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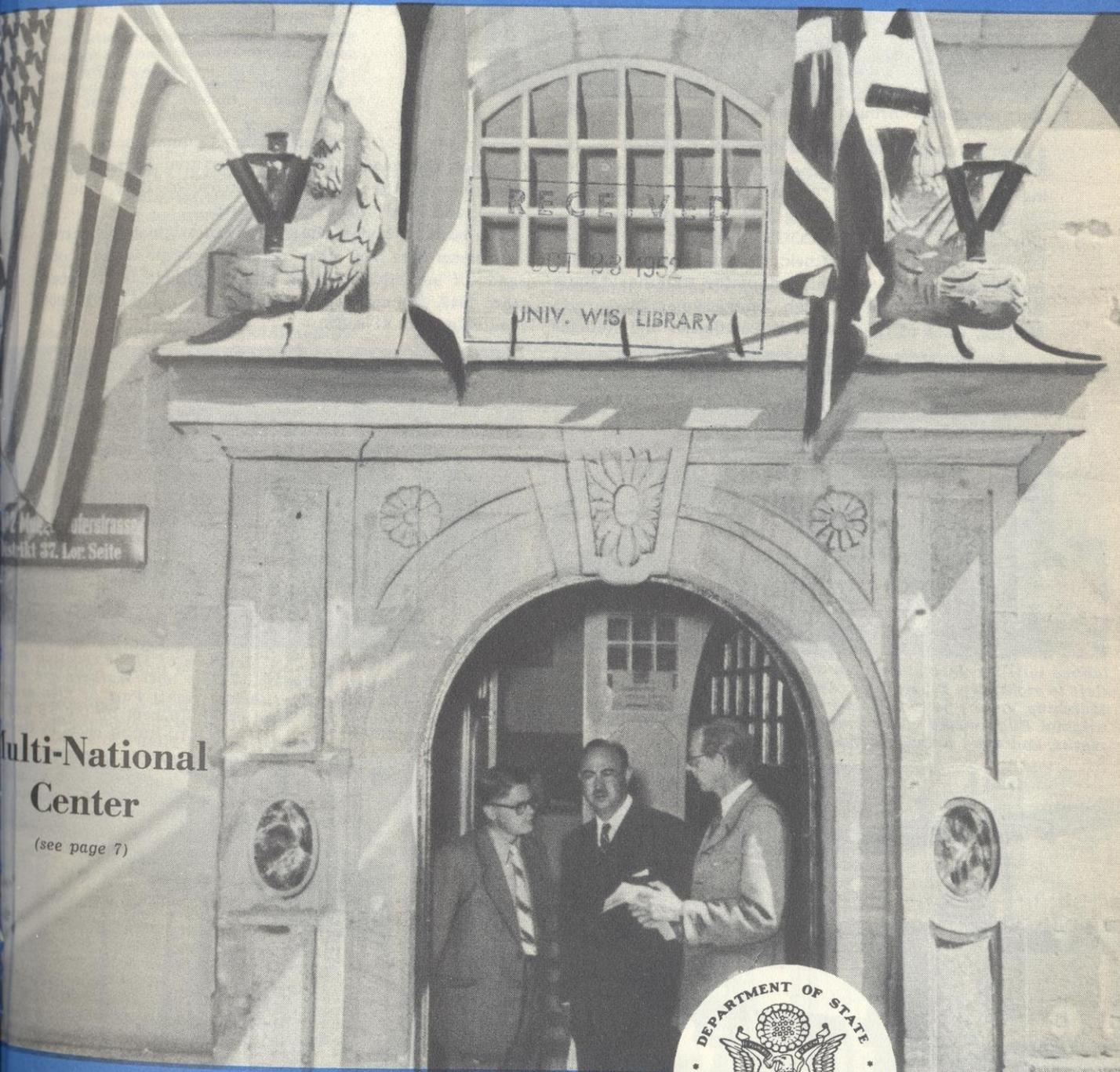
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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY



Multi-National Center

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Tinderbox in Lower Saxony

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Professions and the Universities

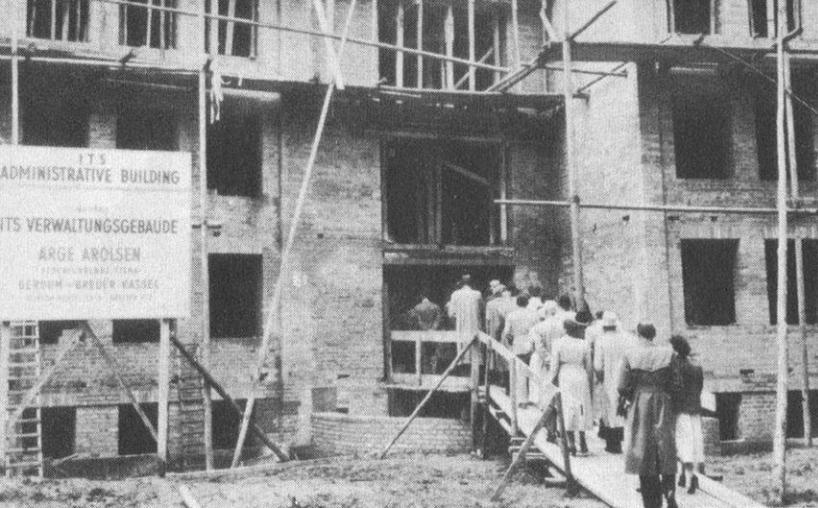
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SEPTEMBER
1952

New Home for the International Tracing Service at Arolsen

For complete description of operations of International Tracing Service, see article "Manhunt for 6,000,000" by Hugh G. Elbot in the Information Bulletin, May 1951.

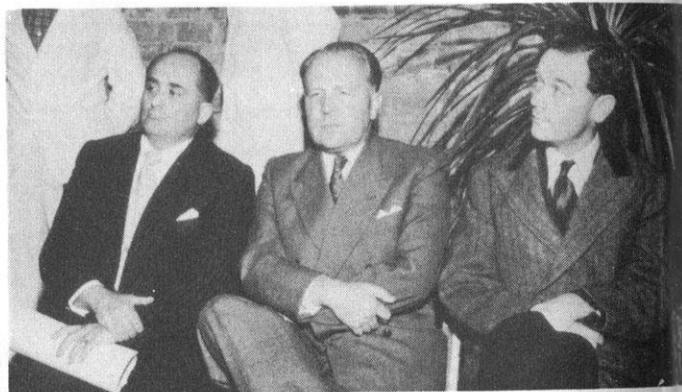


Visitors are shown through the partially completed building.

Representatives of eight nations participated in the dedication Aug. 20 of the new administration building for the International Tracing Service (ITS) at Arolsen in northern Hesse. Taking part in the program were Guy Swope, chief of HICOG's Displaced Populations Division; Dr. Hans Lukaschek, German federal minister for refugee affairs; D. Malcolm, of the External Affairs Branch, Office of the UK High Commissioner; Dr. Jacques Meillon, chief of the Displaced Population and Refugee

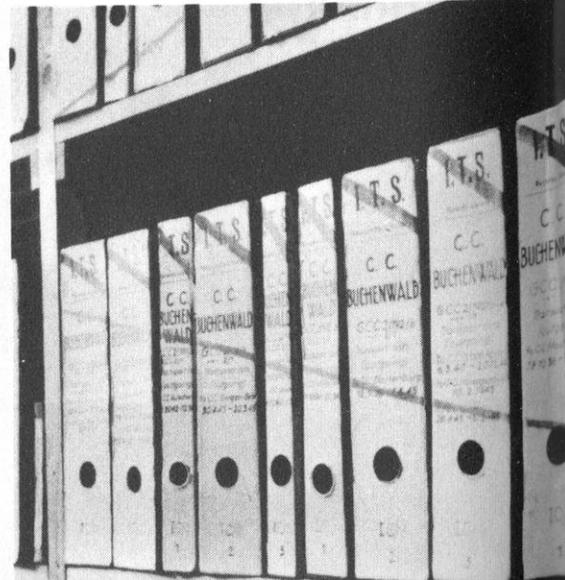
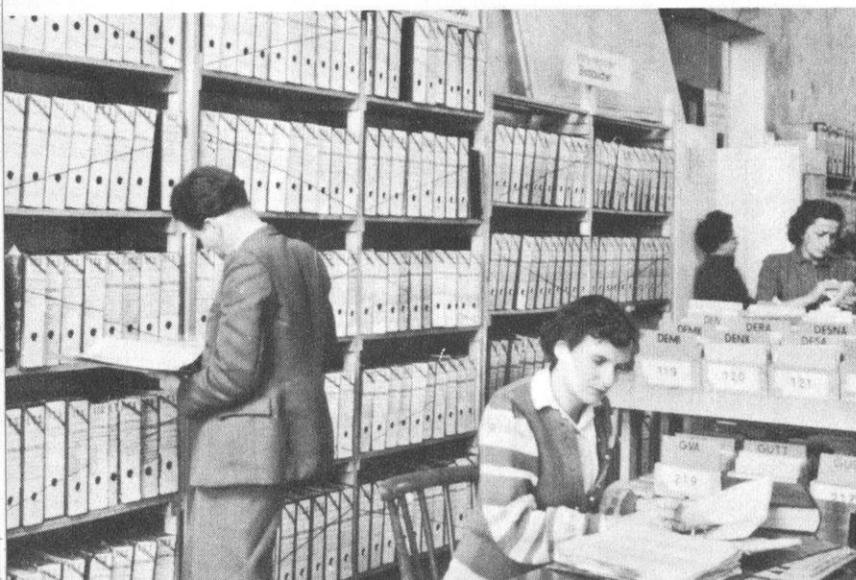
Branch, Office of the French High Commissioner; Hugh G. Elbot, chairman of the ITS Executive Board; representatives of the Benelux countries, of Italy, and of Israel, and local officials of Arolsen.

The building houses the millions of original concentration camp files and other records through which thousands of individuals, living and dead have been traced since 1945. The structure was built at a cost of DM 756,000 (equivalent to \$179,928).



(above left) Mr. Swope delivers the principal address at the dedication ceremony. (above right) Members of ITS Executive Board (left to right) Mr. Elbot, Capt. Armand Klein of France and Ian Sconce of the United Kingdom. (below left) Workers are shown searching for the fate of Nazi victims among the voluminous records now in ITS possession. (below right) Part of files are the original Buchenwald concentration camp records with new English labels. The records had been carefully kept by the SS and their clerks, and were found practically intact.

(PLB-ID-HICOG photo by Gassen)



Information Bulletin

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

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

It is printed, by offset process, by the Printing and Reproduction Section, Operating Facilities Branch, Administrative Services Division, Office of Executive Director, HICOG. The plant is located at 2 Rheingau Allee, Frankfurt.

Distribution is handled by the Distribution Unit, Communications Services Division, Office of Executive Director, HICOG. This unit is located in US Headquarters Building, Room 949, Frankfurt.

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

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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.

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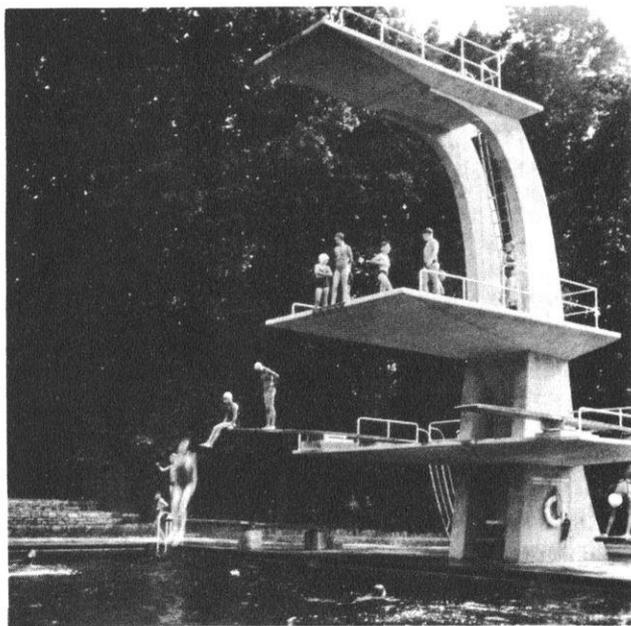
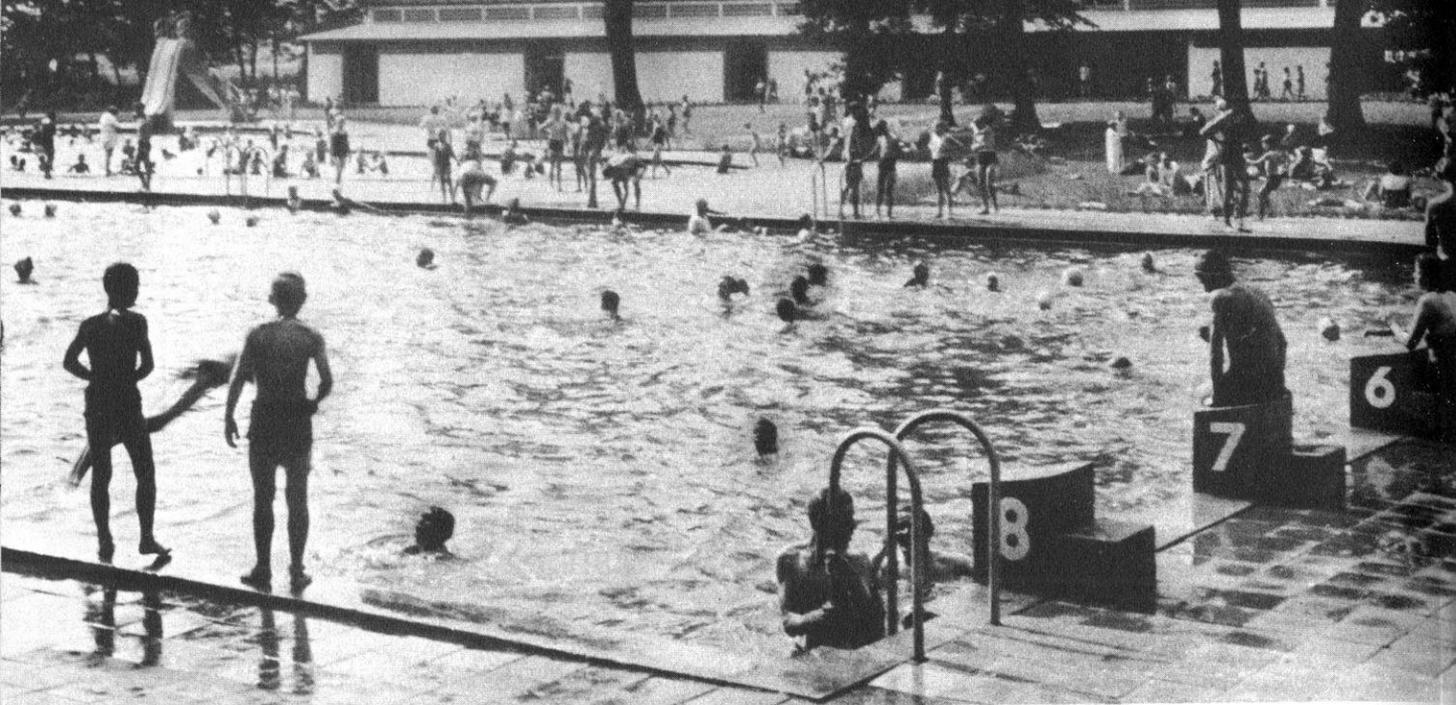
Cover Photograph — Under the flags of the four participating nations — the United States, German Federal Republic, the United Kingdom and France, stand three of the officials of the Multi-National Center in Nuremberg. They are (left to right) William E. Roach, British cultural officer assigned to the center; Dr. Martin Ackermann, US cultural officer, and his German consultant. Other officials were not present when this photograph was made. For a story of the center, see article "House of International Citizenship," beginning on page 7.

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



New Swimming Pool Rebuffs East Taunts

The border city of Helmstedt struck back at its Communist antagonists in the Soviet Zone recently. The city fathers, tired of Communist youth demonstrations and beatings across the frontier about all they are doing decided upon a rash solution. They would show what a free Germany could do!

A plan to build a magnificent swimming pool within a stone's throw of the border was conceived. This was fine—but from where was the money to come? It would cost more than half a million marks. As propaganda flowed across the frontier with the constant serenade of "how wonderful it is to be a youngster in the communist fatherland"—all thoughts of financial problems were dispelled. The swimming pool must be built!

Individual citizens contributed; the city and county contributed; large Brunswick coal mining company contributed a vast sum, clubs and organizations contributed, and the Federal Government contributed. A swamp was cleared and bit by bit one of the most modern swimming pools in Europe was built, which attracts 3,000 - 5,000 bathers daily. In actuality, there are three pools: one in a Hollywood leaf design style; another in rectangular olympic-style racing form; and a large rounded graduated children's bath.

