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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

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Eisenhower's Farewell

(See pages 16-17)



THIS ISSUE:

Frontier School

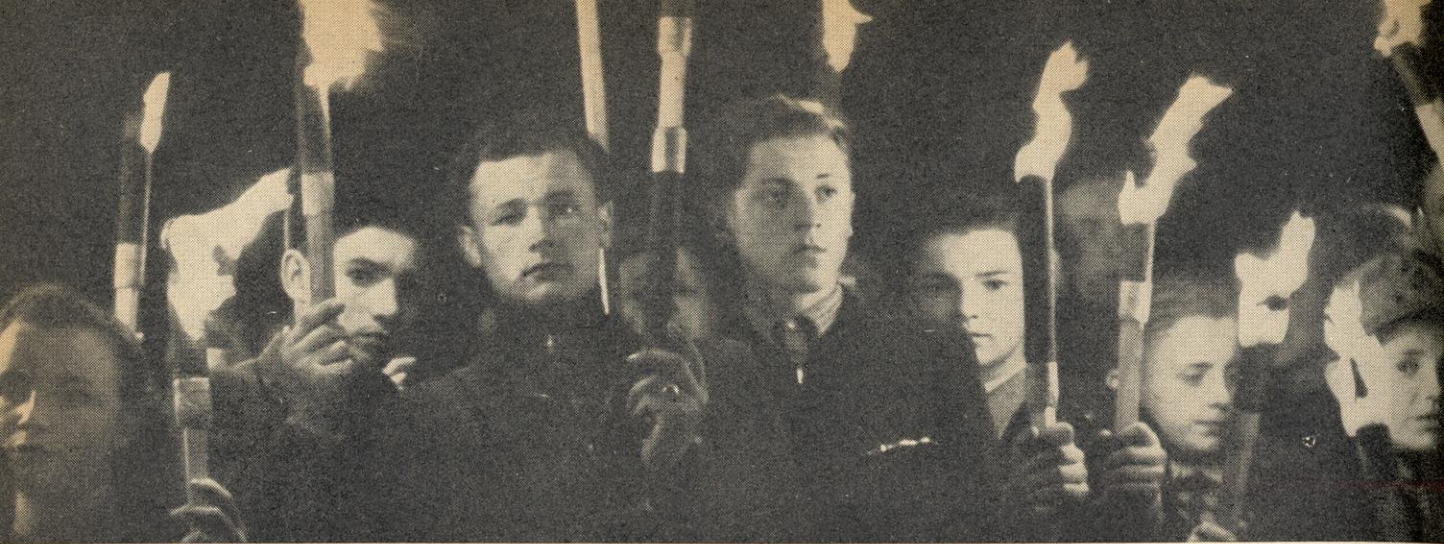
Women in Hesse

Bremen Center

Council of Europe

MAY

1952



Strong free youth light way of hope for eastern Germans

(all photos by Claude Jacoby, Information Division, HICOG)

Torches for Unity Pierce "Iron Curtain"

The people of Koenigshofen County along the North Bavarian-Soviet Zone border recently gave an impressive demonstration of how deeply the Europa-Union idea has penetrated when it was properly explained and interpreted.

On an overcast Saturday night, nearly three thousand peoples, most of them youths, carrying torches and lead by brass bands, streamed from three small villages toward the Soviet Zone. A few hundred yards from the border they halted to light bonfires and hear speeches pledging Germany to the support of a united Europe. Rockets were fired — one for each of the German states lost to Communist captivity — and pamphlet-laden balloons were launched toward the Soviet Zone which curves around Koenigshofen on three sides.

At one of the three rallies, about 300 persons from a nearby Thuringian village sneaked over the border to join this demonstration of faith in achieving a united Germany and Europe. The fearsome magnitude of this venture was underscored, however, when 30 or 40 shots were heard across the border shortly after these persons had disappeared in the darkness on their way home.

The Koenigshofen program, held on the weekend of April 26, was organized by the County Youth Ring with the support of the Europa Bildungswerk of Regensburg, a private organization dedicated to promoting the cause of European unity. The purpose of the program was to demonstrate youth's allegiance to the idea of "Ein Deutschland — Ein Europa" (One Germany — One Europe). The keynote was struck by a local writer and teacher when he said: "We do not want German unity at any price. We want a Germany united in freedom, which we believe can only be achieved through the building of a strong united Western Europe." Other speakers hailed the Schuman Plan as the first step in this direction and urged German participation in the European Defense Community.

The railroad does not pass through Koenigshofen; few persons from the outside world visit there; all its trade and cultural relations formerly were with Thuringia, now sealed off in the Soviet Zone. It is an isolated region with slender links to the Western world. But the border rallies were a concrete expression of its desire and determination.

Huge bonfires tell East Germans of rallies in their behalf



Idea of Europa Union is explained at village mass meetings



Information Bulletin

The Information Bulletin is the monthly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for the dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the 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
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Emil Theil (left), Bremen senator for construction, receives hammer from workmen, dressed in traditional clothes.



Dr. King delivering speech during cornerstone ceremony.

Cornerstone Laid for Bremen Center

The cornerstone for a new vocational education center in Bremen, to be erected at a cost of \$942,755, was laid in an impressive ceremony April 23. Funds for the three buildings, comprising the center, were provided in an allocation of DM 1,961,241 (\$466,775) from HICOG's Special Project Fund and DM 2,000,000 (\$476,000) from the City of Bremen.

The new center will afford facilities for a well-rounded technical and civic training program to prepare youth for vocations in industry, business, commerce and household work and to help them gain the information, understanding and skill needed to be effective citizens. Facilities also will be provided for extra-curricular activities, including libraries, auditorium, cafeteria and recreation.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dr. Allen Y. King, public affairs officer of the American Consulate General in Bremen, said, "Not only in Germany but also beyond its borders Bremen has a very good reputation for its fine school buildings and for all those developments which have been carried through in the field of education... The planning of this center reflects much credit upon the people of the community, its civic leaders and especially its educational leadership."

Of HICOG's contribution to the project, Dr. King said, "We are glad to have been able to supply two million marks out of tax funds paid by the American people for this fine vocational center. We are convinced of the fact that the training Bremen youth have in this center will enable them to become men and women who will be prepared to do their best for their city, their country and for the entire world."

Photos by Georg Schmidt from AMCONGEN, Bremen

View of foundation construction at site of the new center.



Frontier School

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Information Officer, Nuremberg Public Affairs Regional Center

FOR 50 YEARS the people of Ostheim, a village of 3,000 in Mellrichstadt county on the North Bavarian border, struggled to build a new school. Each succeeding generation saw its hopes for the children defeated by a war or subsequent economic catastrophe.

Today, however, less than four years after currency reform of June 1948 wiped out the last accumulated funds, a new and modern three-story school building is in use on the village green, about two miles from the Soviet Zone border. A bronze plaque beside the door proclaims that "this building was constructed with the aid of funds from the United States."

The Ostheim Elementary School is a physical tribute to the influence of the HICOG Special Projects program, which has sparked vigorous democratic action in some of the smallest and most remote corners of Germany. Hearing about the American program to help those who help themselves, Alfred Hauser, the town's mayor in 1950, launched his community into an enthusiastic campaign to raise a substantial part of the funds.

Through fairs, benefit programs and a concerted appeal to all villagers, the little town collected DM 120,000 (\$28,560) in cash, property and donated materials. Kenneth Martindale, local US resident officer, worked with local authorities to present an adequate application to the Special Projects board which eventually resulted in a grant of DM 100,000 (\$23,800). The remainder of the funds

for the building which cost DM 280,000 (\$66,640) was contributed by the State of Bavaria.

SPAWNED IN A CAMPAIGN of democratic action, the new structure is designed to become an instrument for continuing this community spirit. It encompasses the latest ideas of a modern school, as well as the villagers' plans for using it nighttimes as a community center. Not a few of these modern concepts were injected by Dr. Hauser, now county administrator of Mellrichstadt, who had visited America on the Exchanges Program in 1949, and School Principal Max Beister, who in his 20 years of service in Ostheim had not lost touch with the developing methods of liberal education.

In fact Mr. Beister proudly urges district government officials to use his school as a model for education officials in northern Bavaria.

"Teachers from other parts of the border area should be brought to our school to see its arrangements and our teaching methods," Beister said.

The exterior of Ostheim's showplace is not revolutionary. The architect rejected the *Flachbau*, ranch-type building of many wings and glass walls, in favor of the traditional multiple story type out of financial considerations and "the requirements of local architecture and scenery." Within, however, the large windows, indirect lighting and light moveable furniture give basis for the

Part of the dedication ceremony was (right photo) the planting of a tree on the school grounds by three school boys. Officials shown watching: (left to right) Ewald Bauertachs, local forester; Max Beister, school principal, and Dr. Alfred Hauser, county administrator. Following the ceremony (left photo) the children marched to a festival on nearby Tanzberg.

(HICOG photos by Jacoby)



school principal's pride. Recognizing that the Ostheim school would suffer overcrowded classes for some time because of the teacher shortage, the principal and the architect worked out a system of small reading rooms between each of the eight large classrooms. Teachers can separate groups of unusually advanced or retarded youngsters for special work in these small rooms. One of them also will become a library, an institution not usually included in German elementary schools, which will be initially stocked with books provided by the US Public Affairs Office at Schweinfurt.

For vocational training a modern electric kitchen has been installed in the basement, and metal work and carpentry shops will eventually be equipped. Showers are already available and a sports field will be laid out on the surrounding meadow.

BUT THE HICOG FUNDS were granted for a "School and Community Center," and while Ostheimers commonly refer to the institution as a *Volksschule*, it is obvious that they do not expect it to be locked up at 2 o'clock every afternoon as are so many schools in German communities. They are now planning to use the

rooms for afternoon activities of out-of-school youth. They are already working on the organization of an adult education institute which will present lectures and courses for the older Ostheimers, as a supplement to the learning they got in the grim medieval building which served as a school up until the new institution opened in late April.

An auditorium, with capacity for 250 persons, will be used for film showings and cultural programs. Thus it is expected that the school will become a hub of cultural programs and community activities for young and old — a focal point for continuing the cooperative spirit which inspired its construction.

Ostheim stands at the end of the world. Two miles to the north, a low range of hills marks the end of our Western world, and indicates the beginning of a strange land — where moral values are reversed, where war means peace, dictatorship signifies democracy, and all non-communists are called fascists.

The people of Ostheim have in a sense erected a frontier school, dedicated to preserving and extending the spirit of individual freedom and community action which are so ruthlessly suppressed across the border to the north. +END

Sickness Rate High in Soviet Zone Plants

INADEQUATE MEDICAL CONTROLS in Soviet Zone plants and factories, plus a shortage of qualified medical personnel, resulted in an increase of 10 percent in the incidence of sickness among East German workers between 1950 and 1951. In some plants the rate of time-loss due to sickness doubled during 1951, and thousands of Soviet Zone workers not reported as sick suffered from exhaustion and strain, a HICOG report revealed.

Causes of the rise in the incidence of sickness range from poor ventilation, which forces many plant employees to breathe air contaminated by alcohol, benzine and poisonous gases, to ineffective intra-plant safety measures. The latter factor results in high accident rates, particularly in factories such as the Hescho-Kahle insulator works at Hermsdorf, where the disability rate for personnel working around ovens ranges from about 19 to 25 percent.

In general, the inadequacy of medical treatment and controls has led to widespread absenteeism and to malingering on a broad scale. Among secondary factors contributing to the high sickness rate are primitive sanitary facilities and failure to effect mechanical improvements in faulty plant equipment and machinery. Protective clothing or safety devices are often unavailable.

The over-all incidence of sickness among Soviet Zone workers is from three to seven or eight times as high as among plant and factory employees in the Federal Republic, reports indicate. In the VEB Mechanik Zeiss-Ikon plant in Dresden, where modern ventilation facilities are practically unknown, the most frequently reported illnesses were headaches and related ailments resulting from constant breathing of alcohol fumes.

Disability among workers at the "Deutschland" and "Karl Liebknecht" coalpits near Oelsnitz rose from 9.5 percent to 11.1 percent in the first three months of 1951 as a result of overwork. Even young persons suffered from severe attacks of weakness and exhaustion while trying to meet high production quotas.

At the VEB Mine-Lamp Factory in Zwickau, where more than 1,500 persons are employed, over 50 percent of the plant's laborers work with toxic substances under dangerous and inadequate conditions. Sickness rate for the factory as a whole is 8 percent, though in the women's department the disability average is 11 percent.

The "Fortschritt" (Progress) shaft of the "Wilhelm Pieck" copper mine at Eisleben had an estimated sickness rate during 1951 of about 18 percent.

Only one full-time doctor and one assistant doctor are available to provide medical treatment for the 5,000 workers employed in plants around Zschornowitz, with the result that laborers frequently lose time because of preventable sickness, colds and exhaustion.

Because of obsolete equipment and sanitary installations in the Iron Works at Thale, employing 1,900 workers, the sickness rate increased from about seven to nine percent during 1951. At this factory drinking water is often bad, and employees are in constant danger of infection.

For months during 1951 a working day of 14 to 14 hours was mandatory at the "Karl Marx" printing plant in Poessneck, even though the Soviet Zone's "Labor Protection Office" authorizes a maximum of only 10 hours. In July 1951, when orders fell off, 100 men were dismissed as unable to work because of physical overstrain.

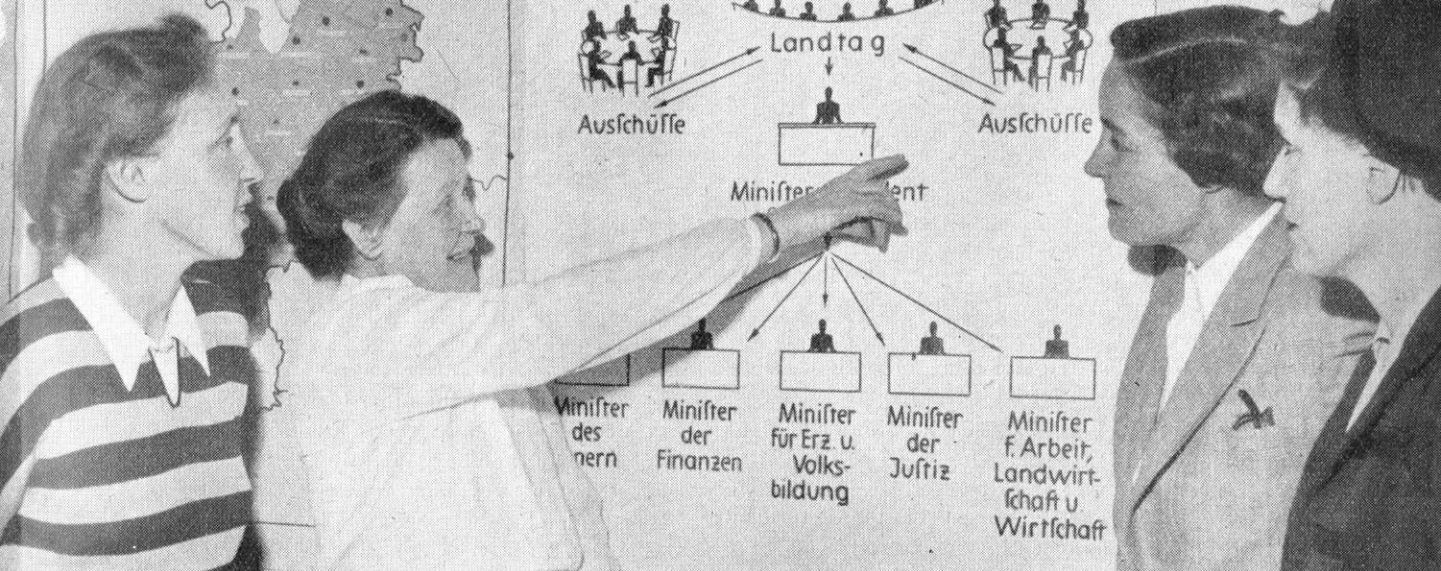
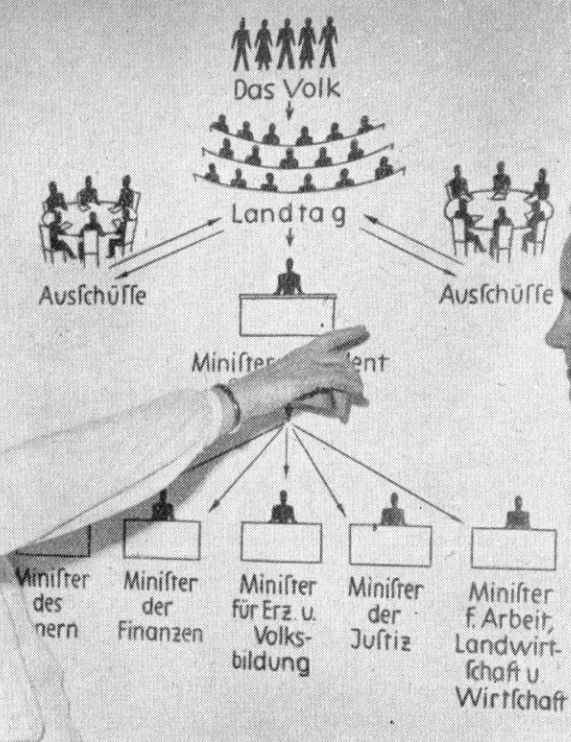


Chart of Hessian government prepared for presentation to women's groups is discussed by (left to right) Miss Liselotte Schroth, public-affairs consultant; Miss Dorothea Groener-Geyer, staff member, and Mrs. Antje Lemke, director of Women's Service Bureau, Miss Knapp, author of this article. (Photo by Rudi Herzog)

Women in Hesse

By **BETSY KNAPP**

*Regional Public Affairs Office, US Consulate General, Frankfurt
Formerly Women's Affairs Adviser, OLC Hesse*

A FRESH BREEZE in Women's Organizations" was the title of a talk given recently in Wiesbaden by a leader of a Hessian women's group who had just returned from a cultural exchange visit to the United States. A "fresh breeze" is blowing these days through all types of women's activities in the German state of Hesse. In every county new forces at work are encouraging an increasing number of women to interest themselves in public questions and to take the initiative in tackling problems which are of concern to the whole community.

