University of Virginia. Jefferson said:

"This institution will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind. For here we are not afraid to follow the truth wherever it may lead nor to tolerate error so long as reason is left free to combat it." +END

# Education for All

Address

By Michael S. Harris

Chief, MSA Special Mission to Germany for Economic Cooperation

**T**ODAY, with the help of MSA, 400 libraries of books on social, economic and cultural problems will be established in plants and factories. We hope that this is only a beginning and that it will extend to other plants. It will depend on the people in the plants to enlarge these libraries and make them even more useful to the members in the plant.

I have one request to make. Do not let these libraries become mere ornaments in the offices. Let these books pass from hand to hand. And if through these books the work of the trade unions in our common aim is advanced, then they will have accomplished their purpose and we will have made a good beginning.

There are several remarks I should like to make about the United States and the American trade union movement. I speak not only as chief of the MSA Special Mission to Germany for Economic Cooperation but also as one who has been associated with the American trade unions.

**A**LTHOUGH compared with Europe America is a young country, the trade union movement of America has just as long and honorable a history as the trade unions of European countries. The pamphlet "*Im Kampf um Soziale Freiheit*"\* issued by the *Bund Verlag* (publishing house) of the DGB shows that trade unions were organized in America as early as 1793. Even before then as early as 1741, strikes of craftsmen took place in the attempt to improve conditions and to achieve a better life.

Europeans generally regard the American trade unions as organizations interested solely in winning better wage and hour conditions. This is only partially true. The American labor unions have played a significant role in the development of American democracy.

One of the little known aspects of the work of the American labor movement is its pioneering efforts in behalf of free public education.

In the year of 1827 the crafts unions of Philadelphia formed "The Mechanic's Union of Trade Associations."

\* Title in German for "Brief History of American Labor," see Information Bulletin, May 1952, back cover.

This address was delivered by Mr. Harris before a conference of shop stewards June 4 at Berg-Lehrlingsheim, Bochum-Hordel, North Rhine-Westphalia, on the occasion of the presentation of 400 libraries, on behalf of the Mutual Security Agency, for the use of the employees of industrial plants in Germany.

One of the demands of this organization was for free and equal public education. Furthermore, a good deal of the credit for the establishment of free public schools in Massachusetts and the general public school system as it has since developed belongs to the trade unions.

**T**HE American unions thus early recognized that the job of the trade union movement is to provide full opportunities for a better life to every man, woman and child.

In the modern complex world, equal opportunities for education are necessary if we want to provide equal work opportunities. It doesn't do any good to say that everybody has the same opportunities, if education is limited on the basis of heredity or income.

A democratic society means that every man and woman should have from childhood on, the same opportunities for education, training and occupation. Otherwise, you get a closed society with a caste system



Mr. Harris (center) with Philip Heller (left), MSA labor information officer, and Georg Reuter, DCG vice president, examine some of the books placed in the 400 libraries. (MSA photo by Udo Hoffmann)



in which each generation must follow the same occupation as the preceding generation.

We know that a caste system results not only in a loss to the individuals but that society itself is the great loser. Competent and imaginative individuals are prevented from making the contribution to society of which they would be capable. These facts are today recognized by all people. The world would be much poorer without the contribution — spiritual, intellectual and moral — of scientists, statesman and others who come from the ranks of labor.

**T**HERE is a great deal of propaganda being carried on by certain countries of Europe to the effect that America is a land of capitalists and imperialists. We will not attempt, today, to answer any of the lies which are turned out in such a steady stream by the lie factories of the East, but I would like to point to several figures about public education in America.

In 1940, a total of 26,293,224 attended school. Approximately 75 percent of all those between the ages of 5 and 20 years of age. In 1950, the enrollment rose to 28,391,000.

All these children who go to high school are not the children of plutocrats. They are the children of America, the children of farmers, workers, professionals, as well as of the richer groups. The mere fact that such a high proportion can go to college and universities shows how wide and significant are the educational opportunities in America. The record is there, for all to see.

In most states education is compulsory up to the age of 16. In a number of states up to the age of 18, in a very few states up to the age of 14. Thus you see that public education is free, mandatory and universal throughout the country. The net work of our high schools — equivalent to your Oberschule and Gymnasium — reaches into almost every community and provides free education for millions of young Americans.

In addition we have a system of free colleges and universities in all major cities as well as in every state of the union. These colleges are attended by millions of children of workers and farmers. These free universities and colleges have turned out men and women

who have become outstanding leaders in all fields of American life.

**P**ART of this comprehensive free educational system is the system of free public libraries which reaches into every city, town, village and hamlet. These libraries have collections of books dealing with every field of science and culture. Most libraries have special sections of books in other languages. An individual can become a member of a library without any cost whatsoever, and may borrow up to seven books for as long as a two to six weeks' period. In 1945 there were 22,890, 988 persons who were members of this free library system and borrowed books free of charge.

We hope that this action today will be an important step in the development of a system of free libraries bringing the richness of our common culture to every man and woman in Germany.

A well-known labor leader once said: "Knowledge is power." The labor movement is dedicated not only to winning higher wages and lower hours. It is dedicated to the idea that each individual should have the fullest opportunity for self-development; that the possibilities of a full life are today at hand and should be made available to every man and woman; that the traditions of Western civilization and our culture which is a product of the contributions of all peoples should not remain the property of a few but the shared, common experience of all.

**T**HE American people have shown through such actions as the Marshall Plan and other measures that they are sincere in their desire to cooperate with the other peoples of the world: that they are ready to sacrifice in order to make possible common efforts at reconstruction and progress. We have shown again and again that we favor freedom of communication, freedom of exchange, and the right of free people to live together in peace and friendship. This position is identical with that of the international free trade union movement. Our goal is the same. It is peace and freedom, security for all people and respect for dignity of the individual.

+ END

## ERP Benefits

*Continued from Page 10*

and what funds are required for the security of our country and the liquidation of the past. In addition to that, there is the problem of how to settle old public and private debts without which we cannot expect to be integrated gradually into international currency and capital transactions.

**F**OR THAT reason our work in the future must continue to aim at holding onto a sound currency. We must do everything to strengthen capital accumulation

and stock market; to obtain inner harmony and procure new working places; to increase Germany's productivity and production, so we can soon live on our own resources.

The balance of payments must not only be the objective of financial but also of social and foreign politics. May the new word "trade, not aid" be realized, and may everywhere the unnatural barriers fall, which through overcharged customs fees and similar measures hinder the freedom of trade. Then the aim will be reached which the American people has set for itself by the European Recovery Program.

+END

# School Village on the Bergstrasse

A MODERN educational project, known as *Schuldorf Bergstraße\** to serve the three neighboring communities of Jugenheim, Seeheim and Bickenbach, promises to become a symbol of improving German-American relations.

This project is well on its way to realization with the help of American funds along with the assistance of American initiative, advice and encouragement. American participation is confined mostly to showing the possibilities to the German authorities who do the planning and direct the development of the plans.

However, this project is more than a school — it is a community enterprise with emphasis on the word community, the working-together of many hands to achieve a common aim.

US High Commissioner McCloy, who was unable to attend the cornerstone-laying ceremony May 28, visited the building site June 26 during his farewell tour of the American zone. He took the occasion to emphasize the interest of the United States in the welfare of the youth of Germany.

FOR financing the construction of this project, the United States, through HICOG's Special Projects Funds, contributed DM 800,000 (equivalent to \$190,400), the State of Hesse DM 2,169,000 (\$516,222) and the three communities DM 231,000 (\$54,978). The communities' contribution is quite significant in that communities in Germany retain little tax money and financing of their educational operations comes mostly from the state.

In addition, participating in initiating and planning the enterprise have been the County and District of

\* *Schuldorf* means a school village or a community school complex, and this one is located on the Bergstrasse (Ridge Road), the area along the way of an old Roman road to the east of, and paralleling, the Rhine River between Heidelberg and Darmstadt.

At the cornerstone-laying ceremony May 28 (left photo), German-American cooperation was lauded by Georg Wing, county administrator, while among listeners at right were (left to right) Ludwig Metzger, state minister of education and culture; Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, and Christian Stock, former minister president. US High Commissioner and Mrs. McCloy (in center right photo) inspected the building progress during their visit June 26.

Darmstadt, the Hessian Ministries of Education, Finance and Agriculture, the US District Resident Office in Darmstadt, the Office of the US State Commissioner for Hesse and HICOG's Office of Public Affairs.

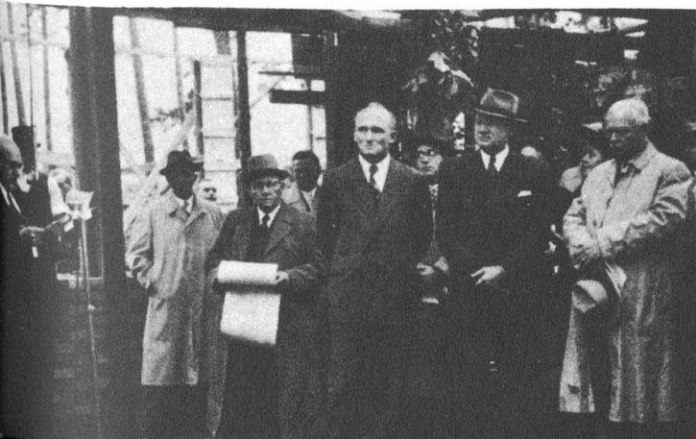
The school complex, ultimately to consist of 17 buildings will consolidate not only the geographical areas of Jugenheim, Seeheim and Bickenbach but also their educational requirements — the elementary and secondary schools, a kindergarten, special classes for retarded children, home economics, agricultural and vocational courses. It will serve as a demonstration school for the teachers' college in Jugenheim.

Students may receive in this school complex the entire instruction required by German law. They may qualify for entrance to a German university, higher technical school or the Jugenheim teachers college. Or, taking the other track peculiar to the German educational system, they may finish their schooling at the age of 14 years when they become apprentices or do part-time work. In the latter, they must attend a vocational school one day a week for two or three years.

THE project also will provide facilities for adult education and a community center for residents of the three communities. For this purpose will be a combined gymnasium and auditorium, as well as special classrooms for technical instruction, kitchen, physician's room, offices for administrators and for teachers.

Among the standards established for the school village is that educational opportunities are to be offered all without discrimination as to sex, race, creed, social or economic status.

In its cornerstone is deposited a document conveying the message that "the Schuldorf Bergstraße will continue for centuries to remain an ideal educational institution for the youth, a place where citizens can receive the benefits of culture in a free and peaceful world." +END



(AMCONGEN photos by K. Hopp)



# Louise Childs

## American Social Worker in Berlin

Louise Childs, 25-year-old social worker from Chicago, is serving as an "interne" at the Neukoelln Neighborhood Center in Berlin where her duties include sharing with center workers the supervision of kindergarten children, assistance to youth and mothers' sewing groups, instruction in English and recreational classes. She also speaks to German organizations and over radio station RIAS.