Helmstedt is proud of its accomplishment and although the finance office is still worried about securing the remainder of the funds, this wonderful recreational facility stands today as a tribute to a community who believes in freedom for their youth—no matter what the cost.

Salzgitter

A Tinderbox in Lower Saxony

by John G. Kormann

Information Officer, Public Affairs Field Center, Hanover

INTO THE hardship area of Salzgitter in eastern Lower Saxony has moved US Public Affairs with its informational and cultural program to help alleviate the widespread apathy and misery resulting from wartime boom, postwar chaos, influx of refugees and constant threat of being engulfed in a new totalitarianism, either Communism or neo-Nazism.

From the regional Public Affairs Field Center in nearby Hanover has come the advice, assistance and encouragement to make the people more intelligent, more respectful of their individual responsibilities and relationship to their fellowman and better qualified to help their country to win its place among the free nations of the world.

Conferences and activities have been sponsored especially for the youth and the women. Money has been contributed to the building of a vocation school and the initiating of social projects. The bookmobile of the America House in Hanover tours the area. Films and printed material of a democratic, as well as anti-Communist, nature have been widely distributed. Persons have been carefully selected to visit the United States under the Exchanges Program.

SALZGITTER, an area of more than 75 square miles south of Brunswick and a short distance from the border of the Soviet Zone, is as strange a hodge-podge as ever to be governed as a communal administration. It is an agglomeration of modern city blocks, mammoth factory buildings, interspersed farms and rural villages. Its 120,000 inhabitants include only some 20,000 natives, the rest being those remaining from the wartime labor force and thousands expelled or seeking refuge from the East.

Showing of US Public Affairs films is one cultural activity available in Salzgitter.

(photo by Fischer)



Its wartime boom sprung from its mineral deposits, for below the surface are an estimated 2,000,000,000 tons of workable iron ore. German industrialists in the late thirties built there one of the world's most modern steel mills, known then as the Hermann Goering Steel Works. Utilizing the latest methods to dress rather poor quality ore, millions of tons of first-class pig iron were produced to feed into the German war machine.

The Mittelland Canal, which runs through the district, eliminated otherwise higher land transportation costs and made the mills more advantageous than the Ruhr in filling orders from northern and eastern Germany. Despite the tremendous exploitation to satiate a driving war machine, the bountiful deposits have barely been touched.

THE POPULATION is so heterogeneous as to present a very delicate problem. The native inhabitants numbered about 20,000 in separate villages and hamlets. When the steel works were built, 40,000 workers were conscripted or came voluntarily from other parts of the country. During the war years, thousands of foreign slave laborers and prisoners of war doubled this figure and many remained to be absorbed into the community. Then after the war came first thousands of ethnic Germans expelled from the eastern countries and later, because of its proximity to the Soviet Zone border, the refugees fleeing from the intolerable life under Communism in eastern Germany. Curiously enough, one does not find the discrimination between natives and refugees which is so prevalent in other parts of Germany.

The many idle mills, closed as the result of war destruction and postwar controls, have been disastrous for these people. Large-scale unemployment, stagnation and poverty are typical of the area. Housing is pitifully inadequate and sanitary facilities are lacking. Many residents barely exist in crude pasteboard shacks and Niessen huts. One of the few adequate apartment buildings has been taken over by the local German authorities for use as a town hall. There are no hospitals or office buildings, the school facilities are sorely insufficient and the 250 miles of streets and roads are badly in need of repair. The destruction of the war also has left its mark. This setting has produced lawlessness and violence.

PROXIMITY to the Soviet Zone has contributed to the demoralization, which has been discouraging not only to the residents but also to business interests in their plans to utilize Salzgitter's resources. Communist

elements press their attempts to infiltrate the area and create unrest, citing Salzgitter as an example of Marxist contention that capitalism seeks to oppress the working classes. Recently left-wing efforts have been brought under control by local enforcement officers and the Federal border police.

A new danger now appears to come from the extreme right and neo-Nazi groups who have scored initial successes in the area. The formerly strong Social Democratic segments, which rose in 1946 out of the laboring elements, are voicing fears that they are being encircled by right-wing coalitions. Neo-Nazi political machinations, which have made some headway in other parts of Lower Saxony, have had reverberations in Salzgitter, increasing political instability.

Early this year, as a result of tripartite agreement, an American Public Affairs Field Center was opened in Hanover to serve the eastern part of the state of Lower Saxony. Using the projects begun by the former office of the HICOG's state observer for Lower Saxony and the Hanover America House as the base, a coordinated effort was initiated to implement an informational and cultural program to foster the development of democratic concepts in the Salzgitter area.

THE YOUNG people of Salzgitter, many of whom had become apathetic toward their seemingly hopeless future, were viewed with much concern. To assist them in finding their rightful place in society they are encouraged to engage in numerous activities, such as youth meetings and work camps. In August, for example, under the auspices of the Youth Council, the Public Affairs Center held a series of six conferences on "Citizenship: Its Privileges and Its Responsibilities." Special emphasis was laid upon the selecting of young people prominent in church work, labor unions and other local organizations to attend these sessions, so that they would be able to apply the results of the conference upon returning to their hapless community.

Attention was also focused on the problem of inadequate educational facilities. The municipal government,

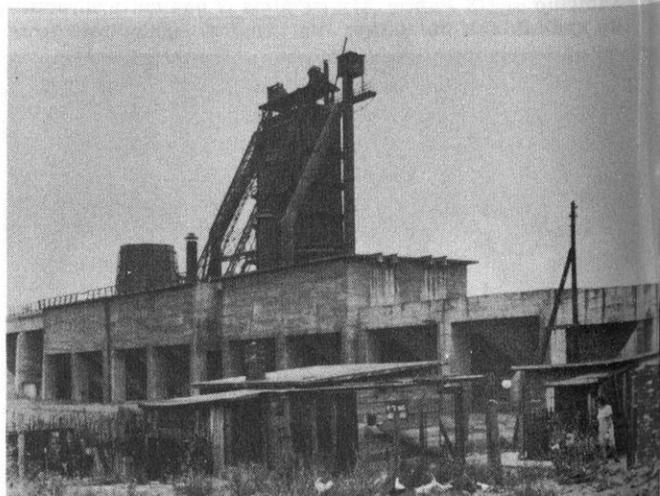
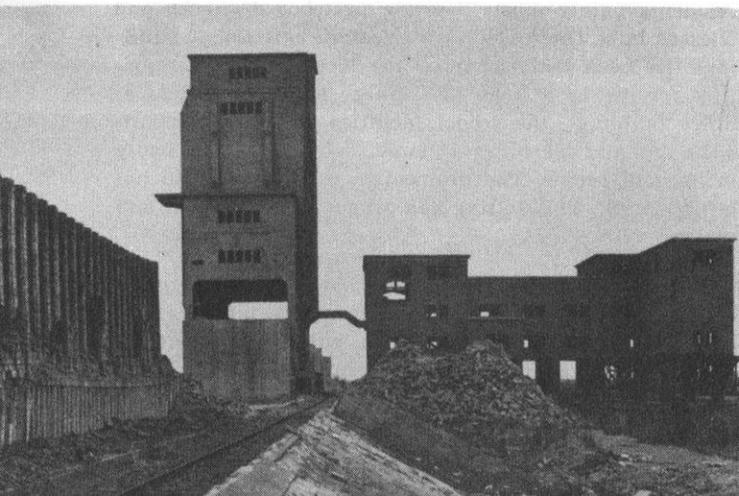
though laboring under a deficit of DM 4,500,000 (equivalent to \$1,071,000) managed to build several new schools. As the need to train youth for productive positions still existed, DM 275,000 (\$65,450) was contributed by the HICOG Special Projects Fund toward the building of a large trade school. Hundreds of young men and women are now preparing themselves to become electricians, metalworkers, tailors, or specialists in other skills. This spacious structure has many rooms, including laboratories, library, auditorium and student cafeteria. The equipment, ranging from dynamos to microscopes, has already earned for this establishment a reputation as the best equipped institution in the region.

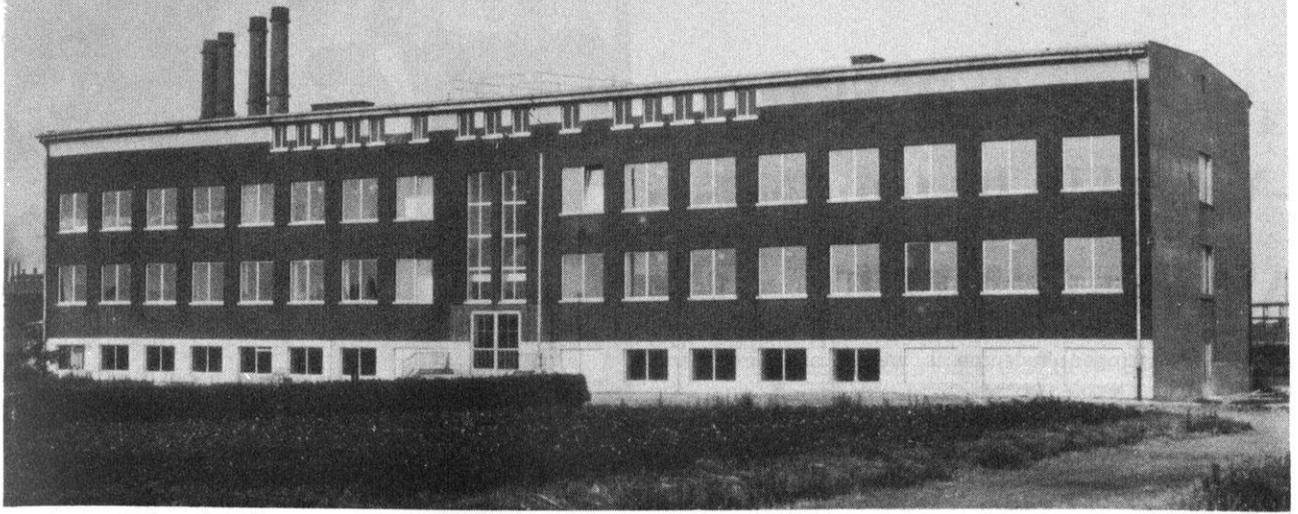
The women, comprising two-thirds of Salzgitter's unemployed, are another segment of the population meriting consideration. Special courses are held to dispel their feelings of frustration and despair, and to direct their energies into constructive paths. In conjunction with the eight local women's organizations, classes designed to create interest in public life are conducted. Seven courses have been initiated to date. Steps are also being taken to integrate the individual women's groups into one major council, which will assist in carrying out civic measures.

BY MEANS of more general projects, the entire community is being reached. Cooperation with a number of German groups, such as Work and Life, administered by the German labor unions, Public Affairs has rendered assistance to the adult education schools in the form of lectures and donations of necessary materials. Moreover, an intensified film program, sponsored by a public-spirited committee, is supplied by the Public Affairs Film Office with projectors and selection of documentaries from a library of over 2,000 films. Continuous showings on a wide variety of subjects are given in the 29 individual localities in the Salzgitter area. The attendance at a single performance has been as high as 1,100 persons.

Typical of the citizenry's enthusiastic response was the reception to a showing on June 9. Fifteen minutes

Steel factory, once booming to supply German war machine, stands silent and idle. Former workers, many destitute, live in shacks and eke out bare existence in shadow of mills. (photos by Public Affairs Center, Hanover)





With the assistance of a grant of DM 275,000 (\$65,450) from the HICOG Special Projects Fund, this modern building was erected as a new vocational school to teach the youth of Salzgitter better means of making a living.

before the scheduled time, the hall was filled to capacity with more than 850 spectators. Outside, an impatient, milling throng of 200 waited to enter. When it was announced that it was physically impossible to accommodate even one more person cries of disappointment rang out. In the confusion which followed the crowd forced its way into the theater, literally breaking down the door. When the police was summoned, tempers were soothed and reparations made. Afterwards, many apologies were received from inhabitants, who were extremely embarrassed by the unfortunate incident.

BASIC TO the information campaign is the circulation of reading material. An America House library service has been arranged, to loan large quantities of books and magazines to educational institutions and other groups in Salzgitter. A new bookmobile, which carries 4,000 books, has extended the program into sectors as yet untouched by other activities. As this giant library-on-wheels travels throughout the factory districts and hamlets of this strange township, it is greeted by clusters of eager children and adults.

In addition, the three Salzgitter newspapers are utilized to keep the citizens informed. The Public Affairs Information Office supplies them with feature articles on a variety of subjects. With the cooperation of the editorial staffs, a special effort has also been made to carry out an information program by supplying tens of thousands of pamphlets and booklets to combat Communist and neo-Nazi propaganda.

To guarantee the viability of worthwhile cultural institutions fostering the principles of democracy, the Office of the US High Commissioner has allocated funds for a series of projects totaling DM 10,000 (\$2,380). One project was a conference on the theory and practice of self-government, held in conjunction with the adult education schools and attended by representatives of many different interests. Another part of the cultural program includes scheduled concerts and lectures given by visiting guest artists under the sponsorship of the Public Affairs Office and the Hanover America House.

These evenings have met with overwhelming approval. Letters of appreciation such as the following have been received: "You have shown us that you really share our troubles and sorrows. We feel that you have come to give us a human contact, which sometimes means even more than material help."

RECENTLY, a group of Germans from the Salzgitter area was selected to be sent to the United States under the State Department Exchanges Program. Three are teen-age students, who will live with American families for one year. The others comprise a team consisting of the mayor, a newspaper editor, youth leader, businessman, teacher, city councilman, political party leader, social worker, church delegate and labor union official. Traveling in the United States for three months, this team will observe the operation of citizens' groups in American cities. It is hoped that this experience will enable them to aid in Salzgitter's regeneration, by stimulating their fellow townsmen to solve their civic problems through democratic community action.

Much has been accomplished in this step-child of the state of Lower Saxony, but the Hanover Public Affairs Field Center is aware of the magnitude of the even greater task that lies ahead. In the final analysis, the prosperity of the area is dependent upon the reopening of the steel mills and the return to normal operations. Three of the former twelve plants are already functioning under government control and produce yearly 250,000 tons of quality pig iron, which is DM 20 (\$4.76) cheaper per ton than that of the Ruhr.

Salzgitter officials appear optimistic about the reconstruction of the badly needed equipment as a natural consequence of the vigorous recovery of western Germany and its new significance for European integration. Steps are being taken to secure assistance for agriculture and to utilize new techniques and mechanization in cultivating the surrounding fertile soil. These are hopes within realization in the not too distant future. +END

Soldier Trio Share Valuable Instruments

AN OUTSTANDING example of German-American relations is being exhibited these days in Stuttgart where a trio of musically-gifted American soldiers are playing on stringed instruments valued at more than \$40,000.

The instruments belong to Fridolin Emil Hamma, prominent dealer-collector in Stuttgart, whose collection of instruments are valued at more than \$710,000. Among them are a "Fetzer" Stradivarius violin (\$16,660), made in 1694; a "Smazuelah" Stradivarius viola (\$11,900); a "Soloman" viola, made in Paris 1790; and an Italian Montagnana cello (\$11,900).

The three soldiers — PFC Harold Levine of New York City, Cpl. Richard C. Blum of Chicago and Cpl. Raymond A. Brandes of Indianapolis, Ind., — have toured Germany, giving concerts in the America Houses and before both German and American audiences, and appearing on broadcasts of classical music over the American Forces Network the US Armed Forces radio system in Europe. They also are members of the Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra, which is gaining fame in Germany although it was organized only last spring.

PFC LEVINE started playing the viola at the age of five and studied at the New York High School of Music and Art and at the David Mannes School of Music in New York. He was first violinist with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra in 1947 and was with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra when he was called into service in October 1950. He is an artilleryman with the 28th Infantry Division, currently on temporary duty with Special Services at Seventh Army Headquarters.

Corporal Blum started his musical career at the age of eight, playing the piano. He switched to violin at ten and then settled down to the viola when the family quartet needed a violist. He studied at Lane Technical High School in Chicago and was graduated from East-

Levine holds 1694 Fetzer Stradivarius firmly as he and fellow musicians look over repair job in Hamma shop.



Practicing on the valuable instruments with Mr. Hamma (white coat) are (left to right) PFC Levine, Corporal Blum and Corporal Brandes. (Seventh Army PIO photos)

man School of Music in Rochester, N.Y. He played with the Rochester Philharmonic and was first violinist with the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra when called into service in February 1951. He also is an artilleryman with the 28th Division, on temporary duty with Special Services.

Corporal Brandes started with playing the piano and shifted to the cello when he was 12. He was graduated from the Jordan School of Music in Indianapolis and from Indiana University's School of Music in 1948. Drafted in 1950, he is assigned to the Chaplain's Section at VII Corps Headquarters, now on loan to Special Services.

PFC LEVINE, who met Mr. Hamma through a mutual friend, is described by the dealer-collector as one of the most promising young violinists to appear on concert stages in recent years.