The story of the Marburg School Building Association offers a good example. In the spring of 1951, the Parent-Teacher Association of Marburg became concerned about the serious shortage of space in their elementary schools. When the state government announced that it would give fiscal support to an expensive and relatively less-needed girl's high school, the reaction of the PTA, sparked by a leader of the city's Women's Association, was immediate and vigorous.

A CAMPAIGN WAS organized to raise money for a new elementary school. It featured an inspection of schools by parents, a main-street parade of children carrying posters reading "We need a New Elementary School," "For 76 Children Only ONE Room" and a public meeting in the market place. In the meantime, facts on building costs were busily gathered and a School Building Association organized.

Then came a drive for funds which included solicitations from individuals and special projects ranging from school plays to a sale in the market place of wild flowers that Marburg children had picked in nearby woods.

A total of DM 6,300 (\$1,499.40) was collected, but the results went far beyond this. Within a few days, it was announced that the girls' high school project had been postponed. Later, the city gave the land for the proposed new elementary school, and the government of Hesse allocated DM 425,000 (\$101,150) to finance it. The plans have now been approved by the city government and construction will be started soon.

Mrs. Rohtraut Schulz-Baesken, the woman who gave the project much of its initial impetus, was asked where she got the idea for putting it in motion. She replied that she did not know "exactly" but cited a number of ideas she had picked up in the past four or five years from meetings of women's organizations where foreign visitors and exchange returnees explained ways in which citizens organize to solve community problems in the United States, England and other democratic countries.

IN THE SAME way that the Marburg group's action blossomed into a striking demonstration of the power of the organized citizen, women throughout Hesse have been acting on new ideas and suggestions and have been demonstrating their desire and ability to play a more active part in public affairs. Two undertakings in the country of Hanau illustrate the kind of initiative they show in practical project planning.

As in many other cities, there has been an acute need in highly-industrialized Hanau for more kindergarten space for the children of working mothers. At the suggestion of the women's affairs specialist of the US resident office, a committee of women including a city councilor, the director of a vocational school, the head of the city youth office and some students came together to consider the problem.

Student members of the committee conducted a survey which revealed that 25 percent of Hanau children between the ages of six and 14 were without home care because their mothers worked. A three-way plan was worked out: to get contributions for a building fund from factory employers (since more than 40 percent of the women are employed in industrial plants); to ask the city for land and a regular contribution for maintenance; and to interest the Red Cross in acting as sponsor and meeting the rest of the operating costs.

To date DM 15,300 (\$3,641.40) of the DM 35,000 (\$ 8,330) needed for the building have been raised. The land is



Community washing equipment is being demonstrated under assistance-to-farm-women project (Evamaría Blume photo)

available. There is assurance that responsibility for operation and maintenance will be assumed by the Red Cross and the city. With this start, construction can begin. Plans, meanwhile, are underway for securing the remainder of the funds through gifts of construction materials, voluntary contributions of labor by apprentices, further cash donations from employers, benefit performances and other money-raising projects. But final success is assured all because of the careful planning and organizational work of a women's committee.

SIMILAR THOUGHTFUL action brought success on a much smaller scale in a village of 123 inhabitants, not far from Hanau, where village children were unhappy because the five large windows of the one-room school had no shades. One window was given as a Christmas present from the village, but there was not enough money in the budget for the other four. Someone suggested the German-American Women's Club of Hanau as a source of help, but no one wanted to ask for a gift. So, 68 eggs contributed by village women were collected, and accompanied by a message from the children, were taken to the club for sale. The profit of DM 54 (\$12.85) bought not only the four curtains but also four books for the school library.

These community self-help stories are typical of what is going on in many other counties of Hesse. Kindergarten projects are numerous. Others are: sewing centers, community centers and laundries, living centers for working women, systems for providing domestic assistance for working or sick mothers, the establishment of advisory centers for helping people find answers to pressing economic and social problems. Close to 60 activities have been completed or are underway, and money-raising campaigns are common.

One of the influences which has stimulated much of this community work has been the striking development of councils of women's organizations as mechanisms for coordinating the work of the different organizations.

THE WOMEN'S Work Council of Hersfeld is a good illustration. In January 1950, representatives of 12 women's groups — welfare, church, civic, trade union, rural, refugee, housewives, political parties — established an informal clearing house for exchanging information. This body has developed three primary methods for effective work: coordinating action on projects of interest to all groups, serving as a medium for existing influence on city officials and acting as a source of stimulation on the educational programs of the member groups.

On the coordination side, the Hersfeld work-council groups cooperate on welfare projects and on the establishment of such community facilities as a playground, a kitchen where low-cost meals are served, and an advisory center for social and economic problems.

Valuable working relations with the city government have been established. For example, the women recently visited a housing exhibition in Hanover, and on their



Study at Advisory Center in Kirchhain (Arnold Zahn photo)

return, they accompanied members of the local housing committee on an inspection of new dwellings. A follow-up step was appointment of a member of the Council to the housing committee. As a result members of the Women's Work Council are almost certain to be invited to meetings where matters of general community concern are discussed. The Council resolutions furthermore may get a ready hearing from city government committees.

The technique of the Hersfeld Work Council in adult education is equally well developed. From time to time, a lecture is arranged on some subject of outstanding importance such as Communist and neo-Fascist propaganda, occupation costs, and American financial assistance to Germany and then each group is encouraged to hold individual meetings to discuss the same topic.

The growth of efficient patterns of cooperation among the women's groups through work councils has resulted in the establishment of similar councils in 26 counties in a two-year period.

ONE OF THE most popular and successful of the community projects undertaken by the women's councils has been the establishment of the advisory centers. In the past 15 months, 11 advisory centers have been set up.

These centers are staffed by qualified women doctors, lawyers and social workers on a volunteer basis, and consulting hours are established two or three half-days a week. Here one can get suggestions, for example, on how to find adequate housing, what to do for the delinquent child, how to straighten out questions about pensions and other social security rights, and what to do about separation of property in divorce cases. Rooms are usually donated by the city government and there is cooperation and support from most city offices.

A Service Bureau for Women's Organizations, established in October 1950 with the assistance of American grant-in-aid funds, has become an important clearing house for ideas and information, for the exchange of experience between one part of Hesse and another and for

modest financial assistance to civic projects. The Bureau, headed by Mrs. Antje Lemke, has a professional staff of four, and is one unit of the Association* for Increasing Citizen Participation in Public Affairs in Wiesbaden. The program features promotion of citizenship education, dissemination of non-partisan, factual information and direct assistance to women's groups.

Each month a five-day course on "women as citizens" is held in cooperation with the Haus Schwalbach leadership training center. A total of 340 women have attended the first 12 courses, receiving practical information on a citizenship topic, such as city councils, school reform and parent-teacher cooperation, political economics and the housewife, or social welfare. In addition to this basic course, the Bureau has given assistance to local citizenship institutes for women. There have been 15 such courses in 13 counties in the past year.

STAFF MEMBERS provide field service to the counties, giving assistance to local groups and to individual women who have expressed an interest in community activity. Regular consultations and a packet of informational material are available to local leaders on request. Help has been given recently to committees working to establish Business and Professional Women's Clubs to be affiliated with the new German Federation of Business and Professional Women. As a result, five such clubs have come into existence in Hesse.

The Bureau has also provided speakers to strengthen the quality of civic education programs. In the past year approximately 200 speakers have been made available in 29 counties. At the present time, the Service Bureau is giving financial assistance in 11 counties for seven advisory centers, three work councils and three local news bulletins, as well as the headquarters of one state-wide women's organization.

The Bureau acts as a center for the distribution of factual information on public issues. A bimonthly bulletin,



Representatives of women's organizations in Hesse meet to discuss women questions (all photos furnished by OLCH)

"Information for Women" has, until recently, been published and distributed to 4,000 Hessian women and 6,000 women in other parts of western Germany. Work-kits are prepared to meet special needs, such as material for planning activities that will increase the amount of informed participation in local elections.

The local US resident offices have assisted the civic work of women in Hesse. In 23 of these offices young German assistants have devoted either part or full time to the promotion of women's citizen participation. In many counties, the resident officers' wives have also devoted regular time to the work.*

A NEW "Homemobile" has brought a special form of help to rural areas. With an instructor in charge, this exhibit on household management and improvements traveled to 18 communities in the past six months. Reports from the counties indicate two trends which reflect in part the result of work carried on at the local level: in 26 counties many new groups, especially housewives organizations, farm women's organizations and independent women's organizations and independent women's clubs, have been established and in 19 counties, increase in the civic content of women's programs in some 30 to 40 organizations has been reported.

Mrs. Erna Schlepper, new executive secretary of the Hessian Women's Civic Association, recently returned from a study visit in the United States, and is adapting ideas she saw applied there. Another exchangee, member of the organization's board, is concerned with the farm women's place in the community and is working for closer relations between city women and farm women.

In Hanau, two members of the committee which planned the kindergarten project were exchangees. A woman who is both leader of the housewives' association and a member of the city council in another Hessian city reports that her organization has increased membership from 90 to 248

* See "We Live in a Glass House," Information Bulletin, January 1952.

since her return. Although her members, like most other housewives' groups, still take to discussion of civic and political issues in a very limited, indirect way, development of a greater degree of group responsibility in program planning is producing vitality in the organization.

These activities in the civic work of Hessian women's groups demonstrates progress in their programs, in practical community work, in the dissemination of non-partisan information and in citizenship education.

WHAT OF THE assumption of citizen responsibility on political issues? Progress here is also measurable but quite naturally comes a bit more slowly than in community work on social questions. There are, however, a number of heartening developments.

More than a year ago, the Communists tried to organize women's circles in Hesse and to disrupt other women's groups. They got nowhere. Communist-inspired groups are of no significance in Hesse and the Communists have been excluded from the work councils and women's associations.

There has been steady increase in the number of communities where women's groups have been able to influence public officials. In Darmstadt, for example, 13 organizations working together found that they could get a promise of city support for more kindergartens, whereas one group alone had not even received an answer to its letter. In Kassel, the women discovered that when they combined forces, the city administration moved ahead on badly needed repairs in refugee barracks. This not only proved a way for getting action but also gave reality to the Women's Work Council in that city. It led to further success in having the city improve administrative arrangements for paying unemployment benefits.

With success in so many fields of community activities, self-confidence is growing among Hessian women, and this is an important adjunct to their efforts to become truly responsible citizens. +END

Japanese Woman Leader Visits Germany

Taki Fujita, director of the Japanese Government's women's affairs bureau, was in Germany during April to consult with HICOG and West German women leaders and to study problems and working conditions of German women.

Miss Fujita, who is the highest woman appointee within the Japanese Government, conferred with Mrs. Mildred Allport, HICOG women's affairs adviser, and visited several factories in the Frankfurt region.

In Stuttgart, Miss Fujita consulted with Mrs. Anna Haag, German writer and lecturer; in Karlsruhe, she spoke before a panel workshop on women's problems; and in Berlin, she met Mayor Ernst Reuter, women and trade union leaders. She returned to Tokyo following brief visits in Zurich, Switzerland, and Rome.

Miss Fujita's trip to Germany was sponsored by the Women's Affairs Staff of HICOG's Division of Cultural Relations.



Miss Fujita (left) conferred in Berlin with Mrs. Louise Schroeder, who is one of the foremost women leaders in Germany and was acting mayor of former capital city during the Soviet blockade in 1948-49. (HICOG-Berlin photo)

The Three Great Steps

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I AM REALLY WARMED to be in Bernkastel again. Some 33 or 34 years ago, as a young officer, I was billeted in Trier just up the river from here. I did not have any onerous official duties and I made many visits to Bernkastel. During that time I never ceased to enjoy the beauty of this valley.

It was here that I first heard of a man called *Bernkasteler Doktor*. One pleasant afternoon I met a young lady here who condescended to teach me a little German while we stood together on the bridge. It was a delightful lesson and I hope she is now in the audience to judge for herself how much I have progressed since that far-off time.

In those days I was here in a different capacity. No doubt I had many cares, which were as important to me then as present ones are now, but somehow I have quite forgotten what they were. Now I come back with little hair, with wife and children, and meanwhile great forces have intervened to make the world look different too. Yet so many things are the same.

The Mosel still flows and the Porta Nigra still stands. Bernkastel itself looks about the same as it did to me in the spring of 1919. The *Doktor* is still here. We talked about the Saar then as we do now. Now my wife and children struggle to teach me the language. I could grow very sentimental about it all if I let myself go.

I DO NOT WISH to spoil this joyous day by making a speech or by talking politics. Nevertheless, there are a few points I would like to discuss because decisions of great importance for our future are about to be made. It is essential that the German people fully understand them.

First, I would like to say a few words about the contractual arrangements and the European Defense Community. It is important for all of us, particularly for every German, to see the entire picture. We are engaged in taking three great steps at the same time: we are liquidating war, we are making peace and we are concluding a great alliance.

Liquidation of the war is inescapable. It is essential if we are to have a platform upon which to build our alliance of peace. Liquidation means that the German people will be expected to meet certain obligations, to carry certain burdens and to observe certain limitations

that result from the terrible war which, under Hitler's rule, was waged for almost six years against the world. Liquidation of this war requires the recognition by Germans of certain principles which will not be given up.

KEEP IN MIND also that the war imposed tremendous burdens on all nations. Today France, Britain, the United States, to mention only three countries, are carrying and will continue to carry crushing burdens as the aftermath of that war. Moreover, the establishment of a partnership to maintain the peace will mean burdens and obligations for all Western nations. For my own country, the commitments being made in the contractual agreements are unprecedented in our history. In the weeks ahead Germans must look at the agreements as a whole and not only at those provisions which cover obligations the Federal Republic will assume. The commitment to stand together is mutual and in our mutual interest.

The governments and public opinion in the Western countries have come a long way since 1945 in extending friendship to the German people. They have given the German people vital support in the rebuilding of this country. They honestly wish to see the Federal Republic associated with them in equal partnership. The agreements we are soon to sign are solid proof of our desire for peaceful alliance.

In the face of the Communist threat, I believe the people of the Federal Republic know that their personal liberties and peace would be jeopardized if they did not join in partnership with the West. They recognize that in partnership there is give and take, there are burdens and rewards. In our peaceful alliance Germany will not dominate or be dominated. We must all work together. Above all, the German people know, I am sure, that in the partnership of the European-Atlantic community there is the best chance of security, liberty, prosperity — and the reunification of the German people.

NOW MAY I SAY a few words about German reunification and the exchange of notes that is presently going on.

We have had many deep disappointments in our relations with the Soviet Union since 1945. The 19,000,000 Germans in the East Zone of Germany and in East Berlin have had their own bitter experience of life under Soviet control.

