



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. February 1953

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Public Affairs, Information Division, APO 757-A, U.S. Army, February 1953

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EVRRELOTKZKYG8W>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin



American Farm in Berlin

THIS ISSUE:

America — Bremen Ties
Investment in Democracy
Rural Community Centers

page 3
page 7
page 13

FEBRUARY
1953

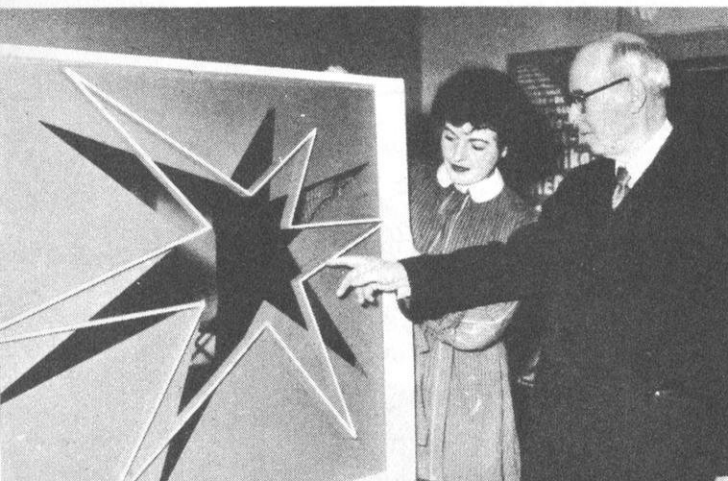


Mrs. Eleanor Dulles, assistant for economic affairs in the State Department's Bureau of German Affairs in Washington, inspected RIAS, US-sponsored radio station in Berlin, Jan. 10 with Joseph C. Kolarek (left), chief of Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, and Fred Taylor (center), director of RIAS.



Accompanied by Cecil B. Lyon (left), director of Berlin Element, HICOG, General Timberman inspected refugee camps in Berlin Jan. 29.

Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, during a two-day visit to Berlin in early December, inspected the America House and in its graphic art section, examined a design being prepared for attracting attention of the public to coming exhibits and discussions.



Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Timberman (center), new US commander in Berlin, met Jan. 9 with West Berlin labor union leaders, including Willi Krause (left), chairman of the Building Union, and Ernst Scharnowski, Berlin chairman of the German Federation of Labor Unions.

Activities in Berlin



Berliners attended the opening at the Berlin America House Jan. 13 of an exhibit of photographs showing works of the American architect Mies van der Rohe of Chicago.

COVER PHOTOGRAPH — As part of the annual "Green Week" fair in Berlin, this model of the 168-acre American farm owned by Elmer Smith of Rochelle, Ill., was on display in the George C. Marshall House. Through this display of a typical midwest American farm, thousands of visitors to the German agricultural fair saw many modern features not yet achieved on most European farms. The display was part of the exhibits of the Mutual Security Agency and the US Government's Point Four program, including aid to underdeveloped areas of the world and comparative farm production in Iron Curtain countries.

(all photos by Karl Schubert for Berlin Element, HICOG)

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.

Editorial Staff

Editor H. Warner Waid
Assistant Editor . Henry A. Goodman
Feature Writer Carl Neuhoof

Editorial Offices

US Headquarters Building
Annex A, Rooms 40 - 43
Frankfurt, Germany
Telephones: Frankfurt Military:
8728, 8896, 8958

Mehlem Office

HICOG Building, Wing V, Room 321
Telephone: Mehlem 3073

The Information Bulletin is assembled, prepared, and published by the Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

It is printed, and distributed, by the Printing and Distribution Section, Operating Facilities Branch, Administrative Services Division, Office of Executive Director, HICOG. The plant is located in Bad Godesberg-Plittersdorf.

Correspondence dealing with inquiries, manuscripts and official distribution should be addressed to:

Editor
Information Bulletin
Information Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG
APO 757-A, US Army

Correspondence concerning distribution of the Information Bulletin in Germany, other than for official US agencies and installations, should be addressed to the Information Officer of the nearest Public Affairs Field Center or the American Consulate General.

Correspondence concerning inquiries and distribution in the United States should be addressed to:

Division of Public Liaison
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

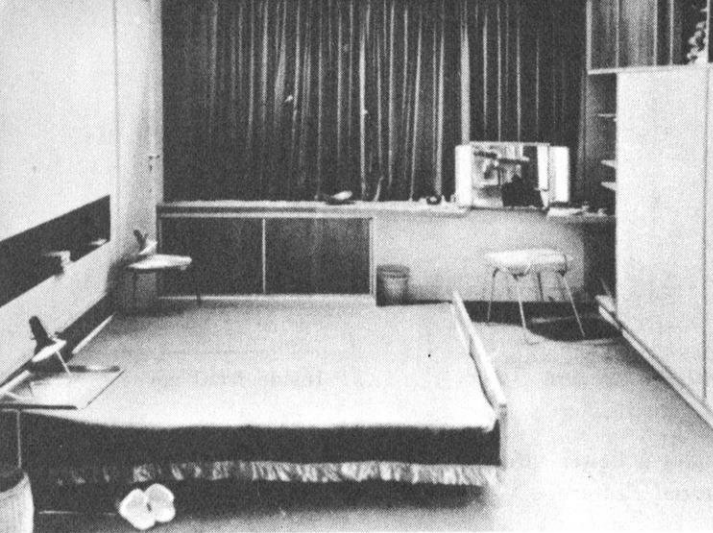
Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted. Mention of the Information Bulletin as the source will be appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

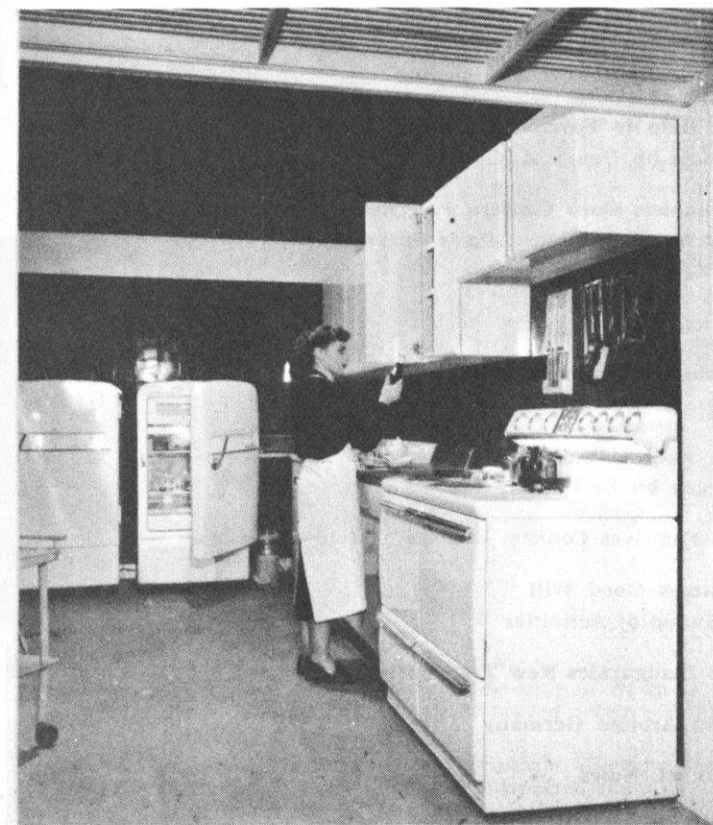
February 1953

Activities in Berlin	Inside front cover
<i>Pictorial Display</i>	
We Build a Better Life	2
<i>Pictorial Feature</i>	
America-Bremen Ties	3
<i>Address by Wilhelm Kaisen</i>	
Investment in Democracy	7
<i>Article by Haynes R. Mahoney</i>	
MSA Help to Farmers	9
<i>Article by Henry A. Goodman</i>	
Communists Show Concern over Refugees	12
<i>Summary of Public Affairs Survey</i>	
Rural Community Centers	13
<i>Article by Frank H. Jonas</i>	
Community Teams Visit US	16
<i>Pictorial feature</i>	
Many Names Applied to Red Heresies	21
<i>Survey by Berlin Element</i>	
Vopo Fugitives Confirm Reports on Bad Conditions	22
Christmas Good Will	23
<i>Roundup of Activities</i>	
RIAS Inaugurates New Transmitter	25
In and Around Germany	26
Personnel Notes	28
German Editorials	29
Official Announcements	32
Soviet Zone Theater Being Reorganized	33
<i>Summary of Berlin Element Survey</i>	

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

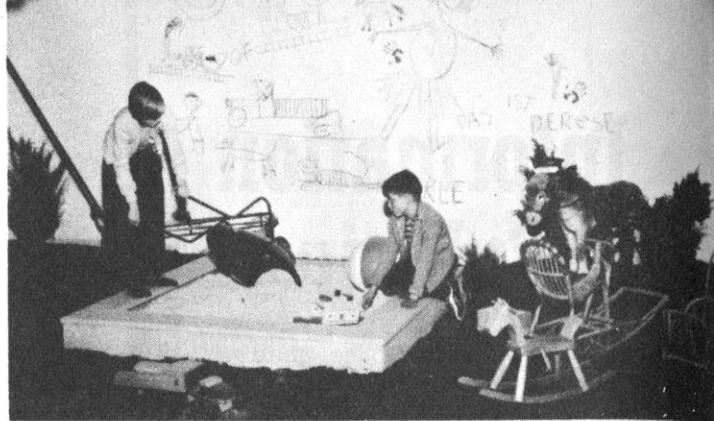


Bedroom with built-in wardrobe



Kitchen with modern equipment

Modernly equipped bathroom



Children's playground

"We Build a Better Life"

A joint MSA-HICOG exhibit, entitled "We Build a Better Life," now touring Europe, is intended to demonstrate that a higher standard of living can be attained by the peoples of the Atlantic Community through increased productivity and integration. It shows that the average man living in the Atlantic Community will benefit when higher productivity and the abolition of trade barriers have raised his real income. It also shows that good design is thoroughly compatible with mass production and that rationally designed products from the different countries in the Atlantic Community can be combined harmoniously.

The exhibit was shown first in connection with the Industrial Fair 1952 in Berlin and transferred to Stuttgart in early December. It is then to be shown in Hanover and successively tours various European countries.

The Ideal House represents the home of an average skilled worker and his family living in the Atlantic Community. It consists of a kitchen, laundry and utility room, dining room, nursery, bedroom, bath and living room and also has a garden with garden furniture and tools. The roof is removed so that spectators can see the interior from a rectangular balcony running above the house.

A family of four, man, wife and two children, go through the motions of normal living to demonstrate the interior to the audience. While many of the items shown in the exhibit are still too expensive for the average budget, as is pointed out by a narrator over a public address system, increased productivity and the removal of trade barriers will make them available to the entire Atlantic Community at much lower prices.

There is also a separate display of all consumer items used in the Ideal House, showing country of origin, retail purchase price and the number of hours a skilled worker would have to work to earn enough to purchase the item.

(MSA photos by Wolf Heine)

Comfortable living room



One hundred and seventy years of trade between Bremen and the United States are graphically described in an exhibit displayed during January and February in the America House, the US Information Center in Bremen. Contributing to the exhibit were the Bremen Senate, Bremen Storage Company, City Archives, Focke Museum, Federal Postal System, Bremen Cotton Exchange, United States Lines, North German Lloyd and several local firms. Under the German title of *Die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen Bremen und U.S.A. — eine Brücke zwischen den Kontinenten* (The Commercial Relations between Bremen and the United States — a bridge between the Continents), the exhibit opened Jan. 12 with a ceremony including a greeting of welcome by Edward D. McLaughlin, American consul general, and a detailed review by Wilhelm Kaisen, president of the Bremen Senate which is the top governmental body in the North Sea port state. The American-language texts of their speeches follow.

America - Bremen Ties

Translation of Address

By Wilhelm Kaisen

President of Senate of Bremen

HISTORY TELLS us that around 1780 the first regular trade between Bremen and North America developed. Thus it is 170 years since the first Bremen sailing vessels began to call regularly at Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and other port cities of the United States. These vessels, taking weeks of toil to cross the Atlantic in the hire of Bremen businessmen, took on cargoes of tobacco and cotton for Bremen after unloading their freight of consumer goods of all kinds. The first Bremen trade representatives opened their offices in these cities.

The archives of the Bremen Senate show that from about 1800 to the establishment of the German Reich in 1870, Bremen had appointed its own consuls in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans

and a number of other cities. By the same token, Bremen had engaged its own minister residents in Washington from the foundation of the Republic until the establishment of the German Reich. These minister residents were charged with furthering Bremen's interests there, and they actually did a great deal to pave the way for enduring friendly relations between Bremen and America.

The importance of the work of these Bremen representatives will be better understood when one calls to mind that George Washington, the first President of the United States, in 1794 appointed Arnold Delius, a Bremen businessman, the first consul of the United

Continued on page 4

Welcome to Exhibit

by Edward D. McLaughlin

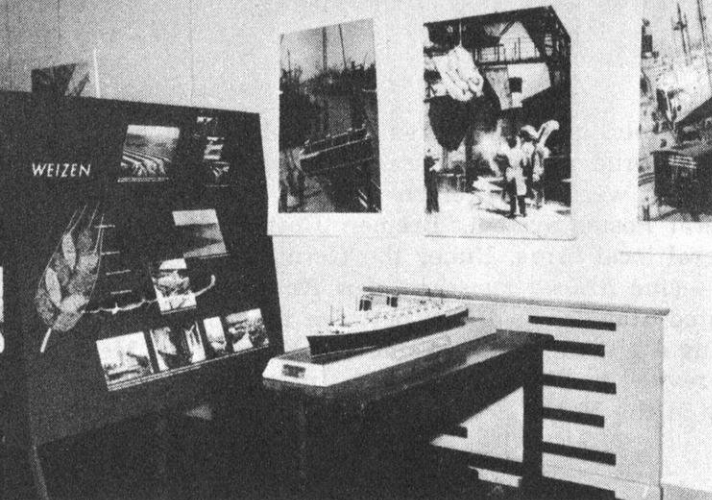
American Consul General, Bremen

IT GIVES ME particular pleasure to welcome you at the America House today on the occasion of the opening of an exhibit featuring the development of trade between my country and the State of Bremen. As you know, it is a specific task of the American Consulate General to assist German and American merchants and to stimulate the trade which has benefited us mutually since the first American Consul was appointed in 1794.

The United States is Bremen's principal trading partner and has been for many years. We have had this partnership for well over a century. The exhibit which we shall view later on this afternoon will graphically point up what is already known to those of us interested in our commercial relations — namely the present dollar deficit in the US-German balance of trade.

Time does not permit us today to discuss the possible solutions to the problems implied in the slogan "Trade not Aid." But in this connection I do wish to note that the American Consulate General in Bremen, in cooperation with the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, will sponsor next month here in this America House an export promotion conference which we all hope will assist in relieving the dollar shortage problem.

The very fact that so many Bremen and American business men, officials and institutions have cooperated so whole-heartedly in making this America House exhibit possible is further evidence of the gratifying degree of understanding which our long and pleasant commercial relations have helped to promote between our two peoples. It is, therefore, appropriate that an exhibit on Bremen-US trade should be presented in the United States Information Center — your America House. It is my sincere wish that this exhibit may take its place among our efforts of the past and our continuing efforts of the present to serve the mutual interests of us all.



Partial view of the exhibit in the Bremen America House, showing a display depicting wheat imports from America and a model of the United States Line's SS America. (AMCONGEN Bremen photos)

America — Bremen Ties

Continued from page 3

States in Bremen.* At the time the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was one of the many small states making up the old Holy Roman Empire. Considering the fact that the first law providing for the establishment of American consulates abroad was not passed by Congress until 1790, it is remarkable indeed that the United States should have established one of its first consulates in Bremen.

TODAY, in retrospect, we note that those were the formative years of what we think of as typical Bremen overseas trade. It is true that Bremen had previously engaged in trade with other European countries and had also imported from England, Spain and Portugal goods and merchandise from these countries and their colonies. But apart from these less important attempts, Bremen trade with overseas countries did not really develop until the trade connections between Bremen and the United States became important.

In all this, however, it must be borne in mind that in its beginnings this trade was also very modest in volume. We may safely assume that in 1800 only a small number of Bremen businessmen had an inkling of the vast possibilities that lay concealed in this field. The trade began in 1788 when a grand total of three bales of cotton was imported by way of Bremen. But little more than 30 years later — in 1820 — as many as 3,100 bales were imported. By 1870, the annual import of cotton had risen to 200,000 bales, reaching a total of 3,000,000 bales in 1912. After establishing the Bremen Cotton Exchange, Bremen grew to be the most important cotton trading center of the European Continent.

However, it was not cotton alone to which Bremen's trade owed its growth. As early as 1795, American trade statistics showed that Bremen ranked second in importance in the interchange of goods with the United

States, being surpassed only by Great Britain. In Bremen, Consul Cassel, a businessman, pioneered in establishing the first direct trade connections with the United States. Many other businessmen could similarly be mentioned here. In the beginning, they operated under severe risks of many kinds, which, however, decreased as the volume of business continued to grow from year to year.