On their tours in Germany, the three are accompanied by Cpl. Amo Capelli of Chicago. Corporal Capelli has appeared as soloist in addition to his work with the chamber-music group. One of the most noted occasions was in March when he played Grieg's Concerto in A-minor with the Wiesbaden Symphony in Wiesbaden.

For their performances at Hamma's house and in Stuttgart, PFC Levine plays the "Fetzer" but on tour he uses his own Nicoli Amati. Corporal Blum likewise plays the "Smazuelah" in Stuttgart and tours with the "Soloman" viola. On tour, Corporal Brandes uses a 100-year-old Vienna Master cello, lent him by Hamma.

The chamber-music group has given concerts before America House audiences, generally comprising mostly German music lovers, in Nuremberg, Coburg, Bamberg, Bayreuth, Regensburg and Stuttgart. Contrary to popular conception, their serious music has been received enthusiastically by soldier audiences.

+ END

House of International Citizenship

by Haynes R. Mahoney

Information Officer, Public Affairs Field Center, Nuremberg

A MODEST library, established in 1948 to help Franco-German educators write new textbooks, has now developed into one of the most unusual centers of international cooperation in the world. The flags of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, flying over the entrance of Nuremberg's Multi-National Center, symbolize the presence there of four nations working independently and cooperatively to develop international citizens in this border region of West Germany. While each nation conducts its own lectures, film showings and seminars to acquaint German groups with its respective native culture, together they are now organizing international programs reaching through the spectrum of north Bavarian civic and cultural organizations — from parent-teacher associations to labor union groups.

As present plans come to fruition, the quadripartite cultural representatives are organizing a conference of women leaders from all parts of western Europe for the fall to concentrate feminine thought and planning on the promotion of European unity. Another project provides for a seminar of German trade union and industry representatives to work out with foreign experts methods of providing higher education for gifted workers. Also planned is a conference of representatives of the international documentary film exchange organizations in other nations with German civic leaders to organize a similar film exchange in Nuremberg through which the documentary film of many nations could be made available to Germany.

A PROGRAM is under discussion to hold regular meetings of German vocational guidance counselors with foreign experts to cull the best ideas from their combined experience for putting the right youth in the right job. These and other multinational programs will be enriched by the use of appropriate books, films and exhibits from the four nations.

Whatever the course and its participants, it is sure to accomplish two important objectives: it will contribute to developing the kind of responsible citizenship needed for West Germany's new role in the community of nations, and it will demonstrate to even the most skeptical observer the growing cultural unity of the West. European delegates attending the Nuremberg multinational workshops should bring back to their own countries a feeling of hope and confidence in a new Germany.

While most of next year's specific international programs are still in blueprint stage, the facilities — and the cooperative spirit — are already present in abundance.

Thus far the Americans have made the largest cultural contribution to the center. The Nuremberg Public Affairs Field Center maintains a library of 16,000 books on sociological and educational subjects. Dr. Martin Ackermann, US cultural officer, heads this center of American civilization and conducts a vigorous program of research, lectures and support to German organizations on many subjects from child guidance to worker's education.

THE *Centre d'Etudes Francaises* (Center of French Studies), headed by Rene Zimmermann, French Foreign Office cultural representative, includes a library of 5,000 French volumes, which mirrors French life to the visiting German intellectuals. Courses on French language and culture, frequent lectures by visiting French experts and Mr. Zimmermann's untiring liaison-work offers French culture and know-how to pedagogues, youth leaders, labor educators and others in northern Bavaria.

William E. Roach, British cultural officer, who arrived last February, is currently building up his library of 5,000 books, while ranging around Bavaria in his contacts with active civic and educational organizations. In addition to acquainting Germans with the culture of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Roach is also able to arrange for various exchange trips of Germans to British schools and eminent Britons to Germany, such as a drama critic for the Erlangen University international theater week and an outstanding organist for Nuremberg's organ festival.

Official German cooperation in the Multi-National Center will also be provided. It is expected that Dr. Albert Riemann, a leader of the Bavarian Teachers'

In the Centre d'Etudes Francaises, William E. Roach, (standing right), British cultural officer, inspects with Dr. Martin Ackermann, US cultural officer, one of the 5,000 French books on the center's expanding shelves.





Student packs his bag after attending a conference at the center. Facilities like this one are available for 70 persons. (photos by Public Affairs Field Center, Nuremberg)

Association, will be named as the German member of the four-power team. A German wing, with its own library and other information facilities, will be set up in the Center, thus collecting under one roof a good representation of the cultural heritage of both sides of the Atlantic.

Unofficially many German organizations have been active participants in the Multi-National Center for several years. The Bavarian Teachers Organization already maintains an office in the building; the Franconian Womens' Working Committee has established its headquarters there, the Nuremberg Parent-Teacher Association, the German-American Youth Club and the County Youth Association also have offices in the building. The *Bund Europaischer Jugend* (Federation of European Youth) hold bimonthly meetings there.

These organizations, which are linked to many related and subsidiary groups throughout Franconia, conduct active educational programs of their own, using the Center's facilities and drawing on the information materials as well as the visiting foreign specialists for assistance.

THESE groups are always eager to cooperate with any international program which the Center organizes in their field. Thus the unusual institution serves as an international hub of educational activities in northern Bavaria, extending out to the village school teacher who comes in for a week-end course, or factory work counselors, who arrive for discussion of labor education.

And when the four nations present a program together, participants quickly realize that the Americans are not "all cultural barbarians", the French are not such Germanophobes as was at first thought, the British have a definite interest in the progress of European unity, and the Germans themselves have a considerable potential for responsible citizenship and international cooperation.

This Nuremberg experiment in international relations grew out of HICOG's Education Service Center which in 1947 was transferred from two rooms in the America House to the present building, formerly belonging to the Palace of Justice, and once used as a billet for witnesses in the War Crimes trials. This grim background was quickly dispelled by the Education Service Center which provided a library, films, records and other facilities to aid idealistic German groups to work out their many educational problems in an atmosphere of freedom.

THE BUILDING includes three large conference rooms and a 70-person dormitory, which were put to use for conferences and seminars for teachers and civic leaders from throughout Franconia. As the various German groups established their programs in the building, and the Service Center's programs spread to cover many civic fields, the institution became a well-known center for the research and promotion of democratic action on community problems — a unique institution after the totalitarian blight of Nazism.

Of course, behind much of this activity was the thinking and guidance as well as the efforts of the numerous visiting American educators, sociologists, labor relations experts and others.

In 1951, the Education Service Center presented 30 training sessions and lectures on the use of tests and classroom guidance — a neglected pedagogical skill in Germany where prewar emphasis was on regimentation rather than individual instruction. Teachers and educators participated in 24 demonstrations and training programs organized by the Center on civic education — the art of training good citizens as well as good scholars in elementary schools. Humanizing the vocational schools with history, civics, literature and other subjects which make teen-aged students responsible individuals as well as good electricians, clerks and carpenters was another field of research and teacher-training in the Center.

There were conferences for editors of school papers, parent-teacher discussions, many sessions of youth groups and womens' organizations on their problems, training programs for trade unionists in labor relations, meetings

Continued on page 10

Freedom of Opportunity

Resume of Panel Discussion in Stuttgart

THE PRIVILEGE of an individual to engage in any trade, business or profession is one of the most argued subjects in Germany today. To the American, who calls it "freedom of opportunity", it is an established custom. To the German, who calls it "*Gewerbefreiheit*", it is quite foreign to the practice coming down from the guild licensing system of the Middle Ages and revived during the Third Reich.*

This controversial issue was the theme of a joint German-American public panel discussion sponsored in Stuttgart earlier this year by the Office of the US State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden. While the discussion remained free, it did not pass without incident. About 20 master craftsmen, who had become excessively and increasingly noisy, stormed out during one of the principal addresses when they were invited by the moderator, Cecil Headrick of the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, either to desist or depart.

Opened by Harvey M. Coverley, then US deputy commissioner, the public discussion took place in the auditorium of the Technische Werke building in Stuttgart. He was followed by two experts on the subject, Karl Metzger, legal consultant for the Wuerttemberg-Baden Handicraft Chamber, and Prof. Franz Boehm, lecturer in law at the University of Frankfurt.

GEWERBEFREIHEIT, defined by Mr. Coverley as the right to engage in work or a business of one's choice, was reintroduced in the US zone in June 1948 by a directive which abolished the previous licensing system. Under this system, an applicant, in order to start a new shop, had to obtain a license which was granted only when he could pass an examination before a board consisting of his future competitors, prove an economic need for the new shop, and obtain the approval of several licensing authorities, chambers, and governmental as well as quasi-governmental agencies.

Since the reintroduction of *Gewerbefreiheit* there has been constantly terrific pressure from the previously entrenched German businessmen, who, as members of the guilds and 'manual trade chambers, formerly controlled the licensing apparatus, to modify or get rid of *Gewerbefreiheit* through legislation.

Making his position very clear, Mr. Coverley categorically expressed his "deep, strong and thoroughly partisan" interest in freedom and his intention "to uphold and promote it". While he admitted that the right of

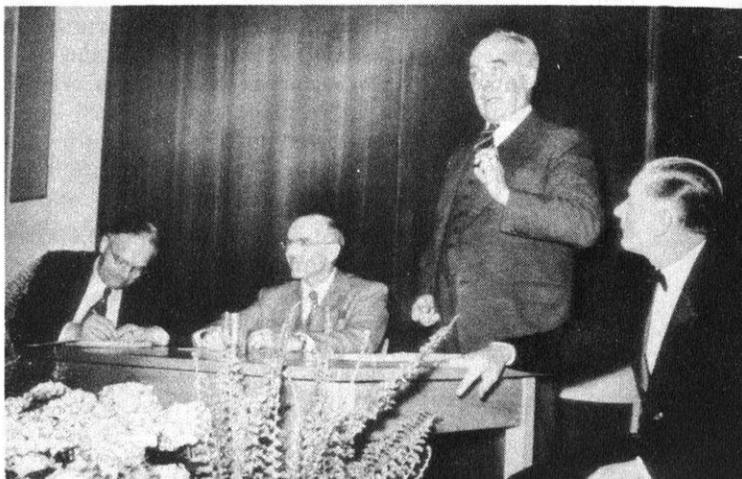
those with sufficient capital to establish new businesses in agriculture, large scale manufacturing and retailing, newspaper and magazine publishing is not often seriously threatened, he raised the question whether a comparable freedom is maintained and guaranteed for the "little man", the not-yet-independent handicraftsman or small retailer.

AFTER POINTING out that *Gewerbefreiheit* is not exclusively an American idea but a principle which was practiced in Germany during the golden age of Germany's economic development and expansion from 1870 to 1910, he proceeded to the core of the problem and answered the opposing arguments. The hand workers claim that freedom of trade permits fly-by-nighters and chiselers to start up businesses easily, lower prices, and produce inferior work, endangering public health, welfare and safety, because they do not work in the general interest.

Mr. Coverley maintained that the best discipline for such practices was provided by the public or the consumer and that increased competition meant increased production and consumption. He pointed out that protection should control individual initiative only to protect the public and not defend persons or corporations against competitors. He stated that "the stability of the economy is not based on the control of the number of business enterprises but upon society's ability to purchase and consume the goods." He concluded by asserting that freedom of trade is the logical consequence of accepting freedom itself.

Taking the position of the manual tradesmen, Mr. Metzger said his organization favored free enterprise but a regulated free enterprise, so that handwork would

Panel at the discussion was composed of (left to right) Mr. Metzger, Mr. Coverley, Dr. Boehm and Cecil Headrick, moderator. (AMCONGEN photos by Schwarz)



*For description of this subject, see article "*Gewerbefreiheit*" by Vaughn Smartt in the Information Bulletin, April 1951.



An official of the Association of Food Retailers in Esslingen stresses point from floor at end of discussion.

not fall into the hands of persons who are mere businessmen and not expert themselves in their work. He claimed that under a system requiring a certificate of qualification anyone could open a new business if he fills the qualifications. He had stated earlier that the American idea of free enterprise is a Trojan horse in Germany, designed to undermine German expertness and efficiency in order to benefit competition outside of Germany.

PROFESSOR Boehm, supporting the *Gewerbefreiheit* position, came out for free enterprise without limitation. An authority in this field, he reinforced Mr. Coverley's stand that historically handwork had improved its position when there was no certificate of qualification and would lose its gains if it were to be reintroduced. When Professor Boehm stated that the manual craftsmen were only concerned about losing their individual orders in competition, impugning their altruism, roars ensued leading to the dissenting group's walking out of the meeting. Professor Boehm, however, continued speaking, asserting that freedom is indivisible, and that, if one citizen in the nation is hindered from producing something the customers will be satisfied with, then that nation is not free.

While the meeting may not have succeeded in converting any German master craftsman to *Gewerbefreiheit*, it was a democratically conducted discussion in which the idea of freedom and its application to business enterprise was again elaborated, evaluated and confirmed by American and German representatives. +END

ECA Counterpart Assistance

The United States released a total of DM 3,075,045,000 of Economic Cooperation Administration counterpart funds to 53 sectors of industry and agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany and western Berlin from the beginning of the ECA program through Nov. 30, 1951,

according to a summary report of the Mutual Security Agency Special Mission to Germany.

This sum was made available under investment programs as credits and grants-in-aid to more than 60,000 firms, institutions and individuals for use in a wide variety of projects ranging from the purchase of tools for expellees to the construction of large industrial plants, from the promotion of livestock production to the building of workers' housing in war-torn cities, the report said.

The counterpart funds were Deutsche marks provided by the Federal Government as its part of the mutual program under which the United States expended \$1,317,991,099.58 in direct aid to the Federal Republic and western Berlin. This total of dollar expenditures generated a total of DM 4,966,788,000 in counterpart funds.

Marshall Plan dollar aid has come to the Federal Republic in the form of goods such as machinery, cotton, wheat and raw materials. These goods are credited to the Federal Government and are purchased by German firms for their consumption and remanufacture into finished goods. The German firms pay the Federal Government for these goods in Deutsche marks, which then are deposited in an ERP Special Account of the government and are called "counterpart funds".

House of International Citizenship

Continued from page 8

for the promotion of tolerance by the Nuremberg Council of Christians and Jews, regular lecture series by the Nuremberg Adult Education school, and even conferences of Esperanto teachers — all of which were either sponsored by, or in one way or another used the books, films, recordings and other materials of the Center.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the *Centre d'Etudes Françaises* in 1950, followed by the British Cultural Relations Office in January, 1952, was a natural development in the expanding activities of the Nuremberg education center. With the opening of an independent self-sufficient German wing, officially representing German cultural life, the evolution will be complete and will parallel Germany's national development of the past year — from an occupied nation to a full-fledged partner in the Western society of nations.

This quadripartite cultural team will have the continuing opportunity to stimulate a spirit of internationalism in hundreds of organizations in northern Bavaria, and thereby demonstrate to the teachers, the civic leaders, the trade unionists, the youth — in short to the average citizen — that not only the German Federal government, but the German people are once more safely and honorably associated in the world of Western civilization. +END

The Professions, the Universities and the Future

Review

by Dr. J. J. Oppenheimer

AN ELDERLY German professor in summing up the high points of a conference on universities and the professions said:

It is wonderful to think that nations, which seven years ago were still at war with each other, have come together here to discuss their common problems. If in 1945 somebody had asked me how long I thought it would be until that could happen, I would have answered: "One generation". That it can happen today is a victory of the mind and of the spirit. The academic attitude of mind has not been engulfed by a machine-conditioned age, but it is a living thing.

He expressed the thoughts in the minds of sixty representatives of four nations — France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States — assembled at a four-day conference in Koenigswinter near Bonn in March. The conference had been planned jointly by the higher education specialists of the Allied nations and a German university committee headed by Rector Werner Richter of Bonn University. The German committee prepared the program and invited participants, half of whom represented the professions and the other half the rectors and professors of professional schools in German institutions of higher education. The Allied countries furnished consultants who worked with the four professional groups: engineering, law, medicine and teaching.

Dr. Hans Neuffer (standing), president of the Permanent Conference of German Physicians, leads discussion with members of medical group. (HICOG photos by Gassner)



THE CONFERENCE presented an unusual opportunity to compare the system and problems of professional education and to a more limited degree to see how national values influence the education of their professional leaders.

The German representatives were somewhat pessimistic, although eager to hear of the advances made in other countries, but confused as to what next steps were to be taken. They gave the feeling that the Nazi regime, war and restoration had taken a terrific toll and that great energy and many resources have to be expended to repair the damages. They reiterated the point that most of the professions were over-supplied and that in Germany there was real danger of creating a "white collar proletariat". The idea of academic freedom, namely that a student should have the opportunity to enter any profession of his choice has much to do with the oversupply of professional people. Added to this is the social prestige which is attached to the professions.

On the other hand, the French, most similar to their German neighbors, were confident that their system was taking care of French needs.

The British, in their careful and conservative way, pointed to their sound progress in professional education, were more experimental in their approach, were deeply concerned to give the student individual instructions, and were working intently to broaden the social class basis of the professions.