Miss Childs' selection and travel to Berlin were sponsored by the American Women's Club of Berlin but she lives at the center and receives the same nominal pay as German social workers. The sponsorship is part of a project of the women's organization to "enable qualified Negroes to come to work in Berlin in order to increase understanding and friendship between Germans and Americans."

Miss Childs was born Sept. 1, 1926 in Marion, Ala. and, after graduation from the local high school in 1944, went to Manchester College in North Manchester, Ind., from which she was graduated in 1948 with a bachelor of science degree. In August 1948 she went to Chicago to do casework for the Cook County Welfare Bureau, continuing there until last February when she was given a leave of absence to go to Berlin.

(For previous articles in the Information Bulletin see "Berlin Women's Club," April 1950; "Berlin's Neighborhood Houses," January 1951; "House of Neighbors," June 1951.)

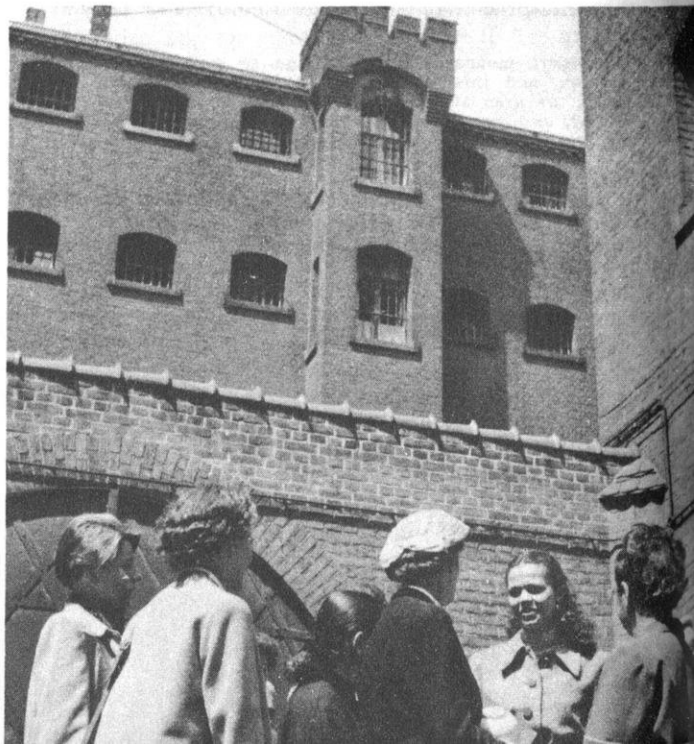
## Photographs by Claude Jacoby

Formerly of Information Division  
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

*Visits Potsdamer Platz where three sectors meet.*



*Inspects women's prison with international group.*





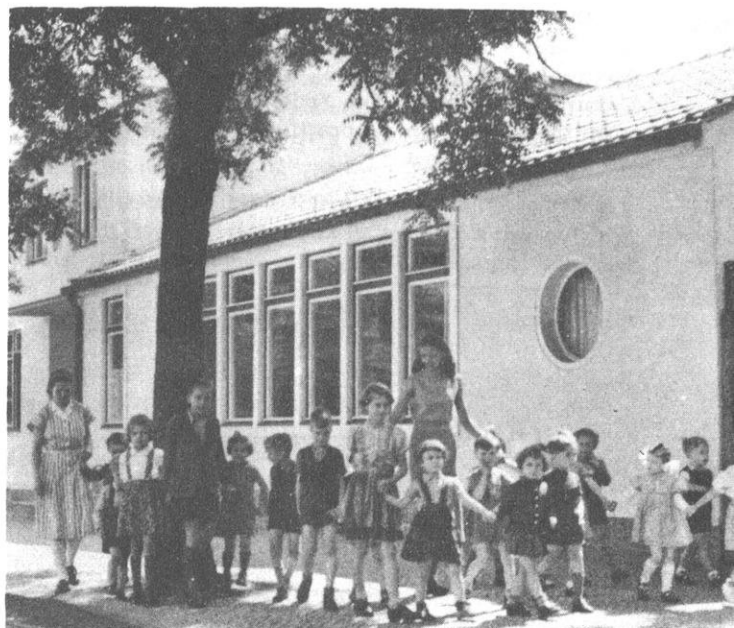
*Attends center's staff conference.*



*Lunches with her fellow workers.*



*Assists in community sewing work.*



*Escorts children on morning stroll.*

*Studies German with fellow worker.*



*Speaks directly to Germans over RIAS.*



# Cultural Articles Returned

**I**N KEEPING with the US Government's practice of returning recovered art to the rightful owners, several German-owned cultural objects, found in the United States, were restored recently to the German Government.

Brought to Germany by Miss Ardelia R. Hall, arts and monuments officer of the US Department of State, the objects included a small painting of St. Katherine by Rubens, belonging to the Kunsthalle of Duesseldorf; an Egyptian gold ring, dating from the first century A. D., from the Ferlini Treasure of the Berlin Museum; a fifty-page manuscript in the handwriting of Frederick the Great from the Prussian State Archives, and rare books from the Prussian Meteorological Institute.

Presentation was made by Dr. Edgar Breitenbach, HICOG cultural institutions officer, at a ceremony in Bonn May 16, and acceptance was by Prof. Franz Wolff-Metternich of the Federal Republic's Foreign Office Cultural Department. The Federal Republic was to return them, as soon as practical, to the institutions to which they belonged.

**I**N AN acceptance note to Miss Hall, Professor Wolff-Metternich said: "We all know only too well that in all the confusion caused by a war the inherited treasures of art are exposed to great dangers and that many of these precious objects that actually belong to the whole world can be removed in such times from their original location.

"But we have made the very satisfactory experience during and after the war that there are men of good will in every country on earth, who — unaffected by the passions of the moment — strive towards the realization of higher ideals and towards justice."

**M**ISS HALL, in her remarks at the ceremony, said: "I would like to point out in connection with the Rubens and the other objects how the success of the program in the United States has been due to the generous and country-wide cooperation of American citizens and particularly of American scholars in museums, libraries and universities with the agencies of the government.

"The Rubens painting was recovered with the initial assistance of the Los Angeles County Museum in California. The manuscript of Frederick the Great was referred to the Department of State on the advice of Dr. Theodore Allen Heinrich, a former monuments, fine arts and archives officer and director of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point. The Egyptian gold ring of the Meroitic Period was recognized as property of the Berlin Museum by one of the leading American Egyptologists in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in Massachusetts.

An article "Search for Looted Art" by Miss Hall was published in the September 1951 issue of the *Information Bulletin*, along with a bibliography of previous articles on this subject.

The return of the rare books were made possible by the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University in New Jersey.

"Many of these scholars in American museums and universities were deeply concerned for the protection and preservation of historic and artistic property from the beginning of the war. The art scholars in Europe, who being closer to the impending dangers that threatened, exerted continuous and heroic efforts to preserve the treasures which we have inherited from the past. And with works of art and books that could be moved to safety, they were extraordinarily successful. It is only a very small proportion of the vast collections of Europe that escaped from their vigilant care.

"The recovery of these relatively few lost pieces comes about from the continuing interest. It can be our confident expectation that the same concern of all people and the same informed help of all scholars in cooperation with the governments can combine to ameliorate and limit the extent of the losses of movable works of art and retrieve for posterity these lost fragments of our joint cultural heritage."

Referring to the objects returned at the Bonn ceremony, Miss Hall said: "As you probably know, they are not the first works of art to be restored by the United States Government to Germany... Nor indeed will these objects now being delivered to the Federal Government be the last... It is a continuing program for the recovery of those objects which through one or another of the hazards of war became scattered and are still missing. Should they appear in the United States, every effort is made to recover them. They are returned through diplomatic channels to the governments of the owners."

+ END



Examining some of the rare books returned from the United States are (left to right): Professor Wolff-Metternich, Dr. Breitenbach and Miss Hall.

(HICOG photo)

# Rhineland America House

By James G. Rogers

US Information Officer, Rhineland-Palatinate

**F**IRST US Information Center to be established in the historic Rhineland and the first in the French Zone under the HICOG program to extend its information services to Germans throughout the Federal Republic, the Koblenz America House was dedicated June 7 with ceremonies in which German, French and American officials participated.

The Information Center was formally opened by Albert M. Doyle, US consul general in charge of the Frankfurt Consular District and supervising consul general in Germany. The principal address was made by Alfred V. Boerner, deputy director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

The basic theme of the ceremony was the vital necessity to international peace and understanding of the interchange of ideas, cultures and information by the peoples of the world.

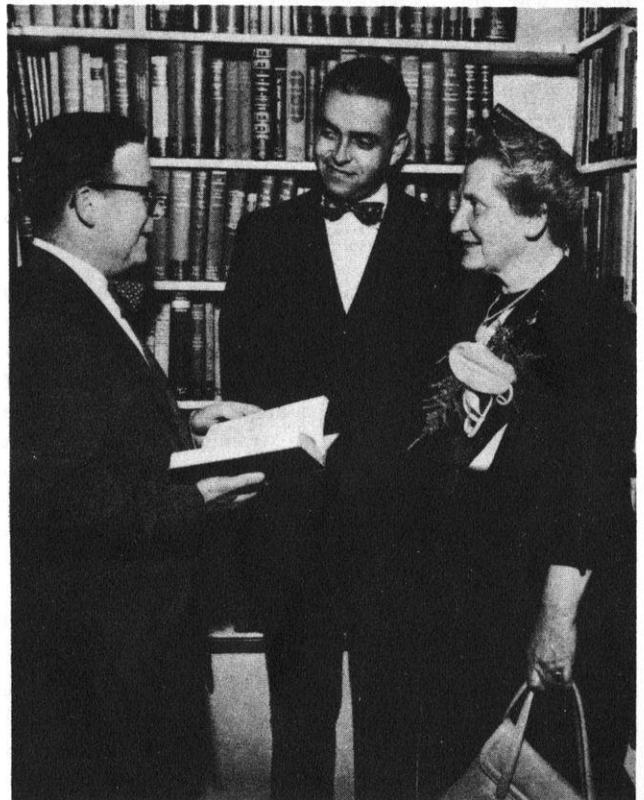
**I**N THIS connection, several speakers recalled the centuries-long importance of Koblenz — situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers — as a meeting place where the world's traders, travelers and learned men had exchanged not only goods but ideas and knowledge. They expressed the conviction that the new Information Center would be greatly aided in its mission by the traditional open-mindedness of the Rhineland.