All of us know — if we look at Communist aggression in Korea, if we observe the Armistice negotiations there, if we consider the conference on German unification at the Palais Rose — that dealing with the Communists is difficult, time-consuming and frustrating. That is why in

Printed here is the text, without introductory remarks, of a speech delivered May 10 by Mr. McCloy at the dedication of the new school at Bernkastel, Rhineland-Palatinate.

the present exchange of notes we are not prepared to play the role of Alice in Wonderland. We want firm evidence, firm facts. We have all suffered too much — Germans included — to jeopardize the progress we have made.

I am certain that in the forthcoming reply to the last Soviet note we will do everything possible to explore honest moves in the direction of German unity.

WHAT I SHALL NOW say will not be included in any note. The Soviets would demonstrate much more sincerity, if, instead of spreading their so-called peace and unity propaganda, they would do something or other along the following lines:

Immediately release all German prisoners of war from Soviet Camps.

Immediately release all political prisoners from the jails of the East Zone.

Permit the free and unlimited circulation of West Berlin, West German and other newspapers and magazines in the East sector and East sector and East zone of Germany.

If the Soviets are sincere about unification they will free all innocent German men and women from their places of detention. Certainly they should not object to the free exchange of published material between both parts of Germany, now throttled by their policy of censorship and control. German uni-

fication would be nearer if the citizens of Dresden, Leipzig and all parts of the Soviet Zone of Germany could read without any fear or punishment the newspapers of West Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich and Hamburg.

BEFORE I CLOSE I want to say a few words to the young people here. Our participation in the building of this *Berufsschule* (vocational school) is an indication of the faith we have in the youth of this country. It has been a deep satisfaction to me that the United States has been able to aid in the building of hundreds of projects for youth in Germany — youth centers, student dormitories, teacher-training institutes and many others.

We have one idea only — to help free boys and girls become citizens of Europe, citizens of the world.

To me this river is a symbol. It flows from the hills of France, along the border of Luxembourg, between these beautiful vineyards on its way to the Rhine. Romans, Celts, French, Luxembourgers, Germans have all helped to build a flourishing civilization in this magnificent valley.

Is there any doubt that this river is truly European? Can there be any doubt that the young people growing up along its banks should look upon themselves first, and above all, as citizens of Europe?

In the coming weeks the agreements we are to sign will be an act of faith — faith in a free Europe and a free world. All of us, particularly the youth, now have the opportunity to transform this faith into living reality. +END

25,000 Books Given Free University

DURING THE PAST six months more than 25,000 volumes of scientific books and journals have been sent to the Free University of Berlin as a special gift from the World Brotherhood Organization it was announced today by Hermann Ebeling, American liaison representative of World Brotherhood.

The books were collected by the US Division of World Brotherhood in a nationwide drive known as the "Books for Freedom Campaign" from American universities, technical societies and professional organizations. They will be housed in the new library now being constructed with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant of \$1,309,000.

The books, in both English and German, range in subject from political science, economics, physics and geography, to philosophy, religion and history. There are also books and annual journals from the fields of engineering, law, social service and medicine. A special book collection on human relations, dealing with problems of racial, religious and nationality relations, has been included in the shipments.

American universities gave large numbers of books from their libraries in response to an appeal by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University and general chairman of World Brotherhood. The University

of Pennsylvania, one of the larger contributors, gave 600 books in a ceremony at which its president, Harold Stassen, presented the books to Benson Ford, US co-chairman of World Brotherhood.

In addition, gifts of books and money were made by US labor unions, foundations, religious societies, book publishers and business firms. Students at universities took part in the campaign as did librarians throughout the United States. The thousands of books were received and indexed before shipping by volunteer committees of citizens of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Paul Hoffman, Ford Foundation president, stated that the grant for the new library was made "in recognition of the great contribution being made by the Free University, against heavy odds, to the strengthening of intellectual leadership in West Germany, and to democratic education for responsible leadership."

In reference to the "Books for Freedom Campaign," Dr. Compton stated: "This is more than a gesture of friendship to the people of Germany who are aligned with us in our fight against tyranny. It is an expression of concern for the future of scholarship in Free Europe and for the development of intellectual freedom in a country that stands as the first dike against the threatening floods of dictatorship."

The Council of Europe

THE CONCEPT OF a united Europe, which is many centuries old, gained renewed significance with the revival of interest in international and European organization after World War I. European unification was pressed by such private organizations as the Pan-European Union and also received support from some European statesmen such as Aristide Briand of France and Karl Renner of Austria. Mr. Briand's plan for a European union was carefully studied by the League of Nations but could not be put into operation because of the divisive effects of the world depression and the rise of totalitarian states.

During World War II interest in European union again revived. In 1944 the governments-in-exile of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed a treaty which provided for their eventual economic union. Immediately after the war numerous popular groups arose to rally public sentiment behind European unification. These groups, most of whom later united to form what was called the European Movement, claimed the support of such prominent political leaders as Paul-Henri Spaak, Winston Churchill, Carlo Sforza, Georges Bidault and Paul Ramadier.

Economic dislocation in the war-torn countries and the fear of aggression brought increased cooperation among the nations of Europe in the economic and military fields. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was organized soon after the war to assist rehabilitation and to further economic cooperation among European countries. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), formed in April 1948 among the Marshall Plan countries, worked toward European recovery and closer economic cooperation among the member states.

The Brussels Pact, signed in March 1948, laid the basis for military cooperation and for consultation on other major problems affecting the five participants, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE, however, insufficient to satisfy the supporters of European union. The French Parliament in March 1948 passed a resolution calling for a European constituent assembly to establish a European federation. In May 1948 a congress of the European Movement met at The Hague and passed a resolution supporting the formation of a European parliament. Although the European Movement was a non-governmental organization composed of private groups, nearly every country sent all-party delegations sponsored by the political parties.

In August 1948 the French Govern-

ment invited the other Brussels-Pact powers to meet for consideration of the formation of a European parliament. The British were reluctant to support the idea of an assembly, preferring rather a committee of ministers. However, after considerable negotiation, the Brussels-Pact powers agreed upon a compromise and decided to create a Council of Europe composed of two organs, a Committee of Ministers, which would make recommendations to the member governments upon unanimous agreement, and a Consultative Assembly, which would be a deliberative body empowered to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Committee of Ministers. In the spring of 1949 five other European countries were invited to join with these powers in working out final details for the creation of the Council of Europe. On May 5, 1949, the Statute of the Council of Europe was signed by the 10 original members.

The original members of the Council of Europe were France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Ireland. Greece and Turkey were invited to become members during the first session in 1949, and they joined immediately. Iceland, which had been invited at the same time, became a member in March 1950. A few months later, in 1950, the German Federal Republic and the Saar were given associate memberships, which entitled them to representation in the Consultative Assembly but not in the Committee of Ministers. On May 2, 1951, the German Federal Republic was admitted to full membership in the Council of Europe.

ACCORDING TO THE statute of the Council, the aim of the Council is to "achieve unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress." To this end it is to discuss questions of common concern and reach agreements for "common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms." Defense is the only field in which the statute precludes the Council from making recommendations to member governments.

At the time the Council of Europe was formed, other organizations many of whose functions were similar to those of the Council of Europe, such as UNESCO, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and OEEC, were already in existence. In order to avoid duplication of the work of these organizations, Article 23 of the statute provides that in planning its agenda the assembly "shall have regard to the work of other European intergovernmental organizations to

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which some of all of the members of the Council are parties."

Agreements are now being worked out for cooperation between the Council of Europe and ILO and UNESCO. Representatives from OEEC and the Council of Europe form a liaison committee between OEEC and the Council, one of whose functions is to coordinate the activities of the two bodies.

The role of the Council of Europe is not limited to the specific projects which it originates and implements. Of equal importance is its role as a stimulus to unified action, a constructive critic, and a rallying point for European public opinion.

In its role as a stimulus to action, the Council of Europe may direct attention to the need for coordinated, expanded or redirected action in a particular field such as that of refugees and surplus population. Although, as the problem is examined, it may sometimes develop that the Council of Europe is not the organization best equipped to carry out the particular program, the Council will have served its purpose by stimulating action.

THE ROLE OF THE Council of Europe as a constructive critic is increasing, and the Committee of Ministers is now considering means of further developing this side of the Council's work. OEEC now submits a report on its activities for discussion in the Assembly. The Schuman Plan treaty likewise provides that the High Authority of the proposed Coal and Steel Community shall submit its annual report to the Committee of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly and that the Common Assembly of the Community shall submit an annual report to the Consultative Assembly.

Paul-Henri Spaak has called the Consultative Assembly "the Tribune of Europe." Here 15 different European viewpoints can be focused on the major problems confronting Europe, and the spotlight of public opinion can be directed to these issues. In carrying out this function of rallying public opinion, the Consultative Assembly has a role unique among European organizations.

The major organs of the Council of Europe are the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers. In addition, a Joint Committee, composed of representatives from the Committee of Ministers and the Consultative Assembly, discusses mutual problems and seeks to eliminate any conflicts between the two organs. A secretariat, headed by Secretary General Jacques-Camille Paris, services these bodies.

The Committee of Ministers, the "upper body" of the Council, is composed of the foreign ministers of the member states or their deputies. The chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers rotates among the members. Among the statesmen who have represented their countries in the Committee of Ministers are Dirk Stikker of the Netherlands, Count Carlo Sforza of Italy, Konrad Adenauer of Germany and Robert Schuman of France.

ALL RECOMMENDATIONS MADE by the Council of Europe to the member governments require the unanimous approval of the Committee of Ministers.

Major substantive decisions require a unanimous vote, but certain minor matters can be settled by a two-thirds majority. Actually, most decisions are reached by unanimous agreement without the formality of a vote. The ministers have recently adopted a procedure slightly modifying the unanimity rule, which will allow "partial agreements," i. e., agreements among certain members which do not bind those who abstain. Recommendations made by the Council of Europe are not legally binding on the member governments, but, of course, since they are made by high-level representatives they would normally be reflected in the policy of the governments.

Sessions of the Committee of Ministers are held before and after each session of the Assembly and on such other occasions as the ministers may decide. Thus far, the Committee has met approximately four times a year. The meetings of the Committee of Ministers are held in private unless the ministers unanimously decide otherwise.

The Consultative Assembly is a purely deliberative body in which each country is represented according to relative size. The delegations vary in number from 18 for France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom to three for the Saar and Iceland. In the past delegations were selected by member governments by whatever means they chose.

Delegates were almost always members of the national parliament and frequently were chosen by the political parties. Members of opposition parties, except the Communist, have been regularly included in the delegations. Under a new amendment to the statute, delegates will henceforth be selected by parliaments or in a manner approved by parliaments rather than by the executive branch of the member governments.

Among the European political leaders who have represented their countries in the Consultative Assembly are Georges Bidault, Winston Churchill, Finn Moe and Carlo Schmid. Paul-Henri Spaak has served three terms as president of the Consultative Assembly.

Each member of the Consultative Assembly is seated and votes as an individual rather than as a member of a country bloc, an unusual procedure among international organizations. This has meant in practice that members of national delegations can usually be found on different sides of any issue.

THE ASSEMBLY MAY debate any matter within the scope of the council. Matters for debate may either originate in the Consultative Assembly or be referred to it by the Committee of Ministers. A recommendation requires a two-thirds vote before it can be submitted to the Committee of Ministers.

Originally, the Consultative Assembly met once a year for one month at Strasbourg, France, the seat of the Council of Europe. The long time-lag between its yearly sessions retarded consideration of problems, particularly those of primary interest to the Assembly. Therefore in 1950 the Assembly split its one-month session and, after meeting first in August, reconvened in November to consider the action the Committee of Ministers had taken on its recommendations. This procedure was followed

again in 1951 and will probably continue to be the practice.

The Standing Committee of the Consultative Assembly is responsible for Assembly activities during the period between sessions. It is composed of the Bureau of the Assembly, i. e., its president and vice presidents, and 23 representatives from the Assembly. Urgent problems requiring prompt consideration by the relevant Assembly committees are brought to their attention by this body. The Standing Committee also supervises the implementation of Assembly decisions and coordinates the activities of the various committees.

A SUBJECT FOR consideration by the Council of Europe can originate in either of the two major organs. Although a proposal may originate in the Committee of Ministers and be submitted to member governments without reference to the Assembly, such a procedure would be rare. Most recommendations studied by the Council of Europe have originated in the Consultative Assembly. Upon presentation, a motion is ordinarily sent to the appropriate Assembly committee for a report. The committees of the Assembly are political rather than technical bodies.

If the motion raises complex social and economic questions, members of the committee may consult informally with experts in the field or members of interested organizations and sometimes will work out the formal details of a proposal in conjunction with another international group. For example, the Draft Convention on the Reciprocal Treatment of Nationals now under consideration was prepared in cooperation with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. A draft report on a motion usually must receive a two-thirds vote in committee before it is presented to the Assembly.

After a proposal has been approved in the Assembly, it is normally transmitted to the Committee of Ministers. In certain cases however where the Assembly has been anxious to bring parliamentary support to bear on the Committee of Ministers, representatives have first introduced recommendations in their own parliaments for debate, in the hope that public and parliamentary sentiment would be aroused in support of the proposal.

When a proposal is presented to the Committee of Ministers, the ministers may review the broad political implications of a proposal; but, if the general principle is acceptable, they usually prefer to have specific provisions studied by experts before taking any final decision.

In order to avoid duplication of effort, the Committee of Ministers may refer certain recommendations of the Assembly to other organizations such as OEEC and request a report on action already undertaken or contemplated.

AFTER STUDY BY THE secretariat or government experts the proposal is again considered by the ministers. After general approval by the Committee of Ministers, the detailed or revised proposal may be

returned to the Consultative Assembly or the Standing Committee for comment. If there is conflict over particular points, representatives from the Assembly and from the Committee of Ministers attempt to reach agreement in the Joint Committee.

A proposal agreed upon by the Council may be implemented in several different ways. It may be carried out by the member governments themselves, or action on it may be taken by the Council of Europe itself, either alone or in cooperation with other organizations. In certain cases other organizations of which these countries are members may be asked to implement a recommendation.

In the brief period since its formation in May 1949, the Council of Europe has led an existence marked by controversy. Even before the internal organization of the Council had been established, it was torn by conflict over its functions, its powers, and its purpose. Conflict over the method by which European cooperation could best be achieved was accompanied by differences of view between the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers. Spirited debates on these topics have centered primarily around the problem of revision of the statute of the Council of Europe.

THE DIFFERENCES IN approach to the problem of European unity which were reflected in the organization of the Council of Europe are clearly evident in this controversy. In the Assembly, most of the representatives from the continental powers favor a federal approach, which would require certain sacrifices of national sovereignty.

Although the majority of the federalists now accept the fact that a federation including all of Western Europe cannot be attained immediately, they consider that supra-national powers can be given to bodies which will be empowered to administer particular segments or "functions" in the European economy. These are considered to be preliminary steps toward the long-range goal. This group has been especially active in pushing for amendments to enlarge the functions and powers of both the Council and the Consultative Assembly. The British and Scandinavians, sometimes called "functionalists," oppose plans which would call for sacrifices of sovereignty, preferring that specific problems be worked out on an intergovernmental basis.

The debate on the problem of European federation reached a climax in November 1950. During the first half of the sessions the previous summer, the British and Scandinavian delegates had told the others to go ahead with regional federation if they so desired. At the session in the fall of 1950, a proposal advocating regional federation was defeated in committee, although the British and the Scandinavians did not oppose it. Many of those who had previously supported federation were opposed to a federation in which the British would not participate.

Although the question of radical revision of the statute was thus settled at least temporarily, pressure for other

revisions continued to command the interest of the Assembly. Many of these recommendations for amendment had been pending since the first session of the Assembly, and the lack of action by the ministers on this matter had proved a major irritant in the relations between the assembly and the ministers.

Many representatives, eager to see concrete progress made, felt that their recommendations had been either ignored or dealt with in a perfunctory or dilatory fashion. On the occasions of the ministers' regular reports to the Consultative Assembly, some representatives voiced bitter attacks against the Committee of Ministers and the states which they thought had taken particularly negative positions. The Joint Committee, established in mid-1950, however, brought greater understanding between the two organs.

AT THE SIXTH SESSION of the Committee of Ministers in November 1950, the ministers accepted the principle of specialized authorities and revision of the statute. A committee of senior officials was then established to review the changes suggested by the Assembly.