IT IS DIFFICULT for an American to understand the pressure of competition for a place in the professions that is due to the combinations of economic rewards and social status that are to be attained in few other occupations. Professional education in the United States was described as: the most un-European, heavily financed, conducive for young men and women to become socially mobile, possible for wider social-groups admission to the professions, combination of the leadership of the best in

Dr. Oppenheimer wrote this article before he returned to his professorship at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. He had been consultant for higher education, Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs.

the profession and the educators in the professional schools to work out better educational programs both in the professional schools and after graduation through refresher and post-graduate training; utilization of more realistic practical training and theoretical study, and most emphatical attempt to convey to the professional student his social responsibility as a citizen in his community, state and nation.

Yet, one came away from the meeting recognizing that all had many common problems. The leaders of the professions are asking for better general education, especially in civic responsibility for the professional man. How to make professional education fit the every day needs of the professional man without making it a "bag of tricks"; how to make it theoretical abstract and really scientific; how to build on principles without losing the student's interest; how to decrease lecturing and didactic teaching and to increase student participation especially in thinking and solving problems; how to develop professional attitudes and ethical values in the professional students were issues that all professional teachers face.

ALL REPRESENTATIVES, conscious of the tremendous increase of useful knowledge and the growing demands for more effective services, pointed out the needs for continuous education of the practitioner after he leaves the professional school. Better methods of examining of prospective professional people are a serious need. Evaluation of the effectiveness of professional training need to be taken out of the value of opinion. More objective evidence is to be desired.

Prof. Eduard Brenner, state secretary of Bavaria and representative of the German Federal Government, in an opening-session address, pointed out that the total enrollment of students in the 16 universities, six insti-

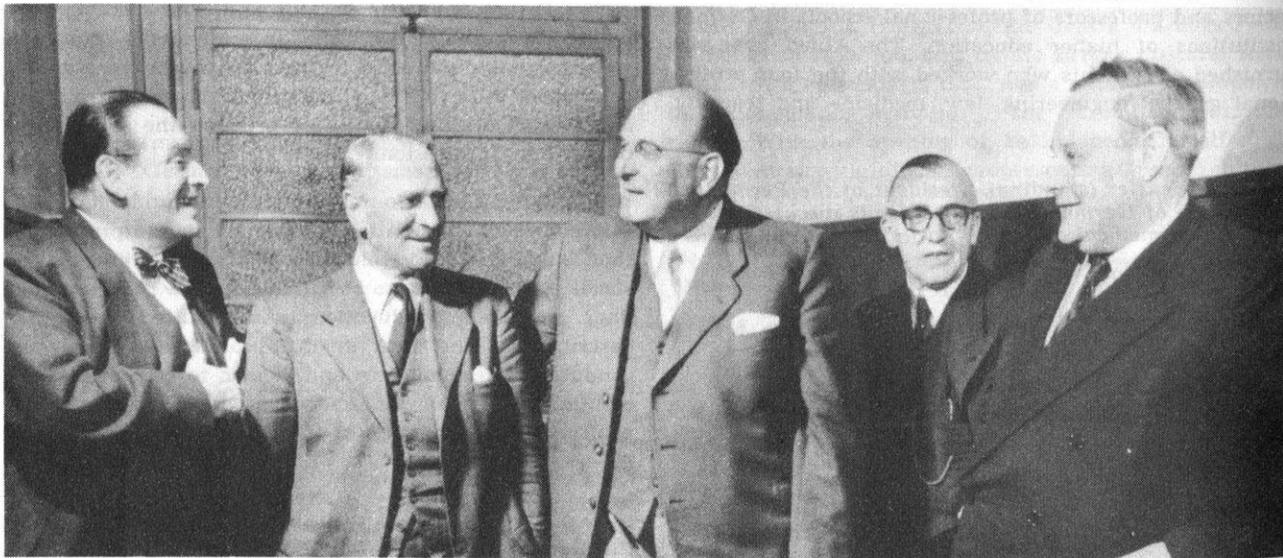
tutes of technology and the 20 academies of various kinds in West Germany is approximately 110,000 which is only 2.2 percent of the respective age group of the total West German population. Of the West German students 18.6 percent are in technology, 15.6 percent in medicine, 15 percent in the natural sciences, 12.9 percent in law, 12.2 percent in business administration and economics, 10 percent in the humanities and 7.8 percent in theology. Of the students 24 percent come from academic classes and of the students' fathers 30.4 percent are in the civil service. Working classes contribute as little as three percent of the students.

Professor Brenner declared professional training is unduly confined to the theoretical approach and is operated chiefly through lectures which are an insufficient means of preparing the student for his professional tasks. The greatest shortcoming of German higher education, however, does not lie in certain inadequacies of professional training but lies in the fact that higher education does not meet the non-professional needs of the present world. Professor Brenner made it clear that serious reforms have to be initiated soon in order to enable German higher education to fulfill its duties in the light of the acute problems.

TOP RANKING among these demands is the challenge of political education of students which should both furnish those facts, principles and values which are indispensable for an unbiased understanding of the vital issues of today and for the active participation in responsible citizenship. According to Professor Brenner this challenge cannot be satisfactorily met by a mere liberalization of higher education. Reduction of subject matter changes in examination requirements, concentration on the essentials and integration of disciplines must

Participating in an informal discussion during the conference are (left to right): Mr. Josef Aengenendt of Bonn, Professor Bernard, dean of St. Thomas Hospital School; Dr. Hans Neuffer; Dr. Wilhelm Effing of Vinzenz Hospital, Cologne; Professor Heidegger of the Anatomical Institute, Basle, Switzerland.

(HICOG photo by Gassner)



be made. None of these measures constitutes the general education which is nothing if it is not political education.

The true general education is not a temporary effort to counteract the disintegration of disciplines in order to restore the long-lost unity of knowledge. It means political education which alone can provide able leaders of the future Germany and which will safeguard the maintenance and furtherance of democratic life in Germany. If German higher education representatives recognize what the time spells they will go to work right away.

Prof. Theodor Litt, professor of religion and education at Bonn University, who had set up the agenda for the meeting, requested the groups to concentrate on four questions: (1) What are the principles of selection and of admission, including problems of supply and demand? (2) Is professional training adequate and does it meet the demands required by the professions? (3) Ought the specialized professional education be complemented by a general education and can the university do the job? (4) Is there such a thing as professional ethics and, if not, should attempts be made to develop such values?

The main work of the conference was done in the four-group meetings, the highlight of each being herewith summarized.

Engineering

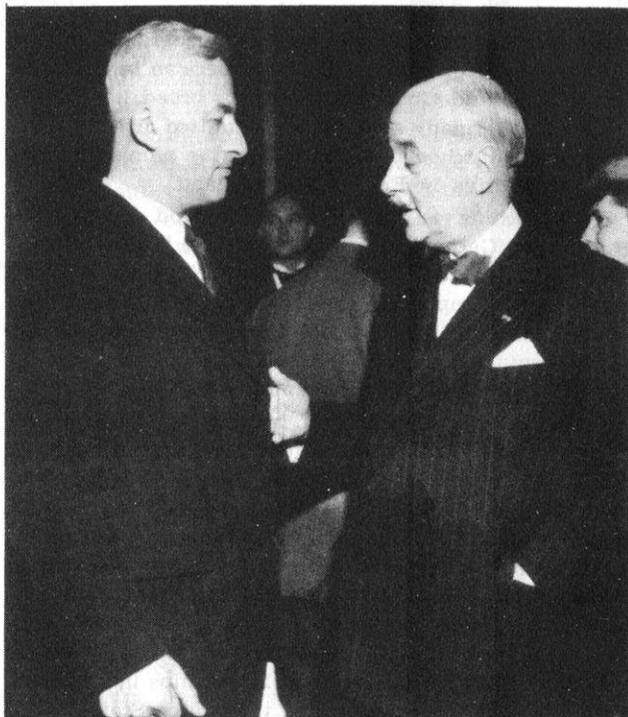
GREATER SIMILARITIES of problems were recognized in this group although the national group used different methods of dealing with them. In general the engineers felt that their professional schools were not getting the most all-around students.

How to attract abler and more personable students was a serious concern of the group. In the United States the engineering students as a group have ranked highest in the psychological tests. The British felt the need of recruiting abler students. Not many students are coming from the laboring classes, although some American evidence indicates some students are coming from the ranks of skilled workers.

The German, French and British exhibited some fear that recruiting promising youths from the laboring classes might deprive those classes of able leadership. They, therefore, are working to see that such youths return to their own social class. More engineers are needed in Britain and the United States.

France and the United Kingdom are subsidizing most of the students of engineering by scholarships. If the youths of the lower classes can secure the proper secondary education in these two countries, they have ampler opportunities to enter professional schools than do the students of like economic status in Germany and the United States.

THE OPINION of all four national representatives was that the professional training of engineering students while it could be improved was basically sound. Engineering education was becoming better organized



At a reception given at the home of the French high commissioner, Mr. Capelle (left), director of Nancy University in France, converses with Andre Francois-Poncet.

and based on broad scientific principles. It was losing much of its "trade school" character. All participants indicated a need in industry of about-tour from technically trained workers to every professional engineer. They did not indicate that such training was a responsibility of the engineering faculty.

That engineers needed broader general education was agreed to, but the methods varied. In the United States a fifth year to give room to a cumulative year of study of devoted to socio-humanistic studies is being widely adopted. The British rely on the tutorials and students clubs. The French on a year's philosophic course during professional study.

Some German technical colleges notably the one in Berlin, have general-education programs. But the bulk of German opinion favored general education being derived from the professional course. The Germans, too, favor return to classical curriculum as a prerequisite to admission to engineering.

All members of the group favored the inclusion of the study of human relations. Broad civic education was also seen as a need. Most members felt that professional ethics could not be taught in formal courses, but must arise from the characters of those entering this field and from examples of those teaching students.

Law and Civil Service

IN GREAT BRITAIN law students are usually recruited from families of lawyers or judges. In France and Germany students come from the upper middle classes.

In the United States the social and economic basis is much broader. At least two years of general education is prerequisite for admission in to American law schools. Both France and Great Britain stress broad liberal education. In Germany students are admitted directly from the secondary schools. Examinations for admissions are very competitive in France and England.

Law teaching is more theoretical and didactic in France and Germany. The case method is used extensively in the United States. At Cambridge and Oxford tutorials play important roles. German law schools prepare students for the practice of law and for judgeships. Supplementary training is required: in France one to two years; in Germany three and one half.

While there is a surplus of lawyers in Germany, no country represented at the conference was suffering from scarcity of them. Many lawyers in France, Germany and the United States enter the civil service, but in Great Britain 70 percent of the civil servants come from special classical or liberal studies of the universities. France has three year schools to prepare students for the civil service. In the United States more candidates for civil service positions are coming from training courses given in departments of political service. Internships in all levels of government are increasing in the United States.

Medicine

THE GROUP reported that 60 percent of the medical students come from the middle classes and about 25 percent of that number from families of physicians. Practically none comes from the lower classes. For the size of the country the United States has very few medical students — about 5,100 are graduating each year. Although Germany has numerous *clausus* for medical students relatively few are denied admission. As a result medical schools in Germany are very large; they range from 800 to 1,200 students. In the United States about one in fourteen well qualified students is admitted to medical schools. Competition for admission in France, England and the United States is severe.

In Germany and Switzerland medical education is very theoretical; little practical work is given to the medical student, except during vacations and after he has received a medical degree. On the other hand in France, Britain, and the United States students in their clinical years work in hospitals and are in constant touch with patients. The large amount of subject matter available requires careful selection of essential teaching materials.

Specialization, according to the committee, should be deferred until after the degree is granted. The Medical Group also believes that medical students should have much practical work before they are permitted to practice. The feeling was general that the numbers in German medical schools should be reduced.

In all continental medical education more careful check on the progress of the medical students by periodic examinations should be made. The Swiss system of marking was specially praised. France and Great Britain pro-

vide numerous scholarships for needy medical students — about 75 percent are helped. In the United States and in Germany no governmental scholarships are available.

THE COMMITTEE emphasized the need of general education for future physicians. The committee felt that all prospective doctors should have a thorough course in anthropology to make them aware of the whole human being. In British education considerable stress is placed on the cultural values of dormitory life and student activities. In the United States at least three years of liberal arts training is required for admission to medical schools and in many of the larger medical schools graduation from college is required.

In regard to professional ethics the general feeling was that medical students should be carefully selected and only those who have deep sense of social responsibility should be selected regardless of their other qualifications. In the opinion of the group this respect for the individual and ethical principles governing the physician's conduct could not be taught in courses but have to grow out of the character of the medical students and examples set by his teachers in medical schools and in hospitals. It seems that in the United States more emphasis is placed on formal instruction in professional ethics than in the continental and British medical schools.

Teaching

THE COMMITTEE discussing the problems of education of teachers found great similarities between the system of Great Britain and Germany. The French were well satisfied with their programs of teacher education, reporting that the teacher in France seemed to be more highly respected than in the other countries. The problem of the social status of the teacher, especially the elementary teacher, was a matter of deep concern to the British, the Germans and the Americans. In all four countries most teachers come from the middle classes — many from the agricultural classes, but better qualified teachers in respect to cultural interests and in personal-ity traits are desired.

In contrast to American experience, in Europe many elementary school teachers are men. The lower salary for the elementary teachers in Germany is a matter of great concern. The salaries of the elementary teachers in the United States and Great Britain are increasing. There is a surplus of secondary teachers in all four countries. In the United States there is marked trend towards uniform salaries for both elementary and secondary teachers of equal training. In selection of candidates for teaching the committee thought that greater care should be exercised to choosing young men and women of promise and character.

One of the most progressive innovations reported was that of the establishment of teacher education institutes in Great Britain. These institutes are centered in universities and have three purposes: to supervise the teacher

Continued on page 24

Following is the translation of a story published in the *Neue Waiblinger Kreiszeitung* May 17. At a time when prominence is given in the German Press to unpleasant incidents, this story is unique in that the German public is told about some of the finer aspects of German-American relations. A subsequent account from the Seventh Army headquarters said the helping hand was initiated when soldiers of the 11th and 36th Machine Records Units seeking to spread some traditional American cheer to the needy at Christmas time, found the orphanage at Waiblingen, ten miles east of Stuttgart. They provided a series of Christmas festivities and then launched the project described in the following German account. Also wives of the officers and soldiers have been making cookies and assisting at special parties, and friends in the United States have sent clothing for the orphans.

Understanding through Generous Help

THERE IS a great deal of talk nowadays about understanding between nations, yet nothing seems to come of it. This talk often loses sight of the little day-to-day happenings in the lives of individuals. But the children of the Waiblingen Children's Home can sing the praise of such understanding, having experienced it a practical way, which is all the more valuable to them since they know nothing of political quarrels.

When "Uncle Joe" or "Uncle Bob" comes to visit them, they have a holiday, with candy, cocoa and cake. American soldiers of the Seventh Army Machine Records Division stationed in Vaihingen, the "godfathers" of the home, do not mind playing with the kiddies in the sand-pile, romping on the meadow or taking them by the hand to a pastry shop. The soldiers enjoy doing so as much as the children.

Many of us (Germans) know how it feels to be far from home, in an unfriendly soldier's uniform, without family contacts. It is a small compensation for the soldier when he finds at least a "reception" in the hearts of children and sees the happiness his visits and assistance bring to them.

The American soldiers had already collected more than DM 700 (\$167)* and purchased plates, cups, spoons

*A Seventh Army story says about \$150 is being donated by soldiers each monthly pay day.

and other urgently needed utensils. And then they asked the enterprising head nurse, Sister Martha, what else they could do for the home. "Perhaps paint the children's beds," was the sister's cautious reply.

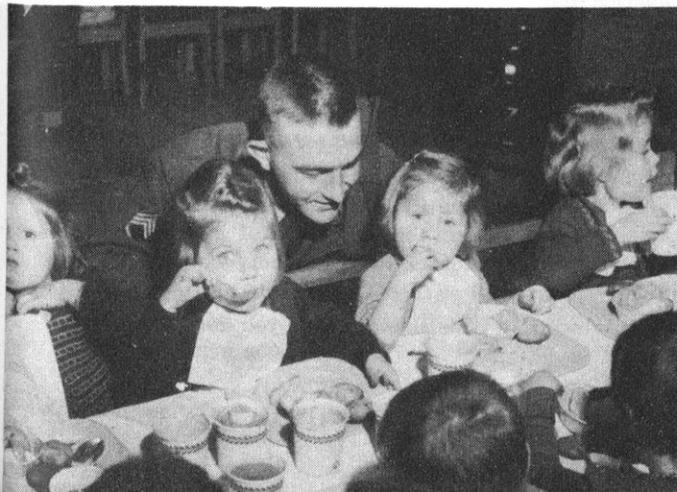
Presently the soldiers, working in shifts, were busily painting. They gave the beds a brand new color, supplying the paint themselves. But this was too slow for a certain "sergeant." One day the Americans drove up with trucks and took the beds to the Army paint shop. The freshly sprayed beds were soon returned, the work having been greatly expedited. In this manner, 103 beds have been made to look like new. Trucks continued to roll up, taking beds away and bringing them back, until in all 280 had been enameled.