Quoting Victor Hugo's declaration that great rivers carry ideas with them, J. Rattaud, director of French cultural activities in the Rhineland-Palatinate, saluted the America House for being "not just a house of American propaganda but a place where the genuine exchange of ideas is promoted."

German officials representing the state of Rhineland-Palatinate and the city of Koblenz greeted the new American installation as a means of bringing to the German people the breadth and scope of American thinking and experience. Speaking as the representative of Minister-President Peter Altmeier, Dr. Wilhelm Sommer, chief official of the Koblenz governmental district, saw the America House as "performing the work of interpreting America to the German people, since not everybody can visit the United States." He declared that World War II would have been impossible had the German people, and especially Hitler and his "one-sided" advisers, possessed more knowledge of the potentials of the "continent with the inexhaustible possibilities."

Dr. Hermann Wedell, director of the Koblenz *Volks-hochschule* (adult education school), told the audience that he regarded the America House not as a competitor but as a colleague in the field of adult education and an "open door to the wide world." Citing the Franco-German cultural exchange carried on under French sponsorship, Dr. Wedell said: "This America House will now make possible a wider field of education through knowledge of American culture and science."

**I**N HIS address, Mr. Boerner traced the modern paradox of great technical advances that shrink distances between nations and the simultaneous growth of intellectual and spiritual barriers between the peoples of the world. Declaring that it was the substitution of egotistic nationalism and naked force for cooperation and mutual



Alfred V. Boerner (left), who delivered the principal address at the opening of the America House in Koblenz, inspects the center with Henry A. Dunlap (center), chief of HICOG's Information Centers Advisory Staff, and Mrs. Sofie Bernard, director of the center.



Views of two of the rooms of the new Koblenz America House: (left) the periodicals reading room where current issues of leading American magazines are available, and (right) corner of the youth library.

(HICOG photos by Gassner)

understanding that had led to the catastrophe of the recent war and its consequences, he pointed out that the function of the America House was not only to deepen the cultural and human relations between Germany and the United States but to help in the realization of a general European understanding and cultural cooperation.

Mr. Boerner contrasted the efforts of the West to achieve peace and understanding in the postwar period with the course taken by the rules of the East.

"In the West we demobilized our armies and set to work to rebuild a heavily damaged world. But those in power in the East wanted nothing of free cooperation, of the free exchange of ideas, of the free flight of man's spirit. Having raised themselves to power on the fists of force, they feared the strength of free thought and the free word. So, once again, the isolation of an entire people from the rest of the world was begun. Once again, the borders of the free world were confronted with deep chasms, with symbols of hate, and finally with the Iron Curtain. Then, despite the lessons of the war just ended, naked force and aggression again emerged."

Under these circumstances, the speaker said, the free world realized that it was sufficient only to want peace and began the difficult task of defending itself against the new threat. He declared, "Peace must be secured and defended until all peoples of the world realize that war and aggression are an unprofitable game. And this can only be accomplished by free cooperation supported by the sincere wish to keep and protect the freedom of the human spirit."

INVITING the citizens of Koblenz to use the America House facilities to the fullest, Mr. Boerner requested them to make known their suggestions and wishes in order to help the America House in its mission of furthering cooperation and understanding.

"European integration, the spiritual and cultural unity of the Western peoples, and their cooperation in all areas of freedom are a goal so great that we must spare no effort to reach it," the American speaker asserted.

Also participating in the dedication ceremony were George Selke, chief of the Cultural Affairs Advisory Staff, HICOG; Henry Dunlap, chief of the Information Centers Advisory Staff; and Dr. Max Grossman, public affairs officer of the Frankfurt Consulate General. Mrs. Sofie Bernard, director of the Koblenz America House, presided at the ceremony.

The Koblenz America House occupies an entire section of a newly erected building. Among the services offered in the three floors of the institution are a 7,000-book main library, a youth library of 2,000 volumes, an auditorium with stage and motion picture projection facilities, a periodical room and a 700-film picture library. All furniture and furnishings were designed specially for the new institution.

In the first month of its operation, the new America House has been used by the citizens of Koblenz to an extent indicating whole-hearted acceptance of the invitation extended at the opening ceremony. Library users during this period numbered 16,747, attendance at film showings totaled 4,414 persons while lectures and concerts drew 1,900 visitors.

+END

# Tuebingen America House

**A**MIABLE and academic frankness between American and German spokesmen on what constituted culture and cultural exchange marked the opening ceremonies of the America House in the university town of Tuebingen. This is the second US Information Center to be established in the French Zone of Germany.

Delivering the keynote address June 20 in the auditorium of the Museum where the center is located, before a capacity group of prominent French, German and American officials, Stuart Hannon, chief of the Public Affairs Section, American Consulate General, Stuttgart, identified culture with the Aristotelian concept of "an association of free men."

Mr. Hannon stated that "culture and democracy or culture and social equality are not incompatible, as people have tried to prove from time to time. However, a real problem of our time is to bring culture into accord with the daily life and experiences of the average man." This is the task of the America Houses, Mr. Hannon asserted, making it clear that by culture he meant a "universal culture and not a local or prejudicial version thereof."

**I**NVITING everyone to take a "deep breath" of this "cosmopolitan breeze" emanating from the Tuebingen America House, Prof. Walter Erbe of the University of Tuebingen spoke on "Cultural Work between Nation and Nation." Dr. Erbe pointed out that Europe and America are not separate cultural units, and that the "belief in self-contained cultures shut off from others is the most anti-cultural disease and absurdity." He warned against regarding the culture of Europe as the sum total of separate cultures existing in the same area and considering Europe and America as separate cultural entities.

In welcoming the audience, Kennedy B. Schmertz, director of the new center which was financed entirely from funds appropriate by Congress, restated the function of America Houses. Declaring that the America Houses want to offer the German population an opportunity to get acquainted with the thinking of the United States, he emphasized that these units are not meant as institutions engaging in competition with already existing institutions, but that they will adjust themselves to prevailing conditions and carry on their activities on a basis of "continual give-and-take."

**A**MONG the guests were Col. Corbin de Mangoux, deputy French state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, Dr. Gebhard Mueller, former state president of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, Prof. Erwin Buehning, dean of Tuebingen University, Patrick Mallon, American consul general in Stuttgart, and Harvey M. Coverly, deputy US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Modestly admitting that Germans had lost the knowledge of foreign lands possessed by former generations, Dr. Wolf Muelberger, mayor of Tuebingen, heartily greeted the establishing of America Houses in Germany. By contributing to the development of new ways in all spheres of spiritual, social and economic life, Dr. Muelberger said that they would fill this gap.

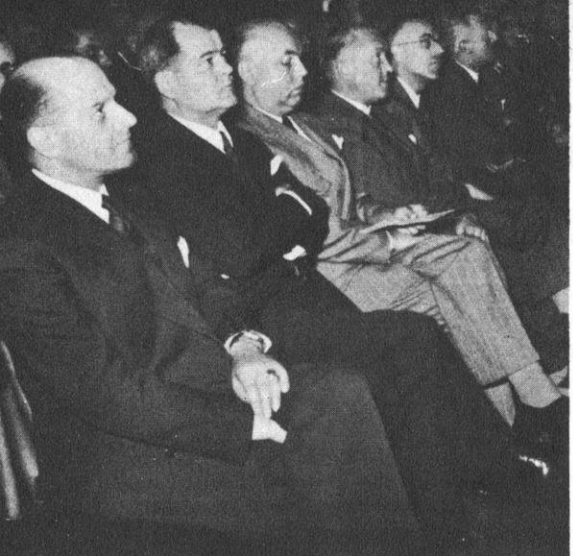
Recognizing that culture was a whole in which Europe and America — Germany and America — were integral parts and not separate units, the principal German and American speakers agreed that there should be cultural exchange between peoples but without the prejudices which impell one to convert the other.

They explicitly accepted the America Houses, as Professor Erbe put it in his address, as the medium to make "available many types of cultural services to the broad public in order to inspire mutual understanding and appreciation between nation and nation."



*Kennedy B. Schmertz (center), director of the Tuebingen America House, discusses features of the new center with two French officials, Rene Cheval (left), director of the French Institute in Stuttgart, and M. Du Pontavice, French resident officer for Tuebingen.*





French, German and American officials attending the opening ceremony of the Tuebingen America House included (front row, left to right): M. Du Pontavice, French resident officer for Tuebingen; Patrick Mallon, American consul general in Stuttgart; William Lovegrove, cultural officer of the American Consulate General in Stuttgart; M. Whitechurch, French protocol officer; Harvey M. Coverly, deputy US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg - Baden; Col. Corbin de Mangoux, deputy French state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern; Dr. Gebhard Mueller, former state president for Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern; Oskar Kalbfell, mayor of Reutlingen; Dr. Lambacher of the Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern Ministry of Culture; Prof. Erwin Buening, dean of Tuebingen University; Prof. Walter Erbe of Tuebingen University; Stuart L. Hannon, chief of the Public Affairs Section, American Consulate General in Stuttgart.

(AMCONGEN photos by Schwarz)

**T**URNING to international relations in his closing statements, Mr. Hannon said that "the common man of Germany and Europe, like his fellowman in America, has much less to fear if he is united in good citizenship and in the resolve to maintain good international relations . . .

"The European Defense Contract, the Contractual Agreement, NATO, the Council of Europe, the Schuman Plan . . . have strengthened western Europe and opened new roads to understanding of the complex international problems and solutions for it . . .

"We do not believe that Communism can ever attain the strength of Christianity, that Sovietism with its evil devices and blind power can ever break the bonds between a democratic Germany and the American dem-

ocracy . . . and when Germany and France find their common historic path — and find it they must — and unite their unique talents in maintenance of friendship and freedom, it will be surely the strongest foundation that Europe has ever known, a renaissance of the Western spirit."

Assuring his listeners that the United States is at the side of the free nations of Europe and would remain so, Mr. Hannon said all free nations must work for the reunification of Germany and the return of that "peace which was endangered in 1933, destroyed in 1939, and betrayed during the past five years," in the hope "that this peace and prosperity of the future will then belong to, will have been earned and richly deserved, by the United States of Europe." +END

## America House Exhibits Go on Tour

Several exhibitions, on tour of the America Houses, are attracting crowds to these US Information Centers in Germany. The exhibits were produced by the Information Division workshop in Frankfurt or obtained on loan from private cultural agencies. These exhibitions, of which most will continue on tour into the spring of 1953, include:

**Educational Toys** — a traveling exhibit of the American Federation of Arts in Washington, consisting of about 50 full-scale models of modern instructive and creative toys designed in the United States for children up to ten years of age.

