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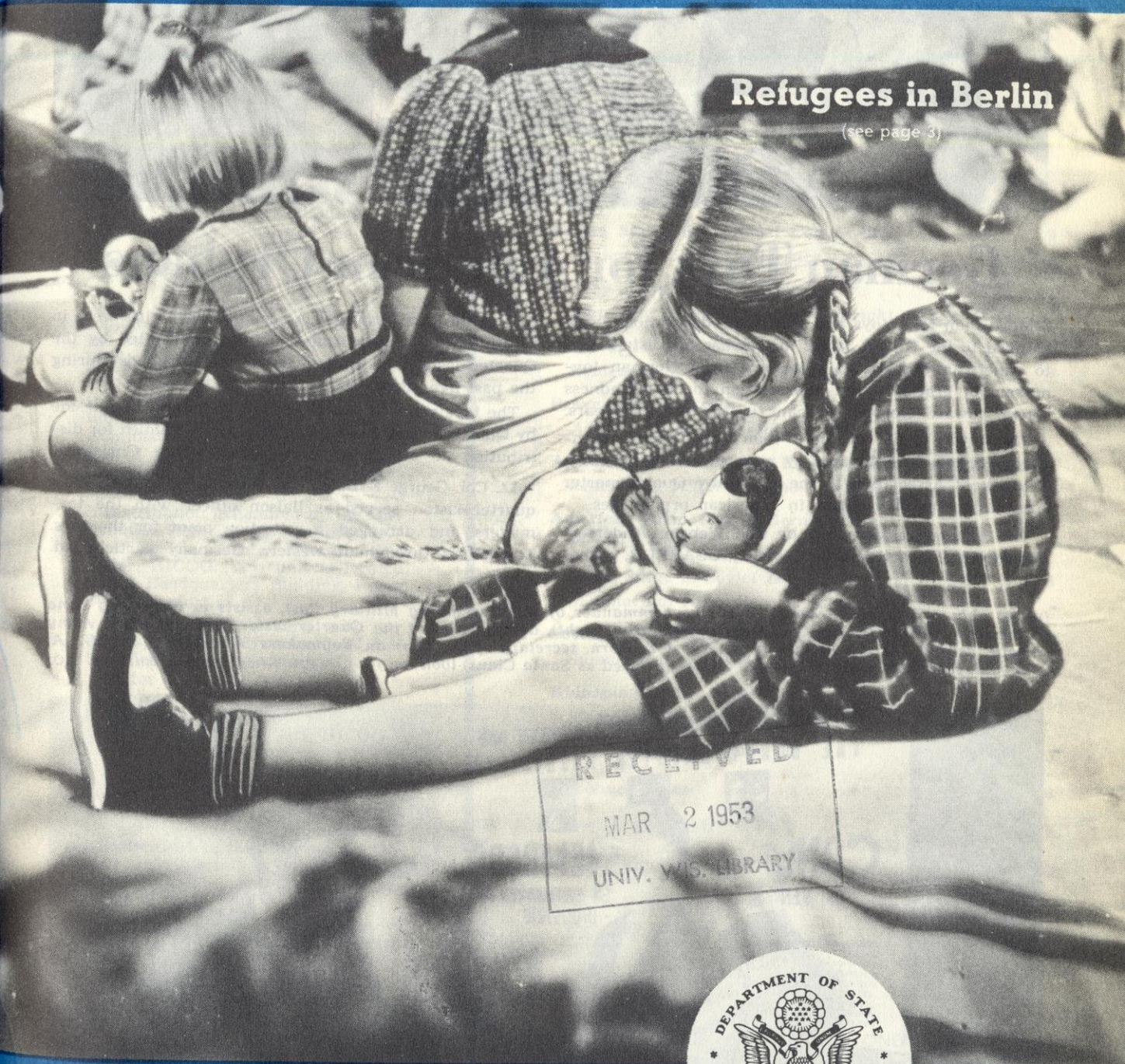
INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

Refugees in Berlin

(see page 3)



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- Refugee Capital: Berlin page 3
- Hanover Youth Forum page 7
- American Farm Girl in Germany pages 16-17

DECEMBER
1952



German Toys for American Orphans

More than 5,000 toys and Christmas decorations were shipped to the United States in October for distribution to American orphans as a gesture from German toy-makers of gratitude and appreciation for the kindness shown toward German orphans in the postwar years.

The toys -- gift of more than 150 German manufacturers -- were donated by members of the German Toymakers Association to the US Army Quartermaster Association for distribution in American orphanages.

The toys were accepted by Col. Webster Anderson, deputy chief, Quartermaster Division, USAREUR, on be-

half of the Quartermaster Association. The gifts were in return for the many American toys distributed by the Quartermaster Association to German orphans during the past five years.

The toys were packed, crated and shipped stateside by Quartermaster Association officials in Munich for distribution to American orphanages before Christmas.

Lt. Col. George E. Eaton, the Nuremberg Military Post quartermaster, served as liaison officer with the toy-makers and arranged a collection point for the toys. Toymakers throughout western Germany participated.

(photo above) Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Birby, commander of the Nuremberg Military Post, assists in inspecting some of the toys. (photo below) Col. Webster Anderson (right), deputy chief of the Quartermaster Division, US Army Europe, accepts the gift of toys from Ernest T. Horn, secretary of the German Toymakers Association, as G. A. Mangold, chairman, and CWO W. C. Shutte (dressed as Santa Claus) look on.

(US Army photos from NMP PIO)



Information Bulletin

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

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



Newly arrived refugees lining up to register.



White iron beds are really of real luxury.



Waiting outside for word on their future.



The young and the aged hope for better future.

This is the only home that many know.



Youngsters, free and happy at last, have their fun.



Refugee Capital: Berlin

by James C. Flint

Chief, Cultural Affairs Branch, Berlin Element, Berlin

SINCE WAR'S END, Berlin has accepted nearly 300,000 uprooted persons. For a city—war torn, isolated, once blockaded—to absorb as many people as there are in Fort Worth, Texas, or Birmingham, Ala., or Jersey City, N.J., or Toledo, Ohio, is no small achievement.

Approximately half of these newcomers were German expellees from the areas of the former expanded Third Reich. These East Prussians, Sudetenlanders and others, forced here in 1945 and 1946, have since integrated themselves more or less successfully into the Berlin economy. Some found employment; others, along with many an old and new Berliner, exist on relief.* They have adjusted themselves well to the Berlin life, but still have their own organizations, where, like famous captive refugees of a Biblical day, they sing their old songs and dream of return to a home they do not want to forget.

Then came the refugees from Germany's East Zone. Since 1949, over 275,000 of them sought asylum in Berlin. Of this number, a handful have doubtless returned to the Soviet "paradise"; 125,000 of them were transported to the Federal Republic; and the rest—more than 150,000—stayed in Berlin. Monthly, new thousands are added to this total; the average for the last quarter exceeded 7,500 persons a month.

WESTERN OFFICIALS and Eastern resistance leaders were alike in calling for measures to limit the flow of refugees from the Soviet Zone. An East, denuded of its best people, would leave that area an easier prey to Soviet intentions, make desired resistance more difficult and complicate the task of re-establishing the good life once the hoped for day of liberation arrived. Berlin, scarcely free from a fettering blockade, could hardly be expected to care for more than its own.

This line of reasoning—more active resisters in the East, fewer idle refugees in the West—made sense. It made headway too. Each year from 1949 to 1951, there was a progressive decline in refugee figures. In 1949, 69,800 persons sought safety in Berlin; in 1950, 60,300; in 1951, only 55,000.

In early '52 it looked as if the downward trend might not continue. Berlin, its economic recovery making but limping progress, knew it could not accept increased refugee burdens. Thus early in February 1952, the city adopted the Federal Republic's legislation for the reception of refugees. Primary aim of this measure was to

decrease the desire of the potential refugee to leave the East by making him aware that reception in the West would not be automatic; his status uncertain. Practical result was that Berlin and Bonn concluded a working agreement whereby the Federal Republic would accept 80 percent of all people classed as "recognized political refugees."

TO GET THIS classification, the applicant went before one of the screening teams. Five-man units, composed mainly of former refugees, probed into reasons for flight. They watched carefully for spies and agents; weeded out opportunists from those truly forced to flee. Those who could establish the fact they fled either because of danger to life and personal safety or for some sufficiently pressing reason were given status as recognized political refugees. The others were turned down. Examiners were strict; one-third of those appearing were recognized; two-thirds rejected.

By April of '52, it looked as if the new legislation were having the desired effect. Numbers began to drop, but optimism was shortlived. The Soviets saw to that. On May 11 Communist Party leaders' speeches suddenly hinted that youth might expect some form of military service. The signing of the Contractual Agreements was followed immediately by the creation of the six-mile deep "cordon sanitaire" between East and West Germany. Access to West Berlin was to be shut off by July 1. Dienst fuer Deutschland (service for Germany) was introduced. The program of expanded Sovietization

Talking with refugee children in the camp in Kreuzberg borough of Berlin are (left to right): Camp Leader Golschey; Harlan Cleveland, assistant director for Europe for the Mutual Security Agency in Washington; Mr. Flint, author of this article; Ambassador Paul Porter, deputy special representative for economic affairs, Paris.



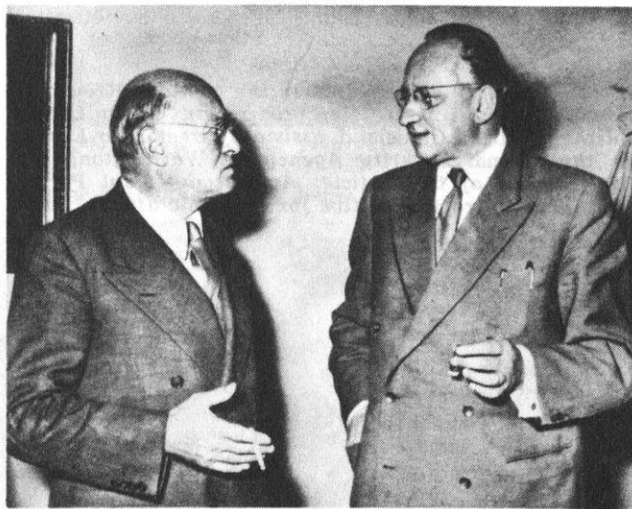
*Present figures show that approximately one out of every ten persons in Berlin receives some form of social assistance.

moved into high gear, with property owners and petty bourgeoisie as chief targets.

Western laws governing refugee reception no longer had their deterrent effect. Pleas voiced by Western leaders to their Eastern brothers not to flee unless in actual danger had the same effect on this gathering human tide as did the words of King Canute to hold back the sea. In May, 8,000 refugees streamed into western Germany and West Berlin; 14,000 in June; with a high of 17,800 recorded in August. October and November figures dipped slightly to 16,500.

GREAT AS WAS the overall refugee increase; still greater was the proportion of those seeking asylum in Berlin. In June, but 52 percent of those fleeing the Soviet Zone came to Berlin; in October 94 percent. With the closing of the East-West borders, Berlin was the one safe port of escape for all the persecuted and the fearful.

Why did they flee, these tens of thousands? Some because their underground political activity had been discovered and their lives were in danger. Some because they lost their homes and property. Particularly bitter were those inhabitants who had been moved lock, stock and barrel from the six-mile "Sperr-Gebiete" and with nothing in the East to look forward to, decided to seek their fate in the West. Farmers came, particularly in the late fall months, because they saw what they had—or did not have—left over after the authorities took their share of the harvest. Intellectuals and professionals came—though not in large numbers—because they could no longer put up spiritual resistance to the Soviet ideological nonsense they were forced to hear or dispense. Youth came in thousands because they feared certain military service. The boys came first; months later, their girls followed them.



During recent visit to Berlin, Rep. Emanuel Celler (left), chairman of US House Judiciary Committee, discussed refugee problems with Dr. Otto Bach, Berlin senator for social affairs. (HICOG-Berlin photo by Schubert)

Scattered among the refugees were criminals, never to be good citizens in any system. There were the old and the maimed—the socially non-productive, whom Eastern authorities encourage to flee. There is no place in the Soviet system for those who cannot carry their own weight. There were also agents and spies, sent with the most careful "documentation" to entitle them to recognition as political refugees. These were the exceptional cases.

The great bulk came because they simply could not take the East any longer. As one Eastern intellectual put it, himself no refugee but a man who still fights the battle, the refugee wave today is comparable to the emigration wave a half century ago. Europeans, weary of the drudgery they knew in their daily lives, then went West to an unknown future. They took their chances, certain that what awaited them could be no worse than what they were leaving. So it is with the East German today; he too goes West, not knowing what his reception may be, but sure that the chances are better than where he is.

FOR THE AVERAGE refugee, there is not too much in store. If given status as a recognized political refugee, he is given the right to work, if he can find it; and the right to seek independent, permanent residence, if he can find it. In Berlin, the chances are that he will get no work and poor housing. His recognition entitles him to unemployment insurance and compensation for lodging. Though such social assistance is as generous as possible, it does not exceed 90 marks per month for a single person, nor 200 marks per month for a family.

In the event that the recognized refugee is among those flown to western Germany—the Berlin-Bonn agreement of Feb. 4, 1952, provided that the Federal Republic would accept 80 percent of the politically recognized refugees—his chances of finding work and lodging are better. But even in the more prosperous Federal Republic, he may still find himself among the unemployed.

The non-recognized refugee fares less well. He has no chance of going to western Germany. He has neither the right to work in West Berlin nor to seek independent, permanent residence there. He receives minimum social assistance; but no unemployment insurance. Legally, he is expected to pay back all assistance given to him, if ever circumstances permit. Few believe these "debts" will be repaid.

The non-recognized refugee who has been for a long time in Berlin has generally adjusted himself to this type of makeshift existence. With the mass of new arrivals since May of this year, the story is somewhat different.

BERLIN WAS unprepared for a refugee flow, in nature and size, reminiscent of the days of mass movement of distressed humanity immediately following the war. The city rose to this small crisis as it had to greater ones. All available resources were marshaled

to provide emergency shelter and food for the new arrivals. Partially bombed factory buildings, hitherto not returned to use because of their condition, were made into hastily improvised quarters. Experts and refugee helpers turned to make them winterfast before the arrival of the cold weather. In one such factory building there was the ironic task of removing old signs, printed in Dutch, French, German and Russian, notifying "refugees" of the Nazi forced labor program that "Smoking Is Prohibited."

These are the refugee "camps" of today. Since June 1 of this year, Berlin has assembled out of broken bits and pieces here and there 17 new camps capable of caring on a minimal basis for the needs of 8,700 refugees. In total, the city now has 64 camps with a capacity of 17,700 people. They are constantly full, new emergency shelters are erected frequently, and a new permanent camp with a capacity of 2,000 refugees is being rushed to completion.

Its type of construction varies from the usual run of such refugee camps. Local authorities decided against less expensive barrack construction and in favor of permanent housing, a sign of their confidence that the day would come when the refugee is no more. As Berlin's senator for social affairs, Otto Bach, said at the *Richtfest** ceremony, "This building is a symbol of the split in Germany, but also of our faith in its reunification. We have built here, not temporary barracks but permanent houses, which one day will be dwellings for Berlin citizens."

THE PHYSICAL needs of the refugees are being met; not handsomely, but adequately. In the main, resources for this come from public sources. Private charities, both German and foreign, have helped, both with goods and services. The majority of the Berlin camps are under the direction of private agencies—the German Red Cross, Caritas, Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Evangelisches Hilfswerk, and others. Camp personnel is furnished by these agencies; food, supplies and other financial assistance comes from the city or the Federal Government. The job being done by the voluntary agencies is a monumental one and sacrificial. As public officials frankly admit, a mark in the hands of the private agencies goes farther in refugee service than when officialdom alone does the operating.