During the interim between November and the session in May 1951, a series of steps were taken which were to result in decided improvement of relations between the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers at the spring session. Although not accepting the amendments regarding the abolition of veto or elimination of the restriction on defense, the ministers did agree upon a number of amendments, which for the most part embodied the Assembly's wishes on such questions as agenda and selection of representatives.

The ministers also reached agreement on a number of other questions including the admission of new members and the conclusions of conventions. Advances were also made toward closer relations with other European organizations. In early spring, a liaison committee between the Council of Europe and OEEC was established to facilitate exchange of information and to assist in harmonizing the activities of the two organizations. A further step was taken when it was agreed that OEEC would present regular reports to the Assembly.

When the Schuman Plan treaty was signed in April, a protocol relating to relationships between the Council of Europe and the Coal and Steel Community was appended which took fully into account the recommendations of the Assembly regarding reports and common membership in the Consultative Assembly and the Common Assembly of the Community.

AT THE NINTH SESSION of the Committee of Ministers in August 1951 agreement was reached, as noted above, to allow partial agreements which would permit certain decisions to apply only to those members accepting them.

Although substantial progress was made during 1951 toward improving relations between the ministers and the Assembly and certain troublesome questions were laid aside, at least temporarily, the problems regarding

the role of the Council and particularly the Assembly, although narrowed in scope, still require serious attention.

At the session in November 1951 the Assembly discussed plans for specialized authorities in transport and agriculture, but it has already become clear that the same problem which arose regarding European federation is arising again with respect to specialized authorities — the problems were paramount in the mind of Paul-Henri Spaak when, in discussing the role of the Assembly at the end of the first half of its 1951 session, he stated:

"To sum up: the constitutional approach has been abandoned; the functional (or specialized authorities) approach offers only limited possibilities; and the consultative method is not working satisfactorily... All this, I think, makes it necessary for those who believe in the paramount necessity of the Council of Europe to give thought to its future and to try and work out once and for all the road it ought to take."

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE is a purely European organization in which the United States does not participate. However, because the United States considers that the Council has an important role to play in furthering European unification, it has followed the activities of the Council with great interest. Since the inception of the European Recovery Program, the United States has emphasized the need for a closer integration of the free nations of Europe and has encouraged them to take steps toward this goal. The United States warmly welcomed the establishment of the Council as a further step in this direction.

On May 11, 1949, soon after the statute of the Council of Europe was signed, Secretary Acheson stated:

"This act on the part of those nations is a welcome step forward toward the political integration of the free nations of Europe. The people of those nations are to be praised for their realization that a free Europe, to remain free and attain a higher degree of well-being, must be a united Europe."

Although the United States has no official relationship with the Council, members of Congress have met with representatives of the Assembly to discuss problems of concern to both the United States and the European countries. At its second session in the summer of 1950 the Assembly of the Council adopted a resolution expressing its wish that close cooperation between the countries of Europe and North America continue and requesting that close liaison be established between the European organizations and the nations of North America.

In March 1951 the Committee of Ministers invited the Assembly to suggest ways in which the liaison might be established. Accordingly at its third session in May 1951 the Consultative Assembly invited a delegation from the Congress of the United States to meet with a delegation from the Assembly for a public discussion of problems of mutual interest.

This invitation was accepted by the Congress, and, in November 1951, seven members of the Senate and seven

members of the House of Representatives met with 18 delegates selected proportionately from among the various parliamentary delegations to the Assembly for an exchange of views on such problems as the development of European unity and the social and economic aspects of the current rearmament effort.

SINCE THE AIM of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater European unity, which is often a very intangible thing not measurable merely by the various activities or institutional forms undertaken, it is difficult to assess the importance of the council in terms of its concrete accomplishments. The Council had no assigned task other than that of achieving greater unity, since defense matters are excluded and action on economic matters is primarily the responsibility of other organizations such as OEEC. The changes in the statute, even though not radical in form, reflect progress toward the goal of unity, as do the agreement on specialized authorities and the growing habit of cooperation and consultation.

One of the main functions of the Council is to provide a forum for the discussion of major European problems. How much a debate affects a given course of events is difficult, if not impossible, to determine. Certainly the Assembly has focused the spotlight of public attention on some of the crucial issues of our times, ranging from inflation to the threat of aggression, and by this means has stimulated action on many practical problems.

For example, although the Council of Europe has no power to act in the field of defense, the spirited debate on this issue in August 1950, according to the statements of French Foreign Minister Schuman, had considerable effect on the future course of events. In outlining the Plevin Plan for a European army to the Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg in November 1950, he stated:

"But there is no need to put these questions to you whose very presence here is a challenge to orthodoxy; to you who by the vote you took here have testified to your support of the basic idea of our plan, nay more, who are its originator. This plan is essentially the one which you recommended."

THE VIGOROUS DEBATES in the first session of the Assembly brought wider public attention to the problem of European economic integration and focused interest on the activities of OEEC. Strong support was given to the Schuman Plan for a coal and steel community which was debated in the Assembly both before and after the signature of the treaty.

On a number of other questions more definite action has been taken within the framework of the Council of Europe. Among these are the questions of human rights, refugees and surplus population, social security, patents, standardization of passports and abolition of visas, and a wide range of cultural problems

A convention on human rights which would reflect those concepts basic to the democratic way of life was proposed at the first session of the Council of Europe in

1949 and signed at Rome on Nov. 4, 1950. At its ninth session in August 1951 the Committee of Ministers agreed upon a protocol to the convention embodying rights of free elections, education, and property which the Assembly had been especially anxious to have included in the convention itself.

After recommendations from the Assembly on the problem of refugees and the decision of the ministers that the problem of refugees and overpopulation was one of extreme urgency whose existence impeded the aims of the Council of Europe, a committee of high-level experts of member governments was convened to examine the problem and determine what action might be taken. Experts from IRO, ILO, OEEC and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees have attended its meetings, and the United States, at the request of the Council, sent an observer to the second meeting of this group, held in September 1951.

IN THE SOCIAL FIELD the Council of Europe has agreed on the principle of framing a European code of social security in conjunction with ILO. The experts are now working out the general principles to be incorporated in the convention. They are also working on additional ratifications for ILO conventions, extension of the poor-law convention, and extension of social-security agreements concluded by the Brussels pact powers.

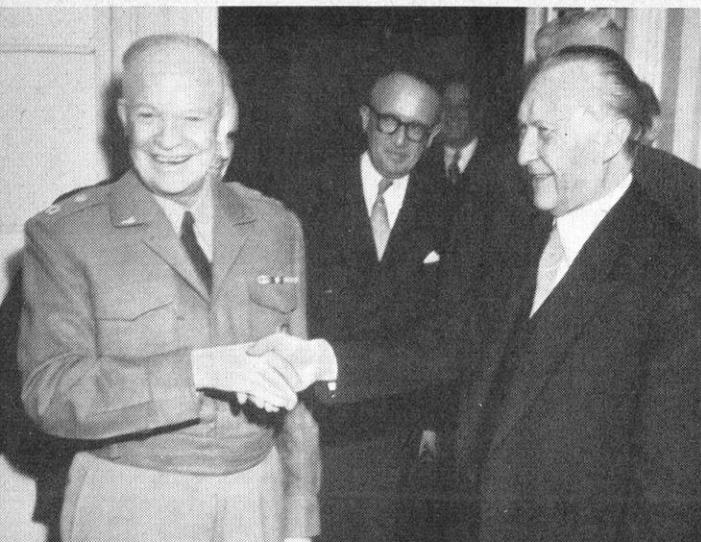
In the economic field, the Assembly has been studying the formation of specialized authorities concerned with transport and agriculture. Since these matters have been studied and debated in the Council of Europe, the interest of other western European organizations in this field has increased. Other complex questions, such as the problem of full employment and cartels, have occupied the attention of working groups in the Council.

A working party on patents has already brought to a successful conclusion its first task, that of unifying the procedures and formalities regarding the application for and the granting of patents among members of the Council. The group is now studying the creation of a European patents office and its integration with the International Patents Institute at The Hague.

The great expectations of the most ardent supporters of the Council of Europe who hoped that a European federation would quickly be created have clearly not been fulfilled. The Council has nevertheless played a useful role, in fact a unique role. Although it has taken only limited action on the most urgent problems of this period, it has demonstrated, through the Consultative Assembly, the power to arouse public opinion and stimulate activity on a number of pressing issues.

Through its efforts toward unified action on specific social, cultural and economic problems, the Council is assisting in the effort to remove many real but unspectacular obstacles to European unity. Thus through public debate on broad issues and positive action on problems of narrower scope, the Council of Europe is providing a useful contribution to the growing sense of European unity.

+END



General Eisenhower and Dr. Adenauer exchange greetings at the chancellor's official residence in Bonn. (HICOG)

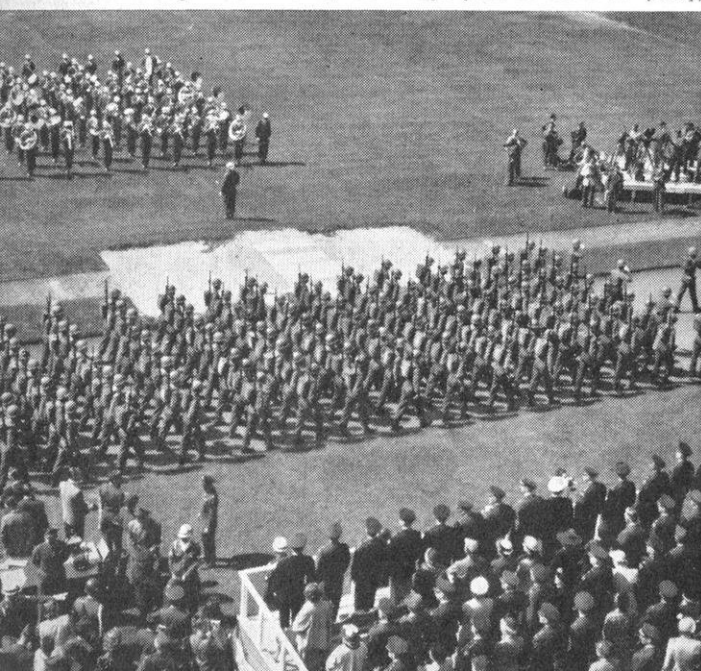


Massed color battalion marches past reviewing stand.



Pause to rest during ceremony with General Handy (right) and Col. A.C. Strickland, CO Rhine-Main. (USAF)

Marching nine abreast, US troops pass in review. (Army)



General Eisenhower's Farewell to Germany

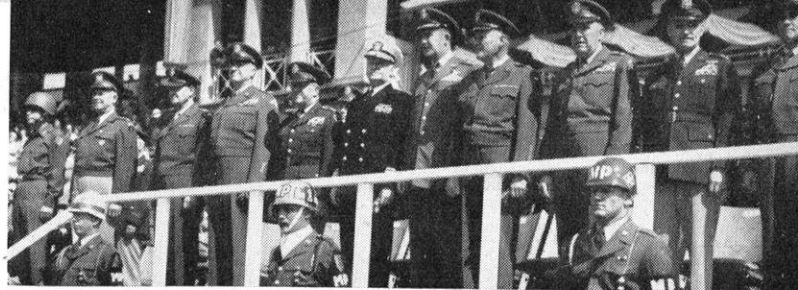
"It is highly important that you do look good, and that you show the world you are intelligent, well-trained fighting men. You are not only soldiers. You are representatives of freedom. You stand for a way of life that is decent, just and fair. I can't imagine any more important job than the one you are performing here."

With a "goodbye and good luck," General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower thus bid farewell to the American Armed Forces in Germany at a colorful review at Frankfurt's Victory Stadium April 30. Four thousand smartly uniformed men, representing Army, Air Corps and Navy defense forces, paraded before the SHAPE commander-in-chief who is relinquishing his command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces June 1.

Two days later, General Eisenhower visited Bonn for a farewell visit with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and other federal officials. Speaking to newsmen after luncheon with the chancellor, he said, "We found ourselves in warm agreement on one point—that the young people of Europe deserve a better break than our generation had."



Honors playing of the National Anthem. At left are US High Commissioner McCloy and Mrs. Eisenhower. (USAF)



In reviewing stand (left to right): Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, commander of troops for review and commanding general, 4th Infantry Division; General Eisenhower; General Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general, 7th Army; Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, commanding general, 43rd Infantry Division; Rear Admiral Carl F. Holden, commander, US Naval Forces in Germany; Maj. Gen. Dean D. Strother, commanding general, 12th Air Force; Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, commanding general, VII Corps; Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, commanding general, V Corps; Maj. Gen. Daniel B. Strickler, commanding general, 28th Infantry Division; Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Timberman, commanding general, 1st Infantry Division. Not shown in front row: Maj. Gen. George W. Read, Jr., commanding general, 2nd Armored Division, and Brig. Gen. Basil H. Perry, commanding general, Frankfurt Military Post.

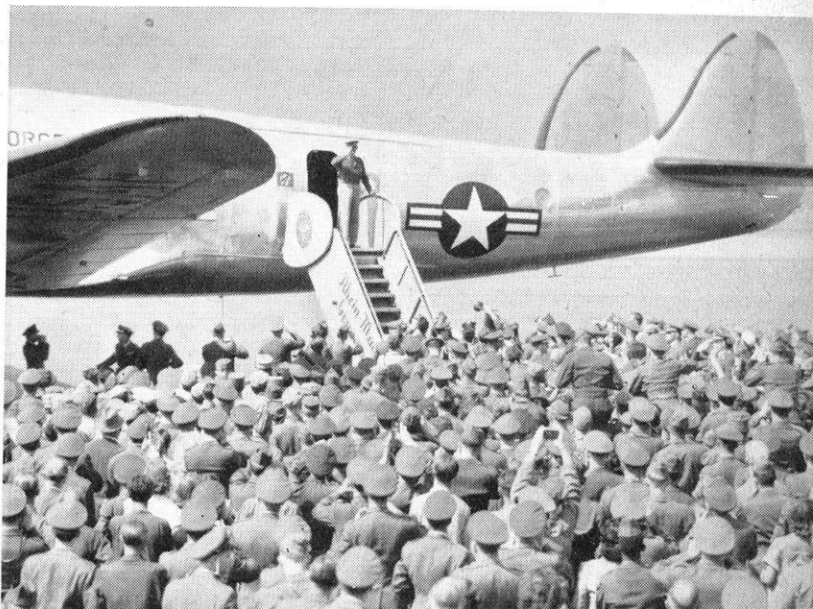
(Army)



At Rhine-Main lunch (left to right) Colonel Strickland, Mrs. McCloy, General Eisenhower and Mrs. Strickland.

(USAF)

Boarding plane, NATO chief salutes cheering crowd. (USAF)



Cover Photograph

Interrupting his visit with the Federal chancellor, General Eisenhower stepped out on the terrace of the Palais Schaumburg to talk with news correspondents and reporters as photographers took scores of pictures and radio microphones recorded his words. The cover photograph is by Norbert Gassner of the Public Relations Branch, Information Division, HICOG, as is the upper left. Other photographs on these pages were furnished by the US Army and US Air Forces.

HICOG Field Offices Complete Activities in June

THE US RESIDENT officers—"grass-roots ambassadors" of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany at the community and county levels—will complete their activities on June 5. Such of their activities as is essential to friendly relations between the US Armed Forces and the German people will be assumed by military liaison officers supervised by a newly-formed civil affairs organization of the European Command.

The US state commissioners, who headed the HICOG organizations operating in the four states of the US Zone, will complete their operations on June 30. The present state commissioners are: Dr. Oron J. Hale for Bavaria, Rear Admiral Charles R. Jeffs (USN ret) for Bremen, Dr. James R. Newman for Hesse and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

In announcing the closing of the 70 remaining US Resident Offices on June 5 and of the four offices of the US state commissioners on June 30, the HICOG statement said:

"Since their mission in Germany is completed, no successors to the state commissioners or resident officers will be appointed. Until the entering into effect of the new relationship to be established between the Federal Republic and the Allied Powers by means of agreements now under negotiation, the title and residual duties of the state commissioners will be vested in the American consuls general."

EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg announced simultaneously on May 13 that effective June 5, "military post commanders will assume responsibility for direct relations with local German officials and agencies and German civilians on matters of mutual interest." The announcement continued:

"A civil affairs section will be organized in each of the cities where military posts and most of the subpost headquarters are located. These sections will establish and maintain offices, accessible to the Germans, in order to

provide focal points of contact which will facilitate relations between German officials and civilians and United States military personnel. The offices will be staffed with personnel competent to render assistance and advice to either the Germans or United States military personnel."