**Household Equipment** — a photo-montage exhibit of modern design in American homes as seen in furniture, lamps, textiles, ceramics, kitchen equipment and toys.

**Indian Journey** — a collection of photographs by German architect Eckart Muthesius, presenting a graphic study of the landscape, people and architecture of India. With the exhibit, America Houses are being furnished a selection of news photos taken during Eleanor Roosevelt's recent visit to India.

**English Handwriting** — a group of 48 panels, loaned by the British Council, a semi-government cultural agency, tracing the development of penmanship from early Christian inscriptions to the manuscripts of contemporary statesmen and writers.

**By Steerage to the USA** — depicting the immigration of Germans to the United States in 1850, based largely on photo enlargements of old prints and steel engravings loaned by a German collector of Americana.

# In and Around Germany

## Success of RIAS Service

When the RIAS locator service established contact between 15-year-old Karin Hakos and her uncle, Franz Hakos, on May 15, it solved its 3,000th case. Franz Hakos, who had been seeking the daughter of his deceased brother and sister-in-law since the end of the war, heard the RIAS broadcast in his home in the Soviet Zone and got in touch with the radio station.

Since RIAS went on the air on Sept. 13, 1948, there have been 725 fifteen-minute broadcasts, listing 30,000 search notices. Therefore, 10 percent of the announcements has resulted in success, or more than four every broadcast.

RIAS locator department, under the management of Imgaard Somplatski, cooperates closely with the German Red Cross in Berlin and Munich. Both agencies cross check each other's requests against their enormous files. RIAS files have more than 100,000 entries.

RIAS has lists of the following categories of persons: children seeking their parents and vice versa, prisoners-of-war still in Russia whose names are brought in by returning PW's, returnees being sought by relatives or vice versa, refugees looking for their relatives, and former soldiers whose deaths have been reported and whose relatives are being sought.

That RIAS is being heard in Russian satellite countries is revealed by the record of the locator service. In addition to the 13,000 letters from East Berlin and the Soviet Zone, 700 have been received from foreign countries, principally Czechoslovakia and Poland. Letters arrive regularly in small numbers from faraway Australia, Chile, Peru and South Africa, as well as from Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

## Train of Europe in Italy

The four-millionth visitor to the Train of Europe, a mobile exhibit sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in conjunction with its 18 member nations and the US government, was recorded in Rome, Italy, June 17.

The Train of Europe, which now features an exhibit on the theme of NATO Cooperation, has been touring Europe since it was completed in April 1951. During this time, a total of 4,000,000 Europeans from five countries have passed through its corridors to view exhibits devoted to the themes of European economic recovery, integration, defense and unity.

The train, which has five long cars filled with displays pointing out the advantages of cooperation between the nations of western Europe, has already toured Germany\*, Denmark, Norway, France and Italy and is scheduled to tour Trieste, Austria, Holland and Belgium.

\* see "Europa Zug in Munich on Eve of Tour," *Information Bulletin* May 1951, and "1,442,647 see Train of Europe," September 1951.

## USIS Books Sent to Helgoland

Reading material is being supplied by the Hamburg America House to the 150 current residents of the Island of Helgoland. These, all men living in houseboats off the island, are working to rehabilitate the island from the bombing destruction caused during and after the war.

The first shipment of US Information Service material comprising 60 books in the German language and copies of American magazines and the United States' German-language newspaper *Die Neue Zeitung*, was accompanied by the America House's chief librarian, who reported that the recipients were deeply impressed by American interest in their welfare and delighted with the reading material as a welcome relief.

Similar consignments of books from the America House are being made regularly to ships sailing from the port of Hamburg. After each voyage the books are exchanged for new titles. Crews and officials have expressed enthusiasm for this extension service.



US Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, during a European tour, visited the German federal capital June 26. Entertained at the HICOG hotel in Bad Godesberg, Mr. Tobin (center) receives a description of the Rhine scenery from Anton Storch (right), federal labor minister, and R. F. Bertram, acting labor attache of HICOG. (HICOG photo)

## US Law Library in Munich

German and American officials, on the second anniversary of the founding of the US Law Library in Munich, paid tribute to the library's value in helping to promote better understanding between the two countries.

A total of 12,500 visitors have used the facilities of the US Law Library it was announced by Presiding Judge Leo M. Goodman of the United States Court in Munich. Two years ago, on June 15, 1950, Judge Goodman formally dedicated the Law Library of the HICOG Court to public use.\* The library contained only 1,700 books then. Today its collection has grown to 8,000 volumes.

During the past two years the library has become the largest institution of its kind in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is a center of research and study in the fields of Anglo-American Law, International Law, Conflict of Laws and Comparative Law.

\* see "Bavaria's Law Library" in *Information Bulletin*, November 1951.

The library was started by Judge Goodman in order that the Bavarian people might have access to the literature in these important fields of the law, since most of it had been destroyed or had disappeared during the war. Because of the limited funds available the development of the library was made possible only by soliciting donors in the United States and in Germany. The principal American contributors have been Columbia University, Harvard University, Duke University, St. John's University, University of Pennsylvania, New York Public Library and Library of Congress. The principal German donors have been the Bavarian State Library, Library of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice, Library of the German Patent Office, State and University Library in Hamburg and others.

## Army's State Relations Offices

State relations offices established by the US Army for the coordination of US Military - German relations,

were opened July 1 in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich. These offices, representing the Civil Affairs Division of the European Command, are responsible for conducting direct liaison between the US Military Forces and the German state governmental agencies and German civilians in German states of the US Zone.

The Wiesbaden officeserves Army and Air Force installations, including military commanders of posts, sub-posts and troop units in mutual US Military - German civilian matters which cannot be resolved on local levels in Hesse. The Stuttgart office has the same function in the former state of Wuerttemberg-Baden while the Munich office-serves Bavaria.

The state relations officer for Bremerhaven is the personal representative of the commanding officer of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation in matters of Military-German relations at Bremerhaven.

Prior to the opening of the state relations offices, which officially use the German word *Land* for state, US Military - German relations were handled by the US state commissioners' offices, representing the US High Commissioner for Germany.

Ranking personnel and addresses of the newly opened offices are:

Wiesbaden — Lt. Col. W. I. Goodwin and Major George P. Moore, 1 Gutenbergplatz.

Stuttgart — Lt. Col. R. H. Stimson and Marcus L. Hoover, 24 Olgastrasse.

Munich — Col. W. D. Williams and Kenneth E. Van Buskirk, 28 Ludwigstrasse.

Bremerhaven — Lt. Col. John E. Grassel, Room 25, Headquarters Building.

## Campaign for United Nations

A personal campaign in promoting better understanding of the work of the United Nations is being conducted by Reinhard Oebicke, 25-year-old student at the College of Economic and Social Sciences in Nuremberg, since he returned from study in the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program.



Eight American teen-agers, living with German families in Berlin during July, were entertained shortly after their arrival by several exchange students who had returned from the United States. The teen-agers' visit was sponsored by the American Field Service and families of the returned exchange students. Grouped around the piano are (left to right): Joachim Seybold of Berlin, Mary M. Sherman of Chevy Chase, Md.; Gudrun Link and Hannelore Ringer of Berlin, Carol Koselke of La Porte, Ind.; Waltraud Gurr, Katharina Stuelten and Christa Gaedecke of Berlin; Martha Bicking of Silver Spring, Md.; Penfield D. Sinclair of Syracuse, N. Y.; Hans Plickert of Berlin; Don R. Dunkin of Milwaukee, Wis.; Catherine Cramer of Ardmore, Pa. Seated at the piano is Juergen Drews of Berlin. Not in the photograph is Jo Helen Rose of Midwest City, Okla. (BE HICOG photo)

Following his work studies at the University of Arizona where he studied during the 1950-51 academic year under sponsorship of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs and the US Department of State, Mr. Oebicke visited the United Nations headquarters in New York. He was given permission to attend a four-week seminary where he participated in lectures and discussions and contacted officials of the UN staff.

Since his return to Germany in September 1951, he has been in close contact with the UN public-relations office and has received UN publications which he distributed in the dormitory clubroom at the Nuremberg college. He was asked to form a voluntary correspondent speakers unit in Nuremberg.

Earlier this year he gave seven lectures on the United Nations at the America Houses in Nuremberg, Hof, Coburg, Bayreuth, Bamberg and Wuerzburg, speaking on the subjects "The United Nations, its History, Organizations and Importance for Germany" and "The United Nations and its Endeavors for Human Rights." He was also scheduled to speak at the America Houses in Erlangen, Augsburg, Stuttgart and Darmstadt.

### Funds Given for School Feeding

A check for DM 855,759 (\$203,671) has been presented to Berlin city officials to finance the Berlin School-Freeding Program in the last quarter of the 1951-52 school year.

The check was presented by Dr. Carl G. Anthon, Berlin Element education adviser, to Senator Joachim Tiburtius, head of the Berlin Education Department.

Funds allocated for the School-Feeding Program have enabled city authorities to provide one hot meal daily during the current school year for about 290,000 school children and students in West Sector high schools, vocational institutions and universities. The DM 855,759 presented to Dr. Tiburtius represent the final installment of a special DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000) grant from US funds

## Personnel Notes

### Shepard Stone Leaves

Shepard Stone, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, for the past two years, has returned to the United States.

Mr. Stone was born in Nashua, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1929. He received a doctor of philosophy degree in European history from the University of Berlin in 1933 after graduate work there and at the University of Heidelberg.

Returning to the United States he wrote on foreign affairs, and particularly German problems, for *The New York Times* until 1942, when he joined the intelligence staff of the First Army, and served in England, Normandy and Germany until the end of the war. He remained in Germany until December 1945, when he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He became the assistant Sunday editor of *The New York Times*, from which position he took leave in November 1949, to join the HICOG staff.

### James E. King Resigns

James E. King, Jr., executive secretary of HICOG since its establishment in 1949, resigned from the US Foreign Service to return to the United States.