The psychological needs of the refugee are being met less adequately. Not because there is any less desire to do a fine job in this regard, but rather because the task is the greater, to the point of being almost insurmountable. It is not easy to meet the psychological needs of people condemned, through no fault of their own, to a barracks existence for years, with no job, no roots, no certain hopes.

Entertainment and diversion help. German authorities know this. HICOG has lent a hand. Film showings, visits

*roof-raising.



High Commissioner Donnelly, during visit to the Central Refugee Office Sept. 10, congratulated Dr. Elisabeth Gerhartz, head of the Medical Examination Department.

of the America House Bookmobile, distribution of reading material, including back copies of the *Neue Zeitung* and other US-sponsored publications, have all been carried out. A still talked about feature was the camp appearances during the September Berlin Cultural Festival of members of the cast of "Porgy and Bess." Self-help programs are organized; sewing equipment and material provided, that mothers may make and remake clothing. Kindergarten programs are supported. Church organizations, knowing the importance of spiritual help in time of despair, hold church services in the camps, and more important, try to integrate camp inmates into the normal life of the nearby parish.

ALL SUCH EFFORTS help, but can do only so much. Until the refugee can return home or put down new, firm roots in some community, his problem will never be solved. To the West, he can be a source of strength or a problem. Homeless, non-integrated into community life, unhappy, unemployed or untrained, he is an easy victim to the lures of the extremists on the right. Recent communal elections have more than hinted at such a possibility.

The refugee, like any person, cannot forever exist on the spiritual strength of hatred for these things he is against. He needs the more nourishing faith of something to live for. The provision of such an ideal and the ability to put it across to these displaced thousands is the West's greatest present challenge.

We do the refugee, and ourselves, a great harm when we see him either coldly as a statistic or mellowly as the object of our charity. He is a human being, with the right to live happily and the will to live meaningfully. Whether he is our friend or ultimate foe depends on our will to see him so.

+END

International Film Exchange

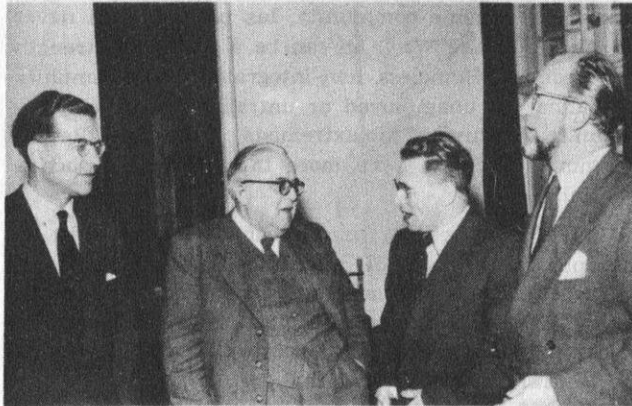
FOR THE FIRST time in 19 years a film exchange committee has been organized in Germany to circulate the thousands of cultural and scientific films produced yearly in the Western world to schools, universities, scientific organizations and other interested groups.

In a two-day conference sponsored Nov. 5 and 6 by the Multi-National Center of Nuremberg, 40 representatives of German film clubs, documentary film producers, universities and the federal and state governments formed a nine-man committee headed by Prof. Werner Leibbrand, psychology professor at Erlangen University. The new film group is known as the German committee of the "Comité International du Cinema Educatif et Culturel (CIDALC), an international organization with headquarters at Paris which provides for non-commercial film exchange among thirty nations.

Dr. Hans Kuhn, elected secretary-general of the German organization, said the German CIDALC group, when it gets into operation, will open up new opportunities for German organizations to obtain educational films for use in their work.

ONE OF THE first tasks of the committee will be to catalogue all cultural and scientific films in Germany, and to maintain lists of such films available in other countries. Another task will be to search out unusual amateur films with great scientific or educational value, which are unknown to schools and universities.

As an example of this need, the conference saw the first public screening of a color medical film of a unique spinal operation, made by a Hamburg surgeon before the war and discovered recently under a pile of rubble. As an example of foreign films which the committee



Attending the conference were (left to right): Herbert Seggelke, cultural film writer and producer; Dr. Johannes Eckardt, president of the Association of German Film Clubs, Augsburg; Dr. Hans Kuhn, newly elected general secretary of the Film Committee, Nuremberg, Hans W. Lavies of the German Institute for Films, Wiesbaden. (Nuernberger Nachrichten photo)

might procure for Germany, the conference saw "Beef and Rice," a French film showing a Marshall Plan program to introduce new crops in southern France, which might, according to Dr. Kuhn, provide completely new food supplies to Europe.

Last year more than 500 documentary films were produced in West Germany and this year 400 have already been released, ranging from feature-length cultural movies to short technical films. Yet many of them get relatively small circulation, since no central organization exists to inform educational and scientific groups of their contents and availability.

THE GERMAN CIDALC will provide this central exchange for the first time since a similar committee was dissolved by the Nazi culture chamber in 1933.

Nicolat Pillat, founder of the international CIDALC organization, expressed his pleasure at seeing a German chapter formed, and said that he believed "the German contribution to CIDALC will be substantial since the rapid economic recovery indicates that the German film production will soon regain its former eminent place in the European film industry."

Members of the German CIDALC group are:

Professor Leibbrand, chairman.

Dr. Johannes Eckhardt, president of the Association of German Film Clubs, Augsburg.

Fridolin Schmid, director of Film and Picture Institute, Munich.

Hans W. Lavies, Institute of Filmkunde, Wiesbaden-Biebrich.

Dr. Gotthard Wolf, director of Goettingen University Film Institute.

Dr. Hans Cuerlin, art historian and independent film producer, Berlin.

Dr. O. Meurer, representative of Ministry of Culture of North Rhine-Westphalia, Duesseldorf.

Dr. Egmont Zechlin, director of the Hamburg University Institute for Radio and Television.

Dr. Hans Kuhn, general-secretary and cultural adviser to the US Public Affairs Field Center in Nuremberg.

"Nicest Story"

While waiting for a train at the railroad station, we were having a glass of beer together with a blind fellow war veteran. All of sudden the waiter slipped a five-mark coin into the hand of our blind friend. "It's from that American officer at the next table," he said. When our friend wanted to say his thanks, the donor was gone. (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Nov. 21.)



Scene of portion of audience and participants at the youth forum on radio in the NWDR studios in Hanover.

Hanover Youth Forum

by Francis C. Lindaman

Public Affairs Officer, Hanover

WHEN THE Hanover Youth Forum held its 50th meeting on the eve of the US presidential elections Nov. 3 to discuss the timely topic "Eisenhower, Stevenson and Ourselves," it was marking two years of continuous service to the younger generation of Hanover.

Organized shortly after the Hanover America House was opened, the Youth Forum has won for itself the attention, respect and enthusiasm of a large and influential segment of the population of the State of Lower Saxony. Members of federal and state ministries and legislative bodies have participated in the Forum's activities.

The minister president of Lower Saxony, Hinrich Kopf, awarded one of the youthful winners of the Forum's quiz contest "Something Entirely Different" an eight-day trip to Bonn to visit the Houses of Parliament and various ministries.

The minister of social welfare for Lower Saxony, Heinrich Albertz, gave another contestant a study trip to the *Bundestag*. The city of Hanover offered a trip to

the Weserbergland with a group of students from Bristol, England.

- Three local travel agencies each contributed two-day bus trips to Bonn.

Local theaters, shops, restaurants and private agencies donated a total of thirty prizes for this program which was a departure, on one occasion, from the more serious type of program presented regularly by the Youth Forum. That the Forum has become a trusted and respected instrument of public opinion for the youth of the Hanover area it attested by the fact that school administrators and government educational agencies respond promptly and enthusiastically to appeals for participation in the Forum.

THE FOLLOWING statement, published by Gerhard Merzyn, Chairman of the Youth Forum Committee, on the occasion of the Forum's second anniversary, sums up the philosophy behind the organization—if, indeed,

such a vehicle of expression for non-organized youth can be called an organization:

At the end of October 1950, we organized a Forum for the younger generation of Hanover, because many people felt that, after 'yesterday's alignment,' a large number of isolated youth organizations had sprung up between whom and non-organized youth, which formed a large majority, there was no contact whatsoever; and because many young people were interested in discussing political questions and current problems, but were reluctant to get in touch with the political parties themselves.

Therefore, we decided to try bringing together under one roof the younger generation, irrespective of education, profession, social class, confession or political allegiance, for the purpose of joining in all sorts of civic activities. The best place for this, a sort of neutral ground, it seemed to us, was the newly-opened America House.

Depending upon the nature and timeliness of the subject, 300 to 700 youths have been taking part in these biweekly discussion evenings regularly ever since, with an evergrowing number coming from the radio, the press, the ministries, the political parties and other opinion-forming organizations. We are not held together by membership rules or a club constitution. We have a common desire to listen, think things over and then form our opinions. We try to respect one another's views, overcome our mental lethargy and take an active part in public life.

Discussion based on short talks by experts of different opinions appeared to us to be the first important step towards civic responsibility. The experts—from all walks of public life—have sacrificed much of their time and energy to give us invaluable aid. Their knowledge supplemented and improved ours, and paved the way for fruitful discussions.

We have never aimed at reaching a common opinion, or at finding a universal solution to a problem, but

Guest speaker Dr. Elrich Sahm of the German Foreign Office in Bonn, explains "Three Years of German Foreign Service" at youth forum in Hanover YMCA.



rather at hearing, learning to respect and discussing a variety of well-founded opinions. With appropriate humor at the right time, and with democratic observance of the rules of the game, we have tried to realize a truly free yet moderate and courteous exchange of opinions. We have always been keenly conscious of the blessings of healthy compromise and the dangers of prejudice and intolerance. We have acquired a clear conception of our rights and duties as young citizens, and we believe we have achieved a better mutual understanding.

WHEN THE Forum Committee decided to have a discussion on radio in everyday life, local station NWDR offered the facilities of its large broadcasting auditorium. More than 700 young men and women crowded into the studio and more than a hundred others had to be turned away because of lack of space. Again when the group discussed "Three Years of German Foreign Policy" they were invited to meet in the auditorium of the Hanover YMCA.

Most of the meetings, however, take place in the America House, although no American has ever served as chairman of a discussion or tried to influence the choice of subject. The Hanover Public Affairs Office is enthusiastic about the Youth Forum, lends moral and, at times, material support, but basically it is a German enterprise; as such it began and as such it continues.

Big names have frequently figured among the guest speakers in the Forum's programs. On the program "United Europe Now—Or?," Mrs. Baehnisch, (later) president of the governmental district of Hanover, shared the rostrum with a journalist from Munich's newspaper, *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*. On the discussion of the Schuman Plan a delegate of the Lower Saxony state Legislature, a deputy of the Federal Parliament, and an American professor from New York University gave the opening talks. On the topic "Is Culture Luxury" the director of the German theater in Goettingen disputed some points with the press chief of the Lower Saxony State Chancellery.

THE WORLD Lutheran Assembly in Hanover in August made possible the program "Christian Youth from Five Continents," which presented representatives from China, the United States, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Brazil, Australia, India and Germany. Of intense interest to the youth of Hanover was the forum on "Struggle for Berlin" participated in by ranking Berlin members of the Free Democratic, Christian Democratic and Social Democratic Parties and the Political Youth Ring.

Probably the success of the Hanover Youth Forum can best be expressed in the tribute of a young woman student whose father died in a concentration camp: "If we had forums like this throughout Germany in the days of the Weimar Republic, the world would have been spared the tragedy of National Socialism." +END



United States Educational Commission

AUGMENTING the current HICOG exchange-of-persons program in Germany, a binational United States Educational Commission of Americans and Germans has been instituted in Mehlem to administer the educational exchange program between Germany and the United States under the Fulbright Agreement.

Appointment of the five Americans, all residing at the time in Germany, was made in September by US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly. At the same time German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer announced the names of the five German members of the commission. The initial meeting was held in Mehlem Sept. 29.

The Americans named to the commission were:

Sam H. Linch, chief of the Exchange of Persons Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, and working chairman of the group.

George A. Selke, chief of the Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Mrs. Edward Olsen, civic leader in Berlin and wife of Lt. Col. E. H. Olsen of the Berlin Military Post.

Fred Tautfest of Duesseldorf, general manager of the International Harvester Company of Germany.

Edward Zdunek, general manager of the Opel Works of Ruesselsheim, near Frankfurt.

The German members were:

Prof. Walter Hallstein, state secretary of the German Foreign Office in Bonn.

Ernst Burkart, official of the Ministry of Culture of Lower Saxony.

Prof. Edwin Pues, rector of the University of Goettingen and president of the West German Conference of University Rectors.

Prof. Theodor Klauser of the University of Bonn, chairman of the German Academic Exchange Service.

Dr. Richard Merton, president of the Foundation of German Science.

THE UNITED States Educational Commission, authorized under the Fulbright Agreement signed July 18 by the two countries, was initially responsible for selecting 250 Germans each year and determining their financial grants. However, the commission requested the HICOG Exchange of Persons Staff to work with the local German committees which had the responsibility for making the preliminary screening of university students to participate in the 1952 program.

A limited number of graduate and undergraduate university students from the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin were to be selected for a year's

The initial meeting of the commission was addressed (above) by High Commissioner Donnelly and (below) by Dr. Walter Hallstein. Others in the photos include members of the commission and HICOG officials. (PLB/IB HICOG photos)



study in the United States next year. These students will be awarded grants which will include round-trip transportation to America provided through the US Educational Commission and school and living expenses provided by US governmental and private agencies.

The Fulbright Program of mutual exchange between Germany and the United States was established under an executive agreement, providing DM 4,200,000 (\$1,000,000) a year for five years for trips of both German and American university students and professors, secondary school teachers and research scholars to each other's countries. The program is financed from the sale of surplus materials and properties shipped abroad by the United States.

Applications for student grants were considered from graduates and undergraduates who did not have private scholarships in America available to them. Applicants for Fulbright scholarships under the Student Program must be German citizens less than 35 years of age who were proficient enough in English to study in an American university. Graduate students who have the equivalent of a bachelors degree would be given preference.

THE FULBRIGHT Act specifically states that the final selection of individuals and institutions are the responsibility of the Board of Foreign Scholarships which is a ten-member group composed of Americans prominent in educational and cultural activities, appointed by the President of the United States. The overall administration of the program is vested in the Department of State.

The Fulbright Program in Germany continues the academic exchange projects between the United States



Among the members attending the first meeting were (left to right): Fred Tautfest, Ernst Burkhardt and Dr. F. Gummert who was representing Dr. Richard Merton. (FLB/ID HICOG photo)

and Germany which have been carried out since 1948 under the US Government's Exchange of Persons Program. This means that approximately the same number of German students, professors, and teachers will be sent to the United States under the Fulbright Program next year as has been there during the current year.

This program will augment and be in addition to the regular Exchange of Persons Program carried out by HICOG which will send almost 2,000 German leaders, trainees and teenagers to the United States in the coming year. In the past five years, more than 8,000 German men and women have visited America on exchange visits of which more than 1,500 German university students and 800 professors and teachers trainees have spent a year in American institutions of higher learning.

Survey of Information Activities

The following statement was issued by Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs on the United States, on his arrival in Bonn Dec. 8 for a series of conferences with HICOG authorities.

Early last summer the United States Senate authorized a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct a study of the overseas information programs of the United States Government. Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked me to act as chairman of the Subcommittee.

My principal reason for coming to Europe at this time is to spend a few days studying the activities of the United States Information Service. A good many people believe the United States information program is only the Voice of America. Our overseas programs are much broader, however, and cover such matters as the exchange of persons, press service, libraries, motion pictures and certain cultural activities. I expect to study each of these programs as carried on in several Eu-

ropean countries. Other members of the subcommittee are now proceeding to the Near, the Middle, and the Far East.