THE FIRST serious difficulties developed after 1810 when the world as it then existed was shaken by the wars of Napoleon. The war spread to the Atlantic. An example of the difficulties that beset trade is provided by the fact that during the American-British War of 1812 transatlantic shipments to the United States were blocked by the British Navy. In the end, Spain, Holland, the young French Republic and the coalition of states directed against France were involved in the naval war.

In the confusion of this war, trade and shipping between America and the European Continent and vice versa was gradually taken over by the neutral powers, which in this case included the German port cities. Among these, Bremen was out in front, having had from the very beginning excellent connections to the United States. Trade enjoyed a boom that surpassed the boldest expectations. This was the golden age of Bremen trade, thus christened in retrospect by Mayor Heinken when he wrote Bremen's history in 1820.

Nevertheless, this golden age was not without serious risk for the ships on whose backs the trade was carried. The sailing vessels had to break through the blockade imposed by the British Navy, defying the Continental blockade in order to keep overseas trade alive. As Mayor Heineken has recorded, the businessmen of Bremen were accustomed to dispatching five different copies of each business letter by five different ships, in the hope that at least one ship would succeed in breaking through the blockade and eventually delivering the letter to the American business partner.

HOWEVER, the rise and growth of trade between the United States and Bremen is also explained by factors other than the political conditions of the time. This trade was aided by various other contributing circumstances. For one, the Bremen merchants had quickly understood the needs of the American market and the special ways of their new American business partners. They were assisted in this by a young generation of Bremen businessmen who had emigrated to America and sent home reliable information about conditions there. Being young and enterprising, these men soon established their own businesses in America.

Many of these establishments started out by being merely branch offices of the Bremen parent companies but soon tried to strike out on their own. Gradually they developed into those large American businesses some of which are still in existence today. But in the beginning the close connection maintained between the parent and branch companies was very valuable to both, and the records show that in business matters the merchants of

*see "Oldest Consulate in Germany" by Robert P. Chalker in *Information Bulletin*, May 1950.

Baltimore and New York saw eye to eye with their business friends in Bremen.

For Bremen, the most important trading city in America during that initial period was Baltimore rather than New York, and it maintained this position for decades. Dozens of businessmen in Baltimore were related with Bremen businessmen by birth or marriage. Between the two cities there was a constant exchange of business information, the young sons of Bremen merchants being apprenticed to commercial establishments in Baltimore and vice versa. Even today some traces are left of the former close ties between the two cities. On the occasion of my visit to America three years ago, I visited the Bremen colony in Baltimore and found there the names of old Bremen business firms and families which are extinct in Bremen today.

THE CLOSE connections between Bremen and Baltimore were strengthened even more by the tobacco trade which gradually came to rival cotton as the most important staple traded through Bremen. Around 1830 Bremen became the foremost trading center in all of Europe for tobacco, most of which was imported from the United States and Brazil. At that time up to 45,000,000 pounds of raw tobacco and 11,000,000 pounds of tobacco ribs and stems were imported. By 1878, these figures had risen to 308,000,000 pounds, worth 65,000,000 goldmarks.

At the same time, Bremen became a center of cigar manufacture. In 1872 as many as 290 cigar factories were operating in Bremen, employing, inclusive of piecework done at home by individual families, nearly 10,000 persons. Considering Bremen's total population figure of 60,000 at that time, the close commercial relations between Bremen and the United States that existed even then become apparent.

In addition to tobacco and cotton a number of other import goods contributed to a significant increase of mutual trade between Bremen and the United States at the turn of the century. Of American export goods it was animal and mineral oil that at times surpassed even the volume of trade in lard, tobacco and cotton, further securing Bremen's top position as a trading center. I mentioned before that Bremen was at that time, owing to its trade with the United States, the largest tobacco trading center in the world and the most important cotton port on the European Continent. It had also gained world importance in the oil and grain trades, which in Bremen served to activate many other branches of business. For example, the Bremen shipping lines greatly benefited from the oil trade located in their home port.

THE BIGGEST Bremen business establishment in the United States was H. H. Meier & Co. It was founded in 1797 by Caspar Meier, the eldest son of Diedrich Meier, who was then mayor of Bremen and was himself active in trade in Bremen. His son Caspar founded a branch office in New York at the turn of the century. While in the course of time each business came to operate independently they continued to be linked by a

contract of business cooperation. This firm later developed into the North German Lloyd, whose founder was one H. H. Meier of a younger generation. Up to our time the North German Lloyd, with its seat of business in Bremen, has been active as one of the great shipping lines of the world, deserving particular credit for its work in connection with shipping to the United States.

The rise of Bremen shipping is to a large extent due to the foresight and initiative of Mayor Johann Schmidt, the founder of Bremerhaven. After the completion in 1830 of the first port basin in Bremerhaven, the American steamer "Draper" was the first vessel to dock in the port.

Under these favorable circumstances it was not surprising that the first shipping line founded for the purpose of operating steamer service between America and the European Continent should have been the "Ocean Steam Navigation Company," which was incorporated with American and German capital and chose Bremerhaven for its first European port of call.

IT IS A matter of historical record that in 1847 the arrival in Bremerhaven of the SS *Washington* of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company marked the opening of the first regular mail steamer service and at the same time the first regular passenger service. But this company was not fated to live long. It became the victim of the crisis in the American economy. After ten years the North German Lloyd became its successor, being the first large shipping line in Germany that had purposely abandoned the idea of shipping by sail and instead had based its operation on the exclusive use of steam vessels.

As mentioned before, the founder of the North German Lloyd was H. H. Meier, one of the most able and important merchants of the 19th century. He combined in his person all that which was later separated again to form different business enterprises. He was ship owner as well as trader in tobacco and in cotton. He also did business in oil and in addition managed a large business in assorted merchandise. He had great experience in

Paul D. Bethel (center) director of the Bremen America House, explains one of exhibit's charts to Mr. Kaisen (second from right) and Hermann Apelt (far right), Bremen senator for ports and shipping, while Mr. McLaughlin (left) looks on.



handling emigration, and his business experience had broadened and matured by his connections to the American branch of his Bremen business establishments. His ships transported emigrants to the United States and brought back merchandise. All these factors proved to be of tremendous importance for the North German Lloyd during its first years of growth.

THE FACT that it was Bremen which pioneered in the field of regular shipping service to the United States is admitted even by Hamburg. At that time, Hamburg had close connections with England and preferred to strengthen its business ties to South America, the Mediterranean and Asia. I may be permitted to quote from a book published under the title of *Hamburg, Deutschland und die Welt* by Professor Schramm, Hamburg historian, in which the following is said about the respective trade connections of Hamburg and Bremen a hundred years ago:

"However the Hamburg flag at that time (about 1840) enjoyed small esteem in Atlantic shipping in comparison to the Bremen flag, which was somewhat more important, even though it appeared on the ocean less often than the American flag. But in 1850 Bremen's ship fleet was about two-thirds bigger than the Hamburg fleet. For the first time in 1857 the harbor of the Weser City drew ahead of the Hamburg in the cotton trade and has held this position up to this time. Bremen drew ahead, too, of the Rhine harbors and so gained the first place for its Cotton Exchange in Central Europe. As Bremen also gained a leading position in the tobacco trade at this time, the characteristic differences that marked the trade of Bremen and Hamburg first became apparent and continued from then on."

Thus far the statements of the Hamburg historian. Later was added the transportation overseas of countless thousands of emigrants who desired to leave their native countries for various political, economic and social reasons and find a new home across the ocean. Gradually Bremen became the foremost German port of emigration. It was also concerned with the well-being of the men who used its ports and shipping installations in their search for a new home in the New World.

AS EARLY AS 1832 Bremen passed its first law providing for the proper treatment and care of the emigrants, thus setting an example for similar legislation all over the world. The early enforcement of this protective legislation and also the fact that the majority of emigrants were leaving for the United States with whose ports Bremen had such close connection, gave Bremen a good reputation and made it the favorite port of departure for emigrating aliens.

Emigration through Bremen reached a total of 60,000 in 1862 and gradually increased to a peak of 200,000 annually. By 1913 the North German Lloyd had taken more than 10,000,000 passengers across the ocean. This stream of immigration had tremendously speeded up the process

of industrialization in progress in the United States. It is no exaggeration to say that the European immigrants formed the basis for the economic growth of the United States, which is out of all comparison to anything that the economic history of mankind has recorded until now.

Bremen, too, had its share in this unique growth within the last 100 years. Both the old country and the New World beyond the ocean benefited by Bremen's trade and shipping, in the course of their operation during the past century and until World War I.

It needs to be emphasized here that the shipping of freight to the United States was not neglected. Quite a number of shipping lines, particularly those operating out of the great cotton ports in the South, first owed their existence to the heavy demand on shipping space that arose as a consequence of Bremen business activities. In 1886, the first ocean-going tanker in the world was built in Bremen. Its construction had been ordered by Franz Schuette, one of the founders of the German-American Oil Company. After this tanker had pioneered in proving that it paid to ship oil overseas in tank ships, more tankers were built, and soon the first small tankers were built and combined into a fleet, the first of its kind to ply the ocean.

THIS FAVORABLE development of trade and business between Bremen and the United States was suddenly interrupted by World War I. An attempt was made in Bremen in 1916 to break the British blockade by means of a 700-ton freight-carrying submarine. This vessel, built in Bremen and named *Deutschland*, tried, under its Captain Koenig, to reestablish the trade connections broken by the war. After carrying chemicals and dyes from Bremen to Baltimore, it was successful in taking back to Bremen a full load of rubber, copper and cotton. But this brave attempt was hardly even a symbolic act. The normal flow of trade could not possibly be maintained by submarines.

When in 1918 the German merchant marine was lost altogether, many old business connections between Bremen and the United States lapsed and died for lack of contact. A new beginning had to be made. The monetary inflation which beset Germany after World War I soon showed the extent to which Bremen still felt bound to the United States. In 1923 and 1924, when inflation was at its worst and the nation was still reluctant to reform the currency, the Bremen Senate in 1923 was first in establishing a sound currency—the Bremen dollar which I am sure we all remember. This Bremen dollar was based on the amount of US dollars which Bremen had to its credit at various banks. The Bremen dollar was in circulation until the new *Rentenmark* was issued by the nation.

BREMEN helped to usher in the new Air Age by undertaking the east-west flight across the Atlantic in 1928. The successful airplane, called *Bremen*, was

Continued on page 20.

Investment in Democracy

By Haynes R. Mahoney

Information Officer, Nuremberg Public Affairs Region

TO AFFORD a critical inspection and encourage an intelligent appraisal of the results of the monies the United States has invested in promoting local democratic institutions in Germany, HICOG's Public Affairs Office in Nuremberg took a score of German newspapermen on tour of some of the special projects in northern Bavaria.

This rural, conservative area of approximately 3,800,000 inhabitants is one of the most secluded and poorest in western Germany, lacking in wealthy industrial centers, except for Nuremberg and Schweinfurt, and bordering on two hundred miles of the Soviet Zone of Germany and communist Czechoslovakia.

Yet the newsmen learned that HICOG's DM 3,800,000 (equivalent to \$904,400) granted to 65 projects in this region had been more than matched by German contributions in land, building materials and cash in order to take advantage of the American assistance.

THE US FUNDS for these projects were from nearly DM 54,000,000 (\$12,852,000) in counterpart funds—German currency accruing to the US Government in return for dollar economic aid provided Germany—allocated to 473 special projects in Western Germany and West Berlin to assist fledgling institutions of democracy in German cities and villages achieve stability and influence.

The "HICOG Special Projects Program" was initiated by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy in early 1951 to build, refurbish and equip schools, universities, student dormitories, youth homes, community centers and other local institutions. In nearly every case, the German applicants put at least fifty percent of the cost in cash or materials. Every application was carefully reviewed by American officials.

After the tour last fall of the projects in northern Bavaria, the consensus of the newsmen's opinion as ex-

pressed in lengthy newspaper stories was that "the American funds helped Germans help themselves to strengthen grassroots democracy."

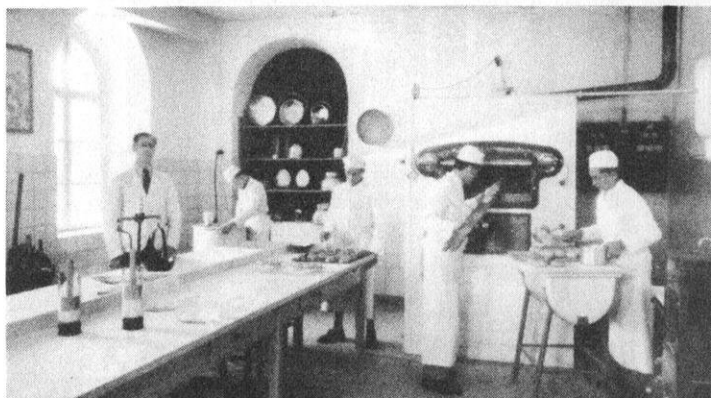
Among the score of representative projects, which they visited, was the Vocational School at Wunsiedel, a backwoods town located at the very edge of the free world, only a few miles from the "Iron Curtain." Dr. Karl Borchardt, principal of the school, had long been dissatisfied with the state of Germany's vocational training as provided 90 percent of Bavaria's youth who were too poor to go to high school and university. Leaving school at 14, these youth took apprentice jobs in factories and farms and spent one day a week in the vocational school studying only the technical aspects of their trade. No thought was given to teaching them civics and preparing them for responsible citizenship in a society in which they would constitute a majority.

AFTER GETTING the backing of town and state, Dr. Borchardt went to HICOG with some new ideas. He wanted to expand his instruction from the four or five trades then offered to twenty or more, so that every youth would have a reasonable expectancy to find work which he liked. He wanted not only to serve the youngsters from the environs of Wunsiedel, but from the entire county. He wanted to develop the interest and support of parents for the school—unheard of in prewar Germany—and most important of all, he wanted to train youth for good citizenship. A grant of DM 200,000 (\$47,600) from HICOG, plus the equivalent of DM 600,000 (\$142,800) in land and building materials from German sources, has enabled him to build modern workshops, classrooms and living quarters, and to realize his ideas.

The newspapermen were impressed with the student-made charts, drawings, and outlines on the walls and stacked in classrooms which showed the composition of

Examples of assistance given by HICOG's Special Projects Fund: (left) Modern laundry in a farm women's community center. (right) Classroom for bakers as one of score of trades taught in the Wunsiedel Vocational School.

(USIS photos)



local and national governments, the platforms of the political parties in the last local election, and the results of the election. It was obvious that these boys and girls were not only learning to be electricians, bakers and seamstresses, but that they were learning how to vote, how they are governed and how to organize for civic action.

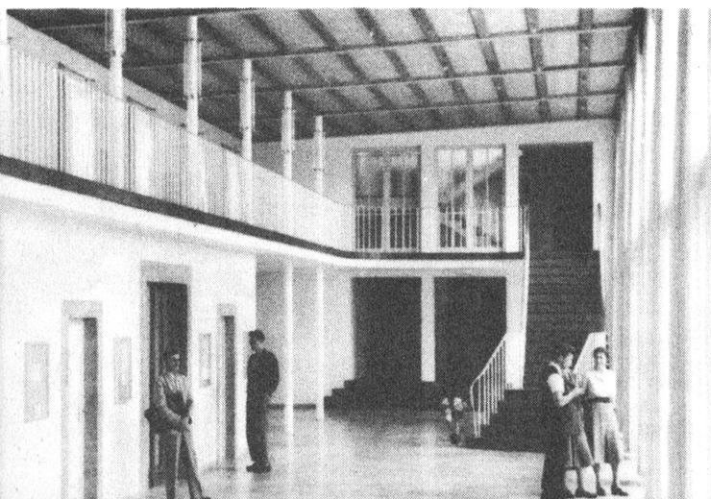
Another innovation in the Wunsiedel school, which HICOG insisted upon in all its grants to vocational schools, was the institution of a full-time, five-day-a-week class for vocational students. This was designed as an experiment to demonstrate to German authorities the need and advantage of providing more education to the greater part of their youth.

RECOGNIZING that universities would produce a major portion of Germany's future leader's, HICOG put a substantial part of its Special Projects funds into the institutions of higher learning, primarily for student welfare. This was deemed urgent because of the alarming situation of the majority of university students, who worked part-time, lived in rented rooms—sometimes garrets or cellars—and had few facilities for developing the social interests and healthy community spirit which is an automatic part of American campus life.

At Erlangen University, the German correspondents inspected a six-story student dormitory, housing 300 young men and women, which was built with the aid of DM 100,000 (\$23,800) of HICOG funds. In addition to its airy architectural style, and modern living facilities, the building included a large meeting hall and reading lounges on every floor. Residents of each floor elect their own representative to a student council which administers the student home and organizes a yearly program of concerts, lectures and forums to get students out of their academic specialities into a democratic community life. Such innovations in student living were prerequisites for every HICOG grant to a university.

New student home at Erlangen, assisted by HICOG funds, houses 300 students and provides facilities for extra-curricula activities organized by the students.