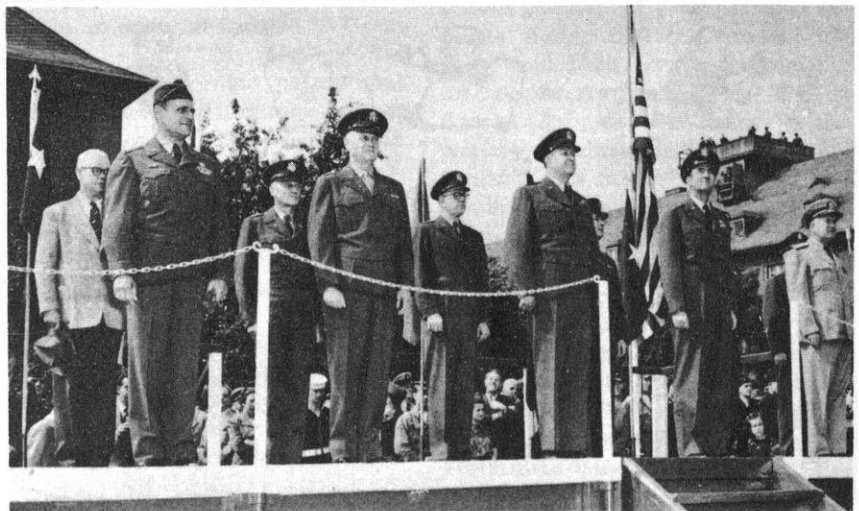
Under Mr. King, the Office of Executive Secretary served as the central secretariat of HICOG, with over-all responsibility for the coordination of its activities. The office has included the US Element of the Allied General Secretariat, a unilateral Staff Secretariat, Policy Reports Group, Historical Division, Protocol Division and the HICOG Reference Library.

Mr. King joined the Department of State immediately after his release from the US Army in December, 1945, serving in the Department's Division of British Commonwealth Affairs. He joined Military Government in January, 1947, and became secretary-general of OMGUS in January, 1948. Subsequently, he was named deputy chief of staff at Nuremberg and Bad Nauheim.

### Chauncey Parker Joins MSA

Chauncey George Parker, director for administration of the International Bank for Reconstruction, has been appointed chief of the Mutual Security Agency's Economic Mission to Italy.

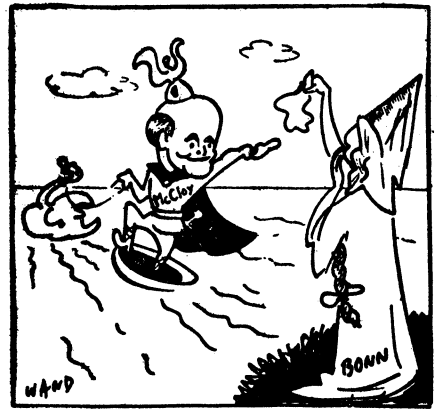
Mr. Parker, who served from December 1950 to April 1952 as assistant US high commissioner for Germany, was sworn in July 14 in Washington to succeed M. Leon Dayton, who was transferred to head the MSA Economic Mission to Turkey.



General Matthew B. Ridgway (left), making his first visit to Germany as supreme commander, Allied Forces, Europe, witnesses an honor-guard review in his honor at Heidelberg June 25. (US Army photo)

# German Editorials

This section is intended to inform without interpretation the American readers of what Germans are thinking. The selection has been made so as to cover the events which caused the widest reaction in the German press, and to give a fair cross section of German editorial opinion. The inclusion of any event, viewpoint or opinion does not necessarily imply concurrence by US authorities. The cartoons have been taken from a selection reproduced by the Press Analysis Section, Press Branch, Information Division, HICOG.



**Auf Wiedersehen, auf Wiedersehen..** (based on the medieval legend of Lohengrin) — *Koelnische Rundschau* (Cologne), July 22.

## Tribute of the Federal Government

Following is a condensed translation of an article printed in the *Bulletin*, daily informational periodical of the German Federal Government, in its July 16 issue under the title "The Work of Mr. McCloy."

When on the realization of the Schuman Plan, European statesmen discuss means and ways to promote also the political integration of Europe beyond that treaty, and before the agreement on the European Defense has been ratified, there must not be forgotten the one man whose foresight, initiative and guidance have contributed decisively to this development. He is Mr. McCloy, the former US High Commissioner, who left Germany a few days ago.

Mr. McCloy was called to replace the regime of military governors and transfer it into a regime of civil au-

thority which provided the conditions for Germany's social, economical and cultural recovery. At the same time, Germany was to be introduced as an equal partner into the membership of free, civilized European nations.

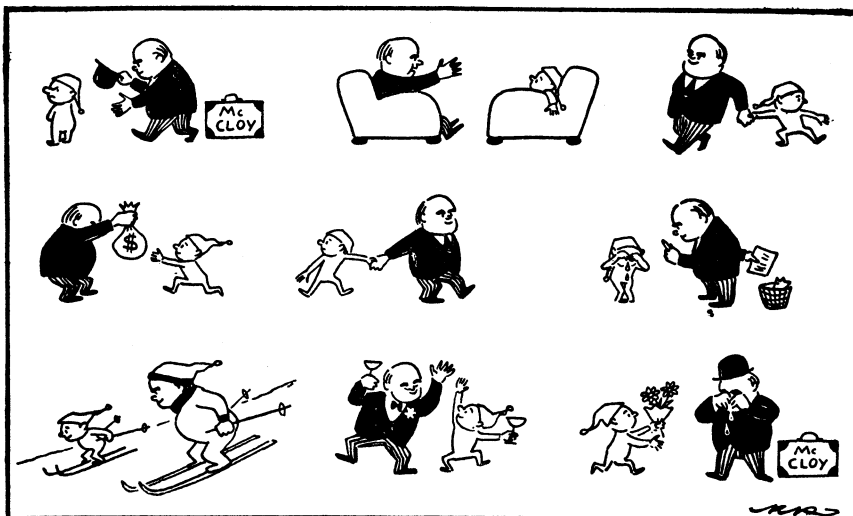
As a man, who knew and appreciated the German people's good natural traits and deeper spiritual traditions, which have been destroyed or perverted by the despotism of National Socialism, Mr. McCloy brought along certain ideas for his job. His wife, who is the granddaughter of a German American, ... supported him openheartedly and

effectively during his assignment in Germany.

This fact, too, established inner relations with the nature of the German people and, consciously or unconsciously, affected Mr. McCloy's policies. Symbolic of his respect for the real historical values of Germany was his courageous step in 1945 that prevented the destruction of Rothenburg, the pearl of German medieval towns.

As assistant secretary of War to Secretary of War Stimson, in whose memory he had the church built in the American section of Bad Godesberg, Mr. McCloy fought the intentions represented by the Morgenthau Plan to make the German people a people of farmers and herders, and thereby leave it open to atrophy and distress. He came to Germany at a moment when his military predecessor, General Clay, already had prepared a change in Military Government policies, as the German people through their attitude proved, that they were capable and willing of a new democratic development.

Mr. McCloy's determination and strong will together with an unusual psychological understanding have been able to cause a change between 1949 and 1952, the results of which now begin to show. The development of the German Federal Republic into an increasingly respected democratic state was seen by Mr. McCloy only in connection with the development of an all-European community, which



**History of the uncle from America.** — *Der Mittag* (Duesseldorf), July 20. (Uncle is a term used by German children to refer to a male adult, not necessarily a relative, whom they are told is kind to them.)



1952



**History of a German river.** — *Hannoversche Presse* (Hanover), May 30.

he promoted as strongly as Germany's integration into it as an equal partner...

It has been said that Americans are better Europeans than the European themselves, and that they realize Europe's hour of fate more unprejudiced than Europeans ever would. Mr. McCloy, who was gifted with a second sight as to the historical meaning of that hour, had to iron out, time and again, critical difficulties which endangered the integration of Europe. As he now returns to his country he can do so in the belief that his work is so stable that another can continue and complete it.

In Germany he left numerous and important donations which serve almost exclusively the cultivation of spiritual values and their international exchange. They will sustain a deep effect on the future.

The German people demonstrated their appreciation to him through numerous honors and through a farewell, which was so cordial and honest as if it was meant for one of their own men.

### Selections from the Press

**Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, June 30) praised the personality of High Commissioner McCloy and his positive influence on US-German relations, saying: "What made him even a valuable friend to us Germans was his and Mrs. McCloy's personal 'climate.' No explanation is necessary for any one who had the

opportunity to visit the house of the US High Commissioner. For all the others we would only like to say that we would consider ourselves lucky had we found a half-way similar atmosphere in our relations with the only half-sovereign German authorities... Mr. McCloy understood all German worries and helped where he was in a position to do so... He was, to put it briefly, human..."

Expressing regret that the rush of business left little time for the Bundestag (Federal Parliament) to say goodbye to Mr. McCloy, the **Ruhr Nachrichten** (Dortmund, NRW, July 17) continued: "If any man in the Western camp deserves our gratitude and our respect, that man is the American High Commissioner. And not only because he used to distribute substantial dollar checks but also because the masses were convinced that Mr. McCloy had the German people and their interests at heart."

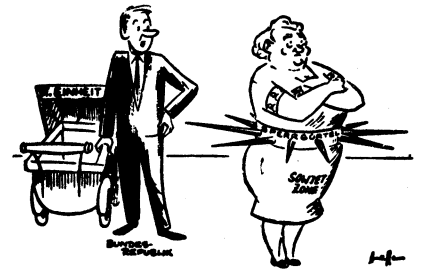
The **Deutschland Union Dienst**, press services of the CDU/CSU political parties, wrote: "One can say that few Germans received from their countrymen such unanimous recognition for their work as was given to this good man from America... His name will forever remain a part of German postwar history as the name of a good friend."

The **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt) in an editorial entitled "A Great Civilian," said: "Mr. McCloy has proved to the German people that democracy and civil courage are not vain illusions... We salute Mr. McCloy, and we salute his wife, Mrs. Ellen McCloy. Many of our people will remember her warm-hearted intuition."

### Resident Officers

The more important newspapers in the American zone of Germany gave the departing US resident officers an excellent sendoff.

The Munich daily, **Sueddeutsche Zeitung**, ran a typical headline, "They came as reeducators but left as friends." **Badische Neueste Nach-**



**Difficult to love.** — *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg), June 10.

**richten** (Karlsruhe) said simply but potently "Farewell to a Friend."

The large dailies, generally characterizing these officers as "the best type of American, fair and democratic, whom we have learned to esteem," also cited their personal feelings and singular contributions. These papers declared that most of these young men were leaving a "second home" with a "heavy heart."

Many papers reviewed the work of resident officers, having a pleasant word for each of them, with the **Nuernberger Nachrichten** (Nuremberg) and the **Mannheimer Morgen** (Mannheim) sounding the keynote by praising "their work in establishing good relations between US and German authorities."

More realistically perhaps other papers pointed out practical achievements, noting that the resident officers had been largely responsible for specific grants from the HICOG Special Projects Fund for public welfare buildings such as the Student's Home in Karlsruhe and the Youth Home in Ingolstadt.

While most newspaper comment stressed the work of resident officers in the fields of youth activity and public forums, declaring that they had done much to clear up distrust and misunderstanding surviving from the immediate postwar period, **Frankfurter Rundschau**, largest Frankfurt daily, deplored the discontinuance of the offices and said they should have been retained in spite of the change in official American and German relations.