But the soldiers indicated that they wanted to do more, whereupon Sister Martha hinted that they might paint the "Jubilee building," which had not been renovated for 25 years.

The soldiers considered the suggestion and without any bureaucratic assistance found a way to do this job properly and adequately. They approached the paint contractors who had done their own quarters and reached an agreement with them on a gratuitous basis which was carried out immediately.

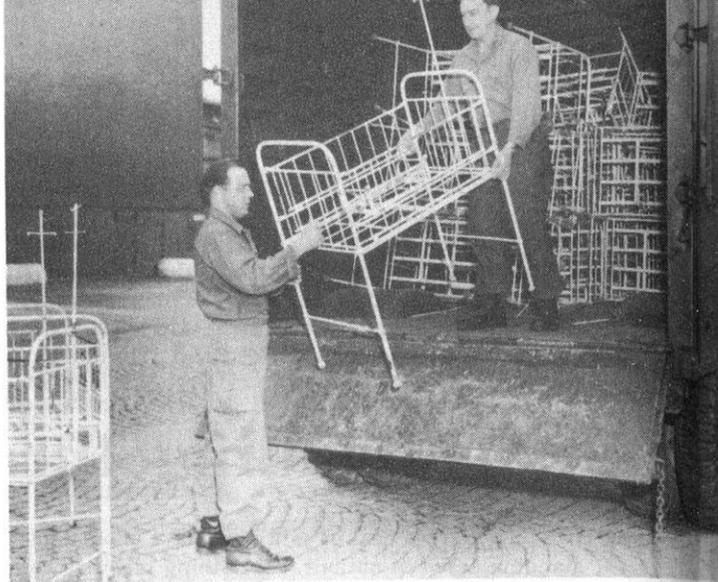
In the morning they took one worker from each firm with them in a truck to Waiblingen — two of the com-

Soldiers of the Seventh Army's 11th and 36th Machine Records Units saw to it that the children at the Waiblingen orphanage had a party at Eastertime. (left) Sgt. James Vance helps some to the ice cream and cookies. (right) A group of older boys are treated by SFC William Roby and Sgt. Joseph Hausmann. (Original translation of article by Information Office, American Consulate General, Stuttgart; photos by Public Information Office, Seventh Army)

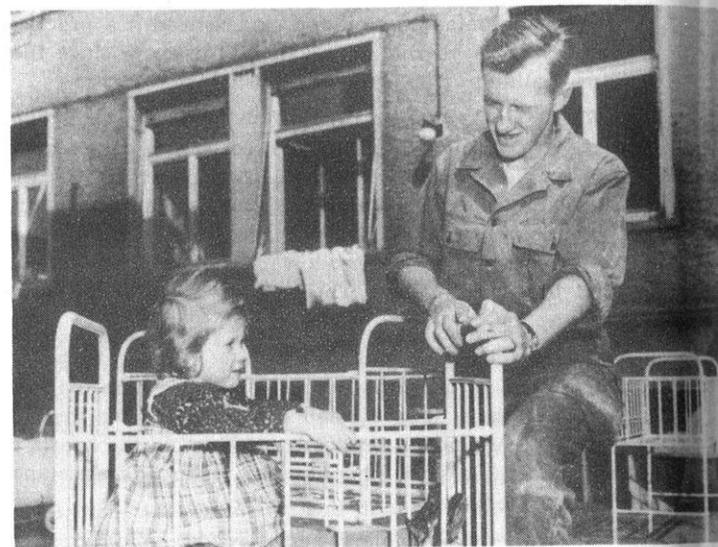




Facilities at the Waiblingen Orphanage were very inadequate until the American soldiers came. Here, Cpl. Raymond Macri inspects an iron crib, badly in need of paint, as one of the institution's nurses keeps the crib's occupant happily entertained.



Sgt. Charles T. Niggel and Cpl. James W. Peterson unload the cribs for repainting by the soldiers during their off-duty hours.



Pvt. Raymond Fitzpatrick smiles with satisfaction as little Annie admires new-looking cribs repainted by him and his buddies.

panies having furnished the paint free — and went to work. The soldiers themselves had already cleaned the surface with handscrapers and sandpaper.

Although the German workers took pleasure in critically observing the work of the Americans, everything went off in good spirits, the Americans donating the beer and the Germans some radishes for a mid-afternoon snack.

After a few days the "Jubilee building" shone with a newly acquired luster. Both the sisters and the children are now happier in their home. They have asked us (*Neue Waiblinger Kreiszeitung*) to extend their thanks to all those who participated in the good cause.

Below is a letter which the commander of the Seventh Army Machine Records Division sent to the German paint firms, without whose cooperation the painting of

the "Jubilee building" would not have been possible, thanking them for their contributions (*editor's note: this is not the original text but is a retranslation from the German*):

"In behalf of the Seventh Army Machine Records Division I should like to thank you for the time and effort you expended in painting and repairing the orphanage. Without your help the work could not have been completed so quickly and so well.

"The men of the Machine Records Division did their very best to help the Children's Home in every possible way, but it required the assistance of generous people like yourselves in order to make their work better and more effective.

"In closing, let me again thank you for a wonderful job."



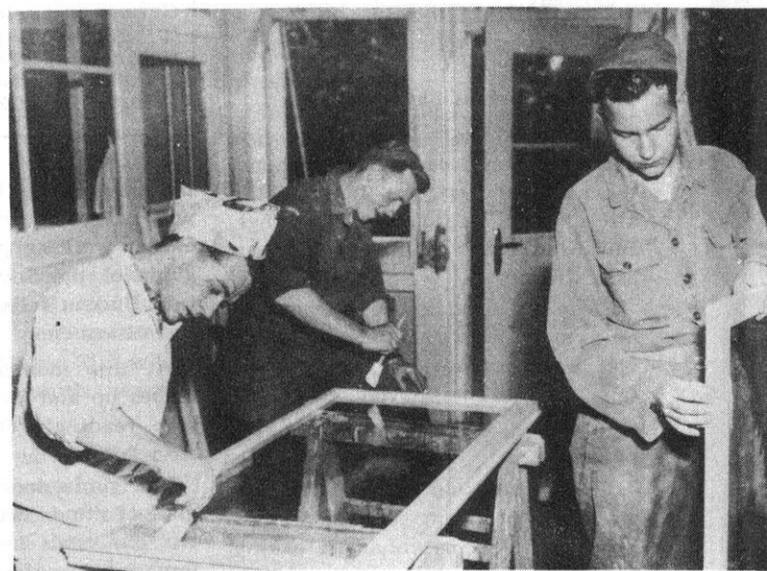
Sister Martha points out to Corporal Macri some of the spots in the Jubilee building in serious need of complete renovation.



Working side-by-side with German painters, American soldiers spent many off-duty hours in refurbishing the Jubilee building.



M/Sgt Vincent G. Ryan (left) unofficial director of operations, explains his plans to a volunteer assistant, Sgt. Arthur Bamford.



Sergeant Roby loads ten packages of clothing, supplies and toys sent the orphanage by Uniontown (Pa.) High School students.

paint contractors who voluntarily detailed one per day each were: Paul Moessner und Sohn, ach; Herman Riegraf, Fellbach; Friedrich Eh-Stuttgart; Adolf Zimmermann, Esslingen; Oskar Vaihingen; Gotthilf Frick, Stuttgart-W; Albert er, Stuttgart-S; Georg Duerr, Stuttgart-O; Veronelli, Muenster; Albert Wagner, Stuttgart-S.

paint was donated by Farbenfabrik Schaefer, rt-O and Lackfabrik Dr. Kurt Herberts, Unter-heim. Emil Schad of Kornwestheim and Hans-ehret of Stuttgart efficiently directed and super- the work.

a gesture of friendship can do more to aid inter- understanding than all the talk. Credit is due to the Americans and Germans who devoted lives to the realizing of a good deed. +END



The Difference

A Russian wanted to emigrate from Germany to America. Before boarding the ocean liner he was handed a questionnaire with three questions, place of birth, place of education, and whence immigrated into Germany. The Russian writes:

1. Born at St. Petersburg, Russian Empire.

2. Attended school at Petrograd, Russian Republic.

3. Immigrated from Leningrad, USSR.

"But this is all the same, except for a few slight differences in terminology," the consul wonders.

"That's right," the Russian replies. "That's why I'm no longer there."

He Can't Invent Everything

"I know that Lomonossov invented the railroad, the telephone, the radio, the collared herring, the aircraft and various other things. But what didn't he invent?" Clown asks Clooney.

Clooney's head appears from behind the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Soviet army occupation daily). "The fairy tale of the Soviet Paradise."

Education

A very, very old man calls at Soviet Zone President Wilhelm Pieck's castle at Niederschoenhausen, asking for an audience with the president. It is not easy, but he manages to see Pieck, who jovially asks him what he wants.

"Willy," says the old man, "don't you recognize me? I'm your old school teacher."

"My," Pieck recollects, "this is great. I am glad you came to see me. You always treated me much better than I deserved. I'd sure like to do something for you."

"Well, that's what I came about, Willy," the old man replies. "My only request is: don't tell anybody I once taught you."

Keep Off the Grass

"And here, gentlemen, a Mitchurin field will be developed under the five-year plan. After the pattern of

Humor from Soviet Zone

Refugees, visitors and unofficial papers from East Germany bring to Free Berlin the latest jokes being circulated surreptitiously among the people of the Soviet Zone. Periodically these jokes are collected, translated and issued as informational material by the Information Branch of HICOG's Berlin Element. Some of those presented below have appeared in German in a colorful little monthly satirical magazine "Tarantel" (tarantula), labeled as published without official permission in Leipzig, Soviet Zone.

the great Soviet Union exotic plants will be grown on it for the benefit of the working people," the official guide of the Soviet Zone Information Bureau tells a group of Western newsmen.

At this moment a Soviet truck drives up and two soldiers set up a sign reading: "Off limits, Military Area."

The guide does not lose his presence of mind. "Yet, in order to protect our crops from sabotage of the imperialist warmongers we are going to build a jet fighter base first."

That's Progress

A foreign delegate is greatly impressed by the production statistics at a Soviet Zone plant. "You are amazed, aren't you?" the works manager asks the visitor. "In the first year we produced only 5,000 pieces; in the second there were 50,000, and now the total has already reached 100,000. Next year it'll be 500,000 or even a million."

"Really," marvels the visitor. "But may I inquire what you are making?"

The manager takes a small plate from a conveyor belt. The visitor reads the inscription: "Elevator out of order."

Eislerism

"Mr. Information Minister," the orderly reports, "the demonstration against the Western warmongers and for the creation of a national army in the Soviet Zone has to be cancelled. It is raining cats and dogs."

"Those damn Yankees are capable of anything," Eisler shouted.

The Play

A poet in the Soviet Zone of Germany has managed to write a drama about Silesia. No stage manager is willing to accept the play because it is not in accord with the party line. It includes some Silesian peasants who are Germans, not Poles.

Finally the poet goes to see the Soviet Zone minister of education to obtain a recommendation for his play. The minister reads it and blushes with rage.

"Are you crazy, man? Such a play can never be staged as long as Silesia belongs to Poland."

Replies the author: "All right, then. A few more months of waiting don't really matter."

Name Sounds Good

Otto Grotewohl is the happiest man in the Soviet Zone. His wife has presented him with a fine male offspring.

Otto hurries to the registrar's, but is not sure what he should call the baby.

"Well," says the registrar. "How about Ivan, or Peter, or Vissarionovich, or Vladimir."

"No," Grotewohl replies. "I won't go that far. Haven't you got any better ones?"

"Sure," the official says. "How's Wilhelm, or Walter. Your two governmental associates would be a great example."

"Er — no," Grotewohl replies again. "Nobody in the Zone likes them."

"Now listen," the registrar whispers. "I've got a beautiful idea. How about naming him Zacharias? You can call him RIAS for short. That's a name everybody in the Zone loves to hear."

In and Around Germany

Bookmobile Welcomed

"We have been waiting for this for a long time," greeted Hans Pohl, business manager of the adult education organization in Bad Wildungen as the Bookmobile assigned to the Kassel America House made its initial appearance there recently.

Mr. Pohl and Dr. Eugen Fuchs, director of the city archives and museum, agreed that a regular library service was an urgent need in Bad Wildungen since there are no public libraries in the town of 12,000. "Good books are not available here either for studies or for scientific research. We hope the success of the bookmobile will be an incentive to the city administration to establish a good public library," Mr. Pohl declared.

Although it was a rainy day, the bookmobile was crowded during the three hours, as 168 readers were registered, reading cards issued and 230 books and a number of magazines borrowed.

Similar experience of enthusiastic reception and intensive use of the library facilities are reported from other places visited in the area. A few examples are: at the second visit to Bad Wildungen, 358 books were borrowed within three hours; in rural Lippoldsberg, a town of approximately 2,000, 138 books were borrowed; in Karlshafen, approximately 3,600 population, 387 books were borrowed; in Arolsen, approximately 5,600 population, 388 books were borrowed.

During the first three weeks of operation, a total of 1,066 readers were issued cards and 2,889 books were lent.

Munich-Cincinnati Program

A 20-minute trans-Atlantic radio program between Radio Munich and Station WLW in Cincinnati, Ohio, featured a three-day festival in

Munich for raising funds for the restoration of the twin bulb-shaped steeples of Munich's most prominent edifice, the Church of Our Lady.

The broadcast program, which was presented Aug. 9, opened with a description by German reporters of the scene of the festival and its purpose. Erwin Hielscher, city treasurer representing Munich, conveyed greetings to the "citizens of Munich's sister city Cincinnati and to the citizens of Munich." He lauded the local citizens' committee sponsoring the festival and thanked the citizens of Cincinnati for their support and cooperation.

The second part of the program originated from Cincinnati with introductory remarks by Frederick Dietrich, a Cincinnati editor, who spoke of the broadcast as "promoting good relations between Europe and America." Among other speakers from Cincinnati was Mayor Rich who wished the citizens of Munich success in their enterprise.

The joint broadcast was similar to a program presented a year before to mark the dedicatory ceremonies celebrating restoration of St. Peter's Church in Munich. The local citizens' committee has been working with a similar committee in Cincinnati which has adopted Munich as its "sister city."

The trans-Atlantic radio program was arranged by E. G. Land, radio officer of the US Public Affairs Field Center in Munich, in cooperation with the civil affairs officer of the Munich Military Post, HICOG's Radio Branch and the German Services of the Voice of America in New York.

Youth Center in Trier

A HICOG contribution of DM 33,000 (equivalent to \$7,854) for assisting in the construction of a labor-union youth center in Trier, was presented Aug. 28 by Albert M. Doyle, US con-

sul general in Frankfurt, to Albert Ludwig, chairman of the Rhineland-Palatinate committee of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

The HICOG contribution was matched by DM 37,000 (\$8,806) from German sources to reconstruct the building in Trier. Upon completion the center will provide transient accommodations for approximately 50 boys and girls, and will be a center for discussion groups, reading circles and entertainment for many other young people.

In presenting the check Mr. Doyle told the story of Fred Treitz of HICOG's Office of Labor Affairs. "Nearly 30 years ago, a 21-year-old young man, named Fritz Treitz of Trier, left his native city for the United States. He changed his name to Fred and got himself a job in a furniture factory."

Mr. Doyle traced the career of Fred Treitz through World War II when the latter started thinking of his native city and sending packages to the bombed city, and later making a visit to Trier as a labor liaison officer for HICOG. While there, Mr. Treitz talked to Fritz Bridi of the Metal Workers Union, who pointed out the conditions facing the youth of the community and offered to raise money on the German side.

"The HICOG labor liaison official who helped make possible the forthcoming erection of a Trade Union Youth Center in Trier is an American named Fred Treitz, formerly known as Fritz Treitz, of Trier. Fritz Bridi, who asked for Mr. Treitz's cooperation, was a member of the very same union to which Mr. Treitz had belonged when he lived in Trier," Mr. Doyle said.

Aid at Lutheran Assembly

The work being carried on by the America Houses and the Public Affairs program was demonstrated to many of the 1,500 Americans who attended the World Assembly of the Lutheran Church in Hanover July 26 to Aug. 3. The presence of the large American delegation at the conference made an excellent impression

generally among the population of the Hanover area.

The Americans were taken on inspection tours of the Hanover America House and were informed about the Public Affairs program in Germany. Expressing enthusiastic views concerning these activities, many took with them programs of the America House, pamphlets in English describing the experiences of exchangees in the United States and other publications which the Public Affairs program uses to promote democratic attitudes in Germany.

Special interest was expressed in the selection of theological literature compiled by the America House especially for the occasion. A bibliography, listing materials available in German and English in the center's library, was prepared for distribution through the America House and the press office of the World Assembly in Hanover's city hall. A special book display was set up in the library and a show-window exhibit, coordinated with the book display, emphasized the theme "Freedom of Religion." There were also special film showings and record concerts of religious music.