(USIS photo)



Labor-union youth center near Nuremberg provides summer vacations for working youth from all parts of western Germany and training courses in citizenship and responsible labor leadership in the winter.

(USIS photo)

In Hirschaid, Mayor Georg Kügel proudly showed the newsmen through a new building which had become a meeting point for farm women from miles around. The renovated three-story building was equipped with electric washing machines, pressers, canning equipment, a bakery kitchen, sewing machines, showers and bathtubs. The building also included a pleasantly furnished meeting room equipped with a small library. The sociological significance of this institution was quickly apparent when one woman explained: "It used to take me more than two days to do the family washing. Now I can do it all in a half-day, even though I have to walk a half hour from the next village."

FOR THE first time, the overburdened farm wife of this community has a little free time of her own, to meet with her friends, to develop a little social life, and perhaps, to read a newspaper and think about the public affairs of her community. Already a local women's organization has developed to use the meeting room upstairs, which is also in frequent demand by youth groups and for town meetings. Through such small beginnings as this farm women are beginning to free themselves from household slavery and wield their rightful influence in the community.

At Lohr on the Main River, newsmen saw a new community center which has now become the civic and social hub of village life. Equipped with a large auditorium, film projection apparatus, a small restaurant and offices for local organizations this center is constantly used for many events ranging from public forums on civic improvements to community dances. A total of DM 90,000 (\$21,400) was contributed from the HICOG Special Projects funds, with a German outlay of DM 133,000 (\$31,654).

Continued on page 12

MSA Help to Farmers

By Henry A. Goodman

Assistant Editor, Information Bulletin

WHEN THE American Professor Doctor picked up the chicken, German farmer Karl Mueller was surprised. But when the professor, after studying the fowl, told its age, egg-laying capacity, health and diet, Herr Mueller was also astonished.

The professor was Dr. Harry Kauffman, a German-speaking poultry expert from Pennsylvania State College. He was visiting Germany for three months under the Marshall Plan Technical Assistance Program, and had just demonstrated a bit of American "know-how" to some German poultry experts and a farmer.

To the Germans, his conduct was somewhat unconventional for a professor doctor. The "know-how" he was showing was not in giving a biography of a chicken, which any German poultry professor could have done too, but in convincing an average farmer that advice from a "theoretician" could be very practical. It was the first time the farmer had seen a professor actually handle a chicken, and this greatly increased Herr Mueller's respect for the American expert's knowledge.

Actually, Dr. Kauffman's demonstration of professional public relations was merely incidental to the real purpose of his visit, which was to help the German poultry industry increase production. Nevertheless, since his visit in 1950, the new demand for practical demonstrations by German experts has been felt in academic agricultural circles. Many German professors, who formerly simply lectured farmers, for as long as three hours at a time, have since found it expedient to adopt variations of the American method of simultaneous lecturing and demonstrating, and following this with a discussion.

WE HAVE HAD about 13 American experts like Dr. Kauffman since the technical-assistance program started in 1949," says Frederic O. Sargent, the Mutual Security Agency Mission's agricultural technical assistance officer. "Dr. Kauffmann is only one of several who have demonstrated why US agricultural extension methods are so effective and thus given the Germans ideas for improving their own extension techniques."

In addition to bringing American experts to Germany, the technical-assistance program has sent a larger number of Germans to the United States to gain practical knowledge of American work in a great many fields, such as farm machinery, plant disease, artificial insemination, forestry, agricultural information and organizing farm credit institutions.

As a direct result of his trip to the United States, Franz Winter, farm director of the North West German Radio Network (NWDR) in Cologne, set up marketing programs telling farmers prices being offered for produce at central markets throughout West Germany.

Mr. Winter visited Iowa State College, various Iowa radio stations, the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota. His studies of American dissemination of agricultural information showed him the importance to farmers of daily marketing information to prevent buyers' taking advantage of farmers' ignorance of prices they can reasonably expect. German farmers had been getting such information, much too late to be useful, through the newspapers.

IMMEDIATELY after his return to Germany, Mr. Winter started a daily ten-minute morning marketing program, telling the preceding day's closing prices, and a short midday broadcast giving major prices as they stood during the morning. Other German radio networks and stations have now followed Mr. Winter's lead and marketing programs have become indispensable to most German farmers, as they are for American farmers.

Not all technical assistance trips to the United States by German agricultural experts have had such striking immediate results, but they are already contributing towards the solution of some long-term or chronic problems of German agriculture.

For example, Dr. Wolfgang Klatt of the Wuertemberg-Baden plant protection bureau in Stuttgart went with some German colleagues to the United States in

Group of MSA technical-assistance exchangees (left side of table) being briefed at AID headquarters in Bonn by American and German Marshall Plan officials before departure for the United States. (AID photo by Albert)



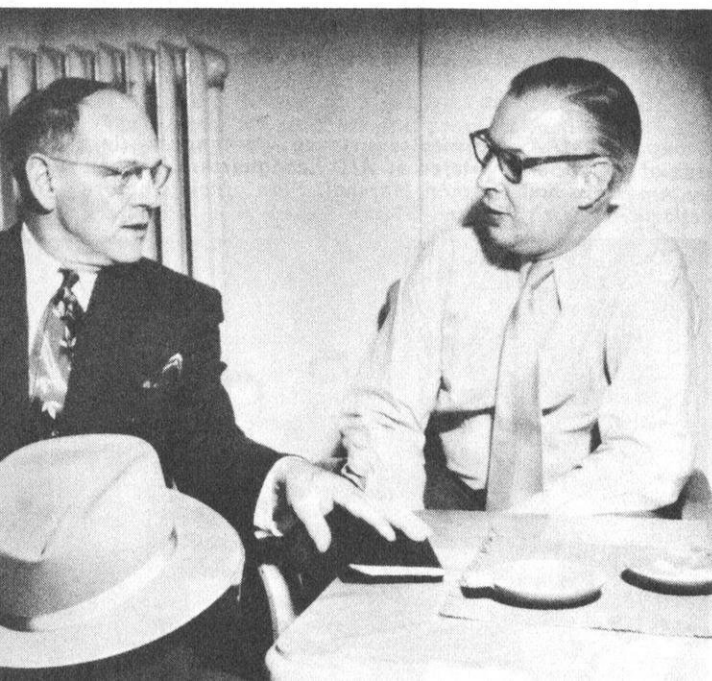
the summer of 1950. They studied control of plant diseases. Dr. Klatt was particularly concerned about St. Jose scale, which has been attacking fruit trees and bushes in Germany since 1946. More than 45,000 farmers in 700 towns have had losses caused by this scale. The size of the loss is indicated by the fact that at present the German federal and state governments are spending about DM 3,000,000 (\$714,000) yearly on control of this pest.

Dr. Klatt brought back from America a method of biological insect control previously unknown in Germany. It is a parasite which attacks the St. Jose scale. With the aid of Marshall Plan funds an "insectorium" was built at Stuttgart to breed and experiment with such pest parasites. The first parasites were used against St. Jose scale in 1952, and it is still too early to give final results. Dr. Klatt expects, however, that this new system of pest control will be a major contribution to the elimination of St. Jose scale, and other plant pests, in West Germany.

BIG DIVIDENDS are gradually resulting from studies of milk hygiene regulations in the United States. German dairy experts visiting America on the technical assistance program have brought back recommendations which have resulted in new German federal and state laws promoting improved milk quality. Under these regulations, drinking milk is carefully separated from milk for processing. The drinking milk meets standards prescribed in the United States for Grade A, and the consumption of milk in Germany has been increased,

Prof. H. H. Kauffman, (left) MSA visiting poultry consultant, talking with the late Dr. Hans-Georg Littmann, founder and director of AID, the German agricultural information service, during conference in Frankfurt.

(AID photo by Albert)



Franz Winter, farm director of the NWDR radio network, shown in the Cologne studio during daily broadcast to German farmers, a service he learned about in the United States. (MSA photo by Heine)

even though the price of drinking milk has gone up slightly.

Through these regulations, Germans are now protected against poor and disease-carrying milk, and thus they feel freer to use milk, thereby making up for protein deficiencies in their diet. Accustomed as they are to hygienic milk, Americans can hardly realize the significance of such a change in a country where approximately half the dairy cattle have tuberculosis.

Besides technical assistance projects in which Americans come to Germany and Germans visit the United States, there is a third type in which Germans visit another European country for a short time to study some aspect of agricultural technology in which that country excels. For example, a team visited Holland to study tractor cooperatives before similar organizations were set up in Germany. A study of rural youth advisory services in Austria was made by German federal officials who were establishing a similar program in Germany.

Agricultural technical assistance projects are coordinated by the Mutual Security Agency Mission's Food and Agriculture Division in Mehlem. A similar program in the fields of industry and labor is carried out by the Productivity Division. In the case of the agricultural projects, it must be clear before the project is approved that it will bring about an increase in food production or food availabilities within two years.

SUCH PROJECTS are financed largely by MSA funds with contributions by the Germans. An average project with six German experts spending ten weeks

in the United States costs the American taxpayer \$10,000 for expenses in the US (paid out of the MSA budget), and DM 30,000 (\$7,140) applied by the German Federal Government out of its Marshall Plan Ministry's counterpart funds. In thirty percent of the projects, the German government is required to put DM 4.20 (\$1.00) into the German counterpart fund, for future projects, for every \$1.00 spent by MSA in America for the trip.

The dollars spent on such projects are used for per diem living expense payments to team members while in the US, for their transportation in the US, and for books, films and other materials they will use on their return to Germany. The German mark counterpart funds are used to pay expenses incurred in Germany, transportation to and from the United States, project follow-up activities and publication of project reports.

The Food, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry originates plans and requests for technical assistance projects and submits them to the MSA Mission Food and Agriculture Division. If the Americans at the MSA office in Mehlem, in European headquarters in Paris, and main headquarters in Washington agree that the project will bring about a rapid increase in agricultural productivity, it is approved. In order to show how the project will help food production, the German ministry must describe the specific problem to be solved and must outline a comprehensive program for the participants to undertake when they return to Germany.

The MSA office in Washington plans and organizes the trip while the German Federal and state agriculture officials select participants, who must be leading experts in their respective fields, or individuals whose key positions give them wide influence in Germany, enabling them to have a good follow-up program. Sometimes the German teams join with similar team from other nations, and 30 or more experts from as many as eight or ten countries join together in America in a study group.

MOST TECHNICAL assistance participants, when they arrive in America, are given a "short course." Experts of several nationalities join with the Germans in these courses, usually given by one of the large agricultural universities in the United States. The technical assistance experts meet with leading Americans in their work, have laboratory sessions, lectures, practical work and field trips to several different parts of the United States.

In general the visitors spend a few days in Washington, meeting representatives of the US Department of Agriculture and national farm organizations. Then they spend a month or more at one state university or bureau, where they study American techniques in their special field. After this, they visit farms, have a special

field trip or attend a national conference dealing with their specialty. This is followed by a visit to at least one more state for two or three weeks and the return to Washington for a week of final discussions and clarification or elaboration of particular problems. In Washington, the visitors are given pamphlets, film strips, books, posters and other materials they may need for study or lecturing when they return to Germany.

Since the whole purpose of the trip has been to promote widespread adoption of new knowledge by German farmers, the participants are expected to pursue a comprehensive follow-up program after their return.

The first item of business is drawing up a report. Chapters of this are assigned to various members of the team, and the report, when finished, is published by the new German agricultural information agency (AID) located near Bonn. AID distributes highlights of the report to the country's agricultural press.

Following this, a conference is held with the team members and experts in the field concerned. Whenever possible such meetings are tied in with a general national conference in the field concerned, so that all interested parties in western Germany may be informed of the TA team's recommendations and new knowledge.

ANOTHER ASPECT of the follow-up program is the lecture bureau just getting underway in the Federal Food and Agriculture Ministry. The ministry is making an annotated directory of speakers, including everyone who has been in the United States or other countries on the technical assistance program. Any group interested in a speaker can then find the man it wants, where to contact him, whether or not he will lecture with slides, and so on.

At the state level, the technical assistance participants are expected to get out in the field and talk with agricultural teachers, farmer groups, individuals—in fact, with anyone and everyone they can interest. It is usually only here that the experts can promote the adoption of new methods they have learned in the United States or European countries they have visited. The state agriculture authorities aid the technical-assistance returnees in their efforts to reach the people.

By the end of 1952, there had been 39 agricultural technical assistance projects in which 173 German experts visited the United States for extensive study trips. During 1951 and 1952, 234 Germans visited other European countries for short periods in 47 different projects. While the figures do not appear to be very large, the technical assistance projects are contributing substantially to increased German productivity and are introducing methods which are leading to genuine long-term improvement in German life.

+END

Communists Show Concern over Refugees

THE CONCERN of Soviet Zone authorities over the continued mass exodus of refugees from the Soviet-occupied areas of Germany is clearly reflected in recent Eastern propaganda trends, according to a press survey report in early February by the Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG.

Treatment of the problem did an abrupt about-face at the end of January, switching from efforts to laugh off the streams of refugees to fervent propaganda designed to encourage refugees to return to the "German Democratic Republic" (name given locally to German regime in Soviet Zone).

Refugees are currently streaming into West Berlin at the rate of more than 1,000 per day. Only a handful have responded to date to the Communist "all is forgiven" overtures.

Throughout most of 1952 the Soviet-licensed press ignored the embarrassing matter of refugees, although the number of persons fleeing westward crowded 10,000 each month. Finally in September, after the monthly refugee stream had risen to more than 15,000, it was no longer possible to ignore the problem.

ON SEPT. 8, the official Soviet organ *Taegliche Rundschau* (East Berlin) carried an article by "N. Orlov," a pseudonym for leading Soviet occupation officials, which proclaimed the official version that many more persons were fleeing into the Soviet Zone than out of it, and those few who did leave the zone were largely criminals and ne'er-do-wells.

As the mass exodus continued during the autumn and winter, this attempt to pass the "flood of refugees" off lightly was followed by dozens of articles warning East Zone residents of the frightful fate awaiting them if they chose to flee to the "Golden West." Allegedly misery, crime, prostitution or compulsory service as an "imperialist agent" or in the ranks of the Foreign Legion were all they would find in the West.

The failure of this propaganda campaign can be measured in the increase in the number of refugees from 16,000 in December to 25,000 in January.

In the face of this development, treatment of the problem in the Soviet-licensed press did an abrupt about-face at the end of January. Unable to prevent East Zone residents from leaving, Soviet Zone authorities began a desperate effort to persuade at least some refugees to return to their homes and workbenches.

The new effort was launched on Jan. 29, 1953, with the *Berliner Zeitung* editorial. The piece showed little respect for Orlov's *Taegliche Rundschau* views. Orlov's "criminals" had become honest but misguided citizens.

BEGINNING with the flat admission, "In the last half year several thousand persons left the German Democratic Republic for West Berlin," the writer

continued, "We accuse Reuter and the American occupation authorities of consciously and shamelessly pushing these largely innocent persons into misfortune . . . In view of the human tragedy . . . we open wide the door for the return of the betrayed to the German Democratic Republic. All those who acted thoughtlessly can and should come back. Our officials will be generous in extending new residence permits . . . Yes, we go even further. Even those who committed a misdemeanor can be rehabilitated again by submitting to a just punishment."

This new policy was underlined by Minister President Otto Grotewohl in his important budget speech before the East Zone so-called "People's Assembly." *Neues Deutschland* (East Berlin, Feb. 5) reports him as saying, "The government is ready to take back those persons who thoughtlessly became victims of Western propaganda and left the Republic." In this connection, he admitted that "Western propaganda" had made inroads on "scientists, technicians, researchers, physicians, politicians, yes, even members of the government."

The HICOG survey points out that these changes in the attitude of the Soviet Zone authorities reflect a growing concern over the mass exodus from the Soviet Zone, a concern that stems from manpower shortages and obvious loss of Communist prestige.

Particularly significant in this connection is the fact that among thousands of refugees streaming out of the alleged "workers' and young people's paradise" the largest groups are consistently workers and young people, as well as farmers and housewives. These citizens and "little people" are acutely aware of the discrepancy between Communist promises of a "bright future" and actual physical and psychological conditions in the Soviet Zone of Occupation. + END

Investment in Democracy

Continued from page 8

HICOG has put great emphasis on assistance to these types of institutions, which usually provide the only facilities for developing civic action projects and a community spirit in small towns.

The special projects scattered throughout Western German and West Berlin of course knock only a chip off the mountainous problem of developing German grass-roots democracy. But the majority of them are "pilot-models", innovations, guiding lights for future builders and organizers. It is HICOG's hope that their influence will radiate, and their example will stimulate repetitions in additional communities.

On each project, the newsmen found a bronze plaque, reading: "This building was constructed with the aid of the people of the United States of America."

+ END



Two of the new community centers built in Bavaria: (left) in Goesdorf and (right) in Hawangen.