# Farewell Addresses in Berlin

On July 11, High Commissioner McCloy delivered three addresses in Berlin, speaking to an audience of faculty members and students at the Technical University at 10:30 a.m.; addressing the members of the Municipal Senate at 1:30 p.m., and talking over the powerful RIAS radio station at 8:45 p.m., to the Germans, especially those residing in the Communist-dominated East Zone. The complete texts of his three addresses are printed on these pages.

## Technical University

*Text of the speech delivered at the Technical University follows.*

**YOU HAVE** bestowed a great honor upon me, and I am deeply sensitive to its significance. To be honored by any established free educational institution in Germany, considering the tradition of learning which attends German scholarship, is honor enough. It is a double distinction when it is bestowed by one of the free universities of Berlin, the city of beleaguered truth.

The action you have taken is also noteworthy because a well-known scientific institution is conveying a scientific degree on one who very narrowly escaped disaster in his undergraduate physics and mathematics courses. My situation today somehow reminds me of the remark which the great painter Whistler made about his dismissal from the United States Military Academy at West Point, after he had failed to pass an examination in science. He used ruefully to remark: "If silico had been a gas, I would have been a major general."

On reflection, however, there is real propriety in this joinder of science with the unscientific. It lies in the thought that the scientist to reach his fulfillment can never lose touch with the people, and the un-informed must always be sensitive to the freedom and opportunities which science can open to them. The first scientist, as we all know, was Prometheus, and his immediate concern was to apply his knowledge to the benefit of mankind.

**TODAY** one hears much of the failure of the human spirit to keep pace with the developments of science. It is said we have out-distanced ourselves by devising instruments which morally we are not fit to use.

To this doctrine I do not subscribe. If we can open new vistas in science, we can open them in other fields, if not simultaneously at least in due course. The fact that the key to scientific discovery is easier to find than the key to human behavior does not justify slowing up scientific research until we find and apply the true moral category. Indeed, it is

impossible to do so. The "endless frontier" of science is all about us and as long as there exists a frontier there will exist men who will attempt to penetrate it. The problem is to accept the atomic age as a stimulant to search for better behavior patterns.

The world has gone far in dealing with problems arising from the Industrial Revolution. Despite the horrors of two great wars there have been advances since that revolution. Quite apart from over-all improved living standards a greater emphasis has been placed on humane conduct. Institutions have been formed for the welfare of mankind whose genesis and maintenance can be directly traced to new methods of industrial production.

Some comfort, I believe, can be taken also in the fact that, unlike the Industrial Revolution which swept over the world without notice of its coming and certainly before any appreciation of its impact was evident, we have taken warning of the changes and the implications of a new technical era. This in itself is progress.

Francis Bacon long ago said "Knowledge means Power." Others, including your own Immanuel Kant have pointed out that it means responsibility—responsibility "to establish the rights of humanity." Professor Bixler, the American religious philosopher, advanced the same thought when he said: "Knowledge can also mean Insight."

**TO BE** sure, present day behavior and present day politics defy full scientific analysis and measurement. There are no "pointer readings" that we can apply to political behavior, but it would seem that we can apply methods, methods of truth, of objectivity, of unpreconceived analysis. These are handmaidens of science. They can also serve statesmanship even though the sources of human behavior are obscure. Statesmen or politicians should approach their problems with the detachment which the scientist seeks to achieve.

Indeed as science successfully advances the lesson to be learned is that we should apply to other fields even more consciously the methods

by which science attains its success. Science and politics are all a part of human behavior and if scientific method is not the exclusive key to moral advancement, it is reasonable to assume that we shall not get very far if we totally exclude it.

Yet today, in certain areas of the world, we see that amazing energies are being applied by political leaders in the distortion of science and the scientific method. The tenet of these totalitarian leaders is that power can create belief and that belief is more important than truth.

At a time in world history when the tragedies caused by prejudice are still fresh in people's minds we see a new attempt ruthlessly to force beliefs, and if facts belie the beliefs to "create" facts to support a preconceived thesis.

This has been attempted before, but never on quite so grand a scale. That people will respond to such stimuli is nothing new—recent history, right in this city, has proven that. The tragedy is that today these efforts may bring even greater disaster.

**IT IS** not the object of the Soviet Union to prove that the United Nations Forces in Korea have instituted bacteriological weapons; or that Americans rather than the Communists first attacked in Korea; or that the Americans have distributed potato bugs in the East Zone to effect a potato shortage there. It is the object of the Communist leaders to create some degree of acceptance of such a belief. It is not enough for us to say "what nonsense!" The boldness of these enormous effronteries to intelligence bespeaks a confidence gained from achieving acceptance by propaganda for so many other false though less outlandish propositions.

As our recent experience has too vividly proven it is no great fact to make science follow behind political dogma, but it remains the most deadly threat yet devised to our existence. All the hydrogen bombs in being or in contemplation are a far smaller danger to mankind than the vast propaganda organization and method by which men's minds are poisoned with hate and the disregard of truth. To what debasement of the human intellect would

we all fall if there were not institutions such as this where facts and information can still be taught and learned, where error can still be revealed.

I cannot end these brief remarks without again expressing my gratitude to the faculty and students of this university. This gratitude includes my thanks for the friendly contacts I have always had with many Berlin students and professors. Among the deepest and most rewarding experiences I have had in Germany have been the hours of discussion and meetings with the young men and women students of this city and the Federal Republic. Despite the economic hardships involved in their study they have been open-minded, eager and optimistic.

Among the students here today, among the students that I have met in the last three years have been many who have come from the East Zone. They have come to search for truth. They know the truth can be found only in a free society.

**S**TUDENT and faculties in Berlin and in the Federal Republic are bound to face great challenges in the future. They are responsible for developing the intellectual, spiritual and political leadership of Germany. That leadership, I am sure we all agree, must be tolerant and humane. The universities of West Berlin are in a unique position to nurture such a spirit. They, and not the Communist propaganda institution on Unter den Linden, are the true carriers of the noble Humboldt tradition.

The young men and women in the schools and universities of Germany will have new opportunities and they will have a chance for new dreams. The world into which they go will find the solution, I feel certain, to some of the problems we have mentioned here today. It is the pulse-beat of our times that horizons will be added, that national barriers will fall, and that all men and women of good will will live in brotherhood and peace and freedom.

### Berlin Senate

*Text of the speech delivered to the Berlin Senate follows.*

**F**OR MRS. McCloy and me this is a day of deep feeling, touched with sadness. Three years ago we came to Berlin for our first official visit. Now it is hard to leave it.

During the past three years I have made many trips to Berlin. More satisfying than the work done here was the sense of courage and strength in our common struggle for



*During the traditional Independence Day reception they gave in Bad Godesberg, Mr. and Mrs. McCloy are joined by their 11-year-old daughter, Ellen. (HICOG photo by Gassner)*

freedom which every visit to Berlin inspired. There is something in the Berlin air that is hard to find elsewhere in Europe. Symbolically, perhaps, we spent every New Year's in Berlin because there was no better way each year to make a new start.

Berlin is a big city; it is a cosmopolitan city. Its people, despite the terrible pressures under which they live, have courage, wit and wisdom. It is a city utterly undesigned for totalitarianism—either Nazi or Communist. There is as much political understanding and steadfastness in the conversation of two Berlin taxidivers as there is in many ministries of the world.

Since 1945 something revolutionary has happened to the reputation of Berlin in the rest of the world. Under the last Hohenzollerns it was feared. Under Hitler it was hated. Now it is universally admired.

**B**ERLIN today is a light in the darkness. The men, women and young people of this city have given the world an example of courage and sturdiness against overwhelming odds; of dedication to the free way of life. And the free nations have made clear their attitude toward the city. The British foreign secretary pledged support here two months ago. And only the other day Secretary of State Acheson repeated the guarantees against attack.

For a few minutes today I'd like to talk about the economic situation in this city. We know that this is a serious problem. You have 297,000 unemployed. You have fewer opportunities to sell and buy than they

have in the Federal Republic. You are in this difficult situation because the Communists, who talk so much about the worker and his prosperity, are in reality trying to strangle this city and its people. They seek to impose hardship and misery and they are doing everything possible to destroy the economic life of this city.

We have acted to help Berlin economically. Together with the Berliners, whose vitality is intense, we have improved conditions here far above those in the East. If the Communists would give us a reasonable chance we could in a very short time bring this city—and when I say this city I mean all of it, East and West—up to the full prosperity of the Federal Republic. But in spite of handicaps we shall do everything in our power to increase production at Berlin plants. That is the healthy way to put people to work. We shall increase our efforts to make plane travel to and from Berlin cheaper and more convenient. We feel the same sense of obligation toward the economic prosperity of this city as we do toward its political security.

**B**ERLIN needs work, Berlin needs orders. It must get that work, it must get those orders from the Federal Republic and from the rest of the world. Potentially Berlin offers one of the greatest sources of unused, skilled labor in the world.

I address myself to the businessmen, to the ministers of economics in Europe, to the buyers in the United States and in all free nations: **Buy in Berlin. Buy in Berlin because the Berliners are in the forefront of our common struggle for a free and peaceful world. You will get quality in Berlin. You will be helping in a struggle in which your own fate is being decided. Every order placed in Berlin is a contribution to the freedom and unity not only of Germany, but also of the Free World.**

Now, may I say a few words about recent events here. It is the common people who suffer when the Communists show their "honesty" and "humanity" by cutting thousands of people off from their little gardens along the zonal boundary. It is the families of Berlin who are harried by the Communists when they cut off the telephones connecting relatives and friends in the other sector of Berlin. You are the ones who must fear when those who falsely preach peace and brotherhood steal to your homes and kidnap men because they are active in the fight for freedom.

The Communist leaders who do these things are hurting the people of free Berlin. But they are also



doing something they should seek strongly to avoid. They are arousing the resolution of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Someday the Communist leaders will learn that harm to one free Berliner stirs indignation throughout the world. These kidnappings, these harrassments must stop. There must be evidence of humanity among the Communist leaders before anybody will place an iota of faith in their words, their notes, their protestations. When they do we can get somewhere.

**L**ADIES and gentlemen of the Berlin government: Before leaving Berlin I want to thank you for our many friendly exchanges, for the steadfastness which you, the parliamentarians of Berlin, have displayed in the cause of freedom. You set an example which the parliaments of all countries, big and small, should follow. You, Dr. Suhr, have shown high qualities of democratic leadership in the governing bodies of this city.

**Mayor Reuter:** Circumstances have brought us together many times during the past few years. We have had some minor differences, but never any major ones. We have had complete understanding and agreement on the critical problems facing this city and the free nations. You are rightly known in the world as a man of courage, of political wisdom, as a champion of freedom.