To assist the American visitors, an information service was maintained in the lobby of the America House. An information sheet, listing interesting places and exhibits in Hanover as well as information about exchanging foreign currency, was distributed. The receptionist served as interpreter for the American visitors and assisted with their varied inquiries.

On the evening following the close of the assembly, a youth forum presented representatives of eight countries on a discussion panel under the title "Christian Youth from Five Continents." The discussion, attended by 250 young persons, was one of the most successful in the two-year history of the youth forum in Hanover. Following the discussion, foreign guests expressed their surprise at finding "such a democratic discussion of politico-religious questions in an area so close to the Soviet Zone border."

Books for Refugee Camp

A west Berlin refugee camp has been added to the biweekly circuit of the bookmobile of the Berlin America House.

The Union Hilfswerk, a refugee group sponsored by the Christian Democratic Party of West Berlin and West Germany, and situated in the Zehlendorf borough, recently requested that it be included among the stopping points of the traveling bookmobile.

Walter Slehan, bookmobile librarian, reported that as a result of the first stops made at the camp in late August the bookmobile would continue to visit the camp on its regular circuit of outlying districts of the city because of the popular response there.

Munich Takes over Center

The transfer of the Munich Education Service Center to the city of Munich was completed at a ceremony July 1, when Ralph Lewis, former director of the center, presented the keys of the teacher aid institution to Dr. Anton Fingerle, city school administrator who was designated by the city council of Munich as the new director.

Dr. Fingerle will be assisted in his new responsibility by a governing body consisting of representatives of the major educational agencies of Munich. The program of the center will follow the pattern established by the institution when it was under HICOG direction: the open-shelf library system will be maintained; a lecture and discussion program providing for an exchange of viewpoints on educational matters will be continued; and an interest in examining the educational systems of other lands will be promoted. As formerly, the facilities of the center will be available without cost to all Munich teachers and other persons interested in education.

Among the equipment used by the HICOG center and turned over to the city on a long-term loan basis were 15,000 books in the field of education; audio-visual aid equipment,

including projectors, wire recorders and record players, and office equipment, such as typewriters, mimeograph machines and furniture.

During its five years of operation under American auspices the Education Service Center attracted 200,000 teachers. Of these, 100,000 visited the library, where they borrowed 50,000 educational books. The remainder attended more than 2,000 special educational meetings, including lectures, seminars, conferences, discussion groups, exhibitions and workshops. In addition, the center organized almost 500 educational meetings in the small towns surrounding Munich and lent thousands of films, film strips, maps and pictures, as well as kindergarten equipment and psychological testing devices.

The popularity of the Education Service Center program as a teacher-aid service was indicated recently by the arrival of 300 letters of appreciation following the announcement in July that the Education Service Center, as an American institution, was being concluded.

Youthful Labor Festival

Under the theme of "We Carry the Future," approximately 25,000 young labor unionists, ranging in age from 15 to 21 years, gathered in Frankfurt July 18-20 for an international sport and cultural festival. About one-fourth of these were girls, and some 700 delegates came from nine other European countries.

A mass meeting was staged the second evening in the large auditorium of the Frankfurt fair grounds, followed by a torchlight parade. Principal speakers included Leon Jouhaux, president of the French anti-Communist labor union and last year's winner of the Nobel peace prize; J. H. Oldenbrook of Brussels, general secretary of the International Conference of the Free Trade Unions, and Georg Reuter, vice-president of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

Scattered groups of members of the Communist youth organization invaded the hall during the meeting

and started a turmoil during Oldenbrook's speech. In brief skirmishes, youth guards of the festival's organization led the offenders from the hall.

During the second and third days, several activities were carried on simultaneously, including plays, singing, dancing and sports. On Sunday morning, services were held for Catholics and Protestants as well as a non-church meeting on the theme "All Men Are Brothers." In the late afternoon, a second mass meeting was held in the Frankfurt stadium, at which the chief speaker was Christian Fette, chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

Submarine Cables Released

Two important submarine cables, seized by the Allies during the war, were returned to German ownership after the Allied High Commission informed the German Federal Government that the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France have waived all claims to the seized cables.

One of the cables runs from Emden in northern Germany to Vigo on the northwest coast of Spain. Formerly it was an important link in the transmission of German and international cable traffic to the Mediterranean area and West Africa.

The other cable runs from Emden to Dumpton Gap, near Brighton in southern England, and was a main outlet for Germany's cable traffic across the Atlantic and outside Europe.

Both these cables were severed in the English Channel area at the outbreak of the war and have since remained out of use. They had been seized by the three powers as German external assets under Control Council Law No. 5. They were returned to the ownership of the Deutsch - Atlantische - Telegrafengesellschaft (DAT) which is at present engaged in surveying the cables to determine the extent of repairs and replacements that will be necessary before they can again be brought into operation.



Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (right) of Calif. is greeted on his arrival in Berlin by Cecil B. Lyon, director of HICOG's Berlin Element. Accompanying Rep. Yorty on his study of local conditions are Mrs. Yorty (left) and Carlisle Humelsine (second from right), deputy under secretary of state. (BE HICOG photo)

Accepting the return of the cables, the Federal Government and the DAT have confirmed that there will be no claims against the three powers arising out of damage to or loss of parts of the cables.

Traffic Patrols in Duesseldorf

A student traffic patrol system, modeled after those widely used in the United States, has been inaugurated in Duesseldorf by Town Clerk Walther Hensel in response to many letters from parents worried over their children's safety in view of the increasing automobile traffic in the North Rhine-Westphalian metropolis.

While studying municipal administration in the United States last year during a HICOG-sponsored exchange trip, Mr. Hensel paid particular attention to traffic engineering methods. Discovering that Denver, a city of approximately the same population as Duesseldorf, had 128,300 more motor vehicles than Duesseldorf but only 31 traffic fatalities in 1950 as compared with Duesseldorf's 93, he resolved to begin a traffic safety campaign.

Traffic education posters, billboards illustrating the day-to-day traffic toll and police surveys of traffic routing were initiated. Since last fall traffic education has been obligatory in the schools. Table-mounted models of busy street crossings, complete with miniature automobiles, trucks and street cars, were designed to implement this instruction.

As part of his campaign, Mr. Hensel instructed the city's education office, public safety office, police and school principals to work out details for establishing school patrols. A joint committee designated 94 street crossings as critical and recommended the training of 307 school policeman for patrol work at these points.

Selected school pupils of 12 to 14 years of age and teachers were trained by the local police in traffic education. School patrols were equipped with white belts, red and white arm bands and stop signs. Motor vehicle operators were warned through extensive publicity in the local press to respect this new service. The school patrols went into action on April 17, the opening day of the new school year.

The effectiveness of the program has been demonstrated by the good results and the favorable reaction of the parents, school authorities and police.

Training Center Opened

"Europa Haus," a leadership training center and meeting place for European youth, was officially inaugurated at Marienberg-Westerwald in Rhineland-Palatinate during a youth forum held there May 30-June 1. The center had actually been in operation under the aegis of the League of European Youth (BEJ) since Nov. 27, 1951. Its program has included leadership training courses stressing the idea of European Union and discussions of the problems incident to the achievement of a European federation.

The forum, sponsored by the BEJ and assisted by a HICOG grant, attracted 70 young people from 14 nations, including West Africa and the United States. Climax of the gathering was a mock parliament which provided opportunity for participants to become acquainted with the work being done by the "Jeunesse Europeennes Federalistes," of which the BEJ is a part and the Youth Division of the "Europa Union." It was conducted according to parliamentary procedure. Dividing themselves into three groups—the Federalists, the Nationalists, and the Independents—the young people debated the question of European federation.

The debate demonstrated a realistic approach to the problems of the various countries represented. Some sample comments follow. "The activities for a federation of Europe suffer from the attitude of neutrality in Switzerland," stated a young Swiss. From the French side: "The European movement seems to many millions of French youth the only way to prevent another war."

A young Bulgarian exile said: "From the news which we still receive from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, we can see that the East European youth between 21 and 23 years of age put all their

hope in the growth of a unified West Europe, from which they expect the liberation of their countries. The younger ones," he added, "are already trained too much in Communism."

Steel-Coal Firm Broken Up

Liquidation of the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke of Duesseldorf was completed by an order issued Aug. 9 by the Combined Steel Group of the Allied High Commission.

The Mannesmann Roehrenwerke was thus the first of the 13 "excessive concentrations of economic power," listed under Law No. 27 for breaking up under Allied plans for reorganizing the German coal and iron and steel industry, to complete the liquidation process and to have successor companies formed and released from all Allied control.

The order approved the reorganization and liquidation plan, provided for the transfer of assets and liabilities of the old company to three new companies and finally



Wolfgang Roth, designer of the stage settings for the American folk opera "Porgy and Bess", examines fisk nets being made in West Berlin for the opera's European tour. At the right is a German seamstress, one of 20 West Berliners who constructed the stage settings. (BE HICOG photos)

provided for their release from Allied control.

The largest of the new companies is Mannesmann A.G. Duesseldorf with a share capital of DM 240,000,000. It is a steel manufacturing and finishing company with integrated coal assets, and is the largest manufacturer of seamless tubes in Germany.

Consolidation Bergbau A. G. of Gelsenkirchen, with a share capital DM 53,335,400 is an independent coal mining company.

Stahlindustrie- und Maschinenbau A.G. of Duesseldorf, with a share capital DM 26,666,700, includes a variety of steel and manufacturing enterprises.

Because there were no unduly large shareholdings in the old Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, it has been possible to distribute the shares in the new companies to former Mannesmann shareholders on a simple pro rata basis. This means that a person who held shares of old Mannesmann stock will receive shares of stock in each of the three successor companies giving him the same proportionate interest.

Two Chemical Firms Released

As a result of the disposal of former I.G. Farbenindustrie holdings, two German chemical firms—Titangesellschaft m.b.H. of Leverkusen and Chemiewerk Homburg of Frankfurt—have been released from Allied control.

Titangesellschaft, which manufactures paint products, thus becomes the first of the 12 independent unit companies that are to be formed as a result of dispersal of I.G. Farben assets, to complete the process of reorganization and to be released from control.

The action in respect of these two companies is achieved by Orders Nos. 1 and 2 pursuant to Regulation No. 1 under Allied High Commission Law No. 35. The orders are published in the Official Gazette No. 88 issued July 22.

Order No. 1 releases Titangesellschaft from all Allied control. Titanengesellschaft will now be able to carry out under its own initiative

all the functions of a limited liability company under German law. In particular, all rights of the general meeting and the supervisory board to be elected by the general meeting are re-established. The company's links with the former I.G. Farbenindustrie are completely severed, Farben's former holdings in the company having been acquired by the National Lead Company.

Order No. 2 similarly releases from control Chemiewerk Homburg. This works formed part of the assets remaining as a result of dispersal of I.G. Farbenindustrie and not required for the setting up of the 12 independent unit companies. There has been agreement between the Allied and German authorities that Chemiewerk Homburg shall be acquired by Degussa, a chemical works refining non-ferrous precious metals and manufacturing, among other things, ingredients of washing powders.

Flick Assets Rearranged

The basic rearrangement of the assets of the Friedrich Flick KG of Duesseldorf in preparation for stock distribution to successor companies was completed with the publication of seven orders by the Combined Coal Control Group of the Allied High Commission. The orders were published in the July 31 issue of the commission's *Official Gazette*.

The orders accomplish the following results:

1. In the interest of technical rationalization, certain mining assets are exchanged between the two independent coal unit companies Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG and Harpener Bergbau AG established on 27 June 1952.

2. Mines Grillo $\frac{1}{3}$ and Grimberg $\frac{1}{2}$ are separated from Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG and transferred to Monopol Bergwerks AG, which is to be affiliated with steel unit company Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshuetten mbH. However, Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshuetten will lease the mines to Harpener Bergbau AG for a transitional period of five years.



Klaus Arons (left) first in Berlin to register for the Selective Service in accordance with the Presidential proclamation of April 17, is congratulated by WOJG Peter J. Ciottoni, recruiting officer of the Berlin Military Post, on also being the first from Berlin to enlist in the US Army for a regular tour of duty. Klaus, age 18, was born in Berlin, but as a child accompanied his parents to the United States where he acquired American citizenship and attended school in Tennessee. When his father died in 1950, he returned with his mother to Berlin. (US Army photo)

3. Certain other mining assets of Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG are consolidated.

To compensate the stockholders of Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG for the loss of the assets in Monopol Bergwerks AG, the Verwaltungsgesellschaft fuer Steinkohlenbergbau und Huettenbetrieb mbH, which owns Maximilianshuetten, will transfer to Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG nominal RM 12,000,000 shares of Harpener Bergbau AG.

Certain other transfers of stock have been necessary in order to ensure an equitable exchange of assets. When the exchange is completed, Harpener Bergbau AG will have received Mine Grimberg $\frac{3}{4}$,

mining rights Monopol-Ostfeld, Mines Dorstfeld and Oespel, nominal RM 12,000,000 shares of its own stock formerly held by Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG, 50 percent of the shares of Chemische Werke Essener Steinkohle AG, and Gewerkschaft Siebenplaneten.

Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG will receive, in addition to the compensation for Monopolbergwerks AG, Mine Hugo, and nominal RM 14,000,000 of its own shares formerly held by Harpener Bergbau AG.

Verwaltungsgesellschaft fuer Steinkohlenbergbau und Huettenbetrieb GmbH will receive from Harpener Bergbau AG nominal RM 5,333,333 shares of Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG. From Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG, it will receive nominal RM 5,781,000 shares of Hochofen Luebeck AG and 50 percent of the shares of Chemische Werke Essener Steinkohle AG.

A further order, published in the *Official Gazette* Aug. 8, provides that the share capital of Harpener Bergbau AG, Duesseldorf, shall be fixed at DM 127,600,000. This capital is to be divided into 1,276,000 registered shares of DM 100 each.

Support for GYA Centers

As a result of increased troop participation in the US Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA), Seventh Army units were supporting 34 of the organization's youth centers in August, five more than at the beginning of the year.

Sixty-eight officers and non-commissioned officers are directing the Seventh Army's GYA program, according to Major James W. Davis, Seventh Army GYA officer.

"The program of constructive leisure time activities for German youth is getting significant boost from the fine support of Seventh Army troops," Lt. Col. Robert A. Norman, chief of the GYA Branch, US Army Europe, stated. "The increased interest shown by Seventh Army personnel and their depend-

ents is particularly helpful at this time. Budget limitations have necessitated our calling for more and more volunteers to work in the youth centers as leaders, organizers, teachers and coaches."

US Armed Forces Spending

Dollar expenditures by the US Armed Forces in the German Federal Republic amounted to \$149,200,000 during the 12-month period ended June 30, according to HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs. This figure is exclusive of purchases of food, technical equipment and other items by official military agencies, and it does not include purchases under the so-called Off-Shore Procurement Program, both of which contribute additional dollar exchange to the German economy.

According to figures which were obtained from the *Bank Deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States), the EUCOM (now US Army Europe)

Comptroller's Office, the *Deutsche Post* (German postal system) and the American Express Company, American non-procurement expenditures were:

Direct conversions by the Central Disbursing Office — \$119,600,000.

Deutsche Post receipts and conversions for dollar payments of telephons and telecommunication facilities — \$3,700,000.

ET Taxi receipts, obtained by the *Bank Deutscher Laender* directly from the American Express Company — \$10,200,000.

Purchases by European Exchange Service (EES) in Germany for dollars — \$15,700,000.

In the first half of 1952, there was a steep rise in currency conversions by the American Armed Forces. From July to December, 1951, such conversions amounted to \$46,600,000 whereas in the next six months, German dollar receipts from this type of transaction amounted to

\$73,000,000, bringing the total for one year to \$119,600,000. The increase is, of course, directly attributable to the arrival of new American troops in the Federal Republic.

This conversion figure represents almost entirely private expenditures by American troops stationed within the Federal Republic. Part of that sum represents expenditures by messes and clubs, and for wages, non-appropriated fund construction costs, etc., but generally speaking, it represents purchases of German goods and services by American troops.

Whereas German receipts from the ET Taxi service amounted to \$4,800,000 during the first six months, they rose to \$5,400,000 in the second half of the fiscal year. By the same token, *Deutsche Post* receipts rose from \$1,500,000 to \$2,200,200; and EES spending expanded from \$6,000,000 in the last half of 1951 to \$9,700,000 in the first half of 1952.

The total of \$15,700,000 for EES spending represents expenditures for

The Professions

Continued from page 14

education in their districts; to carry on a program of in-service education for teachers; and to encourage research projects especially within classrooms.

IN THE United States there is a definite trend of teachers colleges becoming general colleges with teacher education departments. In the United States the demand for elementary teachers with four years of college training is strong. All participants felt that all teachers should have sound general education. Pedagogy alone is not enough to make a well-qualified teacher. In France philosophical training is emphasized in all years of the teacher's preparation. Again England relies heavily on the dormitory system and the student activities for general training. In Germany most elementary teachers are graduated from two-year institutions. In the United States general education is a definite part of teacher education.