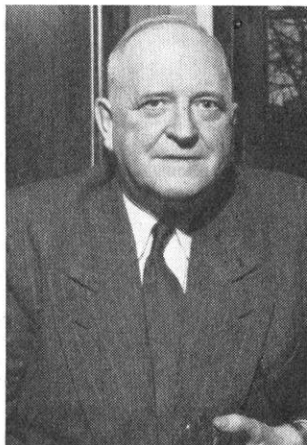
CONCERNING PLANS for establishment and maintenance of EUCOM civil affairs on the state level, the EUCOM announcement said: "United States military-German relations offices at the state capitals of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse are in the process of completion. These offices will become operative on or about July 1 at which time EUCOM will then negotiate directly with German officials at both the local and state levels concerning military requirements and matters of mutual interest."

The US Resident Offices had been established in the fall of 1949, when HICOG assumed certain continuing functions of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US), to replace the Liaison and Security Offices in the cities and counties of the US area of responsibility. Whereas it had been the responsibility of the MGOs to direct, check and supervise, the ROs were to advise and encourage democratic processes among the Germans and promote German-American relations. There had been approximately 165 resident offices, some covering several counties and hundreds of communities, but during the recent phasing-out process, the number had been reduced to 70.

THE US STATE commissioners (known locally as *Land* commissioners from the German word "*Land*" meaning state and not the American word "land" for ground) took over their duties at the same time in 1949 from the directors of the offices of the Military Government in the various states. The four OMG directors continued during the transition period and only in Bavaria has there been changes in office.



Dr. Newman.



Admiral Jeffs.



General Gross.



Dr. Hale.

Dr. Newman has served continuously since the beginning of the occupation. Leading his MG Detachment into Wiesbaden on July 16, 1945, as an army colonel, he directed the amalgamation in October of the same year of several small governmental units into the state of Greater Hesse, later simplified to Hesse, and was appointed its OMG director. A resident of Floral Park, N.Y., he was a public-school official before being commissioned in the US Army during World War II.

Admiral Jeffs also has been in Germany since the early days of the occupation but his first year and half were with the US Naval Forces. He was named deputy director of OMG Bremen March 6, 1947 and promoted to director Nov. 29, 1948. He has had 37 years of service in the US Navy, including the postwar posts as commander of the US Naval Advance Base, Weser River, and deputy commander, US Naval Forces in Germany.

General Gross came to Germany in March 1948 to become deputy chief of the Transportation Group, Bipartite Control Office, which was an integrated American-British organization to supervise the merged economical and financial operations in the two zones. He was appointed director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden in January 1949. A

graduate of West Point in 1914, he had served through two World Wars and risen to the position of chief of transportation, Army Service Forces, before his retirement in 1945. He was chairman of the New York Board of Transportation before coming to Germany.

Dr. Hale, on leave of absence from the faculty of the University of Virginia, is the fourth state commissioner for Bavaria. Murray D. Van Wagoner, former governor of Michigan, was director at the advent of HICOG operations. On retirement Oct. 22, 1949, he was succeeded by his deputy Clarence M. Bolds, who had served with Military Government in Bavaria since the beginning of the occupation. Dr. George N. Shuster, on leave as president of Hunter College, New York City, became director Sept. 13, 1950. On his return to his college post Dec. 1, 1951, he was succeeded by his deputy, Dr. Hale.

The HICOG Element in Berlin operates under special arrangements applicable to the former capital city. At the present time, Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson is US commander and representative of the US High Commissioner. Cecil B. Lyon, a career official of the US Foreign Service, is director of the Berlin Element, HICOG.

Personnel Notes

Thayer Replaces Woods in Munich

Sam E. Woods, US consul general at Munich since June, 1947, retired at the end of May after more than 20 years in the US Foreign Service, and Charles W. Thayer, foreign service career officer stationed in Bonn, was named to succeed him. Mr. Thayer, who has been political liaison officer to the German federal government since November 1949, moves to Munich in June to take over his new duties.

Born in Starville, Tex., Mr. Woods was in educational work for the most part prior to his appointment in the US Foreign Service in 1929. He was first assigned to Prague in the commercial attache's office. He became the commercial attache at Prague in 1934 and was transferred to Berlin in 1937 as commercial attache. He was in Berlin when Germany declared war on the United States. In 1942 he was named consul general at Zurich and Vaduz. He holds the personal rank of minister.

Mr. Thayer is well known in Bonn diplomatic circles. In addition to being US liaison officer to the Federal Government, he has held the post of chief of the Reports Division, Office of Political Affairs for the past year.

Born in Villanova, Pa., he attended the US Military Academy at West Point and was graduated with the class of 1933. He entered the US Foreign Service the following year and was assigned to the embassies at Moscow and Berlin and to the consulate in Hamburg.

During the war, he served at Moscow and at Kabul in Afghanistan. He was assigned to the European Advisory



Mr. Woods.



Mr. Thayer.

Commission in London in 1943 and the following year he re-entered the army, becoming a parachutist and rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Subsequently, he was named chief of the Military Mission to Yugoslavia and joined Marshal Tito and his partisans who were engaged at that time in guerilla warfare. He remained in Yugoslavia until 1945 when he went to Austria as chief of the Office of Strategic Services for Austria and adviser on Russian affairs to General Mark Clark, who at that time was US military governor in Austria.

The following year he was appointed to a five-man commission for the reunification of Korea. Thereafter, he attended the National War College and from 1947 until 1949 he was the head of the *Voice of America*.

Mr. Thayer is the author of the popular book, "Bears in the Caviar," which is an account of his varied and colorful experiences.

American Ideas Invigorating

NEW MARKETING trends in Germany, particularly through the Consumers' Cooperatives, are being closely studied these days by a 31-year-old woman economist who returned recently from the United States with what she terms a "wealth of ideas" for adaptation in her homeland.

Miss Lilli Rieger of Munich, the 6,000th exchangee to go to the United States under the HICOG-sponsored program designed to acquaint Germans with the American way of doing things, visited 33 states and studied the way American women's organizations help women to become effective in the economic life of their country. Her six-months stay was sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the US Department of Labor in conjunction with 10 national and religious women's organizations and their local branches.

Miss Rieger, a scientific assistant with the Bavarian Consumers' Cooperatives, chiefly in a public relations capacity, says her principal aim now is to help build up women's work within this type of organization. "It is not that German women are not interested in what is going on," she says, "but to take an active part in civic affairs and to serve a community properly, women must be well informed. They should also be trained in public speaking so they can express their ideas before a group. Along this same line is the increased need for training in progressive household methods as it is directed by home economists in the United States."

LIKE THE AMERICAN housewife, German women are concerned about the high cost of living, Miss Rieger relates, "but unlike the Americans, they don't know what to do about it." With her experience in the United States, she is planning lectures, articles and meetings with women's work groups in an intensive program to sell them new methods in Germany.

Miss Rieger expresses surprise at the great number of American women's organizations in which members "keep their eyes open" for the benefit of other women, and the ease with which they work together without apparent financial difficulty. "In Germany," she observes, "the question is always: who is going to pay?" The lag in similar endeavors in postwar Germany is partly due to the need for solving more pressing problems first, and in a general reluctance to break with traditional ways of doing things.

"Now I have learned at first hand what Americans mean when they say: 'Don't let the government do everything,'" she says. "Whereas America was practically built through private initiative, German govern-

ments for centuries have sponsored and supported art, science and business; the government has always given the orders. This deep-rooted tradition will give way gradually if we can get more and more German citizens to display a personal interest in public life." Miss Rieger is of the opinion that, through women's increased participation in the public and economic life of Germany, old rivalries and power complexes of trade guilds and civil authorities can be largely eliminated. Energy and patience are the bywords for such an effort, she believes.

DURING MISS Rieger's tour of the United States, she observed national women's organizations in Washington, D. C., work of women's church groups in Lynchburg, Va., Atlanta and Clarksville, Ga.; vocational education and housing programs of the Young Women's Christian Association in Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.; educational and publicity programs of the American Association of University Women in Rapid City and Brookings, S. D., and Grand Forks, N. D.; the Business and Professional Women's Clubs in San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif., and Everett, Wash.; political participation of women in the League of Women Voters in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine; the National Council of Women, United Nations, and welfare agencies in New York City and Philadelphia, Pa.

The entire trip, she says, was marked by the utmost cordiality and warm hospitality on the part of her American hosts, and this, too, looms large in her description of the "amazingly wonderful United States." +END



Miss Rieger interviews customer at self-service store in Munich which belongs to Bavarian Consumers' Cooperative. Sign reads: "Baked goods and candies." (HICOG photo)

In and Around Germany

Froebel Commemoration in June

The 100th anniversary of the death of Friedrich Froebel, honored as the father of the kindergarten movement, will be commemorated at a four-day conference in Paul Church in Frankfurt June 18-21. Between 400 and 500 visitors, including representatives of kindergarten organizations in 12 European countries, are expected.

Friedrich Froebel was born April 21, 1782, in Oberweissbach and died July 21, 1852, in Marienthal. After his studies had been interrupted by the death of his father, he took up teaching, including tutoring in Frankfurt 1805-1808. Later he met, and worked with, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, noted educator of the day, and in 1831 founded the first kindergarten in Blankenburg, Thuringia. His ideas for the kindergarten movement were not generally recognized until the 1880's.

The conference in Frankfurt is supported by the City of Frankfurt, the Federal Government and the Pestalozzi-Froebel Association of Frankfurt. Dr. Eduard Spranger of the University of Tuebingen will be the principal speaker at the opening session. Work groups will discuss parent-

school relationships, good kindergarten education, public interest concerning kindergartens in public schools and importance of kindergartens in villages and rural schools. The Frankfurt US Information Center will present illustrative films and slides.

The Association for Childhood Education International, Washington D. C., recently prepared and sent the Pestalozzi-Froebel Associations 20 sets of an exhibit for showing in western Germany and western Berlin. This exhibit will be displayed at the Frankfurt conference along with other US contributions. In appreciation, the Pestalozzi-Froebel Association of Hamburg sent the American association an exhibit depicting the philosophy and works of Froebel.

Productivity Council Organized

A German Productivity Council, including representatives of the Federal Ministries for Economics, Marshall Plan, Labor and Finance, as well as of management and labor, was organized recently at the Federal Chancellery in Bonn. Representatives of the Mutual Security Agency, which took a leading part in formation of the council, sits with it in an advisory capacity.

The council meets under the chairmanship of the federal economics minister. It decides measures to increase productivity in German industry, and eventually in other

Representatives of organized clubs and groups of American women in Germany, Austria and Trieste convened at Chiemsee, Bavaria, April 28-30 to discuss activities of American women in Europe. Among topics on the agenda were discussions of general club activities for both Americans and Germans, welfare programs and "Role of the American Women in Europe." Speakers at the opening session included (left photo) Miss Dorothy Fosdick (seated) of the Policy Planning Staff, US Department of State, Washington; Mrs. Mildred Allport (left) senior cultural adviser for women's affairs, HICOG, Frankfurt, and Miss Margaret Blewett (right), assistant cultural officer, American Consulate General, Stuttgart. Some of speakers and delegates (right photo) pose between conference sessions.

(US Army photos)



areas such as agriculture. Receiving immediate attention are:

Use of all measures, in particular those improving the efficiency of operations in the factories and the exchange of experience among them which will contribute to increased productivity and output.

Choice of firms to be used as example and models in the implementation of measures to increase productivity.

Professional education, schooling and training of personnel for higher positions.

Consideration of wage questions (incentive, bonus wages, etc.) in connection with the increase in productivity.

Credit and tax measures to increase productivity.

Winning of public opinion to the idea of increased productivity.

Also created was a working committee in the Ministry of Economics which will include representatives of all the groups participating in the Productivity Council, as well as the director of the implementing office of the council and an official of the German Productivity Center. Members of this working party may participate in meetings of the council ex officio.

Last DP Visa Issued

The US Displaced Persons Commission concluded its German ethnic program April 29 when the last of the 54,744 visas authorized under the amended DP Act were issued to German refugees. Although the act was not to expire until June 30, the commission has completed the program more than two months ahead of schedule.

Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator for the USDPC, said at the conclusion of the program, "If quota numbers were available, an additional 20,000 German ethnics could be issued visas prior to the June 30 expiration date of the act."

In a ceremony preceding the Palm Sunday service, a new chapel was dedicated at the Andrews Barracks compound in Berlin with the presentation of the key to the post commander. Taking part were (left to right): Col. William P. Maxwell, deputy chief chaplain of the European Command; Brig. Gen. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding general Berlin Military Post; Lt. Col. Nelson G. Greene, chief of BMP Engineer Branch, and Capt. Eric W. Swadell, deputy post chaplain.

(US Army photo)



German ethnics who were eligible for US immigration under the amended DP Act were persons born in eastern European countries or that part of Germany east of the Oder-Neisse line now under Communist domination. Approximately 8,000,000 refugees are still in the western zones of Germany.

These refugees, the majority of whom were born in eastern European countries, are not eligible to emigrate to the United States under the normal German quota but must emigrate under the quota of the country of their origin. With the recently completed DP program, 50 percent of the immigration quotas from most of these countries were taken up for many years to come.

Penologists Visit United States

Alfons T. Wahl of Stuttgart-Degerloch, chief of the penal affairs section of the Federal Republic's Ministry of Justice, and Dr. Wolfgang Preiser, professor of penal and international law at the University of Frankfurt, are visiting the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program.

Mr. Wahl is interested in the probation and parole system, particularly as it applies to youthful delinquents. During his exchange visit to America he is observing the operation of prisons, probation and parole systems at the national level. His tour, under the auspices of HICOG's Office of General Counsel, is sponsored by the US Federal Courts and the US Department of Justice.

A former upper state court and district court judge, Professor Preiser has been invited to lecture at the Georgetown University law school, Washington D.C., and to hold courses and seminars on jurisprudence, criminal and comparative law during the spring term.

Berlin Artists Lauded

Contemporary West Berlin art compares "very favorably" with the paintings currently being produced in other parts of western Europe, according to Gordon Washburn, director of the Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Washburn paid a four-day visit to Berlin to obtain loan of a number of new works by West Berlin artists. Approximately 20 Berlin paintings will be included in an international exhibition to be held in Pittsburgh at the end of this year under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute.

Mr. Washburn noted that Berlin paintings "indicate an increasingly high level of artistic accomplishment." Evidence of the quality of West Berlin art works, Mr. Washburn said, is being provided daily by a separate exhibit of 80 Berlin paintings currently touring the United States. The exhibit has received excellent critical notices in all cities in which it has appeared to date, he said.

Alien Enlistees Return to EUCOM

Ten European nationals — six-month "veterans" of military service in the United States — have returned to Germany for assignment to US Army units in the European Command.

Enlisted last summer in the United States under the provisions of the alien enlistment law, the 10 soldiers have received 16 weeks of basic infantry training at Fort Dix, N.J., followed by promotion to the second enlisted grade.

The 10 were among the first 45 alien enlistees to leave EUCOM last Sept. 27. One of them, Pvt. John E. Poitik, 23, was among the first five foreign nationals accepted for

enlistment in the American Army.* Each man in the group now returned to Europe for duty speaks at least three languages, including English.

While at Fort Dix, the men took advantage of weekend passes to view life in America and all had five-day furloughs during the winter holiday season. The alien troopers also received a seven-day leave prior to departing for their assignment in Germany. The men were unanimous in stating that the tour of duty in the United States "was wonderful and we are looking forward to going back as citizens at the end of our five-year enlistment."

One of the provisions of the alien enlistment law permitting the recruitment of 2,500 foreign nationals into the US Army before June 1955, makes the alien soldiers eligible for US citizenship at the end of the five-year tour of duty. A EUCOM spokesman stated that more than 5,000 applications have been submitted by foreign nationals for enlistment in the US Army. Approximately 1,000 of this number are still pending and more applications are being received daily.

The applications are submitted at all military posts in the American zone of Germany. Qualified men from any nation, other than those holding membership in the NATO or receiving Marshall Plan aid, are eligible for enlistment in the US Army under the provisions of the alien enlistment law.

German Meat Specialties Approved

First shipments of western German meat products to the United States since the war are due to begin soon as the result of an amendment to US Department of Agriculture regulations which adds the Federal Republic to the list of countries which are permitted to ship meats to the United States.