Rural Community Centers

by Frank H. Jonas

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

THIS IS THE story of the *Haus der Baeuerin*. To translate these German words literally as the "house of the farmer wife" might produce an awkward and misleading image in the reader's mind. Actually the *Haus der Baeuerin* is a community building—a rural center where the housewives of farmers, workers, and businessmen may wash and iron their family clothes, can their fruit, prepare and put up apple juice, bake their bread, mend their sacks, slaughter and cure their meat. The men come here too to do some of this work. All the family members can take their baths or showers there.

It is a social center where the wives while washing their clothes can liven up the daily chores with chatter—and gossip. The women exchange recipes. They learn from each other. Social tensions are reduced—poor and well-to-do alike use the same facilities—and social equality is bred. In some instances as many as 60 per cent of those who use the facilities are not natives of the community.

BUT THE SOCIAL life takes on more formal aspects. In each building is a conference room usually equipped with a library. Here youth, women and adult social sport and educational groups meet for weekly or special meetings. Here the citizens come to read and borrow books.

For example, in the Heindlschlag center, the conference room is also used for civil marriage ceremonies. Food for the school-feeding program is brought here and distributed. It is also used for handwork instruction, school festivals, adult educational programs and vocational courses. Films and slides are frequently shown in the conference room.

In many buildings the mayor has his office and the city council holds its weekly meetings. In some build-

ings the fire department is housed. The rural center often supplies space to the city government for the carrying out of its civic functions.

Although the *Haus der Baeuerin* may be characterized as a movement which has spread rapidly since 1949, particularly in the state of Bavaria, it began in the state of Wuerttemberg in 1928 under the leadership of Professor Muenzinger, who first demonstrated the community use of washing machines. Due to Professor Muenzinger's initiative the movement spread throughout southern Germany. Bath and shower facilities and a room for repairing sacks were added. National funds assisted during the ensuing years and the movement continued to spread throughout Germany.

AFTER THE German collapse in 1945, the south German states again took up the task, and in 1949 the state of Bavaria began its big program which now includes 71 centers, either completed or under construction. There are more than 800 communities in Bavaria, all of which could make excellent use of these rural community centers.

The Bavarian state Ministry of Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, with the cooperation of its local agencies concerned with the furthering of rural home economics, has placed its experience and knowledge at the disposal of the local communities. The resources and facilities of an extensive network of the 108 agricultural vocational schools in Bavaria have been utilized to provide instruction, suggestions and advice to officials, organizations, schools and communities in the development of the program.

The community centers are furnished and equipped under the direction of the Bavarian state department of agriculture. A workshop or seminar of experts is planned at the present time to provide specialized

materials for community leaders who wish to improve their facilities or to promote a community center. The seminar will work with the Federal Research Council for Home Economics, the German Board for Technology in Agriculture and the Agricultural Home Economics Evaluation and Information Service.

Frequently the idea of constructing a community center comes from the county and state governmental officials, agricultural vocational teachers and advisers, farmers' organizations and their women auxiliaries or from local officials themselves and the representatives of local schools and agricultural interest groups.

THE REACTION or response of the public is not always so spontaneous and integrating; the residents frequently have to be sold on the idea with good planning and considerable effort. Some few residents see, or are told, and then are encouraged to observe how successfully other units are operating. Bus trips are promoted and leading citizens are taken on excursions to examine an operating *Haus der Baeuerin*. Mass meetings are held, lecturers are called in, films are shown, and the idea takes root and begins to grow like a farmer's crop. Then an advisory council or committee of three to eight key governmental officials and civic-minded citizens is set up and the work begins.

In Steinhoering, a small rural town of 2,313 inhabitants in the county of Ebersberg near Munich, the advisory group consists of the head of the women's auxiliary of the county farmers' association, the head of the nearby home economics school for girls, the head of the combined Elshering and Steinhoering farmer's cooperative, the mayor, the district head of the Bavarian farmer's federation and the local leader of the farmers' association.

MONEY FOR the building and equipment came from various sources: DM 20,000 (\$4,760) each in the form of a donation from the Bavarian Farmers' Federation and the state Ministry of Agriculture; DM 5,000 (\$1,190) from the county; DM 4,000 (\$952) each from a large farmers' seed and implement firm and the governmental district of Upper Bavaria; DM 3,000 (\$714)

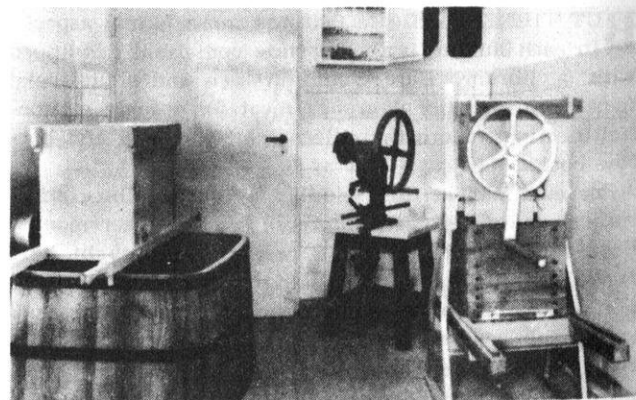
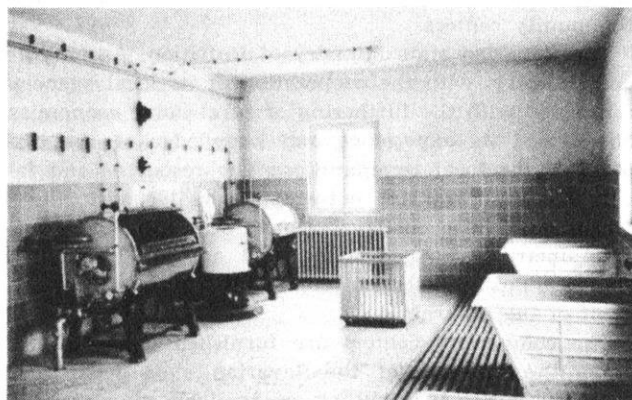
each from the city council and the local dairy cooperative; DM 1,000 (\$238) from an important insurance company; and DM 1,970 (\$469) from neighboring dairies. The United States provided DM 13,348 (\$3,177) from the Special Projects Fund.* The owner of the center is the farmers' cooperative bank of Steinhoering, although in most cases the owner is the community itself represented by its civic government.

The farmers themselves dug the foundation and furnished transportation, furnishing a total of 1,400 working hours to the project. Architectural plans were made by the county architect. The builder kept his costs and fees to a minimum. The agricultural extension service of Bavaria assisted with technical knowledge, continuing to render service after completion of the physical plant by disseminating information on the modernization of farms and land reform programs.

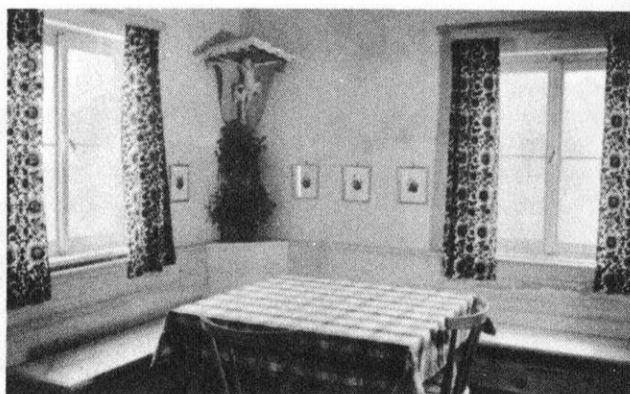
The contribution of the Bavarian state agricultural department is represented by a demonstration specialist and a county agricultural vocational guidance counselor. The demonstration specialist, with offices in Munich, visits the centers, advising among other things on equipment and furnishings while the vocational guidance expert, who teaches during the day, gives lectures on farm problems and land use, usually in the evenings. Both the demonstration specialist for Bavaria and the vocational adviser at the Memmingen agricultural vocational school, who is a specialist on grasslands use have visited in the United States on an exchange program, bringing back to Germany many sound ideas which they are making available to German farmers and their families.

THE STEINHOERING center is almost completely equipped. Its users are proud of the cold storage plant and boast of a modern meat-smoking unit, but its baking facilities are not being used at the present because of opposition of two local bakers. However, a similar rivalry in Heindlschlag was resolved by a compromise — the center's bakery is used by the housewives principally during the rush season such as at

*Also see "Investment in Democracy" on page 7.



In Kirchberg center: (left) wash room and (right) fruit presses. (all photos from Bavarian State Ministry of Agriculture)



Also in the Kirchberg community center: (left) community and conference room and (right) corner of social room.

Christmas time. A better relationship between the baker and the townspeople is credited to the potential competition of the center's bakery.

One rural center has American-type storage lockers, the gifts of an interested group in the United States. Gifts of this kind are typical of the help these centers are receiving from private sources abroad.

The Steinhoering center, during the first six months of its operation, has been self-supporting, mainly because of the minimum cost to users and good management. The cost for a four weeks' wash for five persons is about DM 5 (\$1.20) as compared with a private laundry's eight to ten marks. Each washhouse is managed by a married couple who receive a comfortable apartment and about DM 200 (\$47.60) monthly for their services.

THE UNITED States, through HICOG's Special Projects Program, has made grants to 23 projects totaling DM 231,460 (\$55,087). These grants have been made only after all other sources of revenue have been exploited. They have generally served to stimulate interest in going ahead with a project, many times carrying it over difficult financial obstacles. Exact periodic accountings must be made to US authorities as to how the money was spent and for what specific purposes. US grants were sometimes earmarked for a specific item such as a piece of equipment, electrical installation or library, and sometimes for general construction purposes, the German officials recommending what part of the project needed financing.

US grants ranged from DM 6,248 to DM 13,632 and averaged DM 10,070 (\$2,396). Frequently the smaller communities, because they found it more difficult to raise the major share of the money needed to finance the project, received the most help. At the entrance of each the building is a plaque giving credit to the US for its contribution.

The populations of the 23 communities which have received US aid range from 142 to 5,969, with a total of 29,735 and an average of 1,293. However, these centers serve neighboring towns and whole counties.

Although the US Mission has withdrawn its resident officers and agricultural advisory personnel in state and

local areas, as well as its direct financial support for future projects, it is still continuing its deep interest in the rural community centers. The US women's affairs adviser, Miss Ethel Kuhn, in the Public Affairs Office at the American Consulate General in Munich works closely and is in frequent consultation with the leaders of women's groups, particularly with Mrs. Maria Bauer, president of the Bavarian state Farmer Women's Association. This organization has 250,000 members. Mrs. Bauer, a mother and a housewife, is a vigorous and articulate speaker and a devoted campaigner for the improvement of the woman's lot. Also Mrs. Bauer has visited the United States on an exchange program.

In Untermeddling the women wanted a kindergarten for the children. They were not satisfied with the original plans. Bypassing the county architect's office, they went to Munich and secured a new set of plans from the state planning commission. The small community of Untermeddling with only 394 inhabitants, combined with Obermeddling with 847, both in the county of Dillingen, to make possible a project. When the mayor refused to act as trustee to receive US aid Mrs. Bauer stepped in and formed a registered association to receive the funds. The idea for a house in this area came not from the farmers but from labor circles.

THE COMMUNITY centers in towns near the Czech border play a particular role in modern Germany. The cold war is constantly at their door. Communist propaganda is strong in this area; so is resistance to it. But sometimes these people, living in what the Germans would admit and describe as a cultural desert, an area where there are comparatively few schools and institutions of higher learning, feel isolated and forsaken by the Western world. The community centers in these parts of Germany are more than practical time-saving ventures; they are symbols of the interest of their own people and government in their position. The Americans share, through the encouragement it has given to the *Haus der Baeuerin* movement, in the feeling that the German people in this area have not been entirely neglected and that the outside world will support their stand against Communism. **END**



Neumuenster (left to right, seated): Dr. Rudolf Ullemeyer, director of the adult education school; Dr. Mead; Karoline Faust, chief of the women's police; Guenther Budros, comptroller of the city finance office; (standing): Juergen Koelln, building materials manufacturer; Gerhard Lenselink, reporter of the Neumuenster Holsteinischer Courier; Dr. Kurt Hahn, physician of the Municipal Hospital; Karl Wettengel, school teacher; Kurt Burmeister, inspector of traffic and finance service of the German Railroad System.



Bielefeld (left to right, seated): Herta Kisker, president of the local women's division of the German Red Cross; Dr. Mead; Dr. Maria Stemme, social worker and youth adviser; Rudolf Stroehlinger, secretary of the Union of Public Service, Transportation and Traffic Workers; (standing): Waldemar Schibilsky, Protestant minister and district youth worker; Georg von Baudissin, deputy city clerk; Rolf Beudel, teacher; Ewald Oberschelp, social welfare worker; Wilhelm Pohlschmidt, editor of the Bielefeld paper.



Freiburg (left to right, seated): Dr. Gertrud Klein, president of the women's organization; Dr. Mead; Gertrud Tohsmann, teacher; (standing): Viktor Kuntzemueller, chief engineer of electric power company; Karl Litterst, director of the Commercial High School; Maximilian Matt, chairman of the Ministry of Justice; Dr. Kurt Pohl, director of the Catholic Welfare League; Wilhelm Meyer, economic affairs editor of Freiburg's Badische Zeitung; Georg Steinebach, manager of the travel office.

Community Teams Visit US

(Photos by K. Hopp, Information Office, American Consulate General, Frankfurt)

KNOWN AS Cooperative Action Teams, groups of six to eight leading citizens representing 22 communities of western Germany have gone to the United States in the past two years to study at first hand in American cities in the hope of bringing back new ideas and prac-

tices of the Western world for adoption in their own communities. The last six teams of HICOG's Exchange of Persons 1952 program departed from Frankfurt early in January for three-month tours of American cities of comparable

size and interest as their own. Shown above at their pre-departure conferences with Dr. John F. Mead, then deputy chief of the Exchanges Branch, Division of Cultural Affairs, were teams from Bielefeld and Luedenscheid in North Rhine-Westphalia, Freiburg in Baden-



Salzgitter (left to right, seated): Erich Klemt, director of the city laboratory; Dr. Mead; Margarete Schroeter, manager of the workers' welfare organization; Erich Kinzel, welfare worker; (standing): Werner Boehmken, manager of city board of cultural and information affairs; Georg Luehrs, director of adult education school; Gerhard Harbecht, surveyer of white-collar employees; Rudolf Knappe, correspondent for the Brunswick Zeitung; Adolf von Carlowitz, assistant to the manager of the state industrial school.



Darmstadt (left to right, seated) Dr. Irmgard Paetzold, secondary school teacher; Dr. Mead; Dr. Lotte Koehler, physician and biochemist; Dr. Hermann Neuschaeffer, lawyer and city magistrate; (standing): Dr. Adam Huefner, general secretary of the chamber of commerce; Dr. Helmut Witte, professor at the Darmstadt Technical College; Wilhelm Straehringer, president of an electrical company; Klaus Schmidt, city editor of the Darmstadt Echo. (not present) Dr. Ludwig Engel, mayor of Darmstadt.



Luedenscheid (left to right, seated): Marie Schuppener, teacher; Dr. Mead; Hildegard Harzbaeher, chairman of the Evangelical Women's League; (standing): Paul Becker, city youth welfare worker; Josef Schelz, editorial writer of the Luedenscheid Nachrichten; Ernst Mehlich, member of the city council; Otto Bussemer, commercial manager of a local metals works; Dr. Herbert Vollmann, president of the local court; Johannes Born, city manager; Walter Daeumer, vice chairman of the local works council.

Wuerttemberg, Darmstadt in Hesse, Neumuenster in Schleswig-Holstein and Salzgitter in Lower Saxony.

Previously during 1951 and 1952 sixteen teams had visited the United States, including those from Duesseldorf, Osnabrueck, Muenchen-Gladbach, Muenster and Krefeld in North Rhine-Westphalia; Cham, Coburg, Rosenheim and Straubing in Bavaria; Schwaebisch-Gmuend, Mannheim-Heidelberg, Pforzheim, Ulm and Karlsruhe in Baden-Wuerttemberg; Giessen in Hesse, and Luebeck in Schleswig-Holstein.

Composed of leaders from municipal and community organizations as diverse as city government, education, labor, press, youth and welfare activities, these cooperative action teams study how American citizens voluntarily work together to solve local problems such as housing, public health and education. These tours emphasize particularly the means by which such groups can exercise their prerogatives and duties as citizens.

THEM members, individually and as a group, meet their counterparts in different American communities, attend meetings of local legislative bodies, and observe activities of professional, civic and social organizations, such as parent-teacher associations and labor unions.

Itineraries of the teams which left in January include:

Darmstadt team: Hartford, Conn.; Lincoln, Neb., and Sacramento, Calif.

Salzgitter team: Peoria, Ill.; Spokane, Wash., and Richmond, Calif.

Luedenscheid team: Hamilton, Ohio; Binghamton, N.Y., and western cities.

Neumuenster team: Fresno, Calif.; Beloit, Wis., and Worcester, Mass.

Bielefeld team: Stanford, Conn.; Tulsa, Okla., and Seattle, Wash.

Frelburg team: Rochester, N.Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Whittier, Calif.