There was considerable discussion in this group in regard to the nature of general education. Some looked on general education as being only political education — education for intelligent participation in citizenship. On the other hand, the other fraction believed that the

teachers needed broader intellectual training with some political orientation. The problem of the secondary school teachers was one that was recognized particularly in Germany and in the United States. Many going into high-school teaching do not originally plan to do so but find no outlet for their university training other than teaching. In the colleges and universities they become highly specialized in subject matter but fail to secure general education and special training in pedagogics including student teaching. Many of them do not have the abilities or personalities to become successful teachers in secondary schools.

PROFESSOR Litt in his summary remarks emphasized that professors held the keys to university reform. He urged his listeners to become "loud speakers" in their respective institutions to urge more rigid selection of candidates for the professions. He felt that each professor in Germany should become a teacher of general education. He said:

Other nations are happier than we in that they have a better political "climate" — a democratic tradition in which it is easier to teach in the realms of politics and social science. We cannot merely hand these things on to the younger generation but must at the same time create what is to be handed on. Every professor ought to ask himself to what extent he has lived up to his responsibility in these fields.

Outside Germany

Commission Disbanded

The United Nations commission, set up to investigate conditions for free elections in Germany, announced Aug. 6 in Geneva that it had decided to disband because of Soviet Russia's refusal to permit the commission to function in East Germany.

The commission noted that while waiting for Soviet cooperation an exchange of notes between the Soviet Union and Britain, France and the United States had occurred, and reports had been studied on internal developments in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

These developments, the commission stated, have been "such as not to afford any prospect that German authorities in the Soviet Zone of Germany will cooperate with the commission in the furtherance of its work."

The commission was established by the UN General Assembly in Paris last December as a neutral organization with members from Brazil, Iceland, the Netherlands and Pakistan.

The purpose of the commission was to survey the conditions for free elections throughout Germany as a basis for the free unification of the one-third of Germany under Soviet control with the two-thirds of Germany in the west.

The commission noted that in April this year, soon after its formation, it had secured "every assurance of cooperation and every facility requested from the Allied high commissioners, authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the western sectors of Berlin.

"It will also be recalled," the commission stated, "that the commission in spite of repeated attempts made to establish reciprocal contact with authorities in the Soviet Zone of Germany and in the eastern sector of Berlin, was given no an-

swer to its letters by the Soviet Control Commission for Germany.

"The commission was therefore obliged to conclude that, at that time, there was little prospect of its being able to pursue its task."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union had begun a voluminous exchange of notes with Britain, France and the United States insisting on an immediate conference to plan a peace treaty with a unified Germany.

Officials noted that the Soviet proposals came at a time when the 45,000,000 people of Free Germany were being granted virtual sovereignty under contractual arrangements with the three Western nations.

Officials pointed out at the time that the Soviet proposals were obviously designed to obstruct the progress of Free Germany with a false propaganda appeal to German sentiments for unification.

The three Western Powers made it clear in replies to three successive Soviet notes that their policies since the end of the war have been directed toward the eventual unification of Germany. They suggested that unification could be established only through a free expression of the people of all Germany in free elections. As a first step they suggested that a survey for the carrying out of free elections be made by the neutral United Nations commission already in existence.

The Soviets refused to accept this commission and proposed that the survey be made by a commission made up of representatives of the four nations concerned. The three Western nations rejected this proposal, however, on the ground that it would merely continue in miniature the situation that led to the original split in Germany.

In announcing its adjournment, the United Nations commission stated that it would continue to remain at the disposal of the United Nations and all parties concerned to carry out its assigned task.

Personnel Notes

Consul General at Stuttgart

Edward E. Rice has been appointed US consul general at Stuttgart to succeed Patrick Mallon. Mr. Mallon has been appointed consul general at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, a post he held early in World War II.

Born in Saginaw, Mich., Mr. Rice studied in Milwaukee and graduated from the University of Illinois. In 1935 he joined the US Department of State after studying at the National University of Mexico and working in the export-import field. Subsequently, he served at Foochow, Kuming and Chunking, China. Following this service he was made assistant chief of the State Department's Division of Chinese Affairs, and later occupied a similar position in the Division of Philippine Affairs. In the spring of 1949 Mr. Rice became first secretary and consul at Manila.

A graduate of Yale University, Mr. Mallon is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He joined the US Foreign Service in 1931 and served successively at Leipzig, Nassau, Singapore, Capetown, Colombo, Stockholm and Leopoldville. A veteran of World War I, Mr. Mallon was deputy US political adviser to the commanding general of the India-Burma theater in the latter part of World War II. He was appointed consul general at Stuttgart in February, 1950.

On the departure last June of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Mr. Mallon assumed the additional duties of US state commissioner for Baden-Wuerttemberg.

General Manager Leaves

Richard R. Brown has resigned his position as general manager of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, to return to Washington, D.C.

As general manager, Mr. Brown has been responsible for the budget and administration of the extensive Public Affairs program of informa-



Richard R. Brown

tional, educational and exchange-of-persons activities in Germany.

Born in Littleton, Colo., Mr. Brown took his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Denver in 1926, and his master of arts in 1927. He taught for 12 years in the schools of Denver and for three years at the University of Denver.

In 1935 he served as Colorado state youth director for a brief period and then became executive director of the National Youth Administration in Washington, a post he held until 1938. Mr. Brown then served briefly as associate director of the American Youth Commission of the American Council of Education. From 1939 to 1941 he was deputy chief of distributions for the Surplus Marketing Administration, responsible for free school lunches and the food stamp plan.

During the war, Mr. Brown successively held posts as assistant chief of apprenticeship and in-plant training, Department of Labor; executive director of the National War Labor Board; director of the Executive Office of the President, and director of the Central Administrative Service for all war agencies.

From 1944 through 1948 he was director general and chief executive



Patrick Mallon

officer of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), and in 1949 joined the Department of State as a director of the Executive Staff, Economic Area.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Laurel Jean, a student at Wellesly, studying this year at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and Richard, Jr., a student at Ohio Wesleyan.

Exchanges Chief Departs

Dr. Ralph A. Burns, chief of the Exchange of Persons Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, has resigned his position to return to his professorship of education at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H.

Working with the US Government in Germany for the past four years, Mr. Burns developed the Exchanges Program which, under his leadership, grew from an exchange of 123 students and teachers in 1948 to a program which has interchanged approximately 10,000 persons between Germany and the United States and western European nations.

Designed to enable Germans to study democracy in action, the Ex-



Ralph A. Burns

changes Program has helped in building a bridge of understanding between participating countries. It is the largest such program operated by the US Department of State.

Mr. Burns was head of the Department of Education at Dartmouth College when he joined the staff of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), in Berlin in 1948. Shortly thereafter he was named deputy chief.

When the Office of the US High Commissioner replaced Military Government in October 1949, he was appointed chief of the newly-created Exchange of Persons Staff. Since that time he has directed the program. At the present time the program, is sending more than 2,000 Germans to the United States each year, approximately 1,000 to European countries, and bringing several hundred American and European specialists to Germany to assist organizations and institutions.

During World War II, Dr. Burns served in the US Army from 1942 to 1945 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he was chief of personnel for the Office of Strategic Services.

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.



King Kong runs amok. *Westfaelische Rundschau* (Dortmund), July 10.

The Soviet Note

Skepticism and caution, if not outright rejection of the Soviets' latest move in the German reunification issue, were the two main attitudes expressed by the majority of German newspapers in their editorial comment Aug. 25 and 26. Papers generally asked their readers not to be over-optimistic in their evaluation of the note, stressing that, despite some of the tempting aspects contained in the note the fact remained that the Kremlin wanted the establishment of an all-German government prior to holding general elections.

Under the headline "Wrong Sequence," *Koelnische Rundschau* (Cologne), close to Federal Government, after stating in a front-page editorial that one of the most important results emerging from the discussions on Germany was the fact that a future peace treaty "will be signed with Germany as a partner," went on to say that "he who is for peace can achieve it only via all-German elections as the first step, followed by the formation of a German government second, and the peace treaty third."

The paper then scored the Soviets for having turned this sequence around, permitting no other conclusion to be drawn than that the "Kremlin's real intentions differ from what they purport to be." Summing up the situation, the paper concluded: "It is not impossible that they will sit down at a conference table in October, but may we be spared the fate that an agreement is

reached on (rather than with) Germany, for this would lead us straight back to Potsdam."

Der Tag (Berlin) wondered whether the Soviets really are interested in a united Germany. "It appears," the paper said, "that they want to find out first what price the Western Powers might be willing to pay for free elections... One thing is obvious: If it were up to the Soviets Germany will pay with a return to the Potsdam Agreement and with a neutralist policy which more or less are unacceptable conditions."

In an attempt to analyze the Soviet aims, *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart) opined that there were two ways open to the Kremlin to secure a sphere of influence and prevent aggression by Germany or via German territory: either to neutralize Germany according to the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences, or to mobilize the forces of the Soviet Zone in retaliation to the Federal Republic's partnership with the West. For that reason, the paper claimed, the establishing of a German Government and general elections were only secondary problems to the Russians.

"A four-power meeting dealing only with free elections," the paper went on to say, "would mean a Cannossa for the Russians. A united Germany with a freely elected government bound by the Paris and Bonn agreements would not only eliminate hopes for a neutralization but also challenge Russian influence even beyond the East German border. The Russians, who after

Germany's defeat became conscious of being a world power of the first magnitude can hardly be expected to help America rearm Germany. Americans, on the other hand, do not want to achieve a balance of power by a four-power conference, they want to tip the scales to their advantage. Without new suggestions from the West, all future discussions with the East will lead to nowhere."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) believed that concerning the free-election issue, there are some changes for the better in the recent Soviet note, "the value of which we do not overestimate. There is good reason to eye with suspicion the sequence on the agenda as proposed by the Russians. But is it advisable," the paper asked, "to refuse to confer with the Russians, just because one harbors suspicions against them?"

Radio Stuttgart stressed that the recent Soviet note was just another propaganda move designed to bolster sovietization of the Russian zone and to influence French public opinion regarding this problem.

General-Anzeiger (Bonn) wrote: "The Soviet Union wants to take no chances with free elections in all-Germany, since the USSR cannot hope that the outcome of such elections would be favorable to the Kremlin-directed Communist Party. In order to make sure that Germany cannot line up with the West," the paper continued, "the Russians have also demanded that talks on a peace treaty be placed as the first item

on the agenda. In that peace treaty, the Soviets would include a clause forbidding Germany to form any kind of alliances with her wartime enemies."

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Frankfurt), calling the Soviet note "largely contradictory and hypocritical" expressed the belief that a conference on the agenda would prove to be as fruitless as were the previous talks when no agreement in that respect could be reached.

Welt (Hamburg) commented with little enthusiasm on the Moscow note. "The Western Allies have never rejected a four-power conference which might lead to a German peace treaty," the paper said. "However, the West and the Federal Republic have always believed with good reason that the establishment of a new Germany on democratic principles should precede such a peace treaty. Therefore, the West and the Federal Republic have always stressed the importance of free elections from the very beginning."

Summing up the Russian note, *Welt* concluded that one will hardly find "any positive elements" in the Kremlin proposals. The West should, however, study them carefully to see whether the note offers any opening which would enable the West to continue discussions with Moscow, and which might ultimately lead toward an East-West understanding and to a solution of the German problem.

Rhein-Zeitung (Koblenz) voiced the opinion that if the West were to accept the Russian proposals, the resulting four-power conference would end in a fiasco. "There would be no freedom for the German people," the paper continued, "but only a great danger."

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt) opined that Russia may now be willing to withdraw from its occupation zone in Germany and permit free elections for a price: "This price is familiar to us — they want to separate Germany from the Western defense system." The paper speculated that Russia may now agree to Germany's participation in the Coal and Steel Pool (Schuman Plan).

Montag-Morgen, Monday edition of the *Telegraf* (Berlin) did not doubt that the four points of the Soviet note "are the four problems for which a solution has to be found. But as to the agenda proposed in the last Western note, the Soviets just want to go the other way around which will definitely lead to a dead-end street. Perhaps the right way to reach the goal is the idea of the late SPD leader Dr. Kurt Schumacher who gave preference to the reunification problems."

How Bad is Unemployment?

During the past few weeks, pro-government papers prominently re-

ported statistics to show that unemployment declined sharply during the last few years; pro-Social Democrat papers stressed that there are still more than a million unemployed in West Germany. A front-page editorial in the **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt, Aug. 19) tried to balance these conflicting points of view.

The *Allgemeine* reported that there are more jobs in the Federal Republic today than there were in 1938 during Hitler's rearmament boom (15,300,000 compared to 12,240,000 in 1938) and that only seven percent of German workers are unemployed; also, that Lord Keynes spoke of "full employment" when not more than eight percent of the workers are unemployed. Nevertheless, the Frankfurt newspaper continued, a country cannot be satisfied as long as 1,150,000 workers are unemployed and their families living on the dole. Labor experts today redefine "full employment" to mean that not more than four percent of the workers are unemployed at any one time.

There are two possibilities for reducing unemployment in Germany today: unemployed in out-of-the-way places should be moved to areas with a better labor market; unemployed in the wrong line of work should be helped to make a new beginning in a new line of work. All such efforts will take time and de-

German Cartoons on the Saar Question



The little fellow always disturbs our tete-a-tete. — from *Hamburger Abendblatt* (Hamburg), Aug. 4.



Hallstein: I don't believe the artist knows what it is supposed to be. *Neue Ruhr-Zeitung* (Essen), Aug. 2.



European family at home: "Doesn't the father have some rights too?" — *Welt am Sonntag* (Hamburg), Aug. 3.

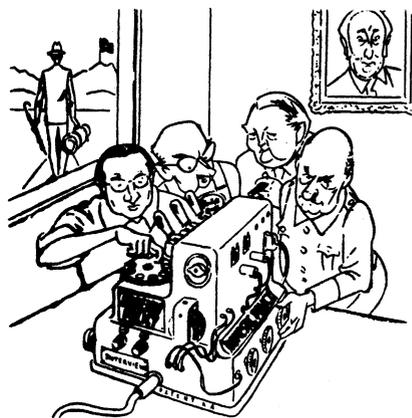
pend on the active cooperation of the unemployed.

America House Praised

Excellent coverage was given by the local German press to the activities presented during the mid-June "America House Week" of the US Information Center in Ingolstadt, Bavaria. The program, arranged by Birger Berg, director of the Ingolstadt America House, included a concert by the American soprano Helen Phillips, a lecture by a Munich architect on "Modern Architecture," a lecture and discussion on "Can School Youth Contribute to the Building Up of Democracy," a quiz evening for young people and daily film showings.

The *Ingolstaedter Zeitung* took the opportunity to deal in detail with the work of the America House in an article from which the following passages are quoted:

"The Ingolstadt America House is prominent among the Information Centers of Upper Bavaria. Artists who come to our town like to make use of its facilities in which local youth takes a strong interest. While in 1948 there were 2,500 volumes on the shelves of the America House library, their number had almost doubled in 1951. The number of registered readers increased from 848 in 1948 to 3,000 in 1951. While 12,000



Adenauer on Vacation: The cabinet boys playing policy, confident that the boss will repair the damage. — from *Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart), August 2.

people visited the reading room in 1948, 66,000 visitors were counted in 1951.

"If one considers that the library has 200 daily visitors, on an average, and that about 150 books are lent out per day, its importance for the town and county of Ingolstadt becomes evident... The America House works in close cooperation with the schools..., the Teachers' Training College and the Commercial School; it cooperates on the friendliest of terms with the adult evening school, the concert society, the municipal theater and the cultural association... as well as with labor unions, industrial enterprises, etc.

"America House film activities fall on particularly good soil with the German population... The Ingolstadt America House is very popular with the Ingolstadters."

Catholic Convention

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Frankfurt, Aug. 21) editorializing on the help given by the Protestant Church of Berlin to the Catholic Convention in Berlin, stated that the persecution of Christians in the Soviet Zone has made it clear to Catholics and Protestants alike that only their combined forces can successfully fight atheism. According to the paper, the Protestants placed their churches at the disposal of the convention since the Catholics are not allowed to use halls in the Soviet Sector of Berlin for their meetings.

The paper also said that the Catholics of Magdeburg in the Soviet Zone invited the Protestants to assemble in their largest church since Protestant inhabitants in the Soviet Zone will not receive passes to participate in the Protestant Convention in Stuttgart (Aug. 27-31). The paper further reported that Protestant Berliners were asked by their ministers to accommodate Catholic guests to the convention and that the Catholic archbishop of Munich and Freising, Dr. Wendel, would stay in the house of the Protestant bishop of Berlin and Brandenburg, Dr. Dibelius.



First schoolday in the Soviet Zone. — from *Wiesbadener Kurier* (Wiesbaden), Aug. 20.