Effective March 28, the Department of Agriculture accepted the Federal Republic's inspection and marking standards for purposes of export to the United States. This acceptance was given after the German Government made certain modifications in its practices and regulations to meet American standards.

Western Germany returns to the American market at a time when it is laboring under loss of a substantial part of its market in the United Kingdom as the result of import restrictions there. Western Germany also is in a position to replace Poland as the source of much of the canned hams exported to the United States. Poland was one of the principal suppliers of such meat products until it recently was removed from the preferential duty list.

Some of the most important German suppliers of meat specialties are firms which once operated in the Soviet Zone, but now have reestablished their businesses in western Berlin and the Federal Republic.

Immunization Program in Hesse

Between 20,000 and 25,000 Hessian children are being inoculated against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus as part of a large-scale demonstration of a multiple antigen immunization program under the joint auspices of the State Health Department of Hesse and the Public Health Advisory Staff of HICOG.

A multiple antigen is a combination of the immunizing substances of several organisms. With either a single injection or not more than three injections at monthly or other appropriate intervals, this immunization to

* See "Stateless Europeans Enlist" in Information Bulletin, September 1951, page 88.



US Consulate General and military officials in Stuttgart inspected the prize-winning exhibits of the annual GYA handicrafts contest of the Stuttgart Military Post. In the group were (left to right): Mrs. R. Sears, wife of the SMP deputy commander; Brig. Gen. E. McGinley, commanding general of the Stuttgart Military Post; Harvey M. Coverly, deputy US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden; Mrs. Mallon; Patrick Mallon, American consul general for Stuttgart, and Mrs. Coverly. (GYA photo Grossmann)

several diseases can be accomplished. The material used in the Hessian program was contributed by HICOG and the Behringwerke, a pharmaceutical plant in Marburg.

The program for the immunization of the 20,000-25,000 children in Hesse during April and May was planned as a result of the visits to Germany as a HICOG consultant in 1950 and 1951 by Dr. V. K. Volk,* health commissioner of Saginaw County, Mich. Dr. Volk has been a pioneer in the use of multiple antigen immunizing substances in the United States. Although this type of antigen has been used for more than a decade in the United States, it is new to Germany.

The Behringwerke's participation in the project was the first example brought to the attention of HICOG public health advisers in that the German pharmaceutical industry had accepted a community responsibility in addition to its commercial interests.

Women Aid Munich Needy

American women's groups in Munich have raised nearly \$10,000 in the past year to contribute to German welfare organizations. This was raised principally from cake sales, raffles, benefit teas, donations and similar events.

The sums raised by the various groups during the year were announced as: Munich Women's Club Welfare Committee, \$5,643.94; Thrift Shop, \$1,799.85; Quartermaster Women's Club, \$646; Catholic Women's Club, \$390; Dachau Women's Club, \$327; German-American Women's Club, \$989.50.

This report was presented at a meeting May 8 of the Munich Women's Club, at which Mrs. Hilda Heilmann, director of the Foreign Policy Association of Germany spoke on "International Good Neighbors." Calling attention to the American preoccupation with human

* Dr. Volk is co-author of the article "Need for Immunization" in the Information Bulletin, November 1950.

relations stemming from pioneer days as the nucleus of the American good-neighbor conception, she said:

"I am aware that many Americans who in these recent years have been visiting us, missed good neighborhood among the Germans. I also know that many Germans appreciate the high values of American community life. They do their best to mold the American way of life in an appropriate German form, not because this style is of American origin, but because it really coincides with the point from which we in Germany must rebuild our society."

Record March-of-Dime Fund

Personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force in the European Command contributed \$536,700 to the 1952 March of Dimes, according to a final tabulation at EUCOM Headquarters of campaign receipts. This was approximately \$162,000 more than was donated the previous year by EUCOM military and civilian personnel in the fight against polio.

Of the total amount, the Army element of EUCOM contributed \$463,455, nearly double its 1951 sum. Among the military posts, Nuremberg raised the largest amount, \$91,420, while on the basis of assigned strength, Bremerhaven led in per capita contributions and on an estimated present-for-duty strength basis, Berlin led in per capita contributions.

Church Congress Convention

The third annual convention of the German Evangelical Church Congress is scheduled to be held in Stuttgart Aug. 27 to 31. Stuttgart, which had been originally selected for the 1951 convention, agreed to postpone its host role a year to permit the Church Congress to meet in Berlin last year.*

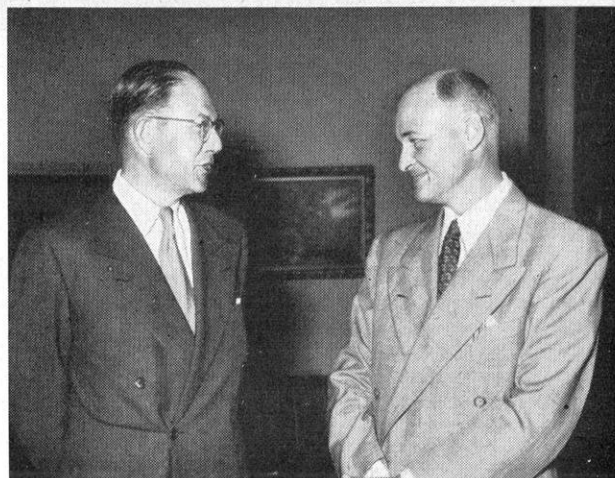
The German Evangelical Church Congress, known in German as *Kirchentag*, is one of the outstanding lay movements in modern Christendom. A permanent institution within the Evangelical Church of Germany, it aims to encourage Christian layment to participate in public life.

Leader of the movement is Dr. Reinhold von Thadden-Trieglass, a jurist who in pre-Hitler days was a leader in the German Student Christian Movement. He conceived the idea of the Church Congress during his confinement in a Russian prison camp. Upon his return to Germany he became representative to the World Council of Churches in Geneva and visited more than 100,000 prisoners of war in the camps of the Western Allies.

The Church Congress was founded in 1949 in Hanover. The first convention was held in Essen in August 1950, drawing an attendance of 200,000. The 1951 convention was in Berlin in July having an attendance of 400,000 from both East and West Germany, as well as visitors from other countries.

The Stuttgart convention is expected to have 200,000 delegates and visitors, including 10,000 East Germans, for whom the Soviet Zone officials have promised interzonal passes. Others are expected from Switzerland, England, Scandinavia, Holland, France and the United States. Several hundred Americans, who will attend the Lutheran World Assembly in Hanover July 25-Aug. 3, plan to be present at the Stuttgart meeting.

* See "Evangelical Bridge" by James C. Flint in the Information Bulletin, September 1951.



George F. Kennan, en route to his new post as US ambassador in Moscow, stopped over in Berlin May 5 to visit Cecil B. Lyon, director of Berlin Element, HICOG.

(HICOG-Berlin photo)

The theme of the Church Congress this year is "Make Life Your Choice," being considered under five sub-headings: (1) "In the Church," (2) "In the Family," (3) "In the Nation," (4) "In the Vocation" and (5) "In the Rural Community."

Additional Aid to West Berlin

An additional \$49,980,000 of ECA and GARIOA counterpart (*Deutsche mark*) funds has been earmarked to strengthen the economy of western Berlin. These additional funds constitute interim aid to Berlin, pending the arrival in Germany of an MSA technical assistance team which will survey the progress, problems and future of Berlin economic recovery and make recommendations for handling future aid.

The present program includes \$17,850,000 for long term investment, \$5,950,000 for working capital loans to Berlin firms, \$14,280,000 for financing production in Berlin of orders placed by certain West German institutions, and \$11,900,000 for work relief.

The present program brings to the Deutsche mark equivalent of \$423,599,302 the total of ECA and GARIOA counterpart funds earmarked for western Berlin since the middle of 1949. Of this sum \$239,510,110 had actually been expended by Feb. 29, 1952. Both ECA and GARIOA counterpart arise from dollar appropriations by the United States Congress for the Economic Cooperation Administration.

MSA Miners' Housing Program

Plans for a ninth and final project in the Mutual Security Agency's Miners' Housing Program, to cost between \$2,380,000 and \$3,570,000, were announced by the MSA Special Mission to Germany for Economic Cooperation. The new project will bring to approximately 7,000 the number of dwelling units erected under this program.

Contracts for construction of the project, site not yet selected, will be awarded to a team of architects, contractors and constructors judged to have done the best job in erecting the eight housing projects already under way.

The competition will be judged by a group of West European, British and American experts who will be

invited by the Federal Housing Ministry to constitute a jury. They will visit all eight of the current projects near the end of this year to study the performance of the construction teams.

The ninth project is planned as the largest and finest of the whole program, incorporating the knowledge and experience gained in previous miners' housing programs. The project will be erected on a cost-plus basis, which will permit flexibility in the introduction of additional features as construction proceeds. Construction is expected to begin early in 1953.

The original allocation for this year in the ECA-MSA Miners' Housing Program was \$23,800,000, all which came from Marshall Plan counterpart (*Deutsche mark*) funds. Of this, \$18,802,000 were released for constructing dwellings in the first eight projects. An additional \$1,904,000 was released later by the MSA mission to aid communities in procuring ground and for financing necessary utilities.

Allied Bank Law Repealed

Allied legislation for the deconcentration and reorganization of Germany's former big banks—the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank* and the Commerz Bank—has been repealed following the enactment of the Federal German law on the regional scope of credit institutions which will now be the legal basis for the reorganization of these banks in such a manner as to prevent the excessive concentrations of economic power.

The decision to repeal the Allied legislation is given effect in Law No. A 24 of the Allied High Commission, published in the Federal Legal Gazette (*Bundesgesetzblatt*) No. 15 dated March 31.

The federal law does not, however, itself deal with the question of proxy voting by banks, at the meetings of joint stock companies with the banks. The Allied High Commission had stressed that legislative measures were necessary to obligate the banks to be bound by the instructions of the shareholders so that the individual wishes of shareholders might be safeguarded and so that the banks should not be able arbitrarily to interfere in the affairs of stock companies.

* See "Deutsche and Dresdner Banks" in Information Bulletin, No. 99, June 30, 1947.

Wives of American officials stationed in Berlin served as judges for the annual GYA handicraft contest held at Tempelhof April 17.

(US Army photo)



In this connection, the federal chancellor has confirmed to the High Commission that in a future reform of stock law the Federal Government intends to introduce legislation to obligate the banks to be bound by the instructions of shareholders. The chancellor also drew attention to the fact that the federal association of private bankers has passed a resolution that the banks will in future only be able to use shares other than their own for the purpose of opposing a stock company's policy when the shareholders have given their express approval in each individual case.

Airports to Get New Equipment

Following successful tests at the Stuttgart-Echterdingen airport, the first modern air navigation equipment produced in Germany since the end of the war will be installed at six additional West German civil airports. Scheduled to receive this modern, high-frequency navigational equipment, in addition to Stuttgart, are civil airports at Frankfurt, Munich, Nuremberg, Hamburg, Hanover and Duesseldorf.

"This equipment will not replace any of the present instrument landing or navigational aids now in use but will supplement them," Thomas D. Johnson, chief of the Civil Aviation Division, HICOG, said. "This is the continuation of the long-term program to equip German civil airports with modern air navigation equipment."

Known as VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range), this new air navigational equipment is being manufactured in West Berlin for HICOG's Civil Aviation Division by the firm C. Lorenz A.G., with funds provided by the German Federal Government.

The present VOR equipment at the Stuttgart airport will be transferred from its testing site to a new area at the airfield. The installing of VOR equipment at Nuremberg-Fuerth has been arranged to serve the present airport and later the new airport planned for this area. Because of the heavy air traffic at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport, it will be equipped with two VOR installations.

This new equipment not only will serve air routes and commercial terminals through West Germany, but will fit into the over-all European VOR air navigational system, including systems presently in operation in France, England and Italy.

German Editorials And Cartoons

This section is intended to inform the American readers of what Germans are thinking, without interpretation. 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.

German National Anthem

President Heuss' decision to re-introduce the *Deutschlandlied* as Germany's national anthem was generally accepted by the German press, although only with strong skepticism by some.

"Despite defeat and despite its overshadowing by a Nazi song, the *Deutschlandlied* has become an irreplaceable part of our national heritage," said *Rheinische Post* (Duesseldorf, May 6). "We saw that one and a half years ago, when the attempt was made to offer us a substitute anthem. President Heuss has conceded that now. There may be objections against the text by Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Some say that time made it outdated, that Germany no longer goes from the Maas to the Memel and from the Etsch to the Belt. Thus Chancellor Adenauer's wish is understandable to have only the third verse 'Unity, justice and freedom' sung. However, the song re-

tains its significance as a symbolic expression of the desire to have all Germans finally re-united in one 'Reich.' From the Oder to the Rhine it is more valid now than ever before."

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt, May 10) felt that the world should forget that this anthem had once been sung together with a Nazi song. "A shrewd observer said that he and many of his friends, whenever they heard this anthem during the twelve years of Nazism, always considered it a comforting symbol that the old, honorable, free and spiritually rich Germany had not been destroyed even under Hitler, that it was still living underneath the injustice, that one could hope..."

Die Zeit (Hamburg, May 8) doubted that Chancellor Adenauer's proposal to sing the third verse would be followed. "Presumably it will become general use to sing the first (*Deutschland über alles*) and third (*Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit* — Unity, justice and free-



Of Course, I'll Marry You Too — But Later. — *Westfaelische Rundschau* (Dortmund), April 15.

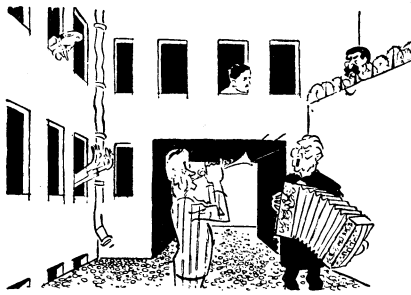
dom) verses together, as it was done at a recent refugee meeting in Bonn, and on other occasions. Public opinion in Germany and abroad will get used to it. This solution is in accord with the wishes of the popular majority."

Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt, May 7) was skeptical. "The *Deutschlandlied* became the program song of German expansionists and imperialists. With due respect for the first German president, it was a political mistake, when Friedrich Ebert made this song the national anthem of the German republic in 1922. What could have been excused in 1922 as a mistake is much more serious today. Hitler and his gang completed the discredit of the *Deutschlandlied*."

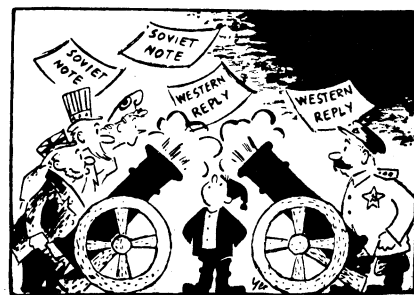
German Opinion in Cartoons



Sleeping Beauty 1952: I See a Handsome Prince Coming to Wake You Up. *Freie Presse* (Hamburg), April 12.



Playing the Same Tune Together at Last (Adenauer, CDU, and Schumacher, SPD, for four-power conference). — *Ruhr Nachrichten* (Dortmund), April 26.



As Long as They Use Paper Bullets Nothing Much Can Happen. — *Schwabische Landzeitung* (Augsburg), April 16.

Communist Propaganda Trick

Der Tag (Berlin, May 7) ridiculed the latest reversal of the Communist propaganda line: "Until now, May 8 (anniversary of the German surrender of 1945) had to be celebrated as the Day of Liberation. This year it became the Day of Defense. What a change! The Soviet Zone government now makes propaganda not for an all-German national army, but for a national army for the Soviet Zone. What the Communist politicians really want is an instrument to defend their own positions of power. They seem to be happy that they can exploit the treaty between West Germany and the Allies as an excuse for building up an even larger military bodyguard for themselves."

East-West War of Nerves

With the date for the signing of the Contractual Agreements and the European Defense Community Pact approaching, the German press anticipated a toughening of the cold war.

"Violence is part of the political style of Communism," said **Hamburger Echo** (Hamburg, May 13). "The question remains, what the Soviet Union is trying to achieve by such actions... The realistic strategists in Moscow must be aware of the fact that threats and violence achieve the exact opposite of what the communists say they are aiming at, the peaceful reunification of Germany."

Darmstaedter Echo (Darmstadt, May 13) wrote: "Walter Ulbricht, the master spirit of the Soviet Zone dictatorship, threatened 'punishment by the people' for members of the Federal Government and parliament. The Soviets have indicated that they are preparing new acts of blackmail, perhaps even a new blockade of West Berlin. Despite all intimidations, all parties of the Federal Republic should support the ratification of the treaties."