When one talks about freedom in Berlin another name comes inevitably in mind—General Lucius Clay. His actions during the Berlin blockade will always mark him as an indomitable defender of the liberties of this city.

Many memories come back at a time such as this. I shall never forget the May Day celebrations when hundreds of thousands of free Berliners demonstrated, near Brandenburg Gate, their devotion to freedom.

I shall never forget the meetings with the young workers, with the university students of Berlin, meetings at which one could sense their dedication to the cause of liberty.

I shall never forget the young FDJ people who came across to West Berlin from the East in order to breathe freedom, talk in freedom and take inspiration from it.

**I**N THIS great city there have been beautiful hours in your theaters, your opera houses and concert halls. There has been the friendliness of the people. There has been and there is always that special Berliner *Luft* (Air).

The people of the United States feel close to the people of Berlin. The American representatives in this

city, civil and military, are made to feel at home here. Those of us who leave will always want to come back.

All of us hope that the day is not too far off when this city will be united in peace and freedom; when Berlin will be a great crossroads of Europe; when artistic, economic and political activities will flourish in Berlin in keeping with the spirit and talents of its brave citizens.

## RIAS

*Text of a radio address delivered over Radio Station RIAS follows.*

**I**T IS easy for those of us who live in freedom to speak reassuring phrases to those who are not free. In the West it is simple for us to make promises, but in the East it is bitter for you when hopes are disappointed. For that reason I shall try to speak with restraint today.

Very soon, after serving three years as United States High Commissioner for Germany, I shall return home. Shortly thereafter my successor will arrive in Germany. It would be unthinkable for me, however, to leave Germany, without talking over RIAS to you. What I shall say to you is what all Americans would say if they could speak for themselves today.

First of all, millions of people in the Free World feel gratitude and admiration for you—men, women and young people—in recognition of the steadfast endurance you are displaying against Communist dictatorship. We know the hardships this entails and the limitations it produces. Your determination to gain freedom gives us determination to protect it where it exists and to try to extend it where it is suppressed.

The free world knows that most of you are not in a position to put up militant resistance. We know, however, that among millions in the East Sector and in the East Zone there is a deep religious and spiritual resistance and that you will not give in to the pressure and threats against you. Since in your hearts and minds you will never accept dictatorship and its concepts, you are already on the road to freedom. The day will come when you will be united in peace and freedom with the rest of Germany and the rest of Europe.

**T**HERE are deep reasons for this belief.

It is the logic of modern history that the peoples living in the area of the East Zone and of the Federal Republic belong together. Just as Hitler's brutal attack on the East

flouted the lessons of history and led to the slavery in which you now live, so does history prove that other peoples cannot for long rule over Germans in areas where the Germans should rightly rule themselves.

The force of history is such that right must and will replace wrong and it is right for Germany to be united in freedom.

There is a second reason why the present enslavement of the East Zone cannot last. In our modern world dictatorship over foreign peoples has had only temporary success. It is never lasting—no more than Hitler's was. Soviet dictatorship over non-Russians is also bound to end. There is no reason why it should not end peacefully. It is unnatural and impossible for the Soviet rulers long to continue their rule over the Germans, the Poles, the Czechs and many other peoples who seek freedom.

There is another reason why freedom in peace will come. That is the solid growth of the European-Atlantic community.

During the past year free peoples of Europe and the world have been coming together to pool their resources and manpower, to unite their purposes and their defenses so that the Communist aggressors will hesitate to move against them. By its nature and intent this community is non-aggressive and no non-aggressor need ever fear it.

**T**HE European-Atlantic community, however, is more than a defense community; it is and will become increasingly a strong economic, political and psychological center of attraction. It will exert peaceful influence everywhere. Inevitably this peaceful community will attract peoples who seek freedom.

The day will come when the Kremlin will be unable to withstand this natural, powerful but peaceful pressure. It will some day recognize that in place of sham peace campaigns, instead of disruptive moves to weaken the free peoples, an honest peace with the Free World will better serve Russia's interests.

An honest peace must have certain conditions. One of them is the unification in peace and freedom of Germany. It is a firm basis of American policy that the German people should be united and that we should do everything possible to aid that unification. We have set forth that pledge in the Contractual Agreements and we mean it. We mean it because the peaceful unification of Germany in freedom will help bolster peace throughout the world.

In the coming weeks there may be more exchanges of notes or talk of preliminary investigation of selec-

tion conditions in the East Zone. We shall take every honest step to achieve free elections and unification. We shall not, however, allow ourselves to be trapped by Soviet threats and tactics. We shall not falter in our firm advance towards the erection of a strong, united European community. We know that the people of the East Zone desire and support this policy.

There is another Allied policy which, I am certain, has the ardent backing of the people of the East Zone. And that is unflinching, firm support for West Berlin.

**T**HE American people are giving important aid to the economy of Berlin to counteract Soviet strangulation efforts against the brave people of that city. You know of the guarantees which Britain, France and the United States have given to Berlin. They were only recently repeated by Secretary Acheson on his recent visit to Berlin. The reason for the association of the West with the fate of Berlin is clear. Berliners have made their city a symbol of freedom for the entire world and Berlin is the symbol of German unity.

Freedom and unification of the people of Germany will not be a threat to the peoples in the satellite nations now living under Soviet domination. Freedom for those peoples—the Poles, the Czechs, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, etc.—will not be a threat to Germany. The blood and tear-stained history of Eastern Europe in the last century is a warning to us all. I believe that the German people and the Slavic peoples must live together in respect and friendship; that they must never again allow hatred to guide their affairs. There is room enough in central and in eastern Europe for all; there is only one way for all peoples and that is tolerance and peace among them.

**M**Y FINAL words are directed to the youth of the East Zone. The young men and women, the boys and girls of the East Zone are certain to see the day of German unification in freedom and peace. The fact that you will be free citizens of a free Europe imposes obligations on you.

We know that a majority of the young people of the East Zone, despite the blue shirt that many of you must wear, seeks the free way of life. You have a special responsibility not to allow yourselves to be misused against the best interests of a united Germany and a United Europe. It is not the shirt you wear, but the things you do that is important. I repeat, do not allow yourselves to be misused against your

parents, your neighbors and against your comrades in the free world.

The day is coming when all of us will live together in greater prosperity and in peace and freedom.

## Chronology

*continued from page 5*

Departing from Germany July 21, 1952, he left behind him a Germany on the verge of full and equal participation with five other European nations in the European Defense Community and the Schuman Plan, a Germany on the verge of acquiring virtually complete authority over its internal and external affairs and effectively aligned with the West against the Soviet danger. He left a Germany which has demonstrated its willingness and capability to maintain a democratic form of government and to reject radicalism from right and left.

Broadly speaking, US policy aims in the last three years have been:

1. To help Germany toward stable, democratic government and greater sovereignty.
2. To lead Germany to closer associations with other free nations.
3. To assist Germany in becoming economically healthy.
4. To cement US-German friendship.
5. To further German unification in freedom.

### 1. Developing Democracy

The US view has been that the Germans could best learn democracy by doing, that it was essential to grant the Germans progressively more responsibility for handling their own affairs. The rightness of this view has been borne out by events. The turning over of more responsibility to German authorities has been attended by an increase in support for moderate, democratic parties. In the *Bundestag* (legislative) elections of Aug. 14, 1949, the people of the future Federal Republic overwhelmingly rejected radicalism. They have maintained this attitude. On the extreme left, the Communist vote has dropped from between 10 and 15 percent to around five percent. On the right, extremist and neo-Nazis had a brief rise to about 10 percent in Lower Saxony in 1951, but have not been able to follow this up in other areas.

Aug. 15, 1949 — Elections to the *Bundestag*.

Sept. 7, 1949 — First assembly of *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* (Federal Council) in Bonn.

Sept. 20, 1949 — Federal Government formed under Chancellor Adenauer.

Sept. 21, 1949 — First meeting of Allied High Commission at Petersberg. Basic Law and Occupation Statute come into effect.

Nov. 24, 1949 — High Commissioners and Federal Chancellor sign Petersberg Protocol, first agreement concluded since the war with a German government. Under it, Federal Government assumes responsibilities in establishing representation abroad, furthering democratic government in Germany and in assisting establishment of competitive economy.

Nov. 29, 1949 — US High Commissioner abolishes licensing of political parties in US Zone. Soon followed by British and French.

May 26, 1952 — Conventions restoring Germany authority over internal and external affairs signed at Bonn.

### 2. Integration of Germany into the Western Community

The Schuman Plan and the European Defense Community are the culminate of US efforts toward a united Europe associated with the free world, in which the Federal Republic has equal rights and equal responsibilities.

May 11, 1949 — US Secretary of State announces in a press conference that US policy aims to fit Germany into the family of free European nations.

Aug. 24, 1949 — Atlantic Pact goes into effect.

Oct. 26, 1949 — Federal Republic applies to join OEEC.

Nov. 22, 1949 — Petersberg Protocol opens way for Germany to join international organization. Germany joins International Ruhr Authority of the Ruhr.

May 13, 1950 — Foreign Ministers' Conference in London emphasizes that Germany should progressively re-enter European community.

June 20, 1950 — Negotiations on Schuman Plan begin in Paris.

July 13, 1950 — Federal Republic joins Council of Europe.

Aug. 23, 1950 — Mr. McCloy promises that Europe's defense will be strengthened and suggests joint effort.

Sept. 19, 1950 — New York Foreign Ministers' Conference announces that Allied forces in Germany will be increased and state of war with Germany will be ended. Allies will treat attack on Federal Republic as attack on themselves.

Sept. 28, 1950 — GATT tariff conference begins at Torquay, England, with Germany participating for first time.

Nov. 8, 1950 — Chancellor Adenauer declares Germany willing to contribute Western defense on basis of equality.

Nov. 25, 1950 — Mr. McCloy states that German defense contribution will neither be bought nor coerced.

Dec. 19, 1950 — NATO countries in Brussels agree on plans for defense force under General Eisenhower. Germany will be invited to participate. High Commissioners authorized to negotiate with Germans, including problem of changes in occupation status logically attending defense contribution.

Dec. 21, 1950 — High Commissioners inform Chancellor Adenauer of Brussels decisions.

Jan. 9, 1951 — Petersberg discussions on defense contribution begin.

April 18, 1951 — Schuman Plan treaty signed in Paris.

Aug. 3, 1951 — First phase of talks on defense contribution and contractual agreement ending occupation completed. Report to governments.

Sept. 14, 1951 — In Washington, Foreign Ministers announce that Occupation

Status will be ended and new relationship begin with German participation in Western defense.

Sept. 24, 1951 — Second round of negotiations on contractual agreements begin at Mehlem.