Elections Straws

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Frankfurt, Aug. 31) claimed in an editorial that recent byelections for the state legislatures in North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony may serve as a "political yardstick" for the next federal parliamentary elections.

In both states, the paper claimed byelection results had not followed predictions, but had proved that "the voter is not part of a mass which it is easy to push around, but that he is capable of making up his own mind. The elections have furthermore revealed that voters trust individual parties more than the party blocs which consist of minority groups and offer no particular platforms."

Westfaelische Rundschau (Dortmund), commenting likewise on the byelections that gave the Social Democratic Party a considerable lead in the North Rhine-Westphalian district, claimed that the federal chancellor's policy of "monopolizing important decisions" had isolated his government coalition and had alienated it in respect to the will of the people." The paper predicted that "Social Democrats can look forward with great confidence to any future tests of strength" because "an unwavering and straight course has always led to success."

In the North Rhine-Westphalia election, Dr. Hermann Henningsen of the Social Democratic Party won the state legislature seat left vacant by the death of Carl Severing, former Reichsminister of the inte-

rior. However, in Lower Saxony, Richard Zahn, candidate of the Christian Democratic Union, won the legislature seat of the late Heinrich Specht, SPD deputy.

Library in Schwaebisch Hall

"What the People of Schwaebisch-Hall Like to Read" was the title of a feature article recently published by the **Haller Tagblatt**, newspaper of the town of about 20,000 in north-eastern Baden-Wuerttemberg. The American reading room was established there in 1948 and turned over to German management in 1951.

"As it made its offerings free of charge and was, moreover, connected with a lecture program," commented the writer of the article, "it grew ever more popular, particularly with youth, which is known not to be conservative..." On August 1, 1951, the American Library was merged with the local Public Library. But though the same roof shelters both institutions, the American Library has been able to preserve its individuality under the new municipal administration."

The article continued: "3,167 volumes stand on the shelves of the American Library, 2,048 are in English and 1,119 in German. The German language volumes are chiefly translations of books by American authors, with a sprinkling of English writers and some emigrant literature.

"Monthly statistics can teach us a great deal. Choosing as a sample the

month of May 1952, we learn that during this period 330 English and 1,042 German books were lent out. Visitors' attendance (including the patrons of the magazine room) was 1,792. The number of readers' cards, 1,202, reveals that not all these visitors are registered readers. But if one remembers that in Aug. 1951 (just after the transfer to German sponsorship) only 746 readers' cards had been issued, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress.

"1,400 volumes constitute the book stock of the Public Library, but unfortunately very little use is made of them. While in May the American Library's book circulation was 1,042 German and 330 English books, the Public Library lent out only 120 volumes during that period...

"Now we come to our initial question: what do the people of Schwaebisch-Hall like to read? Library visitors, it seems, take an overwhelming interest in two books which are hardly ever to be had because they are so much in demand: Bromfield's *The Great Rain* and Robinson's *The Cardinal*. Next in favor are works by Hemingway, Steinbeck, Thomas Wolfe, etc. In general it can be said that readers prefer modern American authors to the old German ones.

"Youth is interested in tales of adventure and travelogues. Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales* and Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are firm favorites. Biographies are also much in demand. English language books have particularly keen readers among the students of our two high schools.

"Interesting as these statistical figures are, they do not quite answer the question of what the 20,000 inhabitants of Schwaebisch-Hall like to read. But they give a fair indication of what is popular today and which books youth, in particular, prefer."

German-American Relations

The proposal that a German-American committee be established to foster better understanding and cooperation between Germans and



Stalin's disarmament proposal: "Everyone of us turns in one pistol!" — from *Rheinischer Merkur* (Koblenz), Aug. 22.

the American forces was discussed by the **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, Aug. 18). The paper suggested that such a committee would be the proper platform for discussing the problems of the Germans who suffered material damage because of the occupation:

"The Germans whose homes were requisitioned by the Allies resent this bitterly... In this connection the announced establishment of a German-American consultative committee is a hopeful sign... However, everything depends on the understanding and cooperation of the officers of the US forces. In our relations with them we missed often that which was so important in our good relations with the American civilian officials: an open-minded understanding for the German situation and for our points of view — and above all, the courage to adjust to changing times."

Concluding, the paper hoped that future German-American relations will be marked by good-will and understanding.

The Krupp Fortune

Hamburger Abendblatt (Hamburg, Aug. 20) asked who will take over the coal and steel producing plants of the Krupp concern now that Krupp will keep only processing plants. Referring to the recent negotiations for the sale of Krupp mines, the paper warned not to let so big a part of the German heavy industry get into the hands of for-



Results of the heat wave: The monster of Loch Ness in competition with flying saucers. — from *Hamburger Abendblatt* (Hamburg), August 6.



Soviet Zone progress — step by step ahead. — from *Hannoversche Presse* (Hanover), Aug. 8.

ign owners; under foreign control, these plants might be used for purposes contrary to the best economic interests of the Federal Republic. The ownership of such plants is still an important question, even though there exists a European coal and steel pool.

SPD Views on Neutralization

The late SPD leader, Kurt Schumacher, would have been the last person to have placed any faith in the professedly friendly Soviet proposals regarding Germany, wrote *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (Frankfurt, Sept. 4) in a front-page editorial on the SPD's position in reference to the Federal Republic's foreign policy.

Stressing that Erich Ollenhauer, now leading the SPD, shared Mr. Schumacher's view on this subject when he publicly stated, that at the present time a neutralization of Germany was inconceivable, the paper continued: "One cannot end all discussions on foreign policy by merely stating that one is opposed to the present government's position as well neutralization plans. He who says 'nay' to both — viz. the Social Democrats — should also state with what he intends to replace the Western treaties. So far the opposition (SPD) has failed to do so."

The paper concluded that the SPD is actually not opposed to Adenauer's foreign policy on principle but that it is displeased with the federal chancellor for having failed to secure more favorable clauses in the Western treaties.

"If this conclusion is correct," *Allgemeine Zeitung* continued, "only one problem remains, and this is the (SPD's) position on foreign policy: Is it wise to reject the treaties altogether solely because they failed to forestall the great political dangers to Germany, or because certain desires, however justified they may be, have not been fulfilled?"

Official Communiques

HICOM Meeting of Aug. 14

The 93rd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Aug. 14 at Mehlem. Present were Mr. Walter J. Donnelly, United States High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. Armand Berard, Deputy French High Commissioner, representing Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet; and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

This was the first meeting of the Council to be attended by Mr. Donnelly.

The Council approved a federal law, passed by the *Bundestag* and the *Bundesrat*, amending the Basic Law of the Federal Republic in order to facilitate the implementation of the equalization of burdens legislation.

The law provides for the insertion into the Basic Law of Article 120a, which is designed to create the constitutional basis for federal control over the implementation of federal legislation for the equalization of burdens. Under the principle of Article 83 of the Basic Law, the carrying out of federal legislation is a matter within the jurisdiction of the states unless the Basic Law provides otherwise. Article 120a exempts federal equalization of burdens legislation from the principle of state responsibility. Thus, the federation is enabled to exercise its influence to assure uniformity of implementation of this legislation.

The decision approving the amendment to the Basic Law will be published in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission.

At the end of the meeting, the Council expressed its warm appreciation of the services rendered to the High Commission by Col. George P. Glain, the French secretary-general, who is leaving the post he has occupied since the establishment of the High Commission in order to take over a military command.

Following is the text (unofficial translation) of the new Article 120a to be inserted into the Basic Law of the Federal Republic:

"(1) The laws implementing the Equalization of Burdens may, with an affirmative vote of the *Bundesrat*, provide that in the field of equalization payments they shall be executed in part by the Federation and in part by the *Laender* (states) acting on behalf of the Federation, and that the powers vested in that respect in the Federal Government and the appropriate Central Federal Authorities under Article 85 may, in whole or in part, be delegated to the Federal Equalization Office. In exercising these powers the Federal Equalization Office shall not require the affirmative vote of the *Bundesrat*; except in cases of urgency, its instructions shall be addressed to the Central Land Authorities (State Equalization Offices).

"(2) Article 87, paragraph 3, second sentence, shall not be affected."

Note: The sentence of Article 87 (3) referred to above reads as follows:

"If new functions arise for the Federation in matters on which it has the power to legislate, federal administrative agencies at intermediate and lower levels can be established, in case of urgent need, with the consent of the *Bundesrat* and of the majority of the members of the *Bundestag*."

Recent Publications

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

Kontakt (Contact), Vol. 1, No. 4, Exchange Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), July 1952. Magazine in German about and for returned ex-changes.

The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 682, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), July 21, 1952. Contents include: "United Efforts Speed Migration from Europe," article by George L. Warren, and "US, UK, France Propose Four Power Meeting to Discuss Commission on German Elections."

The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 683, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), July 28, 1952. Contents include: "Progress toward European Integration," from 10th Quarterly Report of the US High Commissioner.

Official Gazette, No. 89, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), July 31, 1952. Official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

Der Monat (The Month), No. 47, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Berlin), August 1952.

Foreign Service News Letter, No. 66, Office of Director General of the Foreign Service, Department of State (Washington), August 1952. Limited distribution.

Buecher Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 70, US Information Centers Branch, Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Aug. 25, 1952. List of books to be distributed among the America Houses in Germany.

Official Gazette, No. 90, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), Aug. 8, 1952. Includes official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

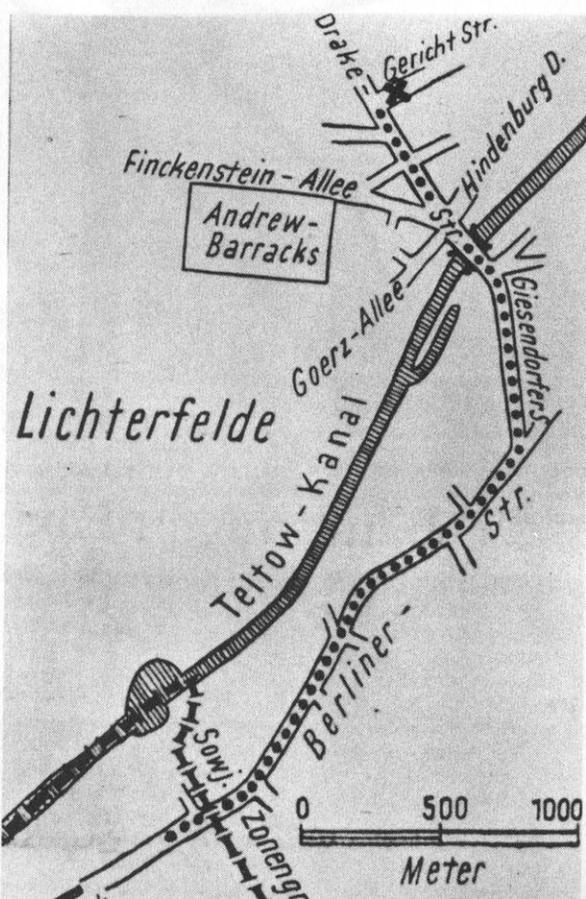
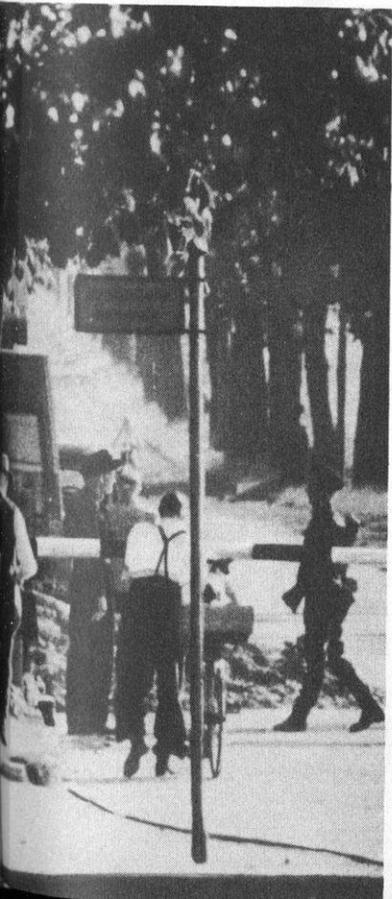
Information Bulletin, July issue, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Aug. 29, 1952.

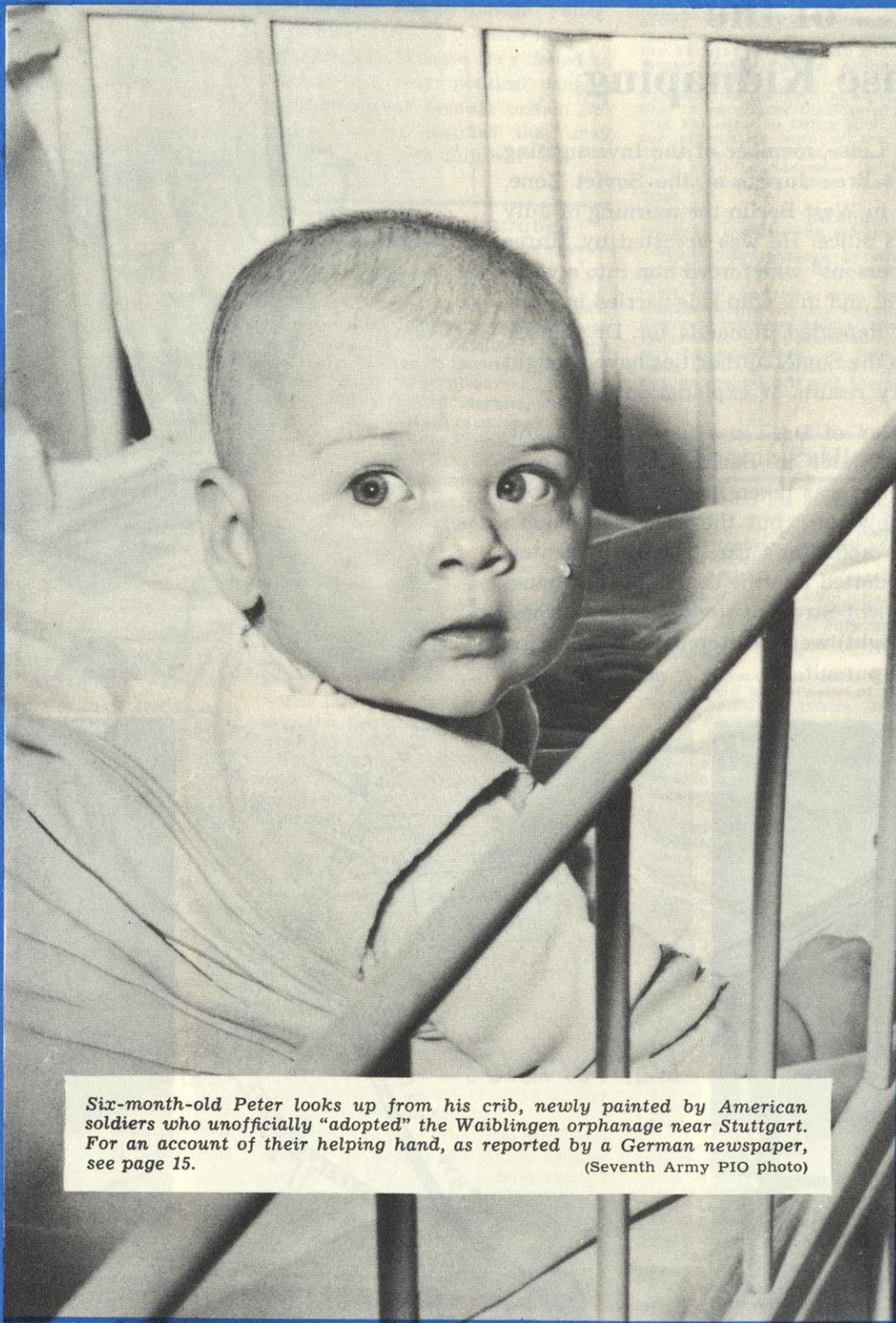
Reenactment of the Linse Kidnaping

Dr. Walter Linse, member of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists of the Soviet Zone, left his home in West Berlin the morning of July 8 to go to his office. He was accosted by "three unidentified persons" who forced him into a waiting automobile and in a wild ride carried into the Soviet Zone. Repeated demands for Dr. Linse's safe return to the Soviet authorities have brought no satisfactory results or explanation.

The abduction of Dr. Linse (portrait at right) was reenacted later in Berlin. The road over which the victim was taken into the Soviet Zone is shown (below left), but the barrier had been lifted for the abductor's car. The map (center) shows by the dotted line the course of the abductors from Gericht Street at the top into the zone. Bent spikes (right) were scattered from the fleeing car to hinder pursuit.

(BE HICOG photos)





Six-month-old Peter looks up from his crib, newly painted by American soldiers who unofficially "adopted" the Waiblingen orphanage near Stuttgart. For an account of their helping hand, as reported by a German newspaper, see page 15.

(Seventh Army PIO photo)