"Nobody in the West can imagine what it would mean for every Berliner if there should be another near-blockade such as the Soviets now threaten," **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart, May 14) commented. "Nevertheless, in many conversations with Berliners from all social groups, we found nobody who lets himself be intimidated by this pressure. In Berlin



Don't Forget Us, Ike! — *Braunschweiger Zeitung* (Brunswick), April 20.

there are no differences of opinion regarding the basic political attitude. And we in the West, where life apparently continues in normal ways? We must realize more clearly than ever before that the fate of Berlin is our common fate, too."

Telegraf (Berlin, May 14) told the Communists plainly that "the Berliners, whom Ulbricht advised that they would feel the consequences on the day after the Contractual Agreements with the Western Allies are signed, cannot be frightened. They listen to the Communist threats coolly and calmly because they know that their right will triumph in the end."

Summing it up, **Hamburger Echo** (Hamburg, May 9) felt that "we can expect the Soviet Union to present its *fait accompli* matching the *fait accompli* of the Western Powers. We can be sure that the Soviet Union has made detailed preparations for the eventuality of the German-Allied agreements being signed. We must expect a war of nerves as we have never had it before."

Move to Reduce Incidents

In an open letter to American soldiers in connection with recent unpleasant incidents between soldiers and local residents, the **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, May 17) said:

"We Wiesbadeners are well prepared to recognize and promote good behavior and youthful enterprising spirit. We really would appreciate it if your commander's wish for good relations will be effective also when the lights are burning and when there are only a few persons on the streets... We wish for an understanding. We know that the majority of you need no such encouragement. But you and we know that a few loud and too self-conceited

people are apt to severely prejudice the good reputation of many well-behaving ones..."

In this connection, the American commander in Wiesbaden was reported as announcing a new program "to promote the so far excellent relationship between the military personnel displaying an unobjectionable attitude and the 'corresponding' Wiesbaden citizens." For its educational effect, he directed all troop units would get translations from German newspapers with information commentary.

Labor-Management Fight

Early in May the German Federation of Trade Unions announced that it would not accept the labor-management relations bill then under consideration by the German parliament and stated that it would use "union weapons" to ascertain compliance with its demands. The press immediately split into two widely separated groups.

"The union battle cry for a 'progressive labor-management relations bill' must be taken very seriously," said **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt, May 13). "Christian Fette (labor leader) has not yet told us by what methods he intends to make the parliament, government and the public accept his wishes. He hinted that there might be strikes, even though not a general strike. Two interested groups may profit from this: outside the Federal Republic it will be the communist-bolshevist enemies of West Germany: within the Federal Republic, the trade unions. The workers themselves will not profit at all."

Similarly **Westdeutsches Tageblatt** (Dortmund, May 14) wrote: "We do not deny the unions the right to defend the

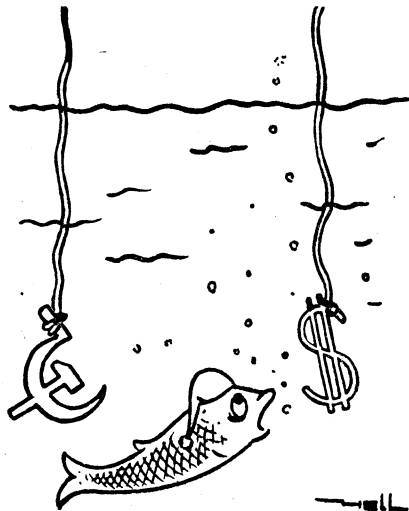


Soviet Siren Song: "Come, Frau!" — *Rhein-Zeitung* (Coblentz), April 19.

workers. What we dislike are their threats, which do not at all fit into the framework of democracy, even though they claim that they are fighting for democracy. Real democracy is based on compromises, negotiations and mutual understanding."

Muenchner Merkur (Munich, May 14) saw the union fight as part of the general opposition battle against Chancellor Adenauer. "No doubt, the opposition is mobilizing all its forces for a major attack on the chancellor. We must wait and see whether the unions will play a leading part in this political fight."

The labor organ **Welt der Arbeit** (Duesseldorf, May 15) rejected political implications. "The German workers who have taken up the battle will not be misled by statements that this union fight is illegal. Groups representing other interests were not denied the right to campaign and demonstrate for their demands. Now the attempt is being made to deny this right to workers. It is up to the workers themselves whether they want to achieve and maintain equal rights. They must know that efforts will be made to misdirect the fight by means of false slogans. But they will remember that it involves not only their rights, but also the existence of democracy in Germany. Its result will not be doubtful if they are guided by the union appeal: Be prepared! Maintain discipline! Follow the directions of your unions!"



Germany Chooses the Lesser Evil. — *Nachrichten* (Aachen), May 1.



Conrad (Adenauer) in the Lions' Den. — *Abendblatt* (Hamburg), April 22.

Equalization of War Burdens

After years of debating and negotiating, the German *Bundestag* passed a law designed to adjust property losses through the war and its immediate consequences. Under this law, capital levies will be imposed on persons who suffered no or only minor losses, to the benefit of those who lost most or all of their property.

"Without exaggeration we can say that the *Bundestag* has fought its greatest legislative battle," commented **Koelner Stadtanzeiger** (Cologne, May 17). "The law will satisfy neither those who expect to benefit under it, nor those who will have to pay these millions. But undoubtedly it means a great social progress within the limits of the possible..."

In a similar vein, **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, May 17) felt that "the law is the result of a compromise by all who were willing to achieve an understanding," while **Kieler Nachrichten** (Kiel, May 17) argued: "We have to acquiesce in the fact that a satisfactory solution of this enormous, complex problem cannot be achieved. Notwithstanding political differences, the *Bundestag* has done a lot of valuable and objective work. Thus it came that the original draft could be substantially improved."

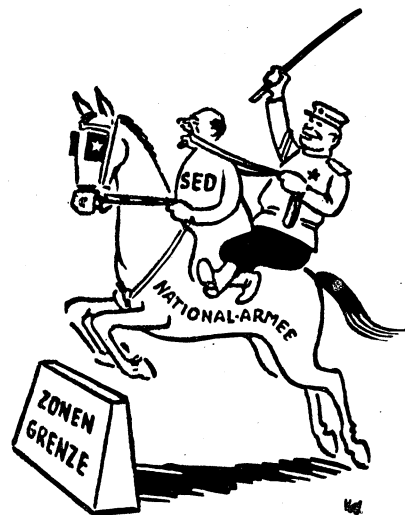
Hessische Nachrichten (Kassel, May 17) commented: "Much as we regret that the most important postwar social legislation was enacted over the dissent of the Social Democratic opposition, we are glad to see it passed, after all. It was already due in the fall of 1948..."

Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim, May 17) appealed to the good will of all involved, "of the beneficiaries, who should not demand impossible things, and of the property holders,

whose payments are a belated contribution, which others made long ago.. Never will the equalization of war burdens be able to return to the millions of refugees what the war took from them," the paper commented.

The opposition press was very outspoken in its criticism. "This equalization of war burdens law is dominated by the same un-social spirit as our tax legislation," said **Westdeutsche Neue Presse** (Essen, May 17). "It is the spirit of the 'social market economy,' the panacea of the Adenauer government, which sees to it that a small minority can make profits at the expense of the overwhelming majority of the people, which openly and brutally helps to take the burdens of the lost war off those who could much more easily shoulder them. This law will not help to ease the social tensions, it will increase them; it will disappoint millions of refugees who have vainly waited for years for a just distribution of the burdens."

"The unique chance to settle these war-caused claims has not been used properly," complained **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, May 17), adding: "It seems to us that the name is all that remained of the equalization of war burdens idea... Property has not been redistributed; only damages and losses are being partially compensated. The property holders do not have to surrender part of their holdings, they merely pay a tax running until 1979."



Grotewohl Rides for Germany. — *Braunschweiger Zeitung* (Brunswick), May 3.

Slight Spring Expansion

Prepared by Commercial Attache Section

Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

WITH THE BELATED arrival of milder weather in March, certain sectors of the economy of West Germany began to respond to spring activity. Coal and steel production continued to increase, though the latter still remains as a severe bottleneck to increased production. Industries following the building cycle are reported to have picked up from their long winter slump and improvement has been noted in the foreign trade position of the Federal Republic.

On the other hand, the market for consumer goods continued to react to reluctant consumer demand. As prewar levels of consumption are approached, employed persons tend to hold back from further purchasing in the hope of falling prices. Indeed, prices of consumer goods, excluding seasonal items, were leveling off in March and even showed a slight downward trend. At the same time purchasers of industrial goods, who see that rearmament is going to be spread over a longer period than was anticipated, are also exhibiting greater hesitancy in placing orders. This drop in demand, unmatched by production, causes inventories of finished and semi-finished goods to accumulate and thus tie up much-needed and scarce working capital. In turn this is reflected by the expansion of credit which, as it is utilized, adds to the volume of money in circulation.

* * *

Another factor operating to increase the currency circulation is the surplus balance of payments existing in March which resulted in an excess of out-payments by the banks. Coins and notes alone have experienced increased velocity of circulation recently, though probably due mainly to seasonal factors. Expansion has been somewhat restrained by the continued increase in bank savings; however, the placing of industrial bonds has fallen off somewhat but mainly because the issues were sold out in the earlier part of the year. On the whole, nevertheless, the factors leading towards expansion of the volume and velocity of money in circulation have been predominant, and though it might be expected that this would manifest itself in higher prices, rising production has apparently been sufficient to absorb any increases in the supply and movement of money.

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

American coal and cotton, and also of textile raw materials, including wool. The lower imports of cotton are the result of the large imports of cotton in the previous several months, which have almost exhausted the Export-Import Bank cotton loan of \$50,000,000

and for which practically no other financing is presently available. Coal imports from the United States, which were also lower, were almost all paid for in free dollars as a result of the cessation of coal-steel barter transactions, but the lower volume of imports nevertheless represented a lower expenditure of free dollars which was reflected in the stabilization of dollar reserves in March. This decrease in coal imports from the United States is also expected to continue in April.

Imports financed with foreign aid were \$6,000,000 during March, the lowest figure in more than two and one-half years. This, however, did not result in an expenditure of free dollars to the extent that there was a decline in the German dollar position; in fact, the dollar position shows signs of again becoming stronger.

During March, the Federal Republic concluded a trade agreement with the United Kingdom calling for an exchange of goods totaling \$360,000,000 in 1952.

The Federal Republic had a surplus of \$35,500,000 in the European Payments Union (EPU) for the month of March. This brought its cumulative surplus to \$135,100,000, putting it into the second *tranche* (portion) of its quota. The Federal Republic received, therefore, payments of over \$17,500,000.

Industry

February's total production index increased but slightly, while preliminary figures for March indicate that the usual spring upsurge has taken hold. For the third month

Foreign Trade and Payments

In March, the Federal Republic's foreign trade showed a reversal of the unfavorable trends which had been developing over the past several months. Imports, at \$347,000,000 in March, were about the same as February (\$348,000,000); exports, on the other hand, rose from \$304,000,000 in February to \$328,000,000 in March.

The higher export figure, largely reflecting seasonal trends, was achieved despite the French and Sterling area import restrictions, and in spite of the effect on German exports of the stagnation of the world textile market. A large part of the decreases in exports over the past months has been traced to smaller exports of cotton textiles and textile machinery.

The Federal Republic's March imports showed increased deliveries of grains, edible oilseeds, sugar and iron ore. There were decreases, however, in imports of

in a row, the average daily production of coal, excluding Sundays and holidays, hit a postwar peak — the March preliminary figure being 411,200 tons.* Total production of coal during March is estimated at 10,750,000 tons. While there is usually a reduction in output per manshift in March, the output figure held steady this year at 1.48 tons — an encouraging augury for the productivity drive. With the large number of workdays in March, total raw steel production for the month reached a new postwar record of 1,320,000 tons.

Though the part played by American coal in supporting the production was less than in February or January (160,000 tons attributable to American coal in March as compared to 195,000 tons in February and 285,000 tons in January), the amount of steel produced by West German fuel was not substantially better than some of the peak months in 1950 and early 1951 before American coal was used. Nonetheless, as the result of both the American and West German coal utilization, the daily average output increased in both February and March.

The coal supply, however, is less of a bottleneck at the moment than is the supply of blast furnace coke and scrap. The coking plants are at full capacity and expansion of capacity can only be accomplished gradually. Scrap collections have been increasing in February and March, but the outlook for continued increases is not bright. Orders booked in February increased substantially over January with booking of 910,000 tons in February compared to 734,000 tons in January. Of the February bookings, 122,000 tons represented export orders compared to 88,000 tons in January.

The production of aluminum increased to about 6,000 tons in March — a normal seasonal occurrence due to the increased water power availability. The production of other principal non-ferrous metals showed no marked changes from previous months. Due to the falling metal prices, however, the semi-fabricators of copper, zinc, and lead report lower sales, some reduction in the labor force and financial difficulties for several metal traders. Defense production orders are slowly increasing, but not on a scale to compensate for the drop in normal business.

The production of basic chemicals is being maintained, with the production of coal tar dyes and textile assistants remaining at the same low level. However, a drop in demand for methylalcohol and formaldehyde foreshadows a contraction in the lacquer and plastics business.

The production of synthetic rubber has been curtailed since the price for the German product cannot match the prices for American synthetic rubber or natural rubber. Instead of the planned 500 tons per month of Buna S-3, production in March was only about 300 tons.

The deficiency of raw materials, particularly sheet steel, continues to handicap manufacturers. The production of vehicles is reportedly suffering due to the lack of such steel; this shortage has caused some of the producers to initiate a short work week (32 hours) in some departments. The sheet steel situation is also retarding machinery production. Here the order book situation in many branches of the industry would warrant a better capacity utilization with a considerable increase in employment. The exception to this, of course, is the heavily loaded machine tool industry where present capacity is virtually filled.

Inland business differs in the various branches of the machinery industry. Machine tools, compressors, shoe

repair machines and safes show a downward sales trend while textile machines, laundry machines and fire extinguishing appliances show upward tendencies. In the case of machine tools this is no doubt attributable to a large increase in exports on priority orders. In general, however, exports in the machinery industry suffer to a large extent from the increase in costs, length of delivery time and lack of raw materials. Competition from other countries is keenly felt, and very often prices have to be reduced in order to stay in the market.

The production of cameras, especially in the high-priced bracket, reportedly showed a downward trend in March. Stocks in retail stores are said to be very high, the only exception being the Rolleiflex and Rolleicord cameras produced by Franke and Heidecke at Brunswick. Exports — mainly to the United States — account for 85 to 90 percent of the entire output of this manufacturer.

The German electronics industry reports that television receivers at an estimated price of DM 1,200 to DM 1,500 (\$285.60-357.00) will go on sale simultaneously with the beginning of television transmission from Hamburg and Berlin in the near future. Research work is being conducted in color television, and it is claimed that a combination black-and-white and color set will be developed soon.

In the consumer goods area, the comparatively unfavorable development of retail sales, which was only temporarily interrupted by the winter clearance sales (Jan. 28 through Feb. 9), continued through March. The textile, furniture, leather and shoe industries continue to be most seriously affected with many of the plants dismissing workers or operating on short time schedules. Stocks in wholesale and retail channels are reported to be abnormally high with manufacturers complaining of too few orders on hand. While a favorable development in the spring is expected, the retailers are still cautious in placing orders of any magnitude. Raw material stocks in the consumer industries, however, are feeling the pinch of less available foreign exchange. As the monthly import surplus of the Federal Republic continues, consumer goods industries, which are the biggest importers, have difficulty acquiring satisfactory stocks of imported raw materials at the lowest world prices.

Labor

Large-scale hirings were undertaken in March by the construction industry to compensate for the fact that the industry had been weathered in two months longer than last year. Registered unemployment in the Federal Republic plunged sharply by 313,000 — the largest monthly drop since currency reform (June 1948) — to a total of 1,580,000 at the end of March. The number of jobless was only 13,000 higher than in March 1951, though in February 1952, it had been 230,000 above the previous year's level. The estimated unemployment rate in terms of the wage and salary earning labor force stood at 9.7 percent in March 1952, as against 9.9 percent in March 1951.

With the revival of building activity, employment also rose in the stones and earths industry, the building materials branches of the electrical equipment industry, the metal trades and transportation. Seasonal employment increases also occurred in agriculture and forestry, the clothing and food processing industries, and trade and commerce. These latter developments accounted for the drop in female unemployment and contributed to the decrease of male unemployment.