Oct. 19, 1951 — State of war between the United States and Germany is ended. Participating governments announce Ruhr Authority will be dissolved on coming into effect of Schuman Plan.

Dec. 30, 1951 — Paris meetings on European Defense Community treaty concluded.

Feb. 7, 1952 — Bundestag approves German defense contribution.

Feb. 19, 1952 — Meeting of Foreign Ministers with Chancellor Adenauer in London concluded. Way cleared for contractual agreement and EDC treaty.

May 26, 1952 — Conventions ending occupation signed in Bonn.

May 27, 1952 — EDC Treaty signed in Paris.

### 3. Economic Progress

Another important aim of US policy has been to help Germany to get back on its own feet economically. This has been done partly by relaxing restrictions on German industry and partly by granting direct financial aid to enable Germany to import necessary food and raw materials. The counterpart funds resulting from this aid have been made available for investment in such key sectors as housing for productive workers, particularly miners, and needed capital investment in the basic industries such as mining and power. Nearly \$1,500,000,000 in direct US aid has flowed into Germany since the war.

The results are impressive:

The index of production has risen from 87 in July, 1949, to 136, in July 1952.

Unemployment has remained steady at about 1,500,000 while the working force has increased from about 14,500,000 to 16,000,000. The number of employed has increased from 13,500,000 to 14,500,000.

Germany's export trade has increased from \$260,000,000 to \$950,000,000.

The US High Commissioner has taken the initiative in relaxing restrictions on German industry.

Nov. 22, 1949 — Petersberg Protocol ends dismantling in the Federal Republic.

Dec. 15, 1949 — Chancellor Adenauer and Mr. McCloy sign ECA agreement.

Jan. 16, 1950 — It is possible for German Government to announce end of food rationing.

Sept. 4, 1950 — Mr. McCloy states that German trade unions are entitled to full support in efforts to gain a higher standard of living for the worker.

Sept. 14, 1950 — Law No. 27, incorporating US plans for breaking up the old Ruhr coal and steel syndicates, approved by High Commission.

Sept. 28, 1950 — In keeping with New York Foreign Ministers' decisions, all restrictions lifted on shipbuilding for export. August Thyssen plant output increase approved.

April 3, 1951 — Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement replaced by new, more liberal industrial agreement.

Oct. 19, 1951 — Announcement is made that Ruhr Authority and all restrictions

on German coal and steel industries will be removed on entry into force of the Schuman Plan.

May 26, 1952 — Conventions ending occupation provide for removal of controls over German industry.

During this period, the United States has also been able to persuade the Federal Government to introduce effective measures to prevent export strategic goods to the Soviet orbit.

### 4. US-German Friendship

By his official acts and his personal example, Mr. McCloy has always furthered good relations between Germans and Americans. Germans know him to be a good friend. Through the Special Projects Fund he has helped countless worthwhile causes in Germany. Exchanges have cemented friendship between the two countries rooted in personal contact. America Houses have become a valued part of German cultural and community life.

Feb. 6, 1950 — At Stuttgart, Mr. McCloy outlined the policy of friendly cooperation.

May 28, 1950 — Allies in Berlin remain steadfast in face of Whitsuntide Communist-youth rally.

May 22, 1950 — Mr. McCloy opened Hanover America House, first outside the US Zone.

Oct. 24, 1950 — Freedom Bell is dedicated in Berlin.

April 24, 1951 — Mr. McCloy announces US authorities will not return political refugees to Soviet orbit countries.

May 1, 1951 — Radio Free Europe begins broadcasts to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

June 18, 1951 — Plan for future 15 permanent America Houses, 35 branch libraries, 3 bookmobiles and 3 Institutes for American Studies announced.

Aug. 17, 1951 — Mr. McCloy presents check for DM 5,000,000 to mayor of Berlin for construction of American Memorial Library. He meets and talks with FDJ members from East Germany.

### 5. Unification in Freedom

This is the only principle point of US policy in Germany which has not yet been achieved. It has not been achieved because the Soviet authorities have as yet not consented to the free elections necessary to ensure that the unification will be a unification in freedom.

Feb. 28, 1950 — Mr. McCloy states that unification of Germany remains a major objective of US policy. He criticizes suppression of free elections in the East Zone.

May 26, 1950 — In a letter to Soviets, Allied High Commissioners propose steps toward unification. Suggest discussions on election law.

June 21, 1951 — Paris Conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers ends without agreement on an agenda after 73 fruitless meetings.

Oct. 18, 1951 — Mr. McCloy reiterates US desire for unification. Calls integration into West best way to achieve unity.

Dec. 20, 1951 — UN General Assembly appoints neutral commission to investigate election conditions in Germany. This commission is never admitted to Soviet Zone.

Feb. 22, 1952 — Allies transmit to Soviets draft election law and ask again for steps toward unity.

## Recent Publications

Annual Economic Review, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG (Mehlem), April 14, 1952. Review of economic developments in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1951.

Report of the Bank deutscher Laender for the Year 1951 (English edition), Pressestelle, Bank deutscher Laender, Frankfurt/M., Taunusanlage 4/5, May 28, 1951. Official German financial statement.

Information Bulletin for May, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), June 13, 1952.

Realites Allemandes (Facts on Germany), No. 40, Chief Office of Political Affairs, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, June 13, 1952. Official French report for April.

Convention of Relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany and Related Conventions, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), June 13, 1952. Text of documents at Bonn on May 26.

Annual Labor Report, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG (Mehlem), June 15, 1952. Review of labor developments in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1951.

Der Geist von 1776 (The Spirit of 1776), Special Publications Staff, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), June 27, 1952. Pamphlet explaining to the Germans the significance of the Fourth of July in the United States.

Information Bulletin for June, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), June 30, 1952.

Der Monat (The Month), No. 46, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Berlin), July 1, 1952. Monthly international magazine in German for July.

Background Letter, Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Control Commission for Germany (British Element), July 7, 1952. Compilation of the official statements and notices contained in the 79 Background Letters issued at frequent intervals during 1951.

Report on Germany, 10th Quarterly, Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, July 11, 1952. Official US report covering the quarter of Jan. 1 to March 31.

### Bibliography of ECA/MSA Housing

Articles published in the Information Bulletin concerning ECA/MSA assistance to housing projects in Germany include:

Housing for Europe's People (pictorial), February 1950, page 57.

New Homes for Refugees by John E. McGowan, May 1950, page 11.

ERP House Building in Schleswig-Holstein (Pictorial), September 1950, pages 8-9.

800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated, October 1950, page 57.

The Southofen Case by Alfred T. Schadde, December 1950, page 17.

ERP Providing Homes by William T. Neel, April 1951, page 33.

Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria, July 1951, page 2.

From Niessen Huts to New Homes (pictorial), August 1951, page 36.

Phoenix at Reichwald by Cherry Lou Felner, October 1951, page 3.

More Homes for Germans by Bernard Wagner, December 1951, page 21.

ECA Housing Exposition Goes on Tour, March 1952, page 22.

MSA Miners' Housing Program, May 1952, page 24.



## Homes for Refugees

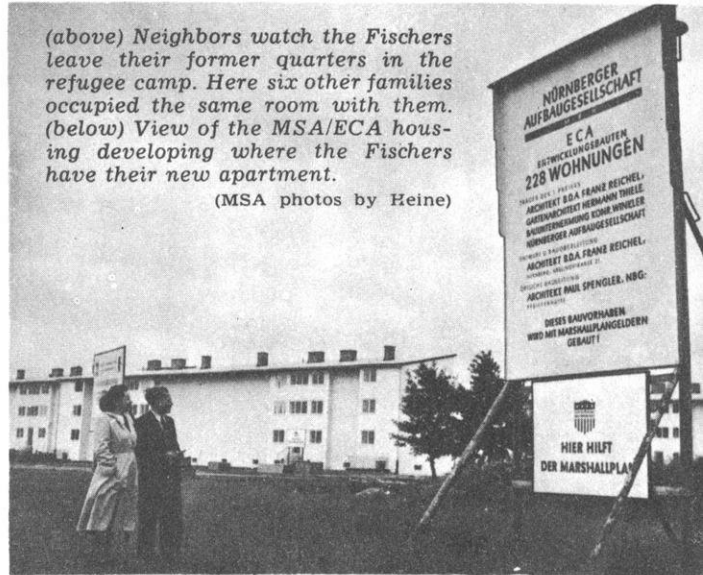
Life began anew for the family of Karl Fischer, 42-year-old mechanic of Nuremberg, on moving into the first of the 15 housing development projects sponsored and financed by the ECA/MSA Mission to Germany. Behind them were ten years of hardship, including loss of their home in Czechoslovakia, the father's seven years as a prisoner of war in Russia, the mother's three years as a slave laborer followed by expulsion in 1948, life in a crowded Bavarian refugee camp and commuting 24 miles daily to work.

Located in suburban Nuremberg-Langwasser, their new apartment has three rooms, kitchen and bath, and rents for DM 54 (\$13) a month. It is one of 200 apartments in the Nuremberg project in progress in 15 cities, costing DM 40,000,000 (\$9,520,000) from ECA counterpart funds, to demonstrate new construction methods at low cost for healthy, modern, low-rent dwelling units for workers. The apartments are for bombed-out and refugee workers like the Fischers, a family of five.

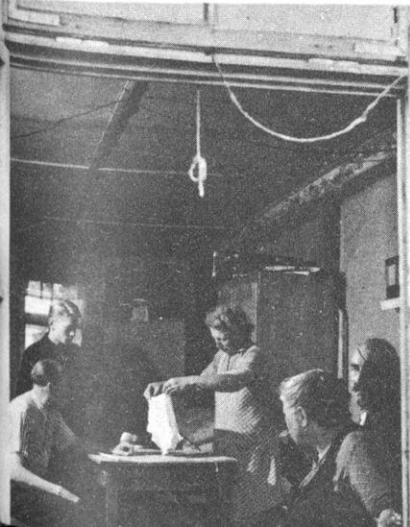
(For bibliography see opposite page)

(above) Neighbors watch the Fischers leave their former quarters in the refugee camp. Here six other families occupied the same room with them. (below) View of the MSA/ECA housing developing where the Fischers have their new apartment.

(MSA photos by Heine)



lacking in old quarters



Before and after: Mrs. Fischer - - -



pleased with her new stove.





Mrs. Ellen McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, participated in the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the Apprentice Training Center in Berlin June 13. Construction of this center, which will initially provide training facilities for approximately 200 West Berlin youths, is being financed by a HICOG Special Projects Fund grant of DM 470,000 (\$111,860), supplemented by DM 200,000 (\$47,600) of German Government funds. (BE HICOG photo)