



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. November 1952

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Public Affairs, Information Division, APO 757-A, U.S. Army, November 1952

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

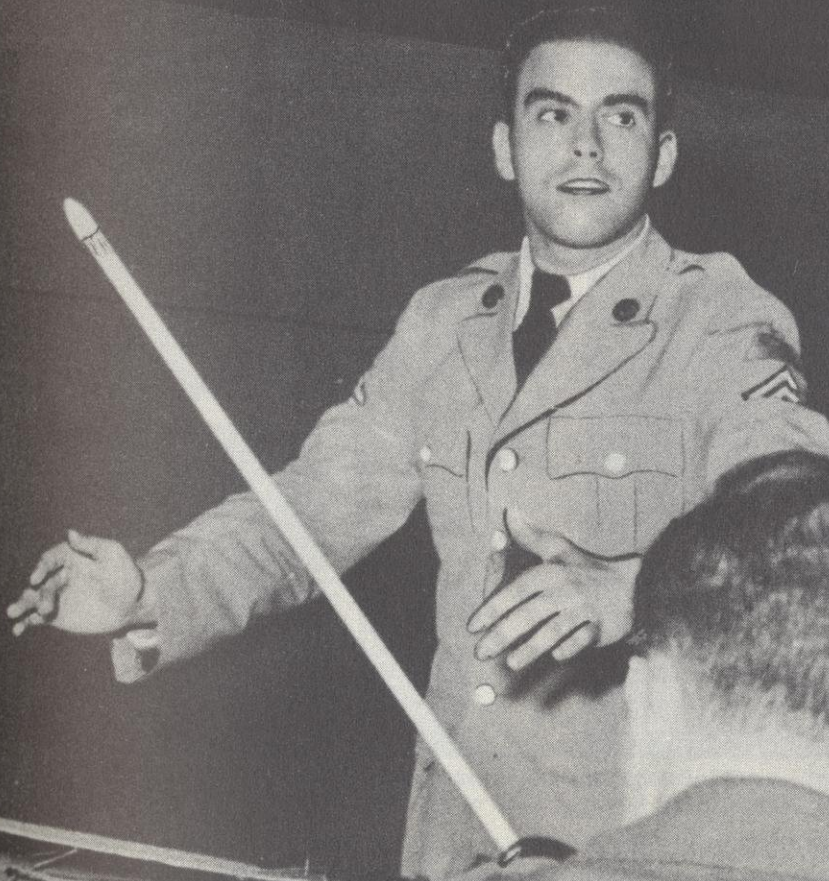
INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

Cultural Envoys in Uniform

(see page 7)



THIS ISSUE

- Public Affairs Programs
— Grassroots Operations page 3
- Educational Research in Germany page 9
- Germany's Population Problems page 13

NOVEMBER
1952

International Garden Party for Orphans

The boys in the Freiburg-Guenterstal orphanage had always wanted some *Lederhosen* (short leather pants with suspenders popular throughout Germany). Hearing this, the children of John C. Riedl, US Public Affairs Officer in Freiburg im Breisgau, and their German, French and English friends decided to help them. To raise some funds they hit upon the idea of a garden party, with booths, games, ping-pong tournaments, American popcorn and hot dogs. More than 300 American, German, French and English guests came to the Riedl home for the international *Lederhosen* party. Everyone had a great deal of fun playing games, watching the children play and mingling with their friends. After the guests had departed, the children opened the cash box and counted over DM 800 (\$190). The orphans would get their *Lederhosen*. (photos by Pfost, Freiburg)



Herr Kurt von Wallbrun auctions wonderful book on Paris



Madame A. Lambert, Mrs. John C. Riedl, and Frau Johanna Wopperer console Brigitte who doesn't want to go home.

French soldiers learn to play popular American game of Bingo.



Intent spectators watch Freiburg's Mayor Dr. Wolfgang Hofmann take careful aim before throwing at pyramid of empty cans.

Pretty cooks are from Paris, London, Milwaukee and Freiburg.