Before the subcommittee left Washington we held a series of preliminary hearings on the information programs of the United States. We expect to hold additional hearings after we return to the States.

I am especially interested in Germany and the type of information program it would be proper for the United States to carry on after the contractual agreements come into effect and I will be talking to a number of individuals here about this.

The policies of the United States, free Germany and the free countries of western Europe are solidly dedicated to the maintenance of peace and freedom. While an information program can be no better than the policies of the government whose views it seeks to interpret and support, it can be as good as those policies. I hope that this study will produce recommendations which will help make the American information program as good as the policies the free nations jointly support.

RIAS under Eastern Fire

EASTERN COMMUNIST fear of RIAS is driving Soviet Zone authorities to hysterical lengths in their efforts to nullify the effects of truth broadcasts by the US sponsored radio station in Berlin.

A special study, completed by Berlin Element, HICOG, in mid-November, indicated that the Soviet Zone's Communist Party (SED) campaign against RIAS is continuing on a massive scale. Newspapers and periodicals beat the drums almost daily in a concerted attempt to wean East Zone residents from the practice of RIAS-listening.

Persons apprehended in the act of listening to the US-sponsored radio are variously described as saboteurs of the regime, agents of the Western monopoly capitalism, warmongers and mentally deranged people.

Penalties for those caught listening to RIAS programs range from discharge from jobs to officially-sponsored neighborhood boycotts. If a RIAS-tuned radio is turned up so loud that it can be heard by persons other than the owner, jail sentences up to four or five years may be passed against the offending owner for propaganda activity.

The charges brought against "agents" and "saboteurs" in Soviet Zone courts nearly always include an accusation that the defendant "listened to RIAS."

THE PRESS campaign against RIAS-listening is directed at people in all walks of life, according to the study. It is aimed at eliminating RIAS's influence in all its forms among school, church, party, professional, labor and a long list of other groups. Cafes, restaurants and other public places where radios have been tuned in to RIAS programs are special targets of the campaign.

In an article in *Die Freiheit*, Soviet Zone daily published in Halle, the charge was made that "a number of RIAS listeners among us have fallen victim to propaganda and defamation reports . . . Cafe-owner Sack, in Koetzschau, is a busy representative of this sort. Youth are his special victims: along with enough alcohol, he drops poison from RIAS' kitchen into them. Among them are even some youngsters not permitted to be served alcohol.

"The residents of Koetzschau ought to intervene energetically," *Die Freiheit* warned, "and give this RIAS agent something to remember. Likewise, the county committee of the National Front ought to take the matter up seriously in a meeting of the residents."

The *Freies Wort* sponsored by a Soviet Zone labor organization, noted in its Oct. 11 issue that certain East Zone organizations and groups had been listening to RIAS en masse. The second party conference of the SED,

the paper said, "learned of the almost incredible case of the worker and farmer faculty of the University of Rostock, which carried on joint listening to the West Berlin station RIAS."

HEADLINES over East press stories concerning RIAS reflect the Communist fear of the truth. "Only a Fool Is Going to Listen to the War Propaganda of the Plague-Radio RIAS," said *Die Freiheit* in a recent issue. The same paper headlined another anti-RIAS article, "West Berlin, Headquarters of Spy- and Terror-Activity," and the *Zwickau Freie Presse* carried a two-page spread under the heading, "Drive the Murderers out of our House."

"From 'Hits of the Week' into the Spy Net" was the headline carried by *BZ am Abend*, daily paper published in East Berlin, over an article alleging that RIAS corrupted a West Berlin youth with jazz.

Soviet Zone officials make every effort to discredit RIAS, the US study showed. In some cases, according to a report from Brandenburg, the Soviet-sponsored government of the East Zone is "willing to spend money to prove that RIAS lies."

"On Oct. 2," the report said, "the new schedules for the trolley-car service on the Koenigswusterhausen stretch were posted, showing an interval of 40 minutes between trains. The schedules were suddenly removed and on Oct. 4 new ones were posted, showing the old interval of 20 minutes between trains." RIAS had announced that traffic was to be reduced. The report added that the same thing happened on the Velten section of the line.

The same Brandenburg source declared that, "We owe it to RIAS that bread rationing has not yet been introduced. Now they have begun quietly baking darker bread, naturally without lowering the price. What little flour is available is also darker."

THE CURRENT Communist drive to discredit RIAS began early this year, when Gerhart Eisler, Soviet Zone propaganda chief, delivered a speech excoriating the West Berlin station for spreading lies.

In June and July the campaign reached its high point in a widespread "letters to the editor" competition on the subject whether RIAS-listening should or should not be outlawed.

Readers' opinions, expressed in a stream of "spontaneous" letters to newspapers, were divided. A handful maintained that RIAS-listening should not be prohibited. Most of the letters, however, either called for outright and immediate prohibition of RIAS-listening or said that it was not worth going to such lengths to make the

practice illegal since "no upright German will listen to this Ami station anyway."

In an article carried in the Communist youth organ *Junge Generation* in June, Mr. Eisler again attacked RIAS-listening. The article, picked up subsequently by other papers, including the East Berlin daily *Der Morgen*, claimed that RIAS was sponsored by the US Defense Department and was operated by espionage and propaganda officers.

The article sought to prove that RIAS sugar-coated propaganda with jazz, sporting news, popular music and "even serious music" and comedy programs to poison German listeners with its war propaganda and tempt gullible members of the radio audience to commit acts of sabotage. RIAS music programs were compared to the flute-playing of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

"Our German youth and young women are, however, no mice and rats . . .," the article said. It went on to portray the fight against RIAS as the "patriotic task" of all Germans, an obligation inseparable from the "holy duty to defend our German homeland." It also attacked those who claim they have to listen to RIAS in order to be in a position to form an unbiased opinion.

"One has to ask such as these what kind of an opinion it's supposed to be if listening to the American war-station is necessary in its formation," the article said.

NUMEROUS cases of disillusionment have been cited by Eastern papers to prove the Communist charge that listening to RIAS' seductive broadcasts leads innocent listeners to commit crime and fall into error of other kinds.



The 1,000th heifer to be shipped from the United States to Germany by the Heifer-Project Committee in cooperation with CARE arrived in Bremen Nov. 4. The young cattle are donated by American farmers to refugee farmers in Germany and deliveries are made by the committee. Greeting the heifer on its arrival are (left to right): Roy Schmid, chairman of the Heifer-Project Committee in Germany; Johannes Waschkies, chairman of the German Refugee Farmers' Association, and Erich Oelzen, representing the Bremen senator for agriculture and German welfare organizations. (photo by W. Pilzecker from Information Office, American Consulate General, Bremen)

The *Nachterpress* of June 24 carried a story detailing how a poor, ignorant farmer who listened to RIAS fled the Soviet Zone with his family, lived in squalor in the Federal Republic for a while, and then returned to the Soviet Zone "Republic" and a bright future.

Under the headline "Crimes Which RIAS Organized," the *Freiheit* of June 28 told how a certain Jakob Adams was transformed in a short period from a simple RIAS-listener into an agent in the "service of the American warmongers."

Two alleged murderers who were brought to justice for the "bestial" killing of an East Zone "patriot" were accused in another Eastern news item of "continually propagating inflammatory RIAS reports" before their arrest and conviction.

Other aspects of the hate-RIAS campaign include the following:

Factories and other places where Communist groups and organizations take the lead in bringing the "truth" about RIAS before their compatriots are publicly lionized in the press.

Letters condemning RIAS are carried regularly in "Letters to the Editors" columns. In one such letter a reader related that he asked someone in a line of people standing in front of an HO (East German state-owned retail trade enterprise) store what was on sale. "I can't say," was the answer. The reader concluded that the person was a victim of RIAS-originated canards which strive to make listeners believe that times are bad in the Soviet Zone, and that this line of thinking had led the "victim" to line up in the hope that scarce commodities were going on sale.

RIAS is repeatedly attacked as a leading "enemy of the democratic order," as an instigator of public disturbances, as the "sower of popular fear," etc.

THE ACTUAL consensus among East Zone residents regarding RIAS is reported daily to Berlin officials assigned to receiving and caring for refugees. Nearly all persons fleeing Communist terror and oppression say that RIAS is a continuing source of hope and truth for the captive peoples in the East.

A typical opinion was contained in a letter from a refugee who fled to western Germany. "I have been in the Federal Republic for two weeks," the writer said. "Before that I was a resident of the DDR.* At the moment unfortunately, we have no radio, so I cannot hear RIAS. In the East Zone it was my one and all, for it was instructive, it was entertaining, and above all it preserved my faith in freedom."

"I can tell you," the writer went on, "that RIAS is popular in the East Zone and is heard in almost every household. For people living behind the Iron Curtain, constantly terrorized and politically burdened, it is pleasure and relaxation to hear the interesting and informative programs of RIAS. I want to thank RIAS in the name of more than 16 million Germans behind the Iron Curtain for its blessed work." + END

*abbreviation of local title for area of Soviet Zone's German ruling organization.

At Bergen-Belsen, site of the Nazi concentration camp on the Lueneburg Heath midway between Hamburg and Hanover, was dedicated Nov. 30 a monument to the memory of the millions of victims of the National Socialist totalitarianism. In the presence of a large assemblage including many German and foreign dignitaries, German Federal Republic President Theodor Heuss delivered the dedicatory address. Below is printed a translation of the text as published Dec. 6 in Die Neue Zeitung.

Brave towards Truth

Translation of Address

by Prof. Theodor Heuss

President of the Federal Republic of Germany

WHEN I WAS asked to speak at this time, at this place and on this occasion, I accepted without hesitation. A refusal or evasive answer would have been tantamount to cowardice, and we Germans, it seems to me, want and have to be brave in the face of the truth, the more so at a place which has been defamed by the excesses of human cowardice. For the brute force of carbines, pistols and whips is, in the last analysis, always cowardly as it parades, well fed, threatening and ruthless, among poverty, disease and hunger.

Whoever speaks here as a German must feel free enough to recognize the full cruelty of the crimes committed at this very place by Germans. It would be insulting for a German speaker to belittle or extenuate these crimes or, even more so, to justify them with a mistaken application of *raison d'etat*.

NOW I WANT to say something that will perhaps surprise many of you, but I think you will believe me, while many of those who will hear me on the radio will not: The first time I heard the word Belsen was in the spring of 1945 over BBC, and I know it happened the same way to many thousands in this country. We knew—or at least I knew—names like Dachau, Buchenwald, Oranienburg, names of places originally of happy memory, which had been smeared. Friends and relatives had been there and had told of their fates there. Then, rather early, we heard the words Theresienstadt and Ravensbrueck. Some unhappy day I heard the word Mauthausen, where my old friend Otto Hirsch, the noble and eminent head of the German Congress of Jews, had been "liquidated". I heard this word from his widow, whom I tried to assist and advise. Belsen was missing in this catalogue of terror and shame, and so was Auschwitz.

Please do not take this remark as designed to comfort those who love to say: we did not know anything about it whatsoever. No, we did know about those things. From the letters of Protestant and Catholic bishops, who somehow engineered secret ways of communication we knew about the systematic assassination of the inmates of German asylums. This government, to which human sentiment was only ridiculous and cost-increasing, tried

to make *tabula rasa*—a clean table, but it was stained with blood and ashes. Who cared? Our imagination, stemming as it did from civil and Christian traditions, blooded mass annihilation.

Belsen and this monument are symbolical of an historical fate. It is the fate of the sons and daughters of other nations, of German and foreign Jews and of the Germans as a nation, not only of those who were buried so unceremoniously in this soil.

I KNOW THERE are people who think: Was this monument necessary? Would it not have been better to let furrows run here and let the mercy of ever rejuvenating fertility condone what has happened? Maybe centuries later this monument will attach a vague legend of shockingly cruel events to this place. Well, this is certainly worth pondering about, and there is no want of arguments that this obelisk may become a needle to break open the wounds which the course of time should heal.

Let us talk about that in frankness. The nations whose sons and daughters have been buried in these mass graves mourn them, especially the Jews whom Hitler more or less forced to think of themselves as a nation. They can and will never forget what has been done to them. The Germans on the other hand, must not forget what was done during these shameful years by their nationals.

Now I will hear the counter-argument: And what about the others? Did you never hear of the internment camps of 1945 and 1946, of the injustice committed there? Did you never hear of the many victims of foreign imprisonment, of the miseries caused by a formalistic and cruel justice, under which many Germans still suffer? Do you not know that mistreatment and mass dieing in camps still exist in the Soviet Zone, at Torgau, Waldheim, Bautzen? Only the coats of arms have been changed there?

I do know about these things and I have never hesitated to speak up. But referring to the injustice and brutality of others is a way of evading for the morally poor, which you can find among all the nations, among

Americans as well as among Germans, among Frenchmen and so on. No nation is better than the other and there are men of various qualities among each. America is not "God's own country," and the harmless philosopher Emanuel Geibel caused only nonsense with his word that "the world will be cured by the German character."

NOW, WERE the Jews the "elected people"—certainly not elected for misery and torture? It seems to me that a classification of virtue attributed by one nation to another is a pernicious and banal affair. It imperils the clear and decent sense of patriotism which is inherent to anyone who understands history, which may lend self-confidence and pride to him, but must not lead him into the twilight of a hypocritical arrogance. Force and cruelty are not to be used for reciprocal compensation. With force and cruelty goes the danger of sub-conscious accumulation which is apt to make them the worst burden in the life of an individual, or of entire nations. All nations have a reserve pool of irresponsibles longing for revenge, or of publications aiming at that purpose, in case the revenge criers should become tired.

MEMBERS OF many nations have been laid to rest here. The monument features inscriptions in many languages, and thus is a document of the tragic twists of European fate. Lying here are also many German victims of terror, and how many rest at the edges of other camps? But it is symbolical that Nachum Goldman spoke here for all the victims. Here in Belsen all Jews within reach were to be starved to death or left to disease and plague.

Goldman spoke of the thornful road the Jewish people have traveled, and of their strength which defied all catastrophes of history. Certainly the years between 1933 and 1945 were their worst epoch. But they represented a new element in Jewish history. Goldman said that the past has witnessed many persecutions of Jews. But they were either offsprings of religious fanaticism or of economic and social competition.

There was no element of religious fanaticism in the events after 1933. To those who despised the sacred scripts of the Old and New Testaments, to those enemies of any religious tie, metaphysical problems were completely foreign. Nor were economic motives a sufficient justification.

No, these were not the only reasons. The upsurge of a biological naturalism of semi-education led to almost automatic murdering without even the slightest semblance of moral bounds. This very fact is the greatest shame attached to the period of 1933 to 1945. And we are ashamed that this occurred in the history of our nation, which produced men like Lessing and Kant, Schiller and Goethe. Nobody, absolutely no one, will relieve us from that shame.

My friend Albert Schweitzer headlined his cultural-ethical doctrine with the word "Reverence for life."

I think it is a true formula, cruelly paradoxical though it may sound at a place where it was disregarded thousands of times. But does it not need a supplement: "Reverence for death"?

LET ME TELL you a little story, which may displease many Jews and many non-Jews alike. People from both parties will say: this is out of place here. In World War I 12,000 young people of Jewish faith died for the cause of their country—Germany. At the soldiers' monument in my home town, the names of Jews were inscribed along with those of other soldiers killed in action. After 1933 the local Nazi Party leader ordered the Jewish names erased and substituted some battle names for them. I do not mention this because some friends of mine were erased too. I mention it, because it was the gravest shock to me to see that reverence for death, for a soldier's death in action, had disappeared at a time when new wars were being planned.

A few years later death returned in the most horrible ways. Here, too, at Belsen, the scourge of death ruled with hunger and disease as helpers. Cynics, rude fellows may perhaps say: the majority were only Jews, Poles, Russians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Norwegians, Greeks, and so on. Only? They were human beings like you and me, they had their parents, their children, their husbands and wives! The pictures of the survivors are the most appalling documents.

To this stretch of country the war was over in April, 1945. But death continued as a consequence of hunger and plague. British doctors lost their lives in fighting it. Outstanding Jewish leaders have asked me recently to say a word, too, about what happened later, about what German doctors and nurses did in the spring and summer of 1945 to save these doomed victims. I did not know about it. But I have heard since that, in the face of such misery, the willingness to help grew to the point of self sacrifice, determined not to fail in this Christian, brotherly mission to help. I am grateful for having been told of this, and for the request to mention it here. It is a consolation to see that the right and good was upheld.

THE BRITISH state commissioner has mentioned Rousseau. Rousseau started one of his books with the self-evident statement that "Man is good." Oh, we have learned that the world is more complicated than the theories of moralist-philosophers. But we know this, too: Man—mankind—is an abstract term, result of a statistical compilation; but humanity is a sum of individual relationships with other people, of whatever creed, race or social standing they may be.

Here stands the obelisk, here stands the wall with its multi-lingual inscriptions. They are of stone, only cold stone. But *saxa loquuntur*, stones can talk. It will be up to the individual, it will be up to you to understand their particular language, for your own sake, and for the sake of all of us.

+END

American, German Pupils Exchange Visit in Stuttgart

By Millard Harmon*

AN EXCHANGE visitation program between German and American classrooms for the current school year was inaugurated Nov. 28 at Stuttgart American School. This was part of a program being sponsored for American schools in the USAREUR area.

At the Stuttgart gathering 42 pupils from the "seventh grade" in Kornwestheim visited the fifth and sixth grade class of American School. The German children had been studying English for more than two years. Instrumental in planning the visit was Mrs. R. C. Wittmann, home room mother of the fifth and sixth grade class. A classroom in the new wing of the Stuttgart school was used for the get-together. Chairs were placed beside each of the regular desks so that each American child felt the responsibility of having a personal guest.

Two German songs, led by Miss Kuder of the Stuttgart American School, were sung, and a reply was given

*Mr. Harmon is a teacher at the American School in Stuttgart. He is on leave-of-absence from the Newton (Mass.) Public Schools.



in two American songs sung by the guests — "Oh, Susanna" and "Clementine."

THE AMERICAN classroom procedure was explained by the teacher, followed by an English reading lesson in which both classes participated. Refreshments were served under the direction of the home room mother, and free visual aids were shared. Each guest was presented a small decorated writing tablet.

Arousing comment among the German guests was a suggestion box at the back of the room carrying the caption "Making Our School Better." It was explained that this box was opened every week or two and the suggestions considered. They were also interested in how American industries were able to supply educational aids which were available in the classroom free of charge.

The meeting of the two classes was covered by reporters and photographers from both the American and German press.

Two photos on this page show meeting of German and American pupils at first get-together in Stuttgart Nov. 28.





Giving helping hand to dish-washing.



*Setting table for get-together party.
Dressing Jens for day's activities.*



In flower garden with Mrs. Schwarting.

American Farm

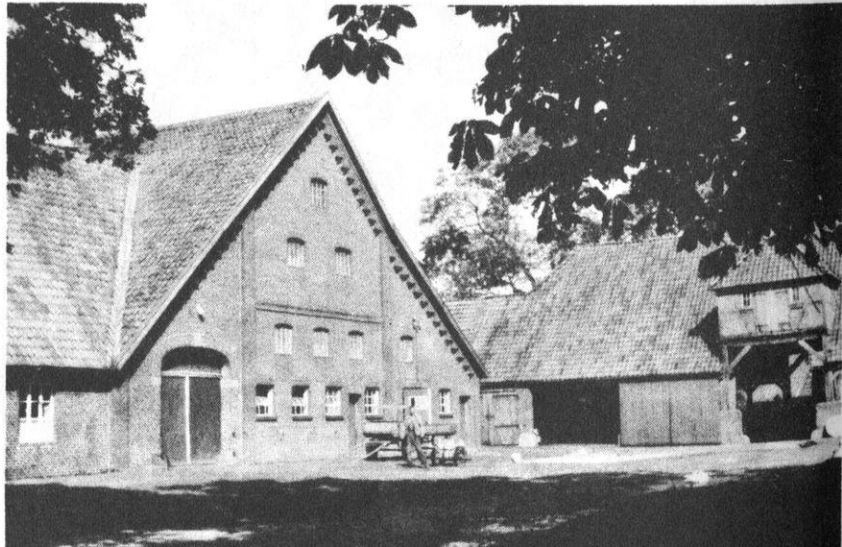
A 22-year-old farm girl from Pepperell, Mass., learned this summer how the German farm girls live and work in Lower Saxony, a state in north-western Germany.

Evelyn Yuetter, one of five young Americans who were brought to Germany under the 4-H Club/Mutual Security Agency-sponsored Farm Youth Exchange program, chose the farm of Mrs. Hilde Schwarting in Ofen, near Oldenburg, for the site of her four-week experiment.

Upon her arrival in the small village of Ofen Miss Yuetter was cordially welcomed by the Schwarting family as well as by employees of the farm. Due to her pleasant personality and her readiness to do all kinds of work she found it rather easy to become accustomed to her new surroundings.

In the course of her daily work in the kitchen, the stables and the garden she has become well acquainted with the farm routine, thereby making the most of the opportunity given to her. She hoped this opportunity would bring her a better understanding of the attitudes of rural people in other parts of the world.

View of Schwarting farmhouse and barns





Visiting with Brigitte Vogt.



Feeding poultry with little Jens.

Girl in Germany

Twenty-two countries cooperated with the United States in the 1952 summer program of international farm youth exchange. Begun in 1948, the exchange was first carried out with a few European countries, but included in 1952 countries in Latin America, the Near and Far East, South Pacific and Africa. The program in the United States was conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the US Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges. Also cooperating were the Department of State, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and other government agencies.

Miss Brigitte Vogt, representative of the Chamber of Agriculture in Oldenburg and former German rural exchangee to the United States frequently visited Miss Yuetter, introduced her to the girls of the local agricultural school and assisted in making the American guest feel at home.

Miss Yuetter left the Schwarting farm at the end of October, to go back to her work in the 4-H Club in Massachusetts.

(Photographs on these pages were taken by Leonhard Kull, Bremen, for the Information Office, Public Affairs Section, American Consulate General, Bremen.)



*Preparing food for farm animals.
Trying out food-crushing machine.*

Visiting class at agricultural school.



Student Purge in Soviet Zone

STUDENTS UNSYMPATHETIC to the Soviet-sponsored regime in eastern Germany are being expelled from East Zone universities under a continuing program to purge higher schools of "politically unreliable" elements.

The recent expulsion of several hundred students from the Communist-controlled Humboldt University in East Berlin was a major step in the purge, stated announcement Nov. 20 by educational officials on Berlin Element, HICOG.

The zone-wide wave of expulsions began at the universities of Leipzig and Halle last June, and has resulted in the expulsion of 200-300 students from each Soviet Zone university during the summer and autumn. The Humboldt University is the last to carry out its purge.

It is expected that special efforts will be made to enable as many as possible of the expellees fleeing to West Berlin to pursue their studies at the Free University or West German universities.

Expulsions have been heaviest in the theological and medical faculties, where opposition to the Soviet Zone regime is particularly strong.

WHILE THE usual reason given by East Zone authorities for expulsion was "unsatisfactory academic achievement," articles in Soviet Zone newspapers and student publications showed that the real motive is doubt concerning the students' party-line loyalty.

Forum, the student organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth organization (FDJ), warned its readers Oct. 25 that "the effort toward good discipline and good achievement is not to be separated from the struggle against the enemies of our reconstruction, who try to infiltrate our highest centers of education. Such elements have recently been purged, but that fact must not lead to decreased vigilance."

Soviet Zone local newspapers follow the same line. On Oct. 18, Halle's *Freiheit* carried an article by Eberhard Stein which concluded, "The spy trials of former students of the Martin Luther University (Halle) show that the enemy seeks particularly to infiltrate the universities . . . The party organization must . . . keep these centers of learning free of all spy packs."

Under the headline, "We Tolerate No Banditry in our Schools," Chemnitz's *Volksstimme* complained Oct. 1 of "enemy activities in the Ernst von Harnack High School in Merseburg." While approving the expulsion of the "trouble-makers," the article contained a thinly veiled threat against the faculty.

"Our teachers must recognize," said *Volksstimme* "that it is not compatible with the outstanding achievements of the workers in factories and on the land when they show even a hint of a conciliatory attitude toward any evidence of enemy ideology in our schools."

Newspaper attacks on individual students have been frequent. Thus, on July 7, *Forum* named and condemned several students of the university of Halle for such "crimes" as criticism of "the democratic press of the DDR." Expulsion of these students was demanded.

In some cases, East Zone students have been exposed to penalties much more severe than expulsion. The *Freiheit* reported June 28 the conviction of five university students on charges of "acts of diversion and incitement to boycott of the DDR authorities" and their sentencing to prison terms up to 12 years. Similar trials have resulted in prison sentences for more than 300 Soviet Zone students.

IN THE LAST few months, the opposition of many students to the sudden Soviet demand for support of the "National Armed Forces" has caused concern among the East Zone authorities. *Leipziger Volkszeitung* reported unhappily July 16 from a meeting of FDJ members of the student body of the Leipzig Music Conservatory that "even a superficial observer could not fail to see that pacific tendencies dominated." *Volkszeitung* approved the expressed intention of the FDJ leadership to expell the leading "pacifists" as unfit to continue their music studies.

To judge from the Soviet Zone press and student publications, not even the smallest formal vestige of academic freedom can be tolerated at the "progressive" Soviet Zone universities. Thus, in an article of Nov. 15, the FDJ student organ *Forum* complained under a headline "We Tolerate No Slackers" that "a relatively large number of third-year students are against study according to plan. They try to choose their courses arbitrarily, according to their own desires."

The official conclusion drawn by the Soviet Zone authorities from the "necessity" of purging hundreds of students is expressed in the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* Oct. 14. The conclusion is that "work in the ideological field has not been sufficiently active."

In the same article the goal of this ideological activity was stated: "The chief task of our universities is the training of a leadership cadre. The task is to train our students, who in large part come from the working class, to be true patriots, qualified specialists and Marxist-Leninists."

+ END

Soviet Zone Adulation for Soviet Union

EAST GERMAN press adulation of anything and everything connected with the Soviet Union has reached a high point in recent weeks.

Soviet Zone papers, which are all under state control, are required to devote increasing space to fulsome eulogies of the "Soviet paradise" no matter how ridiculous these articles appear in the eyes of readers, according to a survey made in November by the Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG. The survey also pointed out that since Soviet Zone newspaper readers include persons who have had a chance to observe the way of life of Soviet occupation troops since 1945, as well as many former German soldiers who saw conditions in Russia at first hand during the war, these absurd obligatory praises of the Soviet way of life are of doubtful propaganda value.

Members of Soviet Zone delegations visiting the Soviet Union are called upon to describe their impressions in terms formerly reserved for descriptions of the promised land. In *Der Ruf* (Schwerin, Sept. 4), a German visitor to Moscow described how on his first day in the city he left his "magnificent bed" in a "magnificent hotel" at 5 a. m., so great was his impatience to see the city.

In the "magnificent subway," his account went on, "we found all our expectations exceeded . . . marble everywhere . . . We were surrounded by magnificent marble." At dinner, "there were five courses and plenty to drink . . . We lived as if in a fairytale."

ANOTHER visitor, writing in *Der Ruf* (Sept. 11) stated: "What impressed us everywhere was the perfect cleanliness. Even the streets in Moscow are always immaculate."

The same paper (Sept. 5) explained the secret of the Soviet architectural success. In addition to "marble everywhere," it said, "The Soviets build on the principle of socialist realism, while drawing from the classical cultural heritage, combining it with national form and giving it socialist content."

The daily life of Soviet citizens as described in Soviet Zone newspapers differs considerably from the accounts of foreign observers who visited Russia during and after the war. For example, *Neues Deutschland* (Berlin, Nov. 19) presented an article entitled "Life of a Leningrad Worker's Family."

"In conversations about life in the Soviet Union, the question often comes up: how does the average citizen live?" the paper said. "Certain British and American newspapers have started the fairy story that the Soviet citizen is badly off, and that it is even harder for him to live on his income than for a worker in England or America."

To counter this supposed error, the reporter described a visit to three "typical" Leningrad workers. At the first

stop, he said, "I was in luck, Makarow (the worker) was at home. He was watching a television program with his children." The second worker "owns a fine library, including a complete collection of all the classical works." At the apartment of the third worker, "Lida, the little girl, was sitting at the piano, and the older daughter, Walerija, was standing in front of the mirror, trying on a new hat." The third worker then revealed that he was on the verge of buying a television set and a new car.

Freiheit (Halle, Nov. 7) added. "In the Soviet Union . . . the acquisition of a fur coat is nothing at all unusual, even for a worker. Sable, mink, beaver, persian lamb and silver fox are available."

UNFORTUNATELY for Soviet Zone propagandists this view of conditions in the Soviet Union is not confirmed by any of the non-Communist observers who have visited the Soviet Union since the war.

Life in the Soviet Union quite naturally produces superior beings, according to the Soviet Zone press. In countless articles, the "Soviet man" is elevated to a "master race" pedestal, on which, according to the HICOG survey, he must look rather odd to East Zone Germans who have had personal dealings with Soviet citizens.

Writing about the Stalinist technique for producing the "Soviet man", the East Zone's *Junge Welt* (Berlin, Sept. 10) in a book review related, "everything has a positive effect on them (Soviet youth); the whole magnificent Soviet world around them educates them to be noble human beings. Their friends are the same: good, courageous and clever." *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig, Nov. 19) in an article, "Moscow Mosaic," substantiated this claim to nobility by pointing out that the people of Moscow do not crowd or jostle on buses and street cars and never throw litter in the street.

Das Volk (Weimar, Sept. 6) gave a touching description of family life in the Soviet Union. "As the Moscow machinist Ivan Ivanowitsch Dworin comes home from his work at the auto plant, his daughter Natascha runs excitedly to meet him. 'Daddy, have you read it already?' she cries, and presses into his hand a copy of the 'plans of the sixth party congress for the fifth five-year plan'."

IN THE FIELDS of technology and industrial development in which Germany has always played a leading role, no praise is wasted on German accomplishments, yet none appears to be too lavish for Soviet-German newspapers to apply to Soviet achievements.

Soviet farm machinery is "the best in the world." The appearance of a Soviet mining machine, a mechani-

cal coalbreaker called Donbass I, caused storms of enthusiasm among the Zwickau miners, according to *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin, Oct. 9). One miner, Otto Werner, according to the reported judgment of the others, is "in love with it as if it were a young girl."

No deviation from the dogma of Soviet superiority is permitted in the East Zone press. In *Freiheit* (Halle, Oct. 25) under the remarkable headline "Objectivity Helps the Enemy" E. Jeschonnek complained about an article on ditch-digging machines in the magazine *Die Technik* which, according to Jeschonnek, "by its long, detailed account of a new type of British ditch-digger . . . deliberately or unconsciously gave many readers the false impression . . . that the English ditch-digger is better than the Soviet E Sch 14 65."

That such a contretemps could occur is for Jeschonnek proof "how deep the poison of objectivity has penetrated the ranks of the party members at the university." To counter this invidious influence, Jeschonnek called for "complete partisanship in technology," which evidently means calling Soviet ditch-diggers better than British, whether they are or not.

THE OFT-LAUDED "new methods" devised by the Soviet innovators are sometimes of startling simplicity. The "Builow method" for increasing production in weaving, for example, described in *Taegliche Rundschau* (Oct. 25) consists of substituting for a system in which each weaver must replenish his own loom, carry-out occasional repairs and keep written records, a system providing a full-time repairman, a full-time office clerk and a crew of replenishers, this is called, "planned division of labor as applied to the duties of weavers."

Even more impressive is the method of increasing milk yield and speeding up milking devised by three-time winner of the Lenin order, Maria Sawtschenko. *Saechsische Zeitung* (Dresden, Oct. 27) described the process as follows: "She got another girl to help her milk, so that each cow was milked simultaneously by two persons."

The influence of Soviet culture is also a favorite target for adulation by the Soviet Zone press. A poem by Max Zimmering in *Deutschlands Stimme* (Berlin, Nov. 16) contained inter alia the following couplets:

Eine Mutter sah ich einen Brotlaib brechen
(I saw a mother break some bread in twain,
und ich hoerte sie von Josef Stalin sprechen,
(and I heard her speak of Joseph Stalin . . .)
dass die Voelker nicht in Barbarei versanken,
(that the world sank not in barbarism rank,
dafuer muessen wir Genossen Stalin danken.
(we must give Comrade Stalin our thanks.)

LIKE ALL OTHER workers, Soviet Zone authors are obliged to fulfill their quota after the Soviet model. In *Junge Welt* (Sept. 3) author Bernhard Seeger promised in the coming year to produce "a cantate about

German-Soviet friendship," "a longer poem about the founding of production cooperatives in the villages," and a "novel about a young teacher" which will show "the victory of the progressive forces in the village class struggle."

Seeger promised further to keep the resolutions of the second party-congress constantly in mind and concluded "I know that the writer in this great period of our beloved republic must be more than ever 'an engineer of the human soul'."

The theme of German-Soviet friendship is apparently a compulsory one for Soviet Zone writers, amounting to an *idee fixe* in all comment by writers on their work. In issue 7 of the monthly *Aufbau* (Berlin) Stephan Hermlin attempted an analysis. "What expresses Soviet-German friendship?" he asked.

The answer was: "One recalls the bread which the soldiers of the Red army distributed in freshly liberated Berlin . . ."

Hermlin continued, "But Soviet-German friendship is more than that, because what the Soviet Union gave us and is giving us is more. What is it? It is hard to express. I can only say it thus: The Soviet Union gave me my whole country, including that which I am today."

THE REQUIRED pattern of German love for the Soviet fatherland is formulated strikingly by *Volksstimme* (Chemnitz, Nov. 4) as follows: "Only he who loves the Soviet Union and the great Stalin about all else, he alone can love his own nation truly." Various comments about the month of German-Soviet friendship, however, showed that this article of faith has not yet been properly accepted by the East Zone population. Thus, *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Sept. 28), editorialized, "It is a question of making friendship with the Soviet Union a concern of the whole population, of every individual."

An indication of the obligation that this "friendship" entails is provided by *Volksstimme* (Oct. 24) in a report on a "voluntary assignment" undertaken by the workers of a people's-owned factory: "We . . . promise to cover the costs of planning and constructing a Soviet monument by voluntary common effort, in that we will perform the necessary overtime work in collective special shifts."

ONE SHINING example of a person who has recognized his duty is, according to *Saechsische Zeitung* (Dresden, Sept. 3) the master milker Erwin Schulz of the people's farm Pillnitz. He was quoted as saying, "It is up to us to justify the constant proofs of trust given us by the Soviet Union."

"I intend to contribute to this by the most careful selection of breeding animals . . ." the writer continued. "By training future milkers I hope to assist in assuring that in the future we will have the necessary specialists to deal with the coming important tasks." +END

Kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse

The following is a translation of a press statement made in Berlin on Nov. 13 by Dr. Johannes Stumm, Berlin's police president, concerning the kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse, a resident of the American sector.

A THOROUGH and widespread investigation covering a period of four months following the kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse has resulted in the identification of four East Berlin professional criminals who stand accused of assaulting and abducting Dr. Linse from in front of his home in West Berlin on July 8, 1952.

This sweeping inquiry, conducted by scores of Berlin's most skillful police officers, represents a combination of exhaustive effort, the study of hundreds of leads and the application of all modern police methods. The investigation had disclosed not only the names of the four principal kidnapers but also of 13 other hand-picked and professional outlaws and gangsters who played important roles in one of the most brazen and repugnant crimes in the history of Berlin.

The four East Berliners who had been convicted previously of charges of murder, burglaries, embezzlement and safecracking are:

Harry Liedtke, 22, whose most recent address is 17 Barnim Street, Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Erwin Knispel, 50, who has many addresses in East Berlin.

Herbert Nowak, 27, whose most recent address was Heidenfeld Street, Berlin-Friedrichshain, near the Zentralviehhof.

Josef Dehnert, 22, who has changed his address frequently in East Berlin.

THESE FOUR men are identified as part of a criminally organized and criminally subsidized ring of kidnapers approved, sponsored and directed by the DDR* Ministry for State Security which has become widely known as the dread MSS, which not only is modeled after the MGB, the Ministry of State Security of the Soviet Union, but is an integral, thriving organ of the Russian police state.

The relentless investigation into the abduction of Dr. Linse from in front of his home in Gerichts Street, Berlin Lichtenfelde, has disclosed the heinous methods which the MSS employs in organizing its syndicate of kidnapers. By the very nature of its criminal mission the

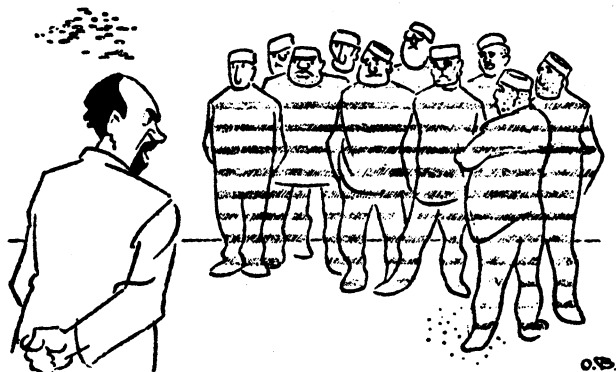
*DDR are initials of the name applied in the Soviet Zone to its German governmental regime.

MSS is compelled to rely completely upon murderers, dope addicts, highly trained burglars and black market operators. The MSS's masters even enlist prostitutes of all ages to assist them in their outlawed operations in West Berlin.

The MSS, which has been established only for a relatively short time, adopted a system of recruitment which is not particularly new in the annals of crimes against decent and law-abiding citizens, but is definitely effective. For example, the MSS leaders visit criminals in their prison cells and make nefarious deals with them. It operates something like this: A gangster may be serving a sentence for murder, as in the case of Nowak, or for 18 separate cases of safecracking, burglary, and other felonies, as in the case of Knispel, will be approached by an MSS stooge who holds out a promise of a reduced sentence or freedom if the imprisoned criminal agrees to join the kidnapers club. Since these criminals are offered such fine opportunities their answers to these proposals are obvious.

ONCE THESE crooks and killers are let out of prison to perform even worse crimes, their files and records are invariably removed from the police and prosecuting attorney's files and sometimes destroyed. But sometimes they are retained by the MSS which holds these records as a club or threat over the heads of the criminal hirelings.

It was under this system that the four East Berlin bandits were directed to attack and kidnap Dr. Linse. The execution of the crime was well planned. The habits and movements of Dr. Linse were studied and reported in details. There were to be no mistakes, no margin for



The Linse Case: . . . I therefore trust that you will live up to the expectations of the great Stalin and do your duty by kidnaping war mongers and imperialists. — from Ruhr Nachrichten (Dortmund), November 15.

error. Every move, every plan, every step, every report, every observation made by the four principal kidnapers and their 13 accomplices, whose records are just as bad as their companions, constituted a major crime in themselves.

The kidnap ring even went so far as to stop a West Berlin taxicab, driven by Wilhelm Woiziske of 26 Ohlauer Street, Kreuzberg Borough, Berlin, with the purpose in mind of removing its KB license plate for transfer to an MSS sedan which was used in the actual kidnaping. The taxicab driver was actually kidnaped himself and locked up in the cellar of the Prenzlauer Berg (borough) police inspection at 23 Schoenhauser Boulevard. After the assault and kidnaping of Dr. Linse had been successfully concluded, Woiziske was released and retrieved his taxicab.

THE FOLLOWING is a review of the kidnaping as it actually happened on July 8, 1952:

At approximately 7:30 on the morning of the above date Dr. Linse emerged from his home. The kidnapers' car was parked on Gerichts Street near Drake Street. Liedtke and Dehnert stepped out of the kidnap car. Dehnert, who approached Dr. Linse as though to ask for a light, struck the jurist in the face with a sandbag blackjack while Liedtke held Linse from behind.

The two culprits then yanked Dr. Linse into the car and dashed off at high speed with Dr. Linse's feet protruding from one of the rear doors of the car. The driver of a delivery truck, parked nearby, saw the abduction and pursued the kidnap vehicle. One of the kidnapers threw several tetrahedral nails onto the street in a vain attempt to halt the pursuer. Nowak has been identified as the gangster who fired two shots at the pursuing vehicle, both of which struck the car but not the driver.

The kidnap car sped down Drake Street at 59 to 62 miles an hour. When the kidnap car crossed Karwendel Street the kidnapers pulled Dr. Linse's legs into the car and shut the door. At this point one of Dr. Linse's shoes fell to the pavement.

The fugitive car then crossed Teltow Canal and then turned down Diesendorfer Street and Berliner Street to Schwelmer Street and subsequently roared across the Soviet Zone border where a zonal barrier had been raised to accommodate the kidnapers' vehicle.

THE CRIME from beginning to end was witnessed by many Berliners. This crime, of which the Soviet authorities have repeatedly denied knowledge, was aided and abetted by the following 13 accomplices, all of whom have criminal records:

Paul Liebig, 38 to 42. This man, an official of the MSS in charge of the *Unsichtbar-Gruppe Wein-*

*meister** is the most myterious character of the lot. It is not even known whether Liebig is his correct family name, since he is commonly known simply as "Paul."

Fritz Vahle, alias Paul Schmidt, aged 31, last known to have lived at 10 Weinmeister Street, Berlin-Mitte. He is assistant to Paul. He is also a drug addict and claims to be a physician. In 1946 he was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in prison in the British Zone for illegally using the title "Dr." Later that same year Vahle was declared to be not completely sane and was committed to a Schleswig sanatorium for observation. He escaped May 20, 1947.

Hans Richard Joswig, alias Bauer, aged 30; a man of many addresses, the most recent of which was 13 Lottum Street, Berlin-Mitte. Joswig, a professional criminal, is wanted for the theft of \$220 and DM 20 committed on August 18, 1950, in Berlin-Steglitz. Subsequently he was arrested by Soviet Sector police and later released.

Else Joswig, wife of Hans Joswig, 25 or 26 years of age.

Kurt Knoblauch, 22 to 23, formerly of Anklamer Street, Berlin-Mitte, another paid gangster known to have been held in the Dirkenstrasse prison in February 1950.

Sonja Ballentin, 23, who has relatives at Rigaer Street, Berlin-Friedrichshain, Sonja who has lived with Harry Liedtke at 17 Barnim Street is engaged to the criminal Liedtke.

Fritz London, 26, last known to reside at 24 Immanuelkirch Street, Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg.

Walter Paerschke, personal data unknown but whose records shows an arrest more than two years ago by East Sector police in Berlin-Treptow for stealing an automobile, and a sentence to Barnim Street prison.

Wladimirowicz Feder, 40 to 45, last known address Pistorius Street, Berlin-Weissensee.

Siegfried Benter, 26 to 27, of 4 Palisaden Street, Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Leiser, first name unknown, 35, Pistorius Street, Berlin-Weissensee.

Skrolek, first name unknown, 30 to 35, brother of Wladimirowicz Feder.

Schura, first name unknown, 35, address unknown.

The West Berlin police have unimpeachable evidence that this MSS-sponsored and protected kidnap organization is financed by the sale of great quantities of cigarettes, coffee and silk stockings on the black market.

These then are the type of people, guarded and supported by the Soviet-controlled and dominated East Berlin, who assaulted and kidnaped Dr. Linse. **+END**

*may be translated as "Underground gang of Wine-Master Street"

In and Around Germany

German Exchange Program

The first group of 100 prominent Americans to visit the Federal Republic and West-Berlin under the German Federal Government exchange program arrived in Frankfurt early in September. By invitation of the Federal Government the visitors arrive in groups of eight to ten in intervals of approximately 10 days and tour West-Germany for four weeks to inform themselves on the conditions in the Federal Republic and Berlin. The Americans invited are eminent in the fields of culture, science, public and political life and are assisted by respective groups in Germany in gathering the information desired.

The program originated from an inter-factional decision of the German Federal Parliament in October 1951. It was meant as a symbol of appreciation for the extensive US assistance and the generous Exchange program carried through by HICOG.

The German American exchange of persons program is being organized by the cultural department of the foreign office of the Federal Government in conjunction with local groups in places which are of interest to the American visitors.

Films Being Made in Berlin

Production of HICOG films will continue in Berlin on an intensified scale, George B. Templeton, chief of Film Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, announced Oct. 9. At that time, two films were being made in Berlin and work was beginning on others.

The first, "Better Living," a film for the Mutual Security Agency, is a pictorial story in color of this year's Berlin Industry Fair. The second film deals with the refugee problem. Miss Virginia Van Up of

Hollywood is writing the story and screen, play as her first assignment for HICOG. Several other Hollywood film people are in Berlin to work on the HICOG film program. All of them work with German writers and technicians.

William Rankin, who wrote "Boys' Town," "Harvey Girls" and "Only Angels Have Wings," is preparing a film "Berlin Today," which aims at explaining Berlin, its importance and its spirit. Frank Dazey and his wife, Agnes Christine Johnson, who wrote "The Andy Hardy Series," "Janie Gets Married," "Black Beauty," and "Black Gold" have been preparing a film about the kindergarten and lower schools and their importance in the tradition of German child education.

Jack Moffitt, another Hollywood writer, is working on a full-length documentary film about postwar Germany. Through existing newsreel and archive films it will trace Germany's growth and progress during the past seven years.

Mr. Templeton explained that the coming of these leading film experts from Hollywood to Germany constitutes a sort of "exchange program," an opportunity for persons in American and German film industries to learn from each other.

Yacht Returned to Cologne

The 100-ton motor yacht "Stadt Koeln" (City of Cologne) which had been utilized by the US Army since March 1945, was returned to German control Oct. 1 during a brief ceremony at Rheinau.

The vessel, which cost \$80,000 when it was constructed in 1938, was officially returned to the control of the city of Cologne when Col. Harold C. Rowe presented the ship's papers to Dr. Max Adenauer, son of the German chancellor. Dr.



Opening session of the annual conference of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) in Berlin in October. (MSA photo by Wolf Heine)

Adenauer, commissioner for economics and harbors at Cologne, represented the city at the ceremony. Colonel Rowe is commanding officer of the 8th Transportation Traffic Regulation Group.

Dr. Adenauer thanked the US Army for the excellent care that had been taken of the vessel during the seven and one half years that it had plied the Rhine River, carrying Americans on outings, cruises and other special trips.

The yacht was originally procured by Cologne to serve as a fireboat. There is no record of the vessel ever having been used for fire-fighting, and little is known of its activities during the early war years. The vessel, with many others, was transferred to a mooring site on the Rhine River near St. Goarshausen. Many of the vessels were sunk during Allied air raids on the river but the "Stadt Koeln" was undamaged when it was found by advance US Army elements March 25, 1945.

Shortly after its seizure by US forces, the German Waterways Administration registered the vessel as property of the American Army. Since that date, until its return, it had been under continuous Army control.

Ants Essential to Forest

Members of the US Armed Forces in Germany have been directed to avoid destruction of ant colonies because of the insects' essential role in the forest conservation program of the German Federal Republic.

Officials at Headquarters, US Army, Europe, said the directive was issued after the German Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry reported that forest ants were being destroyed at an alarming rate during maneuvers and field exercises.

The ministry pointed out that it has been attempting to multiply the number of forest ants because they are indispensable in the control of forest-damaging insects such as caterpillars, bark beetles and other tree and foliage destroyers.

According to the ministry, the destruction of ant hills has been a serious setback to the effort of German forestry officials and zoologists who are spending time and money to propagate forest ants.

GYA Handicraft Contest

The fourth annual handicraft contest sponsored by the Armed Forces sculpture, dress designing, metal Assistance Program to German

Youth Activities (GYA) will be held in Munich April 13 to 19.

The contests, which attracted over 15,000 entries a year ago, will be climaxed with an exhibition and award ceremony in the Munich America House. The 480 first-place winning articles, selected in competitions held at GYA centers throughout the US area of responsibility in Germany, will be judged at the final event.

Prizes and certificates for the best 48 entries will be presented at a ceremony scheduled for the last day of the handicraft show.

Products of handicraft shops, studios and sewing rooms in 74 GYA centers may be entered in the contest. Items to be submitted will include exhibits of skill in woodworking, knitting and sewing, clay modeling and pottery-making, painting working, puppetry, radio, photography, bookbinding, leathercraft, boat building, glass illuminating, and scale modeling of airplanes, railroads and factories.

Sixteen classes of entries for each of three age groups are to be judged in the scores of preliminary contests. First, second and third place prize entries will be on display at the Munich finals.

As in previous years, leading US Military and State Department of-

ficials, as well as German government and civic officials, are being invited to attend the award ceremony.

Decartelization Action

The Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group (DIDEG) of the Allied High Commission announced Dec. 1 the issuance of an order to show cause against two associations of paper manufacturers, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Papier und Pappe verarbeitenden Industrie (APV) in Frankfurt and the Gemeinschaft Papiersackindustrie of Wiesbaden.

The order requires the associations to show cause why they should not be ordered to cease activities resulting in the fixing of prices for the sale of paper bags on a division of markets.

APV is a trade association comprising a number of associations each of which includes in its membership manufacturers producing particular categories of paper products. The Gemeinschaft is one of the subassociations of APV and includes in its membership forty-one manufacturers of paper bags.

The order alleges that practically all paper bag manufacturers in western Germany are members of



George Warren, State Department's adviser on refugees and displaced persons and director of the President's Escapee Program, recently visited the Valka Refugee Camp in Bavaria during his tour of western Europe to study the problem of refugees from "Iron Curtain" countries. Shown (above left) at inspection of school where children of a dozen nationalities are continuing their studies after flight from the East are (left to right): Archie S. Lang, migration specialist in Bavaria; Elmer Falk, chief of the Escapee Program Division, HICOG, and Mr. Warren. Photo (above right) are Mr. Falk, Mr. Warren, Mr. Lang and Mrs. Anna Matsson (second from left), US representative of the International Rescue Committee, talk with a Czech mother who recently fled from her native land and now lives in one room at Camp Valka.

(photos from US Public Affairs Field Center, Nuremberg)

the Gemeinschaft; that through the Gemeinschaft uniform prices and terms and conditions of sale are fixed and maintained for the sale of paper bags in western Germany; that the Gemeinschaft boycotts prospective customers considered to be undesirable by the issuance of black lists of customers and that the prices and rules established by the Gemeinschaft are enforced by a system of careful market observation. In addition agreements are maintained by the members of the Gemeinschaft with Dutch, Belgian and French manufacturers of paper bags which limit and restrain competition by dividing and allocating markets among the parties to the agreement.

This order was issued by DIDEG as the agency responsible for the enforcement of the decartelization laws which prohibit collusive fixing of prices, boycotting and agreements dividing territorial markets.

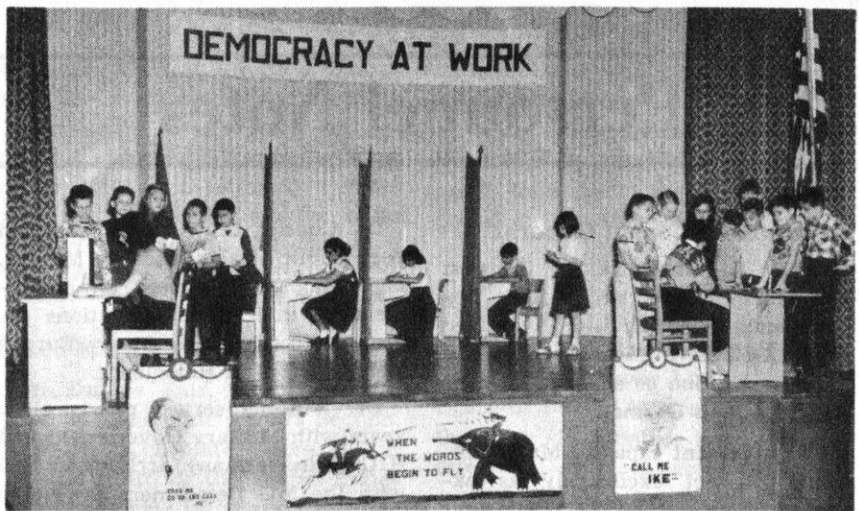
Cook Books Exhibited

A unique exhibit "How the World Cooks," presented by the America House in Kiel during September, featured 151 cook books and menus collected by Guenter Rhau, a local employee of the Information Center. Later the exhibit was shown in the British Center in Flensburg.

The exhibit was opened by a lecture by Mr. Rhau on "The Influence of America's Gastronomy and Hotel Science on Europe." Later he spoke on "What the World Eats — from the Mexican Tortilla to the Eskimo Whale," "Gastronomy in the Fine Arts" and "Spirit and World at the Table."

The oldest cook book on display was dated 1709. Menus included those of several leading air and steamship lines.

The exhibit was extensively reviewed, including a 17-minute broadcast by the Northwest German Radio. The *Flensburger Nachrichten* said, "Looking at the various exhibits one recognizes that gastronomy is a science itself ... Housewives will draw a lot of 'inspiration' from this exhibition and find many things to amuse them." *Sued-schleswigsche Heimatzeitung* (Flens-



Illustrating electoral process, students of the Thomas A. Roberts American School in Berlin presented a mock election skit at the first meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of the new school year. (US Army photo)

burg) said, "The exhibition is illustrative of the culinary taste of the various peoples, and it is obvious that the French have produced the most comprehensive literature on the subject."

Cooperation in Berlin

American and Soviet representatives in Berlin were able to get together in November on two projects along the border of the US Sector and the Soviet Zone. One was to conduct a topographical survey at specific points along the border and the other to place electric lights along the road leading to the US Sector exclave of Steinstuecken.

The points under border survey were those over which confusion has arisen as a result of faulty or inaccurate definition of the boundary line in 1945. At that time a number of boundary markers which had been destroyed or damaged were overlooked by personnel surveying the border areas.

It was determined that the US Sector border in the disputed area along Jenbacherweg in Lankwitz was drawn correctly and border signs are correctly placed. At the second point in question, it was determined that the Soviet Zone border cuts across Andreezeile in Zehlendorf. Approximately 100 square yards of uninhabited territory were joined to the Soviet Zone as a result of the border revision.

Concerning the electric lights to the exclave of Steinstuecken attention was called to the inadequate illumination of the several hundred yards of the road crossing Soviet Zone territory and Soviet agreement was asked to the construction of a row of street lights. Agreement was contained in a letter dated Nov. 4.

Recently the 160 inhabitants of Steinstuecken have been engaged in widening and improving the road connecting the exclave with West Berlin proper to make it suitable for vehicular traffic. When the work is completed, the Borough of Zehlendorf will make a 1½ ton truck available to the exclave. A resident of Steinstuecken has obtained a driver's license recently to drive the truck, which will transport necessary supplies.

First Helicopters Arrive

A number of H-13E helicopters, the first supplied to the US Army in Europe, are now being sent to US tactical units in Germany.

The H-13E is one of the types of helicopters used successfully in combat by the UN Forces in Korea. It carries either one passenger sitting next to the pilot or two litter patients strapped to platforms outside the cabin. Powered by a 200 horsepower engine, it is capable of forward speeds in excess of 90 miles per hour, can fly in any direction, and can hover in one place in the air.

Personnel Notes

Supervising Consul General

Herve J. L'Heureux, for the past five years chief of the US State Department's Visa Division, arrived late in October in Mehlem to assume his new position as supervising consul general in Germany.

In his present capacity, Mr. L'Heureux will act exclusively as executive head of all US consular activities in the Federal Republic.

He replaces Albert M. Doyle, who before retiring after 30 years in the US Foreign Service, had doubled as consul general in Frankfurt and supervisory general consul in Germany.

Mr. L'Heureux was US consul in Stuttgart from January 1937 to October 1939. He has also served in consular posts in Canada, Algeria, France, Portugal and Belgium.

The new supervising consul general is known in the United States as the founder of a "Prayers-for Peace" movement which has been endorsed by 5,081 American organizations. The movement promotes a daily one-minute prayer at noon-time for world peace by members of all faiths.

New PAO in Munich

Lowell Clucas assumed in October his duties as public affairs officer at the American Consulate General in Munich and in charge of the public affairs activities in southern Bavaria.

Mr. Clucas, accompanied by his wife and two children, came to Germany from the Voice of America office in New York City where he had been director of news and comments. In 1950-52 he was a member of the US delegation to the United Nations General Assemblies in New York and Paris and during World War II served with the Office of War Information. He was a graduate of Yale University and had been a newspaperman in Pennsylvania and Florida.

Dr. Charles D. Winning, who had been public affairs officer in Munich, had resigned to accept an assignment as international relations officer with the US Army Europe Headquarters in Heidelberg.

Dr. Winning served nearly eight years with Military Government and HICOG in Germany, arriving in 1945 with the MG Detachment for North Baden. He was named deputy director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden in September of that year and a year later became director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office in Stuttgart.

With RGCO's phasing out in May 1948, Dr. Winning was appointed director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Bavaria and continued as chief of the Public Affairs Division, Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria with the advent of HICOG operations. For a time in 1949-50 he was acting chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs HICOG, in Frankfurt.

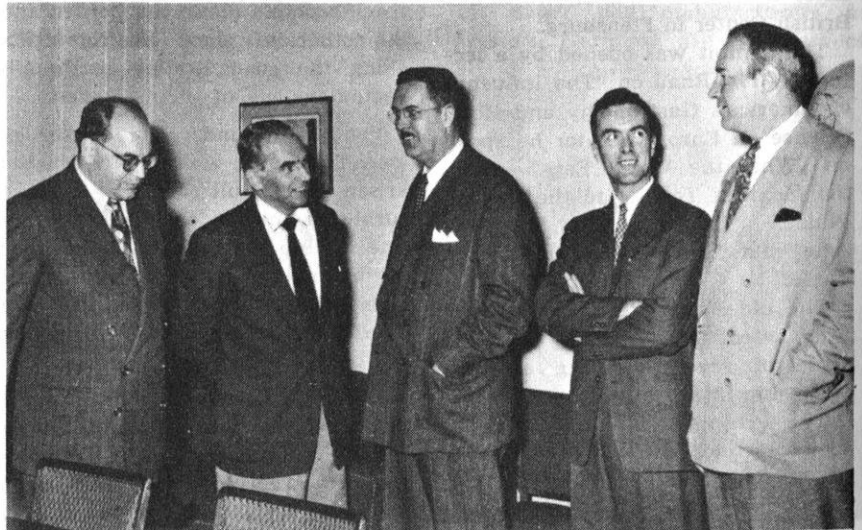
Before service in World War II, Dr. Winning had been a professor at New York University for 25 years and was active as an explorer, having discovered the "Cave of the Decapitated Mummies" in the Colorado River gorge.

Radio Chief Departs

Charles S. Lewis, chief of US radio broadcasting operations in Germany for the past seven years, resigned at the end of November to return to New York City to re-enter private business. He was among the American civilians to enter Germany with the troops immediately after the war for assignment with Military Government and consequently was among those having the longest continuous service in occupation duty.

Mr. Lewis arrived in Germany July 12, 1945 as a specialist of the Office of War Information, attached to the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF. His first assignment was as deputy chief of the Radio Branch, Office of the Director of Information Control, and shortly afterwards he was named chief of the branch.

It was under his supervision that RIAS, the US-operated radio station



During their recent visit to Berlin, Ambassador Paul Porter, deputy special representative for economic affairs, Paris, and Harlan Cleveland, assistant director for Europe, Mutual Security Agency, Washington, met with leaders of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB). Shown (left to right): Dr. Karl F. Bode, deputy director, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG; Ernst Scharnowski, Berlin DGB chairman; Ambassador Porter; Clifford J. Quainlan, Labor Affairs Division, HICOG's Berlin Element, and Mr. Cleveland. (BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

in Berlin, was developed into one of the most powerful and effective stations in Europe. Under Military Government, Mr. Lewis was responsible for the operation of Radio Bremen, Radio Frankfurt, Radio Munich and Radio Stuttgart, as American stations. He directed the preparation for their turnover in 1949 to German public service corporations, which have managed them under a principle of free radio, in contrast to the centralized government-controlled radio of the Nazi period.

Before coming to Germany, Mr. Lewis served with the Voice of America, after receiving a medical discharge from the US Army in 1943. A former newspaperman, he had been employed with the Brooklyn Eagle for 13 years. He began his newspaper career in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Lewis was author of the feature "Training Radio Talent" in the *Information Bulletin*, No. 169, Sept. 6, 1949, and consultant on other articles, including RIAS in issue No. 146, Oct. 19, 1948; "Radio in US Zone" by Ruby A. Parson, No. 165, July 12, 1949, and "RIAS, the Truth Crusader" by Aileen S. Miles, December 1950.

Public Affairs Adviser Leaves

Mrs. Mildred E. Allen returned to the Department of State in Washington in early November for a new assignment after more than two years as special assistant to the director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. During her service in Germany she supervised the coordination of the HICOG public affairs activities with the international information program of the Department of State. She also was a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Information Bulletin*.

This was her fourth governmental assignment in Germany since World War II. After serving with the Office of War Information in London and with the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, in Paris during the war, Mrs. Allen assisted in 1945 in adapting various OWI projects to In-

formation Control Division operations. She was a member of the State Department's survey team on information and education in the summer of 1949 and returned a short time later for several months in an advisory capacity to the Office of Public Affairs.

Takes Manila Post

Dr. Eugene Fair, senior cultural officer of the Public Affairs Section, American Consulate General in Frankfurt, left for the United States Oct. 16 for home leave and consultations before going to his new post as cultural officer at the American Embassy in Manila, the Philippines.

Dr. Fair came to Germany in 1948 to join OMG Hesse in Wiesbaden as chief of the General Education Branch. With the advent of HICOG operations, he became chief of the Public Education Section, OLCH,

state of Hesse, particularly in school reform and free tuition. He also took a major role in the establishment of the School Village of the Bergstrasse near Darmstadt (see *Information Bulletin*, July 1952, page 15).

Press Officer Resigns

Ernest Langendorf, press officer in Bonn for the Public Liaison Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, for the past six months, has resigned, effective Dec. 31, to accept a position with Radio Free Europe in Munich.

Joining Military Government in Munich in the early days of the occupation, Mr. Langendorf was with the Information Control Division, OMG Bavaria, becoming chief of the Press Branch which handled relations with German newspapers. Under HICOG operations, he became chief of the Information Services Di-



Mr. Brown (center) was sworn in as director by George Riddiford, (left) Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, in Washington, as Durward V. Sandifer, deputy assistant secretary for United Nations affairs, looks on. (Department of State photo)

subsequently filling the posts of deputy chief of the Public Affairs Division, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Branch and chief of the Education Branch.

During his service with the US mission in Hesse, he took an active part in the reorganization of the German educational system of the

vision, OMG Bavaria, until his transfer to Bonn.

Mr. Langendorf was author of the article "School of Journalism" in the *Information Bulletin*, July 12, 1949, which described the project for training young Germans for newspaper work according to democratic principles.

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.



Resolution on the Saar

Several German editorials reflected little enthusiasm Nov. 20 over the Parliament resolution backing the unlicensed pro-German parties of the Saar in their campaign to encourage the voters to stay away from the polls at the Nov. 30 election. (Early unofficial returns from the Nov. 30 voting indicated a heavy turnout.)

The newspapers felt that the Federal Parliament, instead of using "strong language" against France, "would have done better had it criticized the election of pro-Nazis in the last local elections" in Germany. They also thought it was rather irresponsible to urge the Saar people to abstain from voting and advised it might be wiser to vote for one of the licensed Saar parties, some of which were opposed to the incumbent officials, than to turn in blank ballots.

Asserting the Saar issue was getting too much attention in European politics, **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt) felt that domestic German developments such as the election of former Nazis Wilhelm Schepmann and Fritz Krebs were of greater importance, especially in the eyes of the American people "who again are getting suspicious that (nationalist) trends will flare up in Germany."

If the United States was already alarmed over such trends, "our next door neighbors," the French, must be even more so, the paper stressed, adding that the Parliament would have done better had it reserved its

"strong language" for the "enemies of our state" rather than for France. The Saar problem should be dealt with by diplomats and not loud orators, the paper concluded.

Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim) said it was "dangerous" to appeal to the Saar people not to vote. It implied that the non-voter in the Saar might meet with the same fate as would a Soviet Zone citizen who stayed away from the polls.

Fraenkische Nachrichten (Tauber-bischofsheim) expressed belief that turning in of white ballot sheets might prove to be an advantage for Saar Premier Johannes Hoffmann because, by doing so, the voter merely deprived himself to the opportunity to support anti-Hoffmann forces which "exist in the Saar legislature as well as among the licensed Saar parties."

Biased Opinions Charged

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Frankfurt) expressed regrets Nov. 4 that "many foreigners misunderstand and misjudge the Germans" and consequently publicly express biased opinions on Germany.

The newspaper credited the reason for many such "generalizations" to the fact that foreign observers "make no distinctions" and neither study conditions thoroughly enough nor analyze them properly.

Quoting from a recently published survey by a Chicago professor whom it did not identify, **Neue Presse** stated that the professor, upon his

"Well, Private Adenauer, can you reassemble your piece?" — from **Aachener Nachrichten** (Aachen), Nov. 14

return from Germany, claimed "that the Germans are still Nazis, that they are not interested in democracy and that they wait for a new Hitler to come and lead them."

The newspaper expressed regret that foreigners, who were unaware of the "special problems in Germany," showed a tendency to believe such "simplifications," advanced by an "expert," more readily than a profound analysis.

Appointment of Dulles

Stressing that the appointment of John Foster Dulles for secretary of state in the new American cabinet has surprised "no one," **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt) believed that President-elect Eisenhower picked Mr. Dulles on account of the latter's political and diplomatic experiences for nearly half a century. The paper recalled several instances when Mr. Dulles stepped into the diplomatic scene and praised him for having concluded the peace treaty with Japan — "his diplomatic masterpiece."

Analyzing what the paper termed as the "Dulles Doctrine," **Allgemeine** warned, however, that the "policy of deterrent," with which Mr. Dulles, in the paper's opinion, intended to replace the present administration's "policy of containment," might lead to war. Implying that such a "policy

of deterrent" called for the use of "retaliation forces" in case of Soviet aggression, *Allgemeine* concluded its editorial Nov. 24 by requesting that Mr. Dulles, as soon as he becomes secretary of state, "tells us very distinctly how he plans to use retaliation against a very experienced world power whose sphere of interest reaches far."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) said it expected "no sudden changes" in US foreign policy under the new administration due to the fact that Mr. Dulles has for a long time served the present administration and even his "greater interest" in the Far East would not result in a "sudden neglect" of Europe.

Less optimistically, *Hamburger Echo* (Hamburg) expressed doubts that Mr. Dulles' "policy of deterrent" — force a political "retreat" of the Soviets — would be successful. The paper hoped that Mr. Dulles would not be "all-powerful" in his foreign policy decisions and that the other Western nations would say "no" any "bold" plan, even if such a plan should be backed by Mr. Eisenhower.

A *Radio Stuttgart* commentator warned the Soviet Union that Mr. Dulles "is a man who always knew



The victor's waiting room. — from *Nuernberger Nachrichten* (Nuremberg), Nov. 11.

how to kill before he got killed himself," and a *Radio Munich* commentator said his nomination would result in greater "flexibility" of US policy toward the Soviet Union.

Local Elections

The voters' support of the "big parties" in the local elections Nov. 9 in the states of Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate was interpreted by the German press as indicating the smaller parties will have little chance of success in the 1953 parliamentary elections.

In reviewing the results of the elections, the press pointed out that

the Social Democratic Party (SPD) moved into first place in North Rhine-Westphalia with 36.2 percent of the total vote against 35.7 percent for the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

In Lower Saxony, the SPD remained in first place with 32.1 percent, but the Bloc of Expellees and Victims of Injustice (BHE) moved into second place with 16.9 percent at the expense of the CDU which gained only 3.1 percent of the total vote. The CDU had lost more than 20 percent since the last municipal, county and local elections of Nov. 28, 1948.

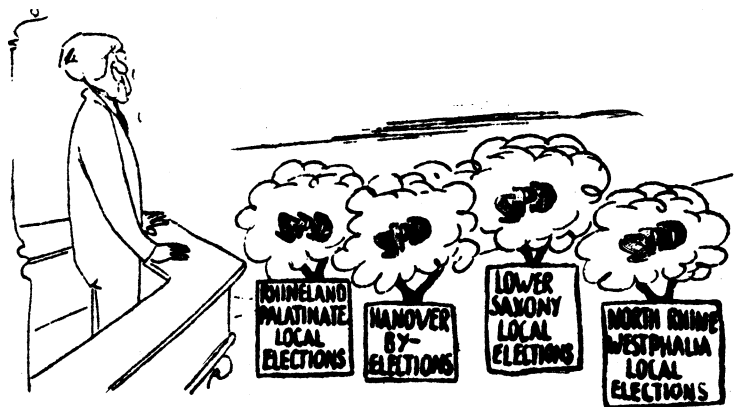
The CDU retained its first place in Rhineland-Palatinate with 38.9



Which will it be? — from *Hamburger Echo* (Hamburg), Nov. 13.



... And they say Eisenhower is familiar with Europe. — from *Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart), Nov. 15.



(depicting tree of the Social-Democratic gains in recent elections cutting off the chancellor's view) — from *Neuer Vorwaerts* (Hanover), November 17.

percent and the SPD second with 33.4 percent.

The newspapers reported that Wilhelm Schepmann, former SA chief of staff, was elected on the BHE ticket in Lower Saxony, while in North Rhine-Westphalia, Hans Gnade, former Nazi mayor of Goettingen, and Adolf von Thadden, former Social Reichs Party (SRP) delegate to the Federal Parliament, were chosen for local offices on the German Party (DP) tickets and Hasso von Manteuffel, a former general, on the Free Democratic Party (FDP).

In Southern Hanover where a by-election was held for the parliament seat left vacant by the death of SPD leader Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democrats were reported winning again with 59 percent of the vote.

The Communist Party (KPD) lost heavily in all three states.

Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim) called the local elections "a success of democracy in Germany" because of the heavy turnout, the stabilization of the great parties and the clear "no" to the left radicals.

The Cologne newspaper **Koelnische Rundschau** held that the present election and tabulating system "too complicated" and recommended a clear electoral system based on the majority vote.

Two of Frankfurt's newspapers, **Allgemeine** and **Neue Presse**, stated the „communal elections are no dress-rehearsal for 1953," stressing

that local elections dealt first of all with local problems, voters of the three states did not represent the Federal Republic and future foreign policy might yet influence public opinion to an extent which would be difficult to assess at the present time.

Westfaelische Rundschau (Dortmund) declared "The CDU is no longer the leading party and will never be it again," and called the FDP the "coming party of the right."

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg) saw two of the reasons for the increase of SPD voters in the "co-determination campaign" (German program to give labor representation in management of industrial plants) and in the "influence of labor unions."

UN Editorials

During the three days immediately following the US elections, the West German press almost ignored the current session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Hardly 10 percent of the papers reviewed during the first half of November carried any stories on the UN at all; these stories, usually agency reports, were concerned primarily with French protests against UN interference in North Africa.

Interest in the UN gradually revived when French Foreign Minister Schuman and British Foreign Secretary Eden left for New York.

Papers however, were primarily interested in speculations about Eden's and Schuman's meetings with the Republican winners of the US elections. A few papers also gave good play to reports about possible efforts of the Arab nations in the UN to mediate in the Korea conflict.

Interest in the UN revived suddenly Nov. 11 primarily in Trygve Lie's resignation as secretary general. There was interest also in Vyshinsky's threat that the truce negotiations in Korea may be broken off.

Most editorials concerning Lie's resignation expressed the opinion that Lie resigned because he was unable to bridge the chasm between East and West. **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) added: "His resignation will be in vain if it was intended to open the road toward an understanding. The difficulties were not due to Lie's personality but were due to the deep conflict between East and West."

Stuttgarter Zeitung (Stuttgart) advised that Lie's successor should be a member of one of the Arab nations and thus completely independent from East and West. **General-Anzeiger** (Bonn) commented: "It is hardly to be expected that a new General Secretary would have more success in mediating world-political problems than his predecessor had." **Hannoversche Presse** (Hanover) was of the opinion that the election of a successor for Lie would be extremely difficult and would take a long time; meanwhile Lie would still continue to hold his office.

When the first excitement about Lie's resignation subsided, interest declined noticeably. The only UN stories getting big play were the suicide of Abraham Feller and the various proposals for the solution of the Korea conflict. Part of the press tended to sensationalize Feller's death.

The attitude of the West-German press to various recent proposals for the solution of the Korea crisis was clearly indicated by the headline in the **Mannheimer Morgen** (Mannheim): "Many Proposals but No Solution."

Greek Elections

The overwhelming victory of Marshal Papagos' right-wing party in the Greek national elections Nov. 16 received front-page play.

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt) thought the election of Papagos "may have some advantages" — he was pro-American, the Turks liked him and the Yugoslavs trusted him; thus his election might help to consolidate the anti-Communist front in southeastern Europe.

However, the paper expressed concern over the election of "still another military man" into a country's top political office, and stressed that the prominent role played by generals in world politics is "symptomatic" for the general political situation. The paper hoped that this "vogue" would be over soon.

According to **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich), Papagos was Greece's "strong man" whose integrity and honesty won him the election, "but he is also the strong man because he is fully acceptable to Eisenhower."

"Only the future will tell whether Papagos too, will turn into a dictator," the paper added, concluding that with Papagos in office, the "individualist and liberal" era in Greece has come to an end, giving way to "the American era."

Kidnapers of Dr. Linse

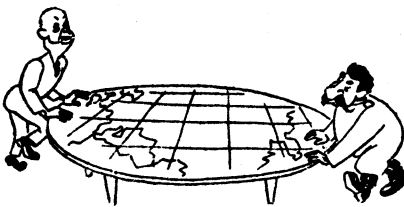
The identifying of the four kidnapers of Dr. Walter Linse, member of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists of the Soviet Zone, was widely reported in the Berlin press Nov. 14, along with praise for US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly for directing international attention to the crime. The identification of the quartet who forced Dr. Linse into an automobile in the US Sector of Berlin July 8 and sped him into the Soviet Zone, was made by Dr. Johannes Stumm, Berlin police president, at a press conference (see page 19). The four kidnapers, listed as having long criminal records, were described as members of a 17-man gang organized by the Soviet Zone secret police.

Tagesspiegel (Berlin), calling the East Zone government "a regime of criminals," was not surprised that East Zone security minister Wilhelm Zaisser "is collaborating with professional criminal." The paper sarcastically stressed that, in spite of the Communists' claims that Dr. Linse was a member of an "organization of spies" and a "public enemy," no Communist zealot found himself ready to commit the abduction and the act had to be given to professional bandits.

Tagesspiegel believed that the disclosures of the details of the abduction gave US authorities the occasion to take further steps in Karlshorst (headquarters of the Soviet authorities), and demanded the liquidation of the East Zone "Ministry of State Security" because this "criminal organization" threatens the democratic population of Berlin.

Telegraf (Berlin) stressed that all Eastern attempts to divert attention from the Linse case were in vain and the identification of the kidnapers has proved the East Zone government's "identity with criminals." The paper said that such a regime has placed itself outside the community of civilized nations.

Der Tag (Berlin), expressing satisfaction over the successful West Berlin action to identify the kidnapers, expressed in particular its praise of Commissioner Donnelly for directing international attention to the crime. The paper stressed, however, that the revelations alone were not enough since it was of little help to Dr. Linse himself. "What he needs is his freedom," **Der Tag** declared, recommending the whole case be brought before the United Nations.



**If you go to Korea, I go to Europe;
if you go to Europe, I go to Korea.**
— from *Hannoversche Presse* (Hanover), Nov. 14.

Official Announcements

HICOM Meeting of Oct. 16

The 94th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Oct. 16 at Mehlem. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. Walter J. Donnelly, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Armand Berard, Deputy French High Commissioner, representing Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

Matters of routine Council business were discussed.

The 95th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at Mehlem Nov. 25. Present were Mr. Walter J. Donnelly, United States High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

The Council decided that as a result of the Federal Republic's having become a member of the International Monetary Fund, the Allied High Commission will no longer exercise the reserved power in the field of control over foreign trade and exchange to ensure the observance by the Federal Republic of the principles and practices of the International Monetary Fund Agreement and to control the exchange rate in the Federal Republic.

Officer's Detention Protested

US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly protested against the six-day detention by Soviet authorities of Lt. William Stonebraker, US Army officer formerly stationed in Berlin, in a note delivered Nov. 6 to Soviet headquarters in Berlin's East Sector. Text of Mr. Donnelly's letter, which was addressed to Gen. V. I. Chuikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, follows.

It is my duty to bring to your personal attention the actions of your subordinates in the case of the American Lt. William L. Stonebraker. They would be ludicrous if they were not so serious, and I cannot believe that your subordinates would themselves willingly bring the facts to your attention.

Lt. Stonebraker had orders to return to the United States for release from active duty. He set out on October 26 from Berlin to drive his personal car to Bremerhaven for shipment back to the United States. At one of the junction points on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn, he took a wrong turn. He discovered his error and attempted to return to the Helmstedt Autobahn. Before he could accomplish this, he was arrested by a Soviet patrol.

It is impossible for the outside world to see what sinister motivation could have been read by your subordinates into this simple error. Here is a man about to return to his home and to civilian life. What conceivable motive could have led him to drive a few miles into the Soviet Zone on a wrong road and then turn around and try to drive back again? To ask the question is to answer it. There was no motive, but a simple mistake.

So, what happened? Lt. Stonebraker was taken under guard to the Soviet headquarters in Karlshorst. The inexorable Soviet security system went into operation. He was held incommunicado for six days. He was questioned. He was asked his views about capitalism and Communism, whether his parents were workers, and what he thought about Korea and about the withdrawal of troops from Germany, etc. He was offered the opportunity to meet American soldiers alleged to have deserted.

You will understand, I am sure, when I say that under the circumstances such

interrogation is simply absurd. I suspect you share my view.

As if this were not enough, the Soviet authorities, with Lt. Stonebraker in their custody and under interrogation for six days, denied any knowledge of him. They must have known—even when they threatened him with indefinite detention and told him he might never again see freedom—that the day would come when he would be released. Their denials that they knew where he was were sheer stupidity—unless of course we are to assume that a man can be held in custody in your headquarters without the knowledge of your senior officers.

I confess that I do not understand the mentality which leads the Soviet security system to play games of this kind. Its complete futility and its childishness baffle me.

While the action is childish, it is also dangerous. Surely there are enough serious issues between the Soviet Union and the United States without adding an irritant of this preposterous character.

If these facts have come to your attention I am sure that the culprits have already received well-merited punishment. If not, I demand that such punishment be meted out and that steps be taken to avoid a repetition of this incident.

New Linse Note

In a note delivered to Soviet Headquarters in East Berlin Nov. 25, US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly demanded that Soviet authorities release Dr. Walter Linse, US Sector resident kidnaped in July by state-hired agents from the Soviet Zone. The note was addressed to Gen. V. I. Chukov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. Text of the note follows:

It is now more than three months since we have agreed that our representatives should conduct a joint inquiry into the kidnaping of Dr. Linse. More than two and a half months ago we gave you information which specifically identified the police station in the Soviet Sector to which Dr. Linse was taken by the kidnapers, and other information, from which all the details of the crime could have been easily and immediately ascertained. Subsequent attempts of my representative to meet with his Soviet colleague, or even to get answers about the progress of your inquiry, were singularly unsuccessful.

The West Berlin police have now completed and published the results of their inquiry with complete identification of the kidnapers, and complete details of their relation to security forces under your control and of the organization and execution of the crime. I attach a copy of their statement in case it has not been brought to your personal attention.

When you agreed to an investigation into this kidnaping, you clearly recognized your obligation to return Dr. Linse to the US Sector of Berlin and to punish the perpetrators of the crime as soon as it was shown that Dr. Linse had been kidnaped into the Soviet Sector or Zone. This fact has now been shown, together with the fact that the kidnaping was carried out by police agencies under your control. I, therefore, demand that you carry out your obligations and deliver Dr. Linse to the US authorities in the US Sector of Berlin and take prompt action to punish the perpetrators of the kidnaping and those associated with them.

Mailing of Money

Money order, cashiers checks or other payment instruments expressed in non-German currencies cannot be mailed outside of Germany through the German Federal Postal Services.

American authorities were notified by the German government that violations of this law have increased the workload unnecessarily for German control agencies.

The presumption that the Deutsche Post offers faster service in such instances is incorrect because detention and investigation of such correspondence is causing a considerable delay.

Mailing of personal checks and other instruments negotiable in dollars to the United States should be through the Army-Air Force postal system by all military personnel and civilian employees, as well as service-connected organizations and clubs, for the most expeditious handling.

Personnel wishing to send other than German currencies to persons not services by an APO are advised to make use of the commercial banking facilities. — USAREUR announcement Nov. 18.

Licensing of US Hunters

The state governments of Hesse, Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg will begin licensing US hunters April 1, 1953, under the terms of a new agreement with Headquarters, US Army, Europe.

The new agreement, which will replace the HICOG Hunting Code for US personnel, also sets US quotas for big game animals on unleased public lands, requires the payment of fees for animals taken by US hunters, and establishes joint German-American committees to administer the agreement and to settle disputes.

To obtain a hunting license in Germany, Americans must first pass an examination of German hunting laws and customs and the proper use of firearms. The examination will be given by US authorities.

Licenses, which will cost DM 50 (\$11.90) annually, will be the same as those for German hunters and will be valid in all three states. But permits for US hunters to carry firearms and ammunition will be issued by US military authorities.

Until the new licensing system goes into effect, US personnel may continue to hunt with HICOG licenses.

The joint committees in each of the three states will be composed of three German and three American representatives. A general committee will also be formed to resolve matters referred to it from the state committees. The general committee will have its seat in Stuttgart and will be composed of one German representative from each of the three states and three representatives of the US forces.

The agreement extends to March 31, 1955, and may be amended by mutual consent of the US forces and the German state governments. After that date it may be revised or terminated by mutual agreement. — USAREUR announcement Nov. 26.

United Nations Day

Following is the text of a statement issued by United States High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of United Nations Day:

When the United Nations came into being seven years ago tomorrow — on October 24, 1945 — it was the hope of the freedom loving peoples of the world that this organization would usher in an era of friendly, peaceful progress for mankind.

This seventh anniversary of that historic and momentous event — United Nations Day — finds us living in a seriously divided world. But the wounds can be healed and the breaches can be closed if all who pledged themselves to the United Nations Charter would carry out that pledge.

Events have proved that the principles of this Charter of international behavior can and will prevail as long as those of us who believe in them are willing to abide by them and to rally to their defense.

The strengthening of the United Nations and the accomplishment of its objectives are a major goal of the United States Government. It is another objective of the United States to bring a unified Germany into this association of states.

Recent Publications

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

Kontakt (Contact), Vol. I, No. 5, Exchanges of Persons Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Nov. 6, 1952. Magazine of 16 pages with articles and items by and concerning Germans who have been in the United States.

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 698, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Nov. 10, 1952, pages 727-763. Articles include "Religion and the Voice of America" by Roger Lyons and "America's Responsibility in Today's World" by Howland H. Sargeant.

Official Gazette, No. 96, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Bonn-Mehlem), Nov. 11, 1952, pages 2046-2147. Official texts of recent legislation enacted by, and under authority of, the Allied High Commission.

Information Bulletin for October, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Nov. 14, 1952, 32 pages.

Außenpolitik der USA — 1952 (Foreign Policy of the U.S. — 1952), Special Publications Staff, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Mehlem), Nov. 14, 1952, 48 pages. German translation of a brochure "Our Foreign Policy 1952" issued by the US Department of State. (The section on Germany was reprinted in the Information Bulletin, April 1952, page 2.)

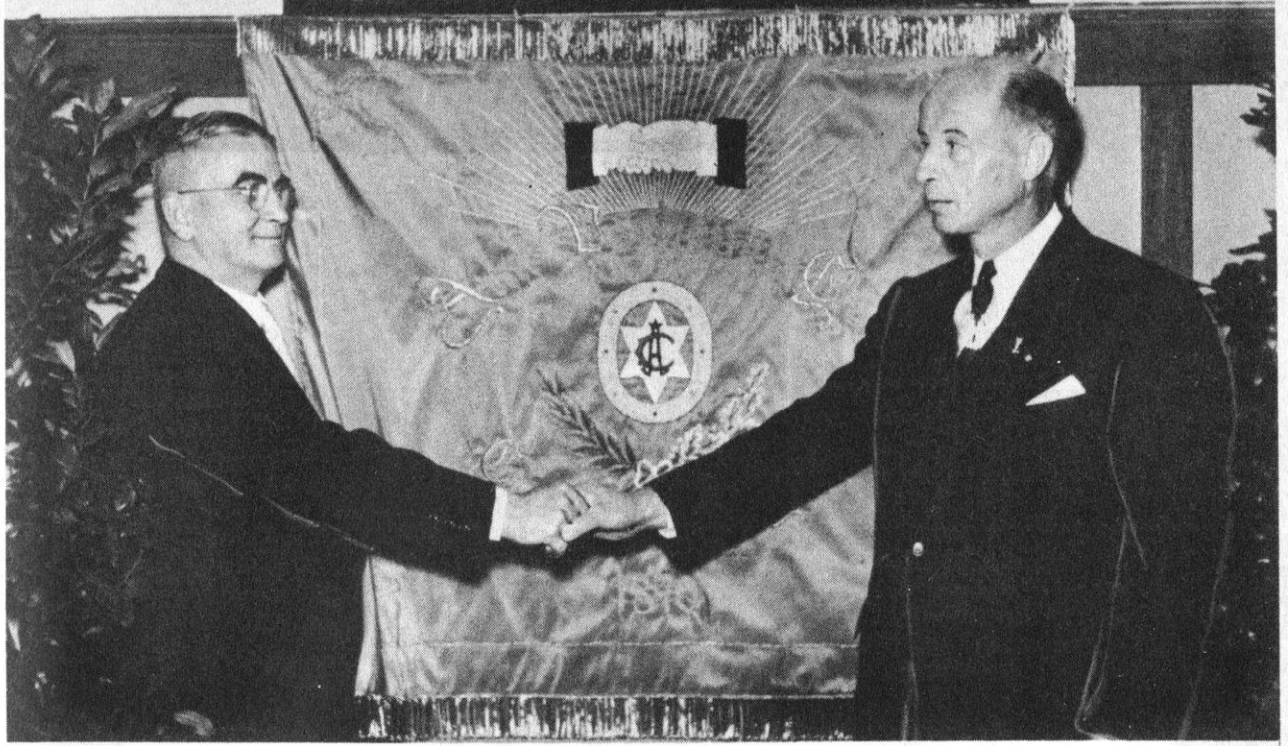
Americas 34. Praesident (America's 34th President), Special Publications Staff, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Mehlem), Nov. 14, 1952. Eight-page biographical sketch in German of President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 699, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Nov. 17, 1952, pages 767-803. Articles include "Soviet Harassment of Foreign Diplomats" by Senator Theodore F. Green and "UN Considers Freedom of Information" by Charles A. Sprague.

The West German Banking System, Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), Nov. 21, 1952. Historical monograph on development since World War II, 126 pages. Limited distribution.

Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 700, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), Nov. 24, 1952, pages 807-843. Articles include translation of statement by Dr. Johannes Stumm, Berlin's police president, Nov. 13, concerning kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse (see page 19).

Women in West Germany, Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), Nov. 28, 1952. Historical monograph on activities since World War II, 72 pages.



Standing in front of the new club banner, Mr. Jeschawitz (right) thanked Mr. Trost for the fine work.

New York Club Banner Made in Germany

A club banner, made by a manufacturer in Verden, Lower Saxony, for the Amt Verdener Club, an organization of German descendents living in New York City, was turned over to a delegation of the New York group at a special ceremony in Verden Oct. 13.

Karl Jeschawitz, who with his wife and brother was visiting his 80-year-old mother and other relations in Lower Saxony, received the banner in the presence of

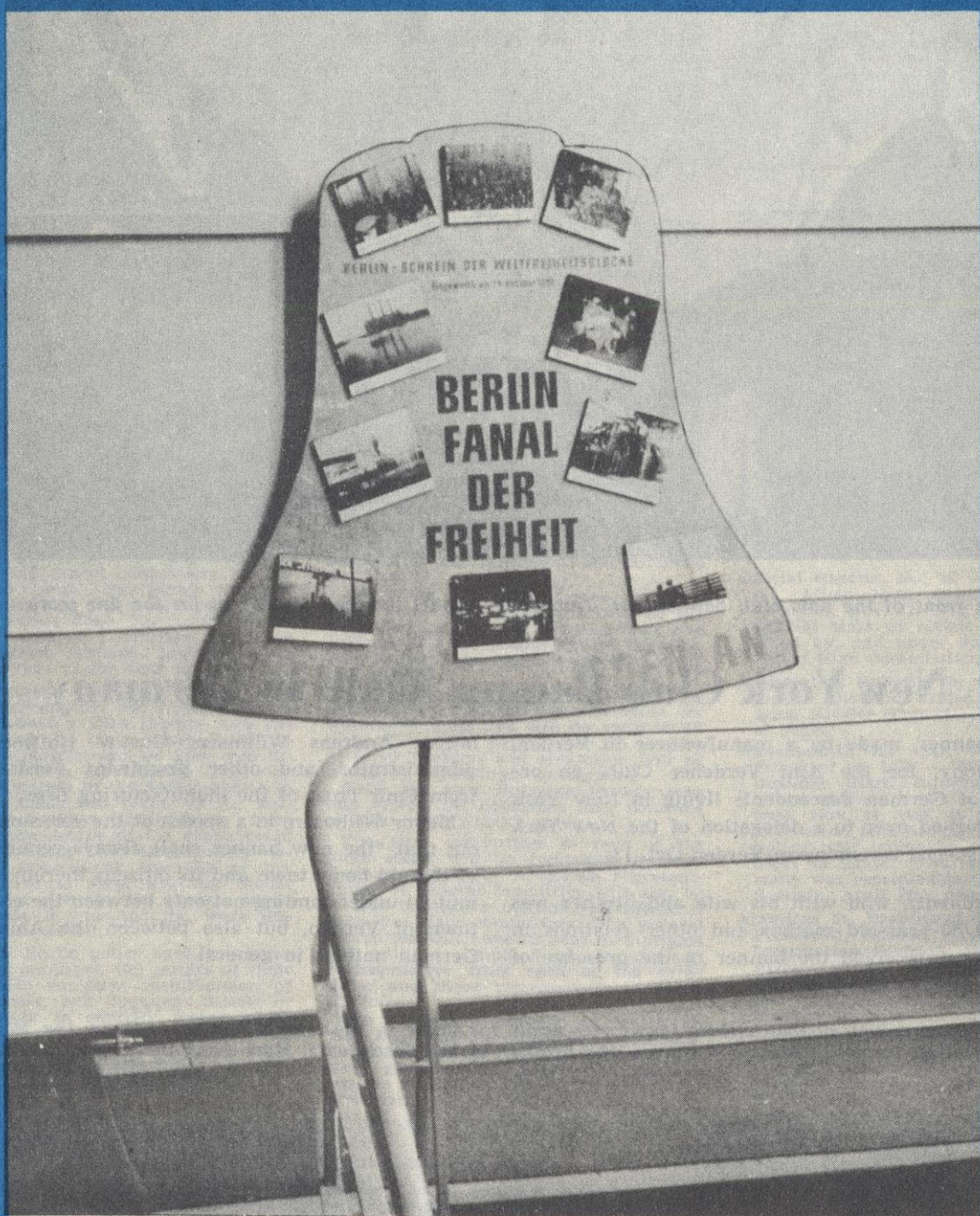
Mayor Andreas Willmsen, Gustav Hoffmann, town administrator, and other prominent Verden citizens, from Emil Trost of the manufacturing firm.

Mayor Willmsen, in a speech at the ceremony, pointed out that "the new banner shall always remind the club of the old home town and its citizens thereby furthering mutual understanding not only between the club and the town of Verden, but also between the American and German nations in general."

Attending the ceremony at which Karl Jeschawitz wrote his name in the town's golden book in the town hall of Verden were (left to right): Mayor Willmsen, the brother of Mr. Jeschawitz, Karl Jeschawitz, Mrs. Jeschawitz and Mr. Trost.

(AMCONGEN photo by Schmidt)





Marking UN Day in northern Bavaria, the above exhibit was shown in each of the eight America Houses in the area. The exhibit, designed by the Public Affairs Field Center in Nuremberg, pointed out that the Freedom Bell was dedicated in Berlin on Oct. 24, 1950. With the photographs telling the story of Free Berlin's struggle to maintain its freedom, the center legend said "Berlin—Beacon of Freedom," that at top "Berlin—Shrine of World Freedom Bell, Dedicated on October 24, 1950" and at bottom "Freedom Concerns Everybody."

(Photo by Leykauf from Public Affairs Field Center, Nuremberg)