The idea of the cooperative action team was developed early in 1951 as a result of difficulties experienced by many Germans returning from study and observation tours abroad in promoting new ideas in tradition-bound communities unless they were in influential positions. In order to develop active participation of community leaders and community groups in direct contact with their own governmental affairs, the project was outlined as follows:

GERMANS WILL be selected for 90-day trips to the United States. They will be chosen in teams of eight, each team to come from the same general local area and to travel as a unit. Each team should include such representative local citizens of the selected community as one newspaper man, one city councilman, the mayor, one union leader, one socially minded church leader, one leader of women groups and two leaders of independent civic organizations. If possible, a radio director also should be included.

"Each of these teams, after a preliminary conference in Germany, will be sent to a designated sponsor in the United States and spend the 90 days in an intense study of the relationship of the citizen to his government and to political control over his government. This will involve working closely with such groups as the local university school of public administration, the local adult education program, citizens' associations, the League of Women Voters, the town councils of a number of medium-sized communities, the county commissioners, wherever possible the state legislators, the local labor unions, the local courts, etc.

"The program should include participation in a series of specially conducted seminars sponsored either by the adult education group or by the university, attendance at meetings of public legislative bodies, conferences with civic leaders in all areas, observation of budget hearings, political party meetings and all other phases of the local manifestations of citizen democracy in action.

"After their return to Germany the teams will be brought together for two follow-up conferences. Such local teams represent a cross-section of the forces which are potentially the most effective in making democracy work."

THE SUCCESS of this project is best illustrated by the activities of the Krefeld team which visited the United States in the early summer of 1951, spending three weeks each in Philadelphia Pa.; Berkeley, Calif., and Ann Arbor, Mich. In Philadelphia, the members, guided by Dr. Johannes Huber, a German emigrant and municipal public health director, observed at first hand the campaign then being waged to change the city's political administration. In addition to observations and conferences, they studied citizen training at the University of California and attended courses at the University of Michigan's School of Public Administration.

Comprising the Krefeld team were Theodor Pluekebaum, SPD member of the City Council and local chairman of the Teachers' Union; Dr. Alex Kehrmann, chairman of the CDU faction of the City Council; Adolf Markardt, SPD member of the City Council and sales manager of a Krefeld factory; Dr. Erick Wedekind, chairman of the Economic Department of the Krefeld Textile Engineering College; Dr. Bernhard Roessler, city public health chief; Margarete Porten, principal of the Girls' High School and Junior College, and Marianne Gatzke, lawyer and women's club leader.

KREFELD, known as the silk center of Germany, is an industrial city of 179,000 inhabitants, located near the Rhine River about 35 miles northwest of Cologne. It was heavily damaged during the war. It was from here that emigrated in 1683 the thirteen families who became the first German settlers of the Germantown section of Philadelphia. Here is located the headquarters



Margarete Porten (center) and Marianne Gatzke (right), members of the Krefeld Cooperative Action Team, being interviewed by Aileen S. Miles, HICOG radio liaison officer, on results of their Exchange Program tour of the United States. (PLB ID HICOG photo)

of the Mennonites Central Committee in Europe, which has channeled much welfare assistance, food and clothing from American Mennonites into Germany since the war.

Since their return to Germany in July 1951, the team members, collectively and individually, have engaged in a variety of activities in order to use and share as widely as possible their experiences and knowledge garnered from the American trip.

Their widespread speaking activity has centered on the theme of how American counterparts serve the community and encourage full citizenship participation. The seven, as a panel, have addressed thousands of persons in the area at meetings with the city administration, chamber of commerce, labor unions, church groups, women's and youth groups, educational societies, scientific and business associations. In the first year, individually each delivered twenty or more talks.

In their speaking engagements, they highlighted individual civic responsibility, educational youth programs, development of internationalism and understanding with the West. In reviewing these talks and panel discussions, they emphasized that they had learned to interpret the United States to Germans without appearing too pro-American or alienating their audiences.

THE TEAM members, particularly Mrs. Porten, Mrs. Gatzke and Mr. Plueckebaum, promoted the establishment of a parent-teacher association for the Girls' High School and Junior College. This PTA, as one of its first tasks, helped in arranging the movement of the Krefeld City Theater from the girls' school building. It also is advocating the construction of a girls' voca-

tional school to relieve crowded conditions in the present school building.

Under the impetus of Mr. Markardt, a public safety program of traffic education was launched in Krefeld. Team members cooperated in the formation of a traffic safety committee composed of representatives of the City Council, city administration, civic organizations and the citizenry. The committee, in addition to conducting an extensive publicity campaign on safe traffic practices, has changed some traffic routings, and had street signs and lights installed at dangerous intersections.

Mrs. Gatzke, who was a leading spirit in reviving after the war the Krefeld Women's Organization, one of the oldest in Germany until disbanded in 1939 by the Nazis, has been a foremost promotor of the organization's campaign to raise funds for the building of a nursery home. With the assistance of her legal talents, the women's group succeeded in 1951 in regaining the Nazi-confiscated land as the site for the nursery. Construction of the home was estimated at DM 750,000 (\$178,500). For this DM 50,000 (\$11,900) came from the HICOG Special Projects Fund.

The cooperative action committee had a strong effect in the municipal election in November 1951. Johannes Hauser, who was supported by members of the team, was selected mayor of Krefeld. Mr. Plueckebaum, a member of the team, was elected deputy mayor.

Krefeld has sought to reciprocate for the benefits derived from the visit of its cooperative action team to the United States by issuing an invitation for a similar type team from the United States to visit Krefeld this spring and observe its community activities.

+END

America — Bremen Ties

Continued from page 6

followed 10 years later by the *Condor*, an airplane built in Bremen which took only 24 hours for its nonstop flight to New York and 20 hours for the return flight. Here again Bremen pioneered in establishing new connections to the United States, this time in the field of aviation.

Bremen's greatest achievement in the field of shipping connections with the United States was undoubtedly the construction of the liners *Bremen* and *Europa*, both of which broke all previous speed records for transatlantic crossings and were considered the fastest ships in the world in their field. Naturally, Bremen could not permit its ports to lag behind in rapid development. For its ports, Bremen spent hundreds of millions in the course of the years.

After World War II, Bremen again had to start from scratch. Once again all of its merchant marine was lost, and this time even the ports were destroyed and the shipyards wrecked and dismantled. Once more all the friendly ties that our businessmen and shipping lines had established to foreign countries were broken.

At this time of Bremen's greatest need, the previous trend reversed itself. Bremen became part of the American occupation zone, and, instead of our own, American ships soon began to fill our port. The American flag soon took first place in imports and exports through Bremen. Statistics show, that, for example, in 1951, 30 percent of all American goods imported into Germany were shipped through the ports of Bremen.

A LOOK AT the history of the past seven years will show, that in addition Bremen was generously aided and supported by America in other ways. Since the end of the war, Bremen has received from American sources a total of about 45,000,000 marks* in outright help and grants-in-aid for a large number of projects in all fields of economic and social life. These amounts need not be paid back.

During the time when the need was greatest, CARE packages worth \$1,300,000 were given away to individual persons, while in addition countless others were sent CARE packages by friends or relatives in the United States. The CRALOG organization, acting on its own initiative, during the famine years of 1946 and 1947 gave away 6,500,000 pounds of food and clothing to the needy in Bremen while at the same time donating 15,000,000 marks' worth of food for the Bremen school lunch program.

No less important were 65,000,000 marks which the State of Bremen received as its share of ECA counterpart funds. These millions were used for

*Because of different values of various marks in circulation in this period, the equivalent cannot be expressed in US dollars.

the rebuilding of all kinds of factories, utilities, manufacturing plants and shipyards. It can safely be said that during the postwar years considerably more than 100,000,000 marks was given to the State of Bremen from American sources, without the Americans themselves talking very much about it.

TODAY, TOO, we have met in an institution planned and supported by Americans and for which we are indebted to them just as we are for the support that our Neighborhood House received from American donations. A new building for the American Consulate General will soon be erected, to render active assistance to the trade between the United States and Germany.

Much more could be said about the political and educational ties that bind the United States to Germany and Europe. But the purpose of my speech has been to point out the economic ties that link Bremen and the United States.

The question arises: What are the underlying reasons that have caused the Americans to help in this way a country that they have occupied? The answer may be taken from what I have said before about the close ties that have linked Germany and America for such a long time. The Americans were returning in kind not only to us but to all of Europe the spiritual and material aid that they had previously received from the Old World. This American aid is partly the voluntary giving of one human individual to another. But it is also a great organized mass effort and as such an achievement that has never before been recorded in the history of mankind.

I am pointing this out because even now there are those among us who formerly were eager and glad to have this help and today would prefer to forget the time when they were among the recipients. After all, the time is not long past when we in West Germany were made aware of the fact that every other slice of bread we ate was paid for by the Americans out of their own funds. Fortunately, this condition is a thing of the past, and due to the tireless work of our population our economy has recovered to a point where we can earn ourselves most of the money needed to buy our food.

BUT HERE again we are indebted to the United States which has given us part of the means needed to spark this recovery. We have good reason never to forget all this. However, all Americans and Germans must realize one thing. We Germans cannot expect America to conform to us. On the other hand, America should not attempt to make us over in its own image. It is my hope and my endeavor to be able to help a process by which the best ideas of either nation will eventually meet and be fused into one without either part giving up or losing its distinctive individuality.

With this in mind I welcome the opening of this exhibition.
+END

Many Names Applied to Red Heresies

THE INDEX of criminal heresies against the Communist-Marxist-Leninist dogma includes dozens of possible deviations from the path of "true faith" and the list is constantly growing, according to the Public Affairs Division of HICOG's Berlin Element. An examination of the Soviet-licensed East Zone press for the past few weeks disclosed 36 separate ideological crimes of which Soviet Zone residents and particularly Communist officials may be guilty.

Recent purges in Soviet-orbit countries have focused attention on the various forms of "thought crimes" into which Soviet Zone functionaries may fall. Many of these "crimes" are incomprehensible to the ordinary reader; many overlap one another, and most of the definitions are vague in the extreme.

Such a battery of catalogued ideological crimes is naturally useful in disposing of persons no longer convenient to the officials in power. At the same time, the rigging out of Communist theory in all the trappings of irrational authoritarianism indicates how completely Communism has been perveted from its original form of appeal to reason, officials said.

Trotskyism was originally a preference for an immediate try for world revolution instead of building a revolutionary bastion in Russia alone, but recently it has been used in the general sense of revolutionary but not strongly pro-Soviet attitude. *Titoism*, on the other hand, is the desire to set up a Communist state independent of the Soviet Union—putting national interests above Soviet interests. Closely related to this is *chauvinism*, an attitude in which nationalist feelings impair respect and devotion to the Soviet Union. *Zionism* involves giving prior loyalty to fellow Jews or to the Jewish state of Isreal, rather than to Moscow.

AMONG THE other general ideological heresies are *cosmopolitanism*, a tendency to see too much good in other countries besides the Soviet Union, and *pacifism*, which is a failure to recognize that Soviet orbit countries must be armed to the teeth and may need to fight "justified wars of liberation" from time to time.

Social Democratism is the belief that a socialist economy can be achieved by peaceful, democratic, parliamentary means. It is linked to *conciliationism*, which is the belief that differences between Communist and non-Communist countries can be overcome. *Opportunism* is the desire of a Communist Party to act so as to further the ends of its own country, or, in the Soviet view, to sacrifice the long-term objective for the short-term gain.

The dangers threatening the individual Communist official or party member are far from exhausted by the foregoing. He may also be guilty of *objectivism* if he tries to subject instructions to reasoned criticism, or of *individualism* if he places his personal desires above the demands of the party. If not enthusiastic enough, he

may be branded a *careerist*, or one who engages in party activities only to further his career. By hesitating to carry out party orders or by trying to keep from becoming too involved in party activities, he may find himself in the ranks of the *neutralists*.

A SPECIAL concern for the interests of a particular group may bring down the curse of *particularism* on a hapless party member. A special case of this is the *unionist*, who places the interests of the workers in higher wages above the interest of the party in cheaper production. This sort of thing may also lead to *factionalism*, which is an effort to form separate opposition groups within the party.

In doing his job, the official may fall into *practicism* if he tries to deal with problems on the spot without referring to party gospel, or *theoreticism*, if he fails to deal with the problems while trying to find the proper theory to apply to them. The opprobrium of *bureaucratism* awaits the official who is unable to explain organizational difficulties successfully to the public, while anyone opposing piece-work wages and special privileges for those in power is guilty of the sin of *equalitarianism*.

Revisionism, a desire for gradual progress and reluctance to rush ahead with radical measures, and *relativism*, a belief that orders from above must be adapted to local conditions, also lie in wait for the unwary party member, while persons who have avoided the other pitfalls, may very likely be unmasked as *diversionists*, if

Following is a list of "thought crimes" mentioned recently in the Soviet Zone press:

Trotskyism	Chauvinism
Zionism	Social Democratism
Cosmopolitanism	Opportunism
Objectivism	Careerism
Particularism	Equalitarianism
Bureaucratism	Theoreticism
Unionism	Revisionism
Diversionism	Formalism
Schematism	Naturalism
Imperialism	Collaborationism
Opposition to internal party democracy	Lack of class consciousness
Bourgeois attitude	Uncritical attitude
Titoism	Neutralism
Pacifism	Relativism
Conciliationism	Critical realism
Individualism	Militarism
Factionalism	Lack of vigilance
Practicism	Kulak attitude

they have ever done anything calculated to divert the attention of the people from "building socialism."

Officials on middle levels at odds with those on top, who allegedly have the support of the rank and file, are deliberately *opposing internal party democracy*. Others, who have let them get away with this for a time, or have otherwise failed to prevent either accidents or inevitable developments are guilty of *lack of vigilance*. If, on the other hand, they have tried to hide from the people some catastrophe which finally becomes apparent, they are blamed for having an uncritical attitude, in which *lack of class consciousness*, or reluctance to do extra unpaid work demanded by the party, may play a part.

Citizens unwilling to surrender voluntarily possessions they have earned show their *bourgeois attitude*. If they are farmers reluctant to give up their land and join a collective farm, they are demonstrating *kulak attitude*.

IN THE cultural field, the proper path is that of *socialist realism*. On both sides of that narrow way lie the traps of *formalism*, *schematism* and *naturalism*, while critics attempting to judge a work of art may find themselves slipping into *critical realism*, which is bad, even though it sounds as if it were orthodox. Formalism in art is undue emphasis on color and composition, instead of on subject matter. In music, it

reflects too much concern for the structure of a composition instead of its appeal for the masses, and, similarly, in literature, too much attention to plot, characterization and description, rather than to inspirational themes. Naturalism is the sin of showing the bad or gloomy side of things instead of the strength and optimism which will allegedly mold the future of Communist society. A writer who has tried hard to do the right thing, but whose work is so bad from a professional standpoint as to be unacceptable even by party standards is guilty of schematism. The critic who applies this label, however, must be careful not to go so far in applying normal criteria of literary criticism that he becomes a critical realist.

In conclusion, there are those ideological errors which, by Communist doctrine, are ascribed to non-communists. Among the most common of these are *imperialism* (any opposition to the policies of the Soviet Union), *militarism* (the raising of any armed forces outside the Soviet orbit) and *collaborationism*, or a willingness to cooperate with non-communist elements.

It is obvious that these "ideological crimes" cover such a broad area that they can be applied almost at will to anyone at any time. Apparently that is their main value to the persons in power in the Soviet Zone and other Soviet orbit countries. +END

Vopo Fugitives Describe Bad Camp Conditions

STATEMENTS by former members of the Soviet Zone armed forces who have fled to West Berlin confirm reports of bad living conditions and poor treatment of recruits in the so-called "People's Police" military training camps.

Members of the East Zone armed forces, or "Vopos," now numbering more than 100,000 men, are fleeing to the West at the rate of eight to ten a day, according to officials of Berlin Element, HICOG. Officers up to the rank of major are often among the fugitives, most of whom cross the sector border between East and West Berlin on foot, frequently in uniform and carrying their weapons.

Testimony of these fugitives about conditions in the "Vopos" demonstrates once more the determination of Soviet and Soviet-German authorities to force through their policies without regard to individual welfare, and gives the lie to fulsome East Zone recruiting propaganda extolling "ideal conditions" in the camps and barracks.

Almost every report repeats the pattern of inadequate quarters, bad food, rigorous duty, little freedom, arbitrary punishment and interminable political indoctrination.

UNTIL MID-November, "Vopo" deserters say, some units were still quartered in 15-20 man tents without water, lights, heating or sanitary facilities. In many

cases, the nearest place for washing was a stream as far as one mile away.

Food is meager and of poor quality, according to nearly all former "Vopos." Because of overcrowding in the barracks, meals are often late; frequently nothing is left for the last units.

The camp day begins at 6 a.m. Duty is harsh, with a large amount of drill. Arbitrary punishment and petty tyranny by officers are common. Especially irritating are the Soviet officers, called "Sovietniks," who, since Dec. 1, 1952, have been assigned to all units down to platoon level.