* All tons, unless otherwise stated, are metric tons.

Approximately 500,000 salaried employees in the federal, state and local public services (excluding the Federal Railways and Posts) received the equivalent of a 4.6 percent monthly pay increase through a collective agreement providing for an additional half-month's salary each year. The Public Services Union, which had originally requested a flat 10 percent boost, accepted the present settlement after several months of negotiation. Talks are continuing on increases in the various social supplements and benefits now paid to public service employees. An agreement covering manual workers in public employ is also expected.

Rounding out the wage increases in the metal industry in the last six months, a wage raise of 2.2 percent, retroactive to March 1, was granted to about 50,000 metal workers in South Baden under an arbitration award.

Pay raises were also obtained by about 25,000 wage earners in the food processing industry. The largest group, about 15,000 in Bavaria, received a 5 percent supplement, while a 6 to 8 percent boost went to 5,000 persons employed in the Lower Saxony canning industry.

Adding to the agricultural wage raises awarded in most West German states, about 60,000 farm workers in the new southwest state received wage increases from 8 to 10 percent on the average under a collective agreement effective March 1 and valid until the close of the year.

Food and Agriculture

The supply position for all commodities continued to be excellent during March. Trade agreement as well as dollar-source imports remained high, and the liberalization of trade with the EPU area and the continued allocation of free dollars indicated favorable developments in the over-all stock position. On April 1, the stock position for the four basic dollar-imported commodities shows breadgrain to be 2,120,000 tons (up 108 percent from April 1, 1951), coarse grain 650,000 tons (up 87 percent), white sugar 740,000 tons (up 98 percent) and pure fats and oils 120,000 tons (up 48 percent). Forecasts are that the July 1 stock position will also be an improvement over last year in spite of the fact that there are no additional free dollar or MSA expenditures for these commodities which would arrive prior to July 1. Increased trade agreement imports and a reduction in both world market prices and anticipated consumption needs accounted for the unforeseen improvement in stocks.

Food prices continue to rise, and preliminary estimates of the Federal Food Ministry indicate that these increases are affecting consumption. Estimates on daily per capita caloric intake for the US fiscal year 1951/52 have been revised downward to approximately 2,780 from the 2,823 previously anticipated. The drop is largely in consumption of bread and sugar. The diet may be slightly better than anticipated, however, since consumption of protein-rich products seems to be increasing slightly. The Federal Government is considering reducing import duties on several basic food commodities in order to prevent further price increases and in order to increase consumption.

On the whole, March weather was favorable to agriculture, and the growth status of the winter crops as of the end of the month was good. Reports indicate that the intended spring planting will result in an increase of the root crop area except for early potatoes, a further decrease in oats and increases in spring barley and spring mixed grains. There are also prospects for an estimated 13 percent addition to the vegetable planting area — the

first time an increase has been made since 1948. The restrictive import measures and the high prices caused by the small 1951 vegetable crop are the motivating factors in this increase.

A recalculation of fruit production based on the new fruit tree census of fall 1951, published in February, 1952, reveals a total production of fresh fruit (apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches, cherries) in 1951 of 1,885,800 tons as compared with 3,035,200 tons in 1950. The comparatively low yield in 1951 was due partly to the prolonged period of unfavorable weather in the spring of 1951 and partly to a reaction to the bumper crop of 1950.

March saw the incidence of foot and mouth disease continue to decline. From the middle of February to the middle of March the number of farms affected decreased by almost 70 percent and the supply of vaccine increased sufficiently so that government control over the distribution was lifted.

Western Berlin

Industrial deliveries of major enterprises — the 2,600 Berlin firms with 10 or more employees — totaled DM 223,300,000 (\$53,145,500) for February.* After adjustment for the number of working days in each month this represented a 12 percent rise as compared with January when the value of total deliveries was DM 207,100,000 (\$49,289,800). The index of industrial production, which is estimated from manufacturers' current deliveries, rose from 41 percent of 1936 to 47 percent,** thus regaining December's level. The increase in delivery value was accounted for by gains in electrical and mechanical engineering, and a seasonal rise — from about DM 19,000,000 (\$4,522,000) in January to DM 35,000,000 (\$8,330,000) in February — in the manufacture of clothing. Registered industrial employment, excluding home workers, stood at 169,000 at the end of February, a very slight increase as compared with January. Most of the increased employment resulting from higher seasonal activity in the clothing industry is not reflected in official data because of the exclusion of home workers.

For the city as a whole, reported employment of West Berlin residents rose by about 5,000 during the first two weeks of March, so that the number of gainfully occupied (including self-employed) was almost 899,000. This figure included some 40,000 persons employed on GARIOA work relief projects and 15,000 workers on short-time schedules. Registered unemployment was 272,000 or 23 percent of the total labor force.

The value of Berlin's trade with outside areas remained remarkably stable during February as compared with the previous month.*** According to information reported by the Federal Statistical Office, shipments from Berlin to West Germany and foreign countries totaled DM 105,700,000 (\$25,136,600). Receipts of goods by Berlin increased from DM 225,700,000 (\$53,716,600) to DM 242,700,000 (\$57,762,600).

In the field of public finance, it was probable that Berlin completed the German fiscal year on March 31 an approximately balanced budget due to federal aid of between DM 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 (\$166,600,000-190,400,000). It was also probable that tax receipts were substantially higher than in the 1950/51 fiscal year. Precise tax and budgetary data on the year just ended will not be available for several weeks. +END

* Excludes electric power, gas and building.

** Excludes food and stimulants, building, electric power and gas.

*** Excludes parcel post shipments which are not included in official data.

Laws and Regulations

Works Council Law

The Allied High Commission has approved a law depriving of effect in the state of Lower Saxony the provisions of Article 111, Paragraph 2, of Control Council Law No. 22 (works councils), thus permitting Lower Saxony legislation on works councils to go into effect. The text of the law was published in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Official Statement

Plane Attack Protested

A protest note was delivered April 29 by the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin to V. I. Chuikov, commander-in-chief of Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany and chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, regarding the attack earlier in the day on an Air France plane by two Soviet fighters. A copy of the note was also delivered to Sergei Dengin, Berlin representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. Text of the note follows:

"A French aircraft flying between Frankfurt and Berlin was attacked this morning, April 29, by two Soviet fighters in the southern air corridor immediately above the city of Koennern at an altitude of 7,000 feet.

"The Soviet fighters fired three times on the French aircraft with both cannon and machine guns. The aircraft carries several shell holes and the marks of numerous machine gun bullets. Two passengers were severely injured. The material damage is considerable, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the aircraft made its way to Berlin.

"In the name of their respective high commissioners and in their own, the British, United States and French commandants in Berlin protest energetically against this unwarrantable attack by Soviet fighters on a French aircraft. This attack was all the more outrageous since the aircraft was, in conformity with quadripartite agreement in force, flying within the air corridor.

"The three high commissioners and the British, United States and French commandants in Berlin request that an investigation be undertaken immediately by the Soviets authorities, that those responsible for this most serious incident be punished, and that due reparation be made for material damage to persons and property."

Following a meeting of the three Western commandants April 30 another note regarding the attack was addressed to the Soviet commander-in-chief. Text of the note follows:

"The attention of the three high commissioners and of the British, United States and French commandants in Berlin has been drawn to a letter which your assistant chief-of-staff addressed on April 29 to the French assistant chief-of-staff, in an apparent effort to justify yesterday morning's outrageous attack on a French aircraft.

"All the evidence confirms that the facts of the incident are as stated in the letter which was addressed to you yesterday; that the aircraft was repeatedly fired on by Soviet fighters and severely damaged; and that it is not the case that the aircraft was outside the air corridor when it was attacked. Quit apart from this questions of fact, to fire in any circumstances, even by

way of warning, on an unarmed aircraft in time of peace, wherever that aircraft may be, is entirely inadmissible and contrary to all standards of civilized behaviour.

"In the name of their respective high commissioners, and in their own, the British, United States and French commandants in Berlin must therefore reiterate their vehement protest against this unwarrantable and brutal attack. They must also reiterate their request for an immediate investigation, for the punishment of those responsible and for due reparation for the damage caused.

"The three high commissioners and the British, United States and French commandants in Berlin await an early communication from you."

Both notes were signed by Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, British commandant in Berlin, who was chairman of the Allied Kommandatura for the month of April.

A third note, signed by Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commandant in Berlin and chairman of the Allied Kommandatura for May, was sent General Chuikov, May 3, requesting Soviet representation at the official investigation of the damage. Text of this notes follows:

"The three high commissioners and the United States, French and British commandants in Berlin have decided to ask the United States, French and British representatives on the Air Safety Center to determine the material damage caused by Soviet aircraft to the French aircraft (DC-4, F.B.E.L.I.) on the 29th of April.

"It would be appreciated if you give the necessary instructions to the Soviet representative to take part in this inquiry with his American, French and British colleagues.

"In order that the aircraft may be repaired and return to France as soon as possible, the inquiry will take place on Friday, the 9th of May, at 3 p.m. at Tempelhof airfield where the aircraft in question is located."

Official Announcements

Military Ticket Offices

A new one-year working agreement governing the administration and operation of US military ticket offices (USMTOS) in Germany has been concluded between American and German transportation officials.

The USMTO administration will continue as a separate operational unit within the German Travel Bureau Organization (DER) with the sole function of conducting the business of the military ticket offices. Appointment of key officials in the USMTO administration will remain subject to concurrence by the EUCOM chief of transportation who also retains general supervision over the program.

In an organizational change under the new agreement, the Regensburg area was incorporated in the Nuremberg District, leaving four districts, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Nuremberg and Munich.

A total of 66 military ticket offices have been opened under the EUCOM program during the past two years on property made available by the German railroads. Total cost of construction or renovation amounting to approximately DM3,000,000 (\$714,000), as well as costs of operation, were financed by the US Army through sale of non-duty travel tickets to authorized American and Allied personnel.

Under the original agreement, signed March 1950, all MTO facilities will become the property of the German railroads when they are no longer needed for Americans. This provision is still in force.—from EUCOM announcement April 18.

Carnet Requirements

In response to recent inquiries relative to Carnet requirements, the following information is furnished:

Carnets are only required for Sweden, England and Spain. For all western European countries a *laissez-passer* (temporary custom clearance document) is issued at the border of country to be entered, except for Norway, where *laissez-passer* must be obtained upon entry into Denmark.

This *laissez-passer* is given without charge in the Benelux countries and can be obtained for a nominal fee at the French, Swiss, Italian or Danish borders.

Carnets are expensive and require \$50 deposit with the American Express Company, which is the issuing agency for carnets for US personnel in Germany. Consequently, carnets are disadvantageous unless absolutely necessary (i. e., travel to England, Sweden or Spain).—from HICOG Official Bulletin No. 14.

Recent Publications

Field Organization of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), Feb. 15, 1952. Limited distribution.

Documents on Field Organization of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany 1949-1951, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), Feb. 15, 1952. Supplement to above.

Der Neger im amerikanischen Leben (The Negro in American Life), Special Publications Staff, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), April 23, 1952. Illustrated brochure in German, presenting graphic picture to the peoples of Western Germany and western Europe of the progress and development of the American Negro in the past 90 years.

Buecher Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 67, US Information Centers Branch, Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), May 1, 1952. List of books to be distributed among the US Information Centers in Germany.

Wir koennen es schaffen (We Can Do It), Special Publications Staff, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), May 5, 1952. Text in German of the report by General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the third anniversary of the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—200,000 copies distributed.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 39, High Commission of the French Government in Germany, May 12, 1952. Official French monthly report for March.

Der Monat (The Month), No. 44, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Berlin), May 12, 1952.

Information Bulletin for April, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), May 19, 1952.



Pilot Gilbert Schwallinger.

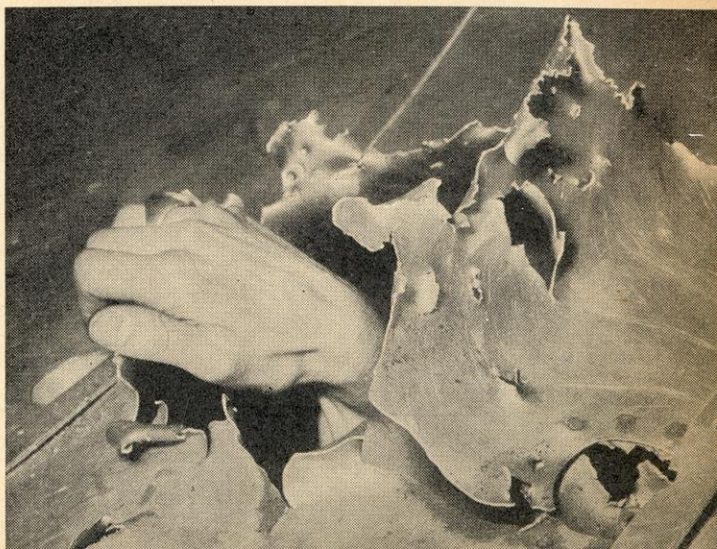
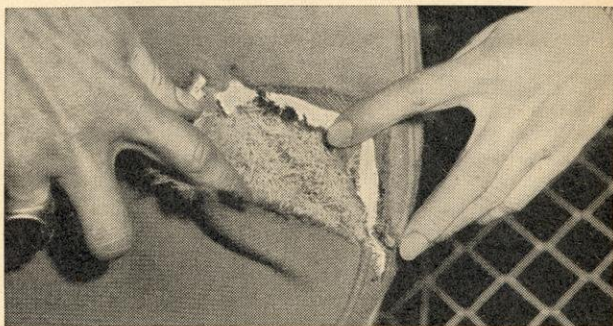
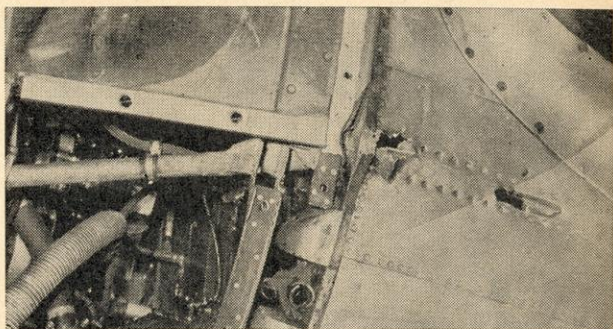
Airliner Inspected For Soviet Damage

Damage to an Air France passenger plane, fired on by two Soviet fighter planes as the unarmed commercial aircraft was in the Frankfurt-Berlin air corridor on April 29, was officially examined at the Tempelhof airfield in Berlin ten days later, but the Soviet military authorities, despite a specific invitation to participate, did not have a representative present at the appointed time.

Two passengers were seriously injured and considerable material damage was caused to the plane by the attack, which was termed in a note from Berlin's Allied Kommandatura "unwarrantable" and "all the more outrageous since the aircraft was, in conformity with quadripartite agreement in force, flying within the air corridor." The attack took place over the city of Koennern, about 75 miles from Berlin.

After two notes from the Kommandatura failed to get a satisfactory reply, a third note was sent April 8, saying an inspection of the damage would be made the following day by the Air Safety Center and requesting a Soviet representative take part in the inquiry. The Air Safety Center in a quadripartite organization functioning in Berlin and responsible chiefly for settling problems of air traffic between Berlin and the western zones of Germany.

Photograph at the top shows the tail of the aircraft at Tempelhof during the inspection. Some examples of the damage are shown in the three photographs to the right. Text of the three notes is published on the opposite page.





Christian Fette (center), chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions, with Michael Harris (left), chief of the MSA Special Mission for Economic Cooperation in Germany, and Philip A. Heller, MSA labor information officer, examines the German edition of the pamphlet "Brief History of American Labor." The pamphlet, originally issued by the US Department of Labor, was printed in Germany by the trade-union's publishing house, providing a distribution of 400,000 copies. Its title in German is "Im Kampf um Soziale Freiheit — Kurze Geschichte der amerikanischen Gewerkschaften." (DGB photo from MSA)



Boy Scouts, representing American, British and German troops in Berlin, participated in a three-day Camporee on the shore of Lake Wannsee in April. Watching a songfest session (background left to right): Lt. Col. J. T. Shepard, scoutmaster of Berlin Troop No. 46; Brig. Gen. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding general of Berlin Military Post, and Albert Wehr, educational director acting as coordinator for the German Youth Activities in Berlin. (US Army photo)