Information Bulletin

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

Editorial Staff

Acting Editor Frank H. Jonas
Feature Editor . . . Liselotte Goldbeck

Editorial Offices

US Headquarters Building
Annex A, Rooms 40 - 43
Frankfurt, Germany

Telephones: Frankfurt Military:
8728, 8896, 8958

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COVER PHOTOGRAPH — Corporal Samuel Adler has won the acclaim of critical German audiences for his efficient leadership of the well-trained symphony orchestra of the Seventh Army. This orchestra not only engenders good-will and understanding, but it is dispelling many misconceptions concerning American culture. The concerts it has rendered show too the United States Army in Europe, intent on the serious mission of maintaining world peace, is composed of many soldiers, who, in a cultural way, are assuring the successful defense of ideals of the free world. See story on page 7. (photo by William Stern, 7th Army Special Services)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

November 1952

International Garden Party	inside front cover
<i>Pictorial Report</i>	
Western Allied Notes Reject Soviet Charges	2
<i>Text of US Note to Soviets</i>	
Public Affairs Programs — Grassroots Operations . . .	3
<i>Article by Paul R. Phillips</i>	
Cultural Envoys in Uniform	7
<i>Feature Article</i>	
Educational Research in Germany (Part II)	9
<i>Article by Dr. Frank H. Jonas</i>	
Germany's Population Problems	13
<i>Article by Dr. Liselotte Goldbeck</i>	
Where Freedom Ends	16
<i>Radio Address by Jakob Kaiser</i>	
By Streetcar to Freedom	17
<i>by Pavel Aleksandrovich Bondarchuk</i>	
Freiburg America House	18
<i>Review of Opening</i>	
Pforzheim America House	19
<i>Review of Opening</i>	
Kaiserslautern America House	20
<i>Article by Max R. Grossman</i>	
Report on Germany	22
<i>Index to HICOG Quarterly Reports</i>	
In and Around Germany	26
German Editorials	28
Personnel Notes	31
Official Announcements	32
Recent Publications	32
Bowling Popular in American Colony . inside back cover	
<i>Pictorial Feature</i>	

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

Western Allied Notes Reject Soviet Charges

The United States, United Kingdom and French High Commissioners in Germany, in identical notes delivered in Berlin, rejected charges against a number of West Sector organizations which, Soviet officials alleged, were responsible for recent disorders in the Soviet Zone.

The Western Allied notes were sent November 3 in reply to a Soviet protest of October 1. They were addressed to Gen. V. I. Chuikov, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission. Text of the letter sent by US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly follows:

"Dear General Chuikov:

"In your letter of October 1 you felt obliged to inform me that in recent months disorders have occurred in the Soviet Zone. You attribute the blame for these occurrences to the activities of organizations in Western Berlin which, for the purpose of your argument, you describe as 'centers of espionage and sabotage' and which, you maintain, indulge in criminal activities directed against the population of Eastern Berlin and the Soviet Zone. I reject these charges, which are baseless and a travesty of the facts.

"The organizations which you mention have, with the exception of RIAS, been voluntarily formed by Germans who have the interest of the German people at heart. So far from committing any crimes against the German people of the Soviet Zone, these organizations are concerned only to give help to the refugees from this Zone who in increasing numbers flee from persecution, to assemble and disseminate evidence about illegal measures and violation of the rights of man of which so many Germans in the Eastern Zone are victims, and to tell them the truth about the free world from which they are separated.

"As regards RIAS, the radio in the American Sector of Berlin, you may recall that the organization was established under the direction of American personnel in 1946 after the Soviet authorities, in violation of the principle of Four Power cooperation in Berlin, refused to allow any but Soviet influence in Radio Berlin. Your allegations that RIAS is a center of espionage and sabotage are without foundation. On the contrary, RIAS fulfills a much-needed function in providing factual information not otherwise available in Eastern Germany, and it will continue to do so.