MANY RECRUITS complain of brutal, overbearing treatment at the hands of German "Vopo" officers as well. The many special privileges enjoyed by officers are a constant annoyance in view of the propaganda insisting that "out-moded privileges of officers" have allegedly been eliminated.

One of the most frequent complaints is that after the regular daily training routine has been completed, recruits are obliged to attend "political indoctrination classes" until late in the evening. Free time is almost non-existing and leaves are rare. Many fugitives state that they were no longer able to endure the ridicule of the East Zone inhabitants over the new Soviet-style olive-drab uniforms, which make the recruits look like Russian soldiers.

Christmas Good Will

THOUSANDS of Americans in Germany, in and out of uniform, dug deep into their pockets and hearts to produce a Christmas season that many thousands of Germans consider their finest ever.

In carrying on the tradition that the US Army inaugurated at Christmas time in 1946, the first one in the bleak early occupation period, the 1952 good-will Americans, imbued with a spirit of providing aid and cheer for their German neighbors, succeeded in bringing Santa Claus to thousands of Germans he might have missed. They have made it a "merry" Christmas for many who, through ordinary circumstances, would have experienced just another day.

American soldiers, officers, civilians and their families, serving with the United States missions in Germany, contributed more than \$413,000 in money, food, clothing, toys, and other items to German unfortunates for Christmas. This did not include more than \$130,000 worth of CARE packages purchased in Berlin by Americans as gifts for Germans.

HICOG AND THE US Army Europe (USAREUR) distributed approximately 7,600 cartons of American cigarettes to hospitalized German war veterans throughout the US Zone of Germany during the Christmas week. The action had been approved by US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly and Lt. Gen. M. S. Eddy, USAREUR commander.

The cigarettes reached German veterans in some 75 veterans' hospitals and also those being cared for in German civilian hospitals. US soldiers, especially selected, made the actual presentations. The 7,600 cartons of cigarettes had been confiscated by HICOG and USAREUR law enforcement agencies.

In tiny hamlets, where soldiers portrayed Santa Claus, to major cities, where hundreds of Americans joined forces to provide help, the spirit was the same, whether in the French Zone cities of Mainz or Kaiserslautern, or in communities such as Heidelberg, Mannheim and Passau.

INCLUDED IN many Christmas festivities were special packages of candy, cookies and fruit, with each gift package bearing a card with the message, "Merry Christmas from your American friends." Children's groups entertained at individual parties in their honor ranged from 75 to 900 youngsters. That outpouring of yuletide spirit was a yardstick for the rest of the communities which benefited through the presence of Americans in Germany.

Almost \$40,000 worth of gifts, clothing and food went to Germans in the Heidelberg area. A similar amount was donated in Munich for the same purposes.

Americans in the Wuerzburg area spent about \$20,000 to provide gifts for German orphanages, for homes for the aged and blind, and for refugee camps.

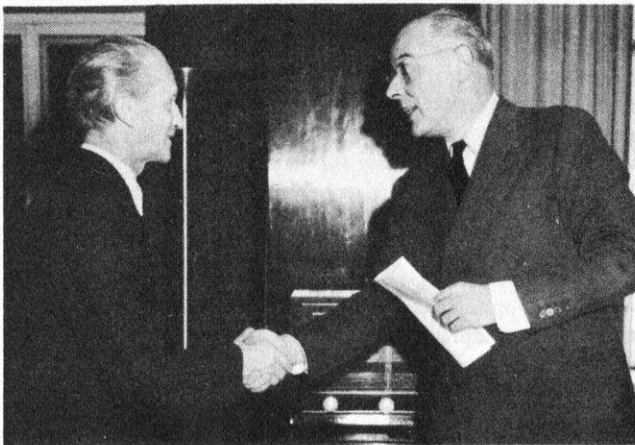
In one effort, enlisted men's wives collected almost \$400 for the purchase of toys for children in one orphanage. American troops in the Wuerzburg area entertained more than 1,100 Germans of various ages at parties and gatherings designed to bring cheer to those who would have been without it.

More than 5,000 Germans in the Frankfurt community benefited from American contributions. Of that total 3,000 were orphans, needy family members and elderly Iron Curtain refugees. Gifts, clothing and food were the main contributions that left Germans and Americans happier.

THE LARGEST group to receive aid in the Frankfurt area comprised 1,700 children of German employees in the Giessen Quartermaster depot—each was furnished a complete turkey dinner. Five aged people's homes, eight children's homes, hospitals and six refugee camps shared in the Christmas bounty. Thousands of toy items, some new and others repaired, were parceled out to the children; Americans singing Christmas carols brought a special treat to elderly inmates of some homes and hospitals.

Soldiers of a finance disbursing unit in Stuttgart donated 200 pounds of turkey and four radios to a home for the blind. The Seventh Army Food Service School prepared some of the turkeys and sent two school cooks to the home to carve the birds and help with the serving. Bags of candy were presented to the 2,000 inmates, most of whom were children.

German Youth Activities Units throughout the American Zone contributed thousands of dollars, tons of food, carloads of toys and clothing, and countless other aids that spread cheer and happiness for thousands of German youths.



Samuel Reber (right), acting US high commissioner, in a brief ceremony Dec. 23 at HICOG headquarters in Mehlem, near Bonn, presented 8,000 cartons of confiscated cigarettes to Wolfgang G. Hartmann, secretary general of the German Red Cross, for distribution among hospitalized German war veterans. (PLB ID HICOG photo)

A new touch was added to this year's aid from Americans by the use of helicopters in Santa Claus missions. They whirled in from the skies in many USAREUR areas, disgorging their thick Santa Claus passengers with sacks of goodies. Hundreds of children, who had been watching the skies for days, saw no reindeer but were just as happy. Times had changed and so had Santa. But the effect was the same and Santa's red and white outfit and black boots, looked mighty familiar and welcome to all the little sky watchers.

In the whirly-bird operations, four Seventh Army helicopter pilots, dressed as Santa Claus, helped to distribute Christmas gifts in the Stuttgart district.

More than \$15,000 was raised in a special America-conducted fund-raising contest to benefit German children in the Nuremberg area.

AMERICAN kindness was not exclusively for Germans. A pre-Christmas visit by Americans to the Bibenheim displaced persons camp resulted in gifts of food and clothing, donated by a Rhein-Main religious group. Hundreds of refugees and DP's throughout the USAREUR section of Germany received a helping hand from those more fortunate.

East Zone Germans who fled across the border into West Germany, and are now in the Giessen Refugee Camp, found their Christmas season brightened by the help of American Catholic and Protestant groups. Several hundred dollars, collected in the American military chapels in the area, were turned over to the director of the refugee camp, and were applied to the Christmas menu in order that the refugees would have a real special Christmas dinner.

Germans reciprocated in many instances, and generally attempted to repay in spirit the generosity that came to them. Many German families invited Americans, in and out of uniform, into their homes for Christmas dinners and celebrations. Mayors in some communities called on townspeople to throw their homes open in spirit of hospitality and provide a homelike atmosphere for hundreds of Americans far from their homes on Christmas day. Responses were good, and in scores of communities, particularly in Bavaria, German families sat down to their traditional *Weihnachtsgans* or Christmas goose, with at least one American at the table to share their good fortune.

IN A pre-Christmas message of gratitude to the German people for inviting American servicemen into their homes during the holiday season, General Eddy stated:

"It is gratifying to know that more than 175,000 German families have invited American servicemen into their homes for the holiday season and I would like to express my sincere appreciation for this gesture of good will by the German people. A large percentage of these invitations will be accepted and I am certain that the guests and hosts will spend an enjoyable

holiday season together. However, for those generous people who have extended invitations that cannot be accepted due to the training or duty commitments of our servicemen, I extend thanks and assurance that their kind acts have not gone unnoticed."

In Stuttgart and surrounding communities, there was scarcely an orphanage that was not remembered by Americans. A large electric train was delivered to a children's tuberculosis hospital, and two soldiers who brought the train for the children also brought candy, pudding and cake. At Heilbronn a soldier detachment held a party for children of German employees, and a huge Christmas tree was part of the festivities. Stockings stuffed with candy and toys hung from almost every limb, all provided by non-commissioned officer personnel at one troop barracks.

An armored cavalry regiment was host to more than 1,000 German children and families at the regiment's three stations. Christmas parties for inmates of an orphanage in one USAREUR city meant a pair of house shoes each for 120 children, and a radio for the orphanage itself. Hundreds of German children saw Santa Claus at a grand party held at Nabollenbach, made possible by \$1,200 collected by Americans to finance the festivities.

Efforts among Americans in the Karlsruhe District realized more than \$8,000, most of which was used to purchase clothing for 2,000 underprivileged German children.

MANY NEWSPAPERS prominently reported that Acting High Commissioner Samuel Reber had turned over 8,000 cartons of confiscated cigarettes to the German Red Cross for distribution to hospitalized German veterans. Papers stressed that the 8,000 cartons were in addition to 7,600 cartons donated for the same purpose by American soldiers of the Seventh Army and other units.

In the South German press major attention in "GI generosity" stories was given to Erding Air Base's "Operation Christmas," in which every one of the 17,000 Bavarian orphans was presented four packages. The newspapers in the Bonn region particularly noted the benefit organized by the American Women's club in Plittersdorf. The benefit raised \$800, which sum was granted to orphan children and refugees in the Bonn area.

Most of the leading papers ran short accounts of the Christmas invitations to Allied soldiers in Germany issued by four groups promoting international understanding: the Steuben-Schurz Society, the German-French Cultural Association, the German-Canadian Society, and the German-English Society. The success of this project—roughly 60,000 Allied soldiers celebrated Christmas with German families—was well played in the news columns. The press also carried accounts of the presentation of an impressive Christmas tree by a score of Black Forest teen-agers, decked out in regional costumes, to Acting High Commis-

sioner Reber. This presentation, made in Mr. Reber's headquarters in Mehlem, was an expression of thanks from the German children for the postwar American assistance given to them.

Frankfurter Rundschau featured a detailed account of how the director of the North Baden GYA, Lt. Col. Everett T. Reniker, and the USAREUR GYA public-information officer, Wolf Reade, devoted their spare hours to painting the play room in an overflow barracks section of the St. Paulusheim Child Welfare Home in Heidelberg. The work was completed in time

to permit the children in the otherwise bleak barracks section to spend Christmas in fresh and gay surroundings

In June of last year the lieutenant colonel, together with American women of the St. Ann Catholic Ladies Group, Heidelberg stationed troops, and German GYA youth, had begun working on the extension of the Welfare Home building necessary to accomodate the children. Construction material was donated largely by the Americans, with a German firm contributing paint. +END

RIAS Inaugurates New Transmitter

A NEW TRANSMITTER, which makes RIAS one of the most powerful voices in the Free World, was put in operation Jan. 15 at ceremonies held at the transmitter site in Berlin.

The new installation triples RIAS' broadcasting power, stepping it up from 100 to 300 kilowatts, and enables the US-sponsored station in the American Sector of Berlin to penetrate deeper into the areas east of the Iron Curtain.

Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin pressed the button which set the transmitter in operation. Among speakers at the ceremonies, in addition to Mayor Reuter, were Alfred V. Boerner, director of the HICOG Office of Public Affairs; Eberhard Schuetz, RIAS program director, and Albert Poesniker, RIAS technical director.

"The success that RIAS has achieved to date is an assurance that this strengthened voice of the Free World . . . will meet in larger measure the demands and needs of its listeners," Mr. Boerner said. He added that the role of RIAS is "to serve its listeners sincerely and to maintain and deepen its human contact with them."

"RIAS is not an end in itself," Mr. Boerner continued. "Its task is to represent in both East and West the ideals and values of the Free World—even where they are being suppressed . . ."

SPEAKING TO residents of the Soviet Zone, Mayor Reuter said: "We are here as free men, speaking to you in the conviction that the day of your liberation will come . . . that you will once again be able to join the community of free peoples."

"The world is on our side and will struggle with us . . . We know that we have new chicaneries and new harassments to face in the future. But this will not turn us from our purpose. We will employ all our powers . . . to bring about a new future in freedom and peace."

"This new transmitter will aid us in our struggle. With it we will be able to penetrate to the farthest corners of Soviet-occupied Germany with the voice of freedom."

The new RIAS transmitter was developed by the Berlin Telefunken firm according to the latest technical designs, and incorporates a number of new devices including special high-power tubes.

Other technical improvements include a system of carrying the high power output to the antenna by means of a large concentric pipeline feeder. The new antenna will utilize two towers 146 meters high, and will be shielded from the north to minimize interference with Radio Goteborg in Sweden, which operates on a frequency close to that of RIAS. +END



Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin pressed button setting new transmitter in operation while near him watching the act are (left to right) Fred Taylor, US director of RIAS; Albert Poesniker, RIAS technical director; Alfred V. Boerner, director of HICOG's Office of Public Affairs, and Eberhard Schuetz, RIAS program director.

(HICOG-Berlin photo)

In and Around Germany

Student Teams Depart

Twenty-four leading students and faculty members from the Universities of Hamburg, Kiel, Cologne and the Munich Technical College left Bremerhaven Jan. 22 on the SS United States for a five-month visit to America.

A student government team from each university, including one teacher and five students active in their school affairs, will attend different American universities to observe and participate in typical student activities as self-government, recreational, social, welfare and religious programs. Designed to show the cooperative relationship between undergraduate bodies and their faculties and communities, the tours will emphasize how well-coordinated student activities assist in educating youth for more effective citizenship.

The departing exchanges, who were selected from representative areas of interest, will be enrolled as special students under the guidance of the dean of students and other faculty advisers. They will attend regular classes, special seminars and discussion groups on the different aspects of student life.

The University of Hamburg team went to the University of Vermont. The University of Kiel team enrolled at the University of Indiana. Syracuse University was host to the University of Cologne representatives. The Munich team is studying at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh.

These four teams make a total of 13 which have gone to the United States on such student government study programs. The first nine teams of similar composition went from the Universities of Bonn, Frankfurt, Goettingen, Muenster, Freiburg, Erlangen, Munich, Free University of Berlin and the Wilhelmshaven College for Labor, Politics and Economics. Several additional university teams are scheduled to depart on comparable tours next year.

Investments for Berlin

West Berlin will receive DM 200,000,000 (\$47,600,000) in investment funds under a new long-range program aimed among other things at creating additional permanent jobs.

The money will come from counterpart funds derived from United

States dollar aid, by agreement between the MSA Special Mission to Western Germany and the Government of the Federal Republic.

At the same time, the procedure for approving Berlin investment projects has been simplified so that the new funds will find their way into the economy rapidly.

The new program brings to DM 874,000,000 (\$208,012,000) the total amount of investment funds made available to Berlin out of counterpart derived from US aid.

The new program is part of a Berlin long-term investment program, and sectors and projects are to be allocated funds in accordance with the extent to which they can be expected to provide additional permanent working places in Berlin, and the extent to which they will help Berlin to overcome its adverse payments position and its requirements for external assistance.

Loans will not be limited to enterprises already in existence, but may be used to assist in the establishment of new firms.

In determining the extent to which a project will help overcome Berlin's unfavorable trade balance, consideration will be given to the degree to which an enterprise will supply items exportable to the Federal Republic or foreign countries at competitive prices and the degree to which it will supply items for Berlin consumption which are now being imported.

Weekly Earnings Higher

The Bank deutscher Laender (Germany's central bank) said in its October report, that, while the consumer price index has recently declined to 167 (based on 1938 as 100), and is only one percent higher than in September 1951, average weekly earnings in industry had increased by about five percent between September 1951 and May 1952 and may since have continued to rise.

By the end of 1951, prices had stabilized in the Federal Republic and in other Western industrial countries, the report said. Subsequently, the German exporter can no longer expect his foreign customers to pay higher prices resulting from wage increases as was possible in 1951. Western Germany is still among those countries where the post-Korean price boost has had

only minor effects on living costs while the wages of industrial workers have increased considerably.

The Federal Republic had been among the industrial countries with the strongest rise in real wages between the first half-year of 1950 and mid-1952. It must also be considered, that the conditions in 1950 were not normal and that losses had to be compensated. Nevertheless, the progress achieved is to be considered as satisfactory.

Exchange Program

West Germany has expressed favorable response to the German-American Exchange of Persons Program and in the main continuation of the plan for the mutual benefit of both nations.

A sampling of public opinion by HICOG's Reactions Analysis Staff was made last year after the return of some 4,000 Germans from visits in the United States during the past four years. A cross-section of adults, none of whom had participated in the program, in all sections of West Germany were queried.

About 72 percent of the persons polled said Germany can profit from what other nations have to offer. At the same time, 82 percent commented that other nations have much to learn from Germany.

In the field of politics, West Germans were more than reserved in their expression of opinions. Only 17 percent made any spontaneous mention of what Germany might learn politically from other countries. When specifically queried on this point, only 47 percent expressed the opinion that Germany had anything to learn about politics or government.

A clear majority of those questioned thought, however, that West Germany would benefit by the application of United States industrial and agricultural techniques, and about half were of the opinion that Germany might well adopt American mass communications systems.

Only about one-third thought that there was anything to be gained by Germany's studying American experience in the political-governmental, educational or labor relations fields. Some 60 percent said the United States had nothing to offer Germany in the arts or with respect to social welfare.

The survey indicated that roughly 40 percent of all adult West Germans were acquainted with the German-American exchange program, and that 32 percent were able correctly to detail some of the aspects of the program's activities.

Derequisitioning Continued

More than 1,100 private homes within the US area in Germany, formerly held under requisition by US Forces, were among the 1,428 housing items returned to German control during the 16 months ending Nov. 30, 1952, according to a report on property derequisitioned issued Jan. 17 by Headquarters, US Army Europe.

The report, concerned mainly with the turnback of housing-type properties between Aug. 1, 1951 and Nov. 30, 1952, showed that in addition to the 1,113 private homes returned to German jurisdiction during the period, a total of 256 apartment houses and 59 hotels or pensions were derequisitioned.

This latest announcement on the return of housing facilities to German civic and private control augments the detailed report made by the then EUCOM Headquarters in October 1951. At that time the official records showed that about 80 percent of all property requisitioned for military use had been returned to German control as of Aug. 1, 1951.

Coincident with the all-out effort to release requisitioned property to German control, US Forces have conducted an extensive and accelerated housing construction program during the same period, in order that total housing requirements for USAREUR personnel could be met without making any additional demands on German residential properties.

Throughout the USAREUR area during the 16-months period covered in the report, 1,895 properties of other types were returned to German control. They included office space, garden land, theaters, garages, swimming pools, restaurants, schools and miscellaneous types.

In addition to the derequisitioning efforts, the US Government has added in increasing the German housing availability through the extension of financial aid toward construction of more than 157,000 housing units during the year ending July 31, 1952. Of that total, 10,800 units were financed up to 35 percent out of ECA/MSA funds and the HICOG Special Projects Fund.

Housing construction by US Forces in the USAREUR area during the same 16-months period was carried out in order to accommodate new requirements resulting from increases in troop strength in the command. More than 1,500 bachelor accommodations for Army personnel were constructed, or were under construction, by US Forces as of July 31, 1952. The primary purpose for such construction was to make

the necessary living accommodations available for USAREUR personnel without making further demands on German-owned housing.

Housing in West Berlin

Berlin housing construction statistics show that, while East Berlin has been ballyhooing its efforts, West Berlin has been quietly and con-

sistently outdoing it in actual construction.

Since 1948, nearly 15,000 new dwelling units have been built and turned over to occupants in West Berlin, while, according to a Berlin Element-HICOG survey, reliable figures indicate that the East has completed only 7,100 in the same period. These figures show a clear

Continued on page 28



Herve J. L'Heureux, Supervising Consul General of HICOG (left), shakes hands with Dr. Herbert Schaffarczyk, Counsellor (Vortragender Legationsrat) of the German Foreign Office, on the occasion of the signing of the new visa agreement between their two countries.

Photo: PLB-HICOG

Agreement on Visas

Under an agreement effective Feb. 1 between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, German visitors to the United States and its territories are granted United States non-immigrant visas free of charge. Effective the same date the Federal Republic waives the visa requirement for United States citizens who are thereafter able to enter Germany solely on the basis of their United States passports.

This agreement marks a step in the resumption of normal relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. Under its terms the United States grants to German nationals the same status as that enjoyed by nationals of other western European countries visiting the United States, and the Federal Republic affords American

citizens the same status as that already accorded them by other western European countries.

The agreement provides that Germans possessing a passport recognized as valid by the Federal Republic will be granted free visas for an unlimited number of entries into the United States. The period of validity of such visas will be 24 months for German nationals, including seamen and airline employees, visiting the United States temporarily for business reasons or as tourists and 12 months for German diplomatic consular and other officials, representatives of information media, and students.

The agreement does not prejudice existing regulations in force in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the United States governing entries, temporary and permanent residence, and employment of aliens.

advantage for West Berlin in construction per capita.

West Berlin's advantage becomes even clearer if the more than 100,000 repaired dwellings are considered. In East Berlin, because of shortages of funds and materials, relatively few dwellings have been repaired. Moreover, all information indicates that West Berlin construction is far superior in quality to that in East Berlin.

For the current year, West Berlin construction will reach a total of more than 9,000 completed dwellings, while in East Berlin, despite concentration there of nearly all housing construction activity at the expense of other cities under Soviet control, it is becoming apparent that little more than the 1952 segment of the Stalin Allee (formerly Frankfurter Allee) project, about 2,600 dwellings, will be completed. Industrial building and the construction of military barracks are cutting deeply into housing construction in the East.

Housing comprises about 30 percent of West Berlin construction activity. About DM 180,000,000 (\$42,840,000) will be spent for housing construction this year, of which more than half is from private funds, and the remainder from MSA and GARIOA counterpart aid and support from the Berlin and federal budgets.

About 90 percent of the materials used in housing construction are purchased in Berlin, thus benefiting the Berlin economy. Construction work provides employment for large numbers of Berliners.

Probe of Theater Group

An investigation of the Wirtschaftsverband der Filmtheater e.V., Landesverband Hessen (Hessian state association of movie theaters) was launched in January by HICOG in order to determine whether this group of theater owners was violating the directive against restrictive trade practices in the field of licensing and also whether this association has committed any offense against the US Military Government Law 56 which forbids combinations in restraint of trade.

The decision to investigate the activities of this association was prompted by published reports of a meeting of the movie theater owners in Frankfurt at which the president in a trade paper article titled "Freedom of Trade is Freedom of Fools" urged all movie theater owners to band together to prevent the opening of new theaters.

The investigation was to determine whether the association was

exercising illegal coercion by means of threats of boycott against the financial backers of new theaters in order to eliminate what it considered unjustified competition.

To support its motion to introduce restrictive licensing for movie theaters in the Federal area the association has distributed to all prospective members a letter by a movie owner which spoke of "the viciousness and the daring shame" involved in the fact that a refugee from the East had "the audacity to open a new theater in a location where one already existed." This action was described by the letter writer as "dirty business methods." The writer concluded by stating that it should be made clear to the refugees that they "have to consider themselves in Hesse as guests and not to throw other people out of their nests lest one day the population will be through with the refugees."

American Boy Scout Week

More than 4,000 American Boy Scouts and their leaders in Germany, France and Austria joined 3,250,000 Scouts in the United States in celebrating the 43rd Anniversary of their organization during Boy Scout Week Feb. 7-13.

These themes of the week-long celebration was "Forward on Liberty's team," title of the Scout's three-year program which opened last February. The program sought to produce a greater functioning manpower and provide a higher quality program for its increasing membership.

Boy Scout Week activities in Europe stressed the Scout family. Boys introduced members of their families to their fellow Scouts at open house meetings.

The actual birthday of the Boy Scouts of America, Feb. 8, was observed as Scout Sunday by boys of all faiths. Scouts and their adult leaders attended church services in uniform, and many members had their families sit with the during services.

By tradition, Scouts and leaders recommitted themselves to the Scout oath precisely at 8:15 pm. Feb. 8. This ceremony took place at anniversary dinners and meetings at the homes of Scouts. Other Scout week activities scheduled included courts of honor, scout citizenship day, scout mobilizations and scout expositions.

Boy Scout week marked the second anniversary of the European Command Council the only American Boy Scout Council outside the United States in a report on the past year activities. Scout Executive Wil-

liam E. Hoffman said that scouting in Germany, France and Austria enjoyed a tremendous growth during this time, more than doubling its membership. There were now more than 1,800 sub scouts, 800 boy scouts and 200 explorers in the three countries. There were also 1,200 American men and women in Europe registered as leaders.

Commissioner Hoffman said that there are 103 Scout Units in 55 communities in Germany, France, and Austria, and more than 70 percent of all eligible American boys in the Command were enrolled as Scouts.

Personnel Notes

With Exchange Body

Dr. John F. Mead assumed his duties Jan. 5, as the first executive secretary of the United States Educational Commission in the Federal Republic of Germany, commonly referred to as the Fulbright Commission. He was appointed by the Commission at its meeting Dec. 15.

As executive Secretary of the US Educational Commission, Dr. Mead directs an extensive exchange program dealing with higher education and research.

The program is financed from funds obtained from the sale of surplus military equipment and supplies that remained in Germany after the last war. The more than DM 4,000,000 (equivalent to \$952,000) and \$500,000 that are available for the current year will enable more than 500 students, professors and research scholars, approximately evenly divided between the United States and Federal Republic, to study in new environments. The treaty between the two countries has been signed for a five-year period with provisions for renewal.

Dr. Mead received a bachelor of arts degree from the West Texas Teachers College, a master of arts degree from the University of Texas, and a doctor of philosophy degree from the Colorado State College of Education. After some years of public school and university teaching, he became president of the Amarillo Junior College in 1937 and served until 1942.

Dr. Mead is a veteran of both recent wars, serving with the rank of first lieutenant in World War I and major in World War II. Since 1946 he has been with OMGUS and HICOG as deputy chief of education and cultural affairs in OMG Wuertemberg-Baden and as deputy chief, Exchanges Branch, of the Division of Cultural Affairs, HICOG.

German Editorials

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

America's Occupation Soldiers

Christ und Welt (Protestant weekly of Stuttgart) began a series dealing with US "occupation problems" in Germany. The first article, published in the Dec. 24 issue, discussed the "problem of occupation" from the German point of view, stressing that "animosity and hatred" stemming from the war and postwar period are no longer the predominant features in German-American relations.

As main sources of continued irritation and ill feelings between German and American personnel, the paper listed (1) the problem of requisitioned German houses, (2) occasional acts of violence which, according to *Christ und Welt*, are chiefly an expression of wantonness on the part of US soldiers; and (3) the "delicate and probably never fully solvable problem of the girl friends." Urging "rigid measures" on both sides, the paper appealed to commonsense and reason, stating that the "only thing worse than the presence of US forces in Germany would be their absence."

The second article, published in the New Year's edition, discussed the problem from the GI's point of view, stressing that much has been and is being done by US authorities to improve German-American relations. The paper also pointed out that to many US soldiers, service in the Armed Forces means an unwanted interruption of education and career, and that occasional excesses often have their roots in loneliness and mental depression.

Quick (Munich illustrated weekly) in a two-page picture article, described the way of life of the US soldier. The magazine obviously liked the way the American "citizen in uniform" spends his time during military training and would like the future German soldier to enjoy the same facilities, but

raised the question in its headline: "Who will pay for all this?"

Man of the Year

Several papers prominently carried illustrated reports Jan. 6 on Chancellor Adenauer's birthday celebration at the Bonn Palais Schaumburg and the gifts and congratulations presented to the chancellor from all over the world. In addition, **General-Anzeiger** (Bonn) and **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt) noted that the *Washington Post* had called Adenauer "the man of the year 1952, the man who deserves most admiration for his stand and his successes."

New View of America

Frankfurter Allgemeine, (Frankfurt, Jan. 3) a conservative daily and previously not very pro-American, assailed all "arrogant" Germans who feel that the "German man" is an individual with special qualities and who always talks about the postwar "German economic miracle."

"Pretty soon," Co-publisher Karl Korn argued, "our 'efficiency' will again be a pain in the neck to everybody abroad." There are other peoples who also have to work hard to make a living, but they are wise enough not to brag about it. The author was even more critical of those Germans who hold America responsible for the vulgarization of German culture because it was the United States who introduced "Coca Cola, nylons and chewing gum."

Dr. Korn despicingly wrote of those who first extended "the beggar's hand" to America when, after the last war, "we were the poorest among the European beggars," only to become arrogant again as soon as their first hunger was satisfied. Dr. Korn stressed the "cultural import from the US" brought Germany the



Michael: "I saw this last year!"..
Adenauer: "Yes, but popular demand we've brought it back!" — from *Essener Tageblatt* (Essen), Dec. 31.

possibility to acquaint itself with the often valuable products of American literature, music and the movie industry. He especially contrasted the poor German films with "the splendid" American picture "An American in Paris."

In a second editorial in its Jan. 5 edition the same paper recorded two human interest stories of the type familiar to American readers, but quite unknown to most Germans. Stressing that children often play an important part in these stories, the paper praised Americans for their love of children, demanding that the Germans pay more attention to these stories than to "horror reports" on subjects like the US robot man.

Secret Police Week

Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung (Stuttgart weekly) dubbed the week of Jan. 11-17 "secret police week." The paper pointed to the arrest of Soviet doctors; the revelations of the pro-Communist espionage activities of US citizens Verber and Ponger; the British move against the seven Nazis; and the East Zone purge.

"Underground" battles are being fought by individual countries' secret police. These battles were touched off by the change in government in the United States and the Dulles' utterances regarding undermining of the Soviet bloc.

The same paper also offered an explanation of why the Federal Government was not consulted in

the seven ex-Nazis' arrest: the British feared that members of this government might tip off the seven men about to be arrested.

Reaction to EDC Delay

Most German newspapers devoted extensive comment in mid-January to American and European reaction to the delay in EDC treaty ratification caused by the recent French demand for additional protocols and amendments to the EDC treaty.

Prominent play was given to US Senator Alexander Wiley's statement that a further delay in treaty ratification by France and Germany would result in cuts in US foreign aid to these countries. Papers quoted Senator Wiley to the effect that Europe would "deceive itself" by any further delay of its integration plans, and that nobody should believe or try to make believe that the "clock could be turned back" without "losing the confidence and the support of all thinking men."

According to the **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt, Jan. 12) there may be two considerations which prompted Senator Wiley to warn against further EDC treaty ratification delay: he cannot see how the new French premier will reconcile his promise to "guarantee the unity of the French army" with the EDC principle of integration of member nations' armies; or, he might be worried over new trends discernible in the French press (a recent *Le Monde* editorial implied France would only feel "safe" if either Germany were re-unified and neutralized, or "it were guaranteed that an armed Germany will, forever, remain divided"). Should *Le Monde* have spoken in behalf of the Quai d'Orsay *Frankfurter Allgemeine* concluded, there could be no doubt that there will be more delay in the solution of the Western defense issue.

In a strongly anti-French editorial **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, Jan. 12) likewise attacked *Le Monde*, accusing it of demanding a West German defense contribution be renounced altogether. The *Kurier* claimed Senator Wiley's statement was addressed to Paris, implying he did not wish to chide Chancellor Adenauer, "who certainly has done everything in his power to build bridges (to Paris)."

Rheinische Post (Duesseldorf, Jan. 12) claimed Great Britain wants speedy EDC ratification, only to restore the world balance of power, now disturbed by Soviet armament, not because of European union arguments impelling on the continent. The paper said London hopes



Europa and the "Bulls": ... and let us all be moved by only one thought: the safeguarding of Europa. — from *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), Jan. 8.

Washington will apply pressure to have the EDC ratified speedily.

Tagesspiegel (Berlin, Jan. 11) addressed a sharp warning to French and German politicians failing to recognize the necessity of a strong Western defense system with German participation. According to this paper, Marshal Juin is "the only man in France without illusions." Both Bonn and Paris erroneously believe they are important wheels in the machine of world politics, "but (American) patience will end as soon as the (European) children try to enforce their will."

Columnist Ernst Friedlaender, in **Stuttgarter Nachrichten** (Stuttgart, Jan. 10) was highly critical of Chancellor Adenauer for showing "stubborn optimism" regarding EDC ratification: the Bonn Government, "for domestic reasons," does not want to admit a "defeat." Mr. Friedlaender was strongly opposed to amending the EDC treaty to provide for national armies. Should national armies "be the only solution," the EDC treaty would be "buried": "It may be that Rene Mayer was compelled to make concessions to de Gaulle; we certainly are not, and the more we stress that we will contribute to Western defense within a military and politically integrated Europe only, the better."

With few exceptions papers Jan. 13 top-played Chancellor Adenauer's foreign policy speech, stressing his statement that the Federal Government stands by the German-Allied treaties and will by no means permit undue delay in their ratification. Dr. Adenauer rejected the idea of a German national army, stressing there is no alternative to the EDC treaty. He also urged speedy ratification to "eliminate the possibility of an East-West agreement at German expense" and to prevent America's losing interest in Europe altogether.

However **Telegraf** (Berlin Jan. 13) criticized Chancellor Adenauer for having again urged treaty ratification: "the rigidity with which Adenauer fights for the Western treaties and their quick ratification gives the impression that he is (determined to) march on his old road, even if it should lead him straight into a vacuum." The paper also complained that recent French developments are being "minimized, interpreted optimistically or simply overlooked" by Dr. Adenauer; "the continuous American pressure, however, fits into the picture of the situation outlined by the chancellor."

Subscribing to the SPD argument that the treaties prevent German reunification, the paper leveled criticism at America for trying to exert financial pressure on Germany. German wishes for reunification—the main argument against treaty ratification—could not be overcome by "hinting with a more or less open money bag" *Telegraf* said.

Volksblatt (Berlin, Jan. 13) warned that the withdrawal of US aid would affect France as much as Germany. No country should struggle for European preponderance, the paper argued: "If Europe is surrendered to Bolshevism because of the short-sightedness of its 'leading statesman,' the struggle for political supremacy in Europe would be superfluous anyhow."

Roosevelt Criticized

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Casablanca conference, **Die Deutsche Zukunft** (Duesseldorf weekly, late January) criticized the late President Roosevelt for his "complete lack of conscience and responsibility" and maintained that his decision to insist upon Germany's "unconditional surrender" was nothing but "a whim, conceived during breakfast." The paper based its criticism of Roosevelt on Churchill's memoirs and Byrnes' *Speaking Frankly*.

Television in Germany

Sharing expenses and presenting a single program were the reasons for making television the common business of all western German radio stations, said Eberhard Beckmann of Radio Frankfurt in an interview in the **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, Jan. 21) on the organization, aims and program of the German television system which was inaugurated Dec. 25 by the Northwest German Radio Corporation.

"There were two ways to build a German television net," Mr. Beckmann said. "The members of the German Television Commission could choose between founding an independent corporation or making television the common business of all West German radio stations, including West Berlin.

"For two reasons I chose the second way: First of all, television is a costly affair which we can only afford if the West German radio stations share the expenses; and secondly, we can only transmit one common program since only one wave band was assigned to us at the Stockholm conference."

"In the United States," Mr. Beckmann went on, "people are already complaining that television disturbs domestic peace and keeps them from working, since telecasts, starting at noon go on until after midnight. This will not be so here in Germany where programs will only be transmitted in the evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock and, perhaps later on, during one hour at noon.

"Our programs will include special telecasts for our children and interesting technical and scientific features for the adults to satisfy their desire for knowledge. I succeeded in making arrangements to start the international exchange of television programs in June with the telecasting of the coronation ceremonies in England.

"We also plan an exchange of programs with America, where telecasts are already recorded on tapes, as in broadcasting, to be sent to Europe afterwards. In planning programs, we cannot follow the American lines. In America television is purely a commercial affair, like broadcasting, paid by private firms, which, therefore, exert influence upon the programs.

"We shall also have advertising in our programs, but, as in broadcasting, television subscribers will have to pay a monthly fee of DM 5 (\$1.19). We hope that all stations from Hamburg to Munich will be united in one uniform television net by the end of this year. Representatives of all stations will cooperate in making the programs, taking care that these will consider the interests of the various groups of subscribers who pay for them."

Juin's Demand for German Soldiers

Both **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt) and **Die Welt** (Hamburg) in lead editorials attributed great importance to French Marshal Juin's Strasbourg speech Jan. 3 favoring the participation of West German troops in Western defense. According to **Welt**, Marshal Juin's speech was "first and foremost meant for domestic consumption;" but in addition to that, the paper stressed, one should pay special attention to Marshal Juin's statement that it would be better to have a national Germany army outside the EDC than to have no German soldiers at all.

Welt speculated that the French marshal may not expect the EDC treaty to become ratified in its present form; should the National Assembly subscribe to Marshal Juin's "ways of thought" the Bonn Government Coalition as well as the Opposition may face "an entirely new situation," the paper felt, recalling that the SPD professedly is not opposed to German participation in Western defense "in principle" but merely rejects the EDC treaty.

In an afterthought the paper admitted that, at least for the time being, no such development must be

expected to take place in the National Assembly, adding, however, that there are certain points where "Juin and de Gaulle agree;" thus it may be possible that, "if there are some changes in the Palais Bourbon," a French policy might develop which, in turn, may help solve the treaty ratification "crisis" in the Federal Republic.

Frankfurter Allgemeine viewed the problem of German defense participation from France's viewpoint; France wants security, fears German military superiority, and will continue to do so unless there is a turn for the better in Indo-China. "It is Indo-China which stands between France and us" the paper argued, but hopefully pointed to a report by its London correspondent according to which both London and Washington have recognized that by helping the French in Indo-China "one helps (to bring about integration of) Europe."

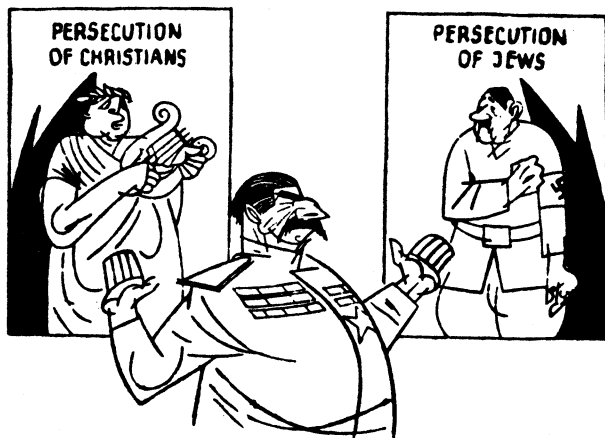
Patent Bids for New Weapons

Rheinische Post (Duesseldorf, Jan. 6) reported that "increasing numbers" of patent applications for new military planes, tanks and other weapons are being received by the German patent office.

"Third Disaster"

The New Year's eve edition of the **Hannoversche Presse** (Hanover) carried an editorial in which it charged that:

(1) For centuries Germany's government always has been based on the "insatiable desire for power which is governed by the devil or even by the principle of inhumanity... the insane and excessive power which wantonly leaves the path of law and justice."



Genius Stalin: "Those pikers! I'm an all-around man!" — from *Niederdeutsche Stimmen* (Hanover), Dec. 7.



East Zone purge — thunder in the east. — from *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart), Jan. 7.

(2) Today, too, this ideal of "power" is present in the minds of many who hopefully believe that out of the East-West tension a new Great German Reich may arise.

(3) Those who hope along these lines receive impetus from the governments in East and West, from governments which once took up arms to destroy the German power state, and who today, seven years later, sanction the characteristics of that "power" state.

(4) The Adenauer government promotes the cause of the financially privileged classes, has "dreams of autocratic power," is lax when dealing with social needs, indifferent toward democracy, and slanderous against the SPD.

The paper concluded its four-column editorial with the warning that, unless the working class, which *Hannoversche Presse* called "the fourth estate,"* be given its proper place in the Federal Republic, Germany would head toward a "third disaster" (the first ones were prepared in 1914 and in 1933); a "great" coalition in Bonn in which the SPD participates would only be desirable if the "Democratic forces" succeed "in putting the harness on" capitalism, militarism and nationalism.

Official Announcements

Visa Announcement

Minor unmarried stepchildren who were under 18 at the time of their parent's marriage to a US citizen are now eligible to enter the US on a non-quota visa, the American Consulate General has advised USAREUR headquarters.

This means that any US citizen petitioning for non-quota visas for his (or her) spouse, unmarried children under 21, or parents, may now include unmarried stepchildren under 21 so long as they were under 18 at the time of marriage to the child's parent.

This change is provided for in the immigration nationality act which became effective last Dec. 24.

The Consulate General also advised that the Department of Justice is issuing a new form I-133 for petitioning which does not require the signature of witnesses. However, until this form is available, the present form will be used and completed with the signature of witnesses.

Effective immediately, a fee of \$10 must be sent with either the old or new form I-133 when it is forwarded to the Justice Department. The fee may be in the form of American Express or US postal money orders or bank drafts made payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Personal checks are not acceptable.—from USAREUR announcement Jan. 20.

Enlistment Report "Groundless"

USAREUR Headquarters officials on Jan. 26 dismissed as without foundation a Munich newspaper story that a num-

*Not to be confused with the traditional meaning in the United States for "members of the press."

ber of Germans have been allowed to enlist in the US Army, pointing out that Army policy prohibits such enlistments. The newspaper said recently that approximately 100 stateless Germans and German nationals who had renounced their citizenship had been admitted into the US Army.

USAREUR officials said, "There never has been a policy that would allow German nationals or stateless Germans to enlist in the US Army, and it is not anticipated that such a policy will be adopted in the future. Any such policy would not be consistent with the proper observance of the sovereignty of the German Federal Republic."

"Any German nationals or stateless Germans who conceal their status in order to enlist in the US Army would be discharged as fraudulent enlistees," they said.

The only Germans who would be accepted for enlistment under present regulations, the officials added, would be those who had gone to the United States and obtained American citizenship through normal channels.

Speed Limits Retained

The present speed limits of 50 miles an hour (80 km) on open highways and 25 MPH (40 km) in towns and cities unless zoned otherwise will be retained indefinitely for US privately-owned vehicles in the US area of control. Headquarters, US Army, Europe, announced Jan. 25. Prescribed speed limits for military vehicles will also remain in effect.

The USAREUR action followed the passage in December of a German federal law removing speed limits for passenger motor vehicles on all highways in the nation effective Jan. 23. Speed limits for German passenger vehicles in towns and cities are left to the discretion of the individual community governments.

The new German law allows motorists not subject to USAREUR regulations to choose their own speeds but holds them more strictly accountable for their judgment if they are involved in an accident.

US safety experts have had the new German law under study since late December, officials said, and the decision to retain speed limits for US vehicles is based on their findings.

The safety engineers reported that present road and traffic conditions in the US area of control make fast driving a hazardous undertaking and said that it is imperative that speed limits be retained.

They pointed out that the majority of roads in the nation are not built for high speed motor vehicle traffic. Even the *Autobahn* (super highway), which is built for fast motor vehicle traffic, is hazardous, they said, because of the many construction and repair projects underway.

USAREUR officials added that the USAREUR motor vehicle-connected accident experience is steadily improving under current speed controls despite the increase in traffic on German highways. Aggressive traffic safety engineering, educational and enforcement programs, plus defensive driving attitudes of USAREUR personnel are largely responsible for the favorable experience, they stated.

The USAREUR announcement said that the speed limits will apply to all members of the US Armed Forces in Germany, US, Allied and neutral civilian employees and their dependents, as well as to the personnel and dependents of accredited agencies or individuals whose private A- and C-plate vehicles are now registered with the USAREUR motor vehicle registrar. Authorized personnel of diplomatic agencies will be issued an H-plate registration for their privately-

owned vehicles and must adhere to USAREUR's speed controls. However, HICOG authorities will register and enforce speed controls for vehicles bearing H-plates.

US, allied and neutral civilian employees and members of the US Armed Forces and their dependents stationed outside of Germany will be required to comply with the USAREUR traffic regulations while operating military or civilian vehicles within the US area of control.

USAREUR officials said that vehicle registration and related privileges can be withdrawn from members of the US Armed forces, US, Allied and neutral employees and dependents, as well as personnel of accredited agencies if they or their dependents are apprehended for exceeding the speed limits established by USAREUR.

Limitations on Industry

The High Commissioners of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France, on behalf of their respective governments, concluded Dec. 31 an agreement on limitations on industry which supplements the Agreement on Industrial Controls concluded by them April 30, 1951.*

The 1951 Agreement continued certain of the prohibitions and limitations on industry. After the restrictions on steel production capacity and steel production were lifted July 25, 1952, the remaining limitations related solely to the production capacity of the shipbuilding, synthetic rubber, synthetic oil, precision ball and roller bearings industries.

Under the new agreement, which does not affect existing controls related to items of a military nature, these few limitations will remain in effect, but only until the parliaments of the Republic of France and the Federal Republic of Germany have finally voted on the laws for the approval of the Bonn Conventions and of the European Defense Community.

During the remaining period of validity of these limitations, the high commissioners will take account of the increased needs of industry in the Federal Republic when considering applications for exemptions.

The text of the new "Agreement Supplemental to the Agreement on Industrial Controls" follows:

Article I

Except as may subsequently be agreed among the Governments parties to the present Agreement, the limitations laid down in the Agreement concerning Industrial Controls signed on the 3rd April, 1951, (as amended by the Agreement signed on the 25th July, 1952) shall continue in force after the 31st December, 1952, and until 21 days after the later of the following two dates, whereupon they shall cease to have effect:

(a) the date on which the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany shall finally vote on the Laws for the approval of the Conventions signed at Bonn on the 26th May, 1952, and of the Treaty establishing the European Defense Community signed at Paris on the 27th May, 1952;

(b) the date on which the Parliament of the French Republic shall finally vote on the Laws for the approval of the said Conventions and of the said Treaty.

Article II

This Agreement shall enter into effect on the 1st January, 1953.

*For text see Information Bulletin, May 1951, page 64. Also note "Revised Plan for Level of Industry," Issue No. 108, Sept. 8, 1947, page 11 and "Prohibited, Limited Industry is Defined," Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949, page 7.

Done at Bonn-Mehlem on the thirty-first day of December, 1952, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Non-Duty Rail Tickets

US civilian employees of the Armed Forces, their dependents and dependents of US military personnel may use their AGO cards for identification in buying non-duty rail tickets on the German federal railroad.

As in the past, those who have valid EES ration cards will use them as identification for non-duty travel purchases. But personnel who may not have this card with them when buying a ticket can use the WD AGO Form 65 as identification.

The new agreement with the German federal railroad will benefit those who have AGO cards but not EES ration cards.—from USAREUR announcement Feb. 1.

Recent Publications

Listed below are official and important publications received during January in the editorial office of the *Information Bulletin*. Requests for any of these publications should be addressed to the originating agency.

Monthly Report of the Mutual Security Agency, Division of Statistics and Reports, Mutual Security Agency (Washington), Sept. 30, 1952. Issue deals with European Coal and Steel Community (the Schuman Plan).

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, No. 706, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Jan. 5, 1953. Articles include "U.S. Denounces Soviet Charges of 'Mass Murder' of Prisoners," statements by Philip C. Jessup and Ernest A. Gross.

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, No. 707, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Jan. 12, 1953. Articles include "Witnessing the Birth of a New Europe" by Ambassador Myron M. Cowan.

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, No. 708, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Jan. 19, 1953. Articles include text of "The State of the Union," message by President Truman.

Official Gazette, No. 99, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Bonn-Mehlem), Jan. 27, 1953. Official text of recent legislation enacted by, and under authority of, the Allied High Commission.

Information Bulletin for December, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 28, 1953.

Soviet Zone Theater Being Reorganized

THE THEATER in the East Zone of Germany is undergoing reorganization to fit Soviet notions of what the theater should be. This reorganization, which followed criticism of the handling of the Soviet drama festival week last November, aims at eliminating "formalism" and "modernism" from musical, dramatic and dance performances.

In effect, according to an observation by cultural affairs officials of Berlin Element, HICOG, the reorganization amounts to an elimination of original and experimental elements in the theater and almost certainly means a decline in the influence on the theater of persons like Bertold Brecht, Paul Dessau and a few other East Zone composers and dramatists of international reputation.

That the "new" Soviet-style theater will substitute political indoctrination for dramatic training and stretch or chop dramatic intent to fit the Procrustean bed of "Soviet method" was made clear by reports from the recent "Theater Congress of the German Democratic Republic" held in East Berlin under the chairmanship of Prof. Otto Lang. Professor Lang, a member of the State Commission for Culture, spoke on "The Soviet Theater—our Model in the Struggle for Socialist Realism on the German Stage."

WRITING in the *Maerkische Volksstimme* (Potsdam, Jan. 23), Walter Lehmann summarized the work of this congress of directors, dramatists and actors as follows: "The main problem is the further development of theater in the German Democratic Republic* according to Soviet methods . . . In this, the partisan attitude of the actor, that is, the political attitude of the actor toward society is decisive. Without this partisan attitude, he cannot educate people to patriotism, peace and the building of socialism . . . only the deep study of Marxism-Leninism enables the actor to fulfill these high purposes."

The application of Soviet methods to music and opera was explained in an article, "The Tasks of the German State Opera, in *Neues Deutschland* (East Berlin, Dec. 19). There again, the goal is "to educate the working people to patriotic spirit." This can be done, according to *Neues Deutschland*, either by "struggling to create a new German national opera" or by the simpler expedient of presenting Russian operas, since Glinka, Moussorgsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky and Borodin were, in some mysterious fashion, socialist realist composers without knowing it.

Criticizing the efforts of the German State Opera in East Berlin, *Neues Deutschland* continued, "To date the German State Opera has unfortunately not been the mainspring in the struggle for realism in opera. The responsible persons have repeatedly tolerated crass formalist experiments. Take 'Lucullus' by Paul Dessau and Bertold Brecht, for example. It is clear that such music destroys the character of the State Opera because it is inimical to the people and anti-national in tendency."

THE SOVIET drama festival week which caused the demand for reorganization of the East Zone theater, was described in a critical article in *Neue Zeit* (East Berlin, Nov. 19). Under the headline, "A 'Festival' No One Noticed," the writer complained, "The Kammer-spiele presented not one single Soviet play during the Festival Week. The Deutsche Theater and the Brecht Ensemble did not exactly roll up their sleeves either. They simply continued to present the Soviet plays already in the program . . . The State Opera too slipped more or less elegantly out of the situation by throwing into the program all the Slavic operas they had in their regular repertoire. In the new Maxim Gorki Theater, the Festival Week was marked by a completely grotesque response — the theater was closed four days of the week."

*local name applied to governing setup in Soviet Zone.



"Green Week," Berlin's annual agricultural fair, attracted thousands of visitors, including many from the Soviet Zone, during the first week in February. A pictorial feature on the exhibition will appear in the March issue of the Information Bulletin.

(BE-HICOG photo)