"I will not enter into the diverse accusations which you make on the basis of the evidence provided by various 'court trials' in the Soviet Zone. Public opinion throughout the world is only too well informed of the methods whereby so-called 'confessions' may be extracted from those who are accused by such 'courts'. Moreover these 'courts' seem to have acquired the habit of describing as 'crimes' acts which in democratic countries are considered to be a normal part of daily life. For example,

a person only has to express an opinion contrary to the Government in power or to repeat a piece of news which is already known but which the regime has an interest in suppressing, for him to be described as a 'spy' or 'traitor'. Such a perversion of the accepted meaning of words would be laughable were its consequences not so serious.

"In your letter you refer to 'forcible abduction of activists of people's enterprises to West Berlin where they, and the employees of the People's Police, and members of the FDJ, were murdered'. If there were any truth in this, I would condemn criminal activities of such a kind just as strongly as you do. But you do not cite any instances of abduction and murder. I, however, am in a position to cite instances of abductions from Western Berlin. I should be obliged if you would give your urgent attention to the case of Dr. Linse who was abducted from Western Berlin on July 8, and inform me when he will be returned to Western Berlin. Likewise I should welcome information about 'a certain Weiland' to whom you attribute one of the 'confessions' made before a court in Greifswald on August 27, 1952. I assume this to be a resident of Western Berlin named Weiland who was kidnapped from the American Sector on November 11, 1950, and forcibly taken into the Soviet Sector. Nothing has been heard of him since then until I received your letter. I should be glad to have full details about the circumstances of his arrest and an account of what happened to him since his arrest.

"I repeat that the activities of the organizations which you mention have no concern with spying, diversionism or terror. These organizations would not be necessary and would cease to exist if basic human rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of movement and freedom from arbitrary arrest existed in the Soviet Zone and Eastern Berlin. Nor can their activities justify the measures taken since last May, at the instigation of the Soviet authorities, whereby the principal channels of communication between East and West Germany have been obstructed or curtailed. I take the opportunity of reminding you that I have not received a reply to Mr. McCloy's letter of June 30 in which your attention was called to this serious matter. I cannot but conclude that the purpose of your letter was to attempt, by its many unfounded allegations, to provide a belated justification of these measures which hinder the re-unification of Germany and which, as you are no doubt aware, have aroused widespread and fully justified indignation throughout Germany."

Very truly yours

/s/ Walter J. Donnelly

United States High Commissioner
for Germany

Public Affairs Programs — Grassroots Operations

by Paul R. Phillips

Information Officer, Public Affairs Field Center, Kassel

FILM SHOWINGS, town hall meetings, youth leadership training courses, visits to the *Bundestag*—these and many other HICOG-sponsored Public Affairs programs were, until January of this year, the daily concern of the *Kreis* (county) Resident Officers throughout the US Zone of Germany. Begun more or less spontaneously in the early days of the occupation under the initiative of individual Military Government personnel, the local public affairs programs developed after 1949 under HICOG into the major activity of the county HICOG Resident Officers. In simple terms, the major aim of these county public affairs programs was to put the common citizen in control of his own future by helping him learn to play an active and responsible role in his organizations, his community and county government, and his national government.

Not only of interest to former resident officers and those who backstopped their efforts at headquarters in Germany and Washington but also to the US citizen who paid a large part of the bill, is the degree of success and the staying power of the many activities introduced into local German life over the past three years. It must be stated at the outset, however, that a final evaluation of the degree of success or failure of the county public affairs programs, even in the one county discussed in this report, will have to await the passing of years. Nine months after the closing of the Resident Office in this county in Germany permits only a tentative judgment to be made on the durability of the public affairs programs.

IT WAS TO BE expected that the withdrawal of resident office personnel, automobiles and small sums of money for various local activities would have a negative effect on the programs that had been carried out formerly when these resources were available. Also the moral support and encouragement that many resident officers were able to give teachers, youth leaders, and others carrying on programs supported by the resident offices almost ceased when the resident officer locked his office door for the last time. The vacuum created by the closing of the resident offices has, however, in many cases been ably, if only partly, filled by thirty-seven America Houses and twelve Public Affairs Field Centers

in West Germany, which have continued to give what support they could with their limited personnel to the persons and organizations with whom the resident officer formerly had close contact.

Also, despite the important role the resident officer may have played in redirecting local German social activity into new channels, his contribution should not be over-emphasized. In other words, the resident offices, although supporting and initiating programs aimed toward the more democratic orientation of German life, were by no means the sole source of local democratic inspiration. German individuals, organizations and institutions of all kinds have been at work since 1945, with little or no HICOG support, to achieve the same objectives as the Resident Officer Public Affairs Program. Thus the activities here reviewed should not be assumed to be a complete description of all local action contributing to the democratization of German life and institutions.

With these factors in mind, a close-up look will be taken at the present status of the public affairs programs which were, until nine months ago, the daily concern of the Resident Officer in Huenfeld county, one of approximately 175 counties in the US Zone of Germany. Huenfeld county, a predominately rural area composed largely of small, poor farms, is situated at the eastern

Association of Rural Youth members, representing over 20 youth centers in widely scattered villages in the county, discuss their winter program in a Huenfeld restaurant.



border of the State of Hesse, adjacent to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

THE PAST NINE-MONTHS history of the continuation of resident office public affairs activities in Huenfeld County is largely the story of one organization, the Association of Rural Youth Centers (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Dorfjugendheime*). This organization grew out of a county-wide meeting held in Oct. 1951 of some 50 persons, teachers, youth and organization leaders, local officials and private citizens. The Resident Office had called these local leaders together for the purpose of forming a small committee which would, in the coming months, decide how small monthly grants from HICOG should be used to support various county youth programs. Although the to-be-formed committee's future purpose was clear enough—that of subsidizing worthwhile recreational and educational programs for youth in the county and giving aid and advice to rural youth centers—there was considerable opposition within the meeting to creating such a committee. Religious leaders from both confessions, leaders of established youth groups and county officials all felt that the new group would compete with existing organizations and that also its work would duplicate that of the semi-official county youth committee. The explanation that the new committee was not a youth organization with members but rather an advisory group to help already established organizations with their youth work and had as its main purpose the support of programs for the unorganized youth in the county failed to quiet many of the objections. Finally, however, twelve persons from various sections of the county agreed to participate as members of the new committee. Of the twelve, six were enthusiastic about the work the committee was to do and had supported the move to establish it. All six had had considerable experience in youth work in their communities and realized the necessity of reaching the large numbers of the youth in the 76 towns throughout the county who belonged to none of the established religious, sport, political or other youth groups.

Thus was the inauspicious beginning of the group that in the months after October assumed a larger and larger

A Volkswagen bus, on loan to the Association from HICOG, doubles as transportation to bring members to meetings when not in use showing USIS films in the county.



role in planning and carrying out youth programs throughout the county, in helping other youth groups in their programs, and which, after January when the Resident Office was closed, continued a number of the programs that had long been supported by resident office personnel.

One of most important of these activities was the film program. All resident offices had one or more employees whose full-time work was the showing of films on community and youth problems, on the US and foreign countries, and on economic, cultural and political subjects to school children and to youth and adult groups in the communities of the county. Each resident office drew films for its programs from film libraries containing over 300 different titles. These films, almost all of which were in the German language, were made mostly in the US and in Germany by HICOG. In Huenfeld county, which has a total population of about 40,000, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons attended these film showings every month. In comparison with other programs sponsored by HICOG, the film program reached an incredibly large audience and therefore was valued as one of the most effective of HICOG's cultural and informational programs. With the closing of the Resident Office, the question was one of finding, if possible, a local German group as sponsor for one of HICOG's most potent programs.

FROM all appearances the county adult education association was the most suitable organization to continue the informational and educational film program. This organization, however, aside from the possible financial burden that the film work would impose upon it, felt that the film program was primarily informational and therefore was not suitable to the cultural program that the organization had been carrying out. After the adult education group decided against sponsoring the film work, the Resident Office offered the program to the Association of Rural Youth Centers.

Although the Association believed the film program would fit better into the work of the adult education group, it agreed to sponsor the film work, at least temporarily, for fear that this popular program would be lost to the relatively isolated towns of the county. HICOG loaned an automobile, first an *Opel Kapitaeln* and later a *Volkswagen* bus, to the Association and gave it a grant of DM 1,000 (\$238) to help it meet expenses during the first several months of operation. In the months since January, the attendance figures at film showings have been approximately the same as when the program was carried out by the Resident Office, even though a small admission fee has been charged by the group to help cover its costs.

Due to school vacations during the summer months and also farm work which has kept busy most of the adults in this farming area from early morning to late evening, the Association is beginning its fall film pro-

gram with a deficit. In an effort to insure the future of the film program, the chairman of the Association and the county's highest official, the Landrat (county administrative head), have sent a letter to many officials, businessmen and organizations in the county asking for donations to the film fund. Several large contributions have been received at the last counting, and with excellent local newspaper cooperation, it is expected that soon the film program will be out of immediate danger.

EVEN WITH a full schedule of film showings, however, the Association will probably continue to have difficulties breaking even every month. An automobile is the *sine qua non* for a successful film program in this county of 76 scattered villages, and with an automobile go heavy expenses in present-day Germany. Gasoline costs between 60 and 70 cents a gallon and taxes and insurance rates, in comparison with German incomes, are very high. Whereas the monthly salary for the Association's film projectionist is approximately DM 300 a month, DM 100 must be paid out for taxes and insurance during this same period. Despite the month to month struggle to balance the books, however, the Association is optimistic about the future of the film program.

The bulk of the Association's work since January has been with the rural youth centers. In the spring of 1951, HICOG headquarters in the state of Hesse announced a project whereby grants of up to DM 1,000 would be made available to a limited number of committees in each of the 45 counties of Hesse to help the committees establish youth centers. The problem of helping the "lost generation" of German youth after 1945 has been one of HICOG's major activities and the rural youth centers' project was a further effort to help rural youth establish a home for their recreational and educational activities. From these funds Huenfeld received DM 8,000, enough to aid the establishment, together with local contributions, of eight rural centers. Through other small HICOG grants and the help of the Resident Office, four additional youth centers were also established during 1951. To develop trained leaders for the youth centers and give instruction in program planning to the youth center groups, the Resident Office and the Association jointly sponsored a number of week-end training courses throughout the fall of 1951. In the past nine months the Association has continued these week-end training courses as often as funds have allowed.

Since January, through the advice and stimulation of the Association, the number of rural youth homes has grown to 22 and all youth homes have a voting member in the Association. Each of the 22 youth centers is open to all the youth of the towns where they are located. Weekly programs include singing, folk dancing, discussion evenings, film showings with USIS films, and games of various kinds. Many of the centers also have small libraries. In view of the slow and precarious beginning



Youthful members of the Association voting to continue the USIS film program in the county. Herr Adalbert Sigulla, chairman of the Association, is standing at rear.

of the Association, its ability to almost double the number of youth homes, without further HICOG aid, within nine months is a considerable feat. This outstanding work of the Association has not gone unnoticed. Recently one of the highest officials for the North Hesse administrative district (comprising 17 counties) heard about the rural youth work of the Association and spent a day with the chairman and members of the group going through nine of the youth homes.

THE RURAL youth centers, which give the Association its name, are the main reason for the Association's existence. Through the centers the Association reaches over a thousand young people between 16 and 25 years of age with its program, suggestions, and advice. Although complete local autonomy exists in all the village youth centers, with the local teacher, priest, or pastor taking a large part in planning and directing the center's activities, the representatives from the centers in the Association, with few exceptions, have recognized the benefits of common planning and sharing of ideas and resources. What opposition there is to the Association has come most recently from several youth center leaders, who, though accepting financial aid from the Resident Office before it closed, have since charged that the Association is "under American influence". Since the Association has made it clear to these persons that it receives from American offices, mainly the America House in Fulda and the Public Affairs Field Center in Kassel, only what it asks for and that its decisions are its own, several seem to have lost some of their scepticism about the Association.

Although the youth center leaders who have been most sensitive about "American influence" are, almost without exception, carrying out their youth activities within two miles of the Soviet Zone border, this proximity to Communists dominated East Germany is not felt to be the cause of their opposition. In most cases it is the fear of the local leader, generally the village priest or pastor, that he will lose control of his most important

charges, the youth. It has been and will continue to be the task of the Association to convince its opposition that it is interested only in offering assistance to local youth centers, not in controlling or dominating them.

ANOTHER PROGRAM started by the Resident Office and continued by the Association is the sponsoring of trips to visit the Federal Republic's Parliament (*Bundestag*) in Bonn. The Association from the beginning realized the great importance of acquainting rural youth, teachers and local officials with their new, young government and thereby increasing their confidence in it. While the Association would like to send groups to Bonn often, such trips have become infrequent since HICOG-sponsored transportation is now virtually a thing of the past. Since January, however, over 150 persons from the county have visited the *Bundestag* under the Association's sponsorship and a new series of trips is being planned for the coming months.

The trips to the *Bundestag* almost never fail, to leave a strong impression on the visitors from the county. Almost all they know previously about their Federal capital is what they read in newspapers. And in postwar Germany, with its heavy problems and sharp political party differences, this is many times none too favorable. Most return from their one- or two-day trips surprised that the *Bundestag* building is so simple and inexpensively furnished or that members of the opposition parties were seen in friendly conversation with each other. A great number of those returning from Bonn give a personal report to their local groups on their impression of parliament.

Perhaps as important as any single program being carried out by the Association is the continued moral support and direction that it gives to many young teachers and youth leaders in the county who voluntarily and selflessly give their time guiding youth activities. The Association has continued this important work formerly done in part by the Resident Office and has also carried on the very important function earlier performed by the Resident Office in acting as a clearing house for youth magazines, pamphlets, civic education materials, information on youth training courses and new ideas. The Association also continues to interest its members and those in the youth centers in attending courses at the youth and adult education school formerly sponsored solely by HICOG at Bad Schwalbach in Southern Hesse.

THESE ARE in general the activities that the Association inherited from the Resident Office when that office closed in January. Certain other activities that the Resident Office formerly sponsored have largely disappeared. The public forum and town hall meeting are examples of those activities that once received encouragement and support from the Resident Office but which now, in many communities, are forgotten institutions. On the positive side, however, the Adult Education Association, in conjunction with various officials from the

Landrat's office, carries out a series of lectures on local government problems in various communities in the county. The town hall meeting (*Buergerversammlung*), however, was never popular with many local community officials and is an infrequent event today.

The continued existence of the Association of Rural Youth Centers and many of the programs it sponsors is anything but secure. Its chronic problem, like that of so many similar groups engaged in public affairs activities, is a shortage of funds. Whether this problem proves its undoing will depend upon its own ingenuity and the assistance it gets from the county administration, which, in the past nine months, has given it increased moral support. Due to the Association's very capable leadership, provided mostly by an elderly former vice chairman of Krupp's board of directors and a 26 year-old refugee teacher, it has won a seat as a voting member in the semi-official county youth committee to represent the unorganized youth in the county. As such the Association is sharing in funds from the Federal Youth Plan and from the Youth Collection Week.

THE ASSOCIATION has also recently been given the support of two important organizations in the county, the county Farmers' Organization and the European Union Movement. The farmers' group, in recognition of the youth work done by the Association, is planning to help the Association establish more rural youth centers and carry out programs in them. The European Union has offered to help the Association form a branch of the European Youth (*Bund Europaeischer Jugend*) within the Association. In this way the Association will be able to take an active part in the German-wide European Union organization in seeking a united Europe.

Despite the ever-present financial crisis facing the Association of Rural Youth Centers, it has emerged from nine months of heavy activity as a confident and well-organized group of 25 members from all walks of life interested in bringing fresh wind into the public affairs of the county. Although the Association did not take over all the public affairs activities once sponsored by the Resident Office, it has continued to expand the large number it did take over and, more important, it has made these activities common and accepted features of Huenfeld's social life. And this is an achievement which could never be fully attained by the Resident Office as the instrument of a foreign government.

Briefly then, this is how the Resident Officer Public Affairs Program in one county in Germany looks—nine months after. Film programs on international problems, trips to visit the Federal parliament, helping youth learn responsible citizenship by helping them solve their own problems, these and other activities which were once simply resident office programs are being transformed by the Association of Rural Youth Centers into a tradition, a tradition that may have a permanent and salutary effect upon local German social, political and cultural life.

+ END



Cultural Envoys in Uniform

ONE OF THE sensations of Germany's summer concert season is the United States Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra.

"Everyone knows America can produce cars," said a German city official after a recent concert, "but this," he added with a gesture toward the orchestra, "is hard to believe."

German music critics, who have been extremely complimentary in their reviews of the concerts, state that German music-lovers "were amazed to see privates and corporals play classical and modern music on a high artistic level."

The Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra is composed, with only a few exceptions, of young Americans who came to Germany primarily as soldiers in the Western defense forces. They are still infantry men, tank men, artillery men, company clerks, etc., but music to many is their civilian profession.

On the podium in front of them is a black-haired stocky young man wearing the two stripes of a corporal and the shoulder flash of the 2nd Armored Division. He is Samuel Adler, now a resident of Worcester, Mass., but a native of Mannheim, Germany. Already well known as a composer, Corporal Adler has the distinction of being the first American to serve as guest conductor of the concert orchestras of Koblenz and Ludwigshafen.

THE SYMPHONY orchestra had its origin last spring when the Seventh Army Special Services held auditions for some 300 soldiers to select the 50 members—a captain, a few sergeants, a young woman dependent, one airman but mostly soldiers. Among those chosen were many who had been members of outstanding symphony orchestras in the United States. Capt. William B. Doolittle, commanding officer of the orchestra and one of its cellists, had played with the Indianapolis and Louisville symphony orchestras.

Corporal Adler introduced a varied repertoire ranging from great classics to modern music. Both to show

the fallacy of the oft-held German opinion that American orchestras cannot play classical German music and to introduce German audiences to modern American composers, the programs include compositions by the older German masters as well as outstanding samples of contemporary American music.

Early in the summer, it began its tour of Germany, playing at military installations, under sponsorship of the America Houses and in German auditoriums. Audiences ranged from one of approximately 8,000, mostly German patrons, to a concert in the field for some 300 soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division. In 30 appearances in its first 34 days on tour, it played for an estimated 60,000 persons in which European nationals predominated.

Promotion of German-American relations, particularly between the German public and members of the US Army, was immediately evident from the concerts sponsored by the America Houses of Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Heilbronn, Bad Hersfeld, Heidelberg and Darmstadt. Some city authorities actively cooperated with the US Information Centers and local Special Services officials in planning the concerts.

In Stuttgart, the orchestra presented two out-of-door "pop" concerts and a short time later gave a symphony concert in Linden Museum for several hundred Germans and Americans. As much as by the latter concert itself, the Germans seemed strongly impressed at seeing soldiers and non-commissioned officers of different races and the others—all in uniform—playing together under the direction of Corporal Adler.

THE PROGRAM in Stuttgart attracted many who had not been in the habit of visiting the America House. Some of them asked when they might hear the orchestra again. They could not afford to buy tickets, they said, and this had been the first symphony concert they had been able to hear in many years.

In the beautiful setting of the Palmengarten, Frankfurt's botanical garden, the orchestra demonstrated a

fluency and versatility that caused the audience, refusing to leave, to call for two encores and to exhibit disappointment that time would not allow more.

In the neighboring town of Offenbach, an audience of approximately 5,000 applauded enthusiastically. The local newspaper, reporting the event under the heading "Music, an International Bridge," noted the "great success of the conductor, the soloists and the orchestra alike" and referred to the performance of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" as "a brilliant achievement which justly aroused great enthusiasm."

Heilbronn city officials, co-sponsoring the concert of the Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra, assisted in reserving a theater. After a cordial reception by the German-American audience, the newspaper *Neckar-Echo*, under the heading "American Musicians Enthused Heilbronn," said:

"Music life in America, about which we have rather antiquated ideas, is by no means limited to the music-making of jazz bands and the performances of some important orchestras in the large cities, accessible only to a small minority of people. On the contrary, classical and modern music is widely cultivated in the States today. We, therefore, welcomed the opportunity of hearing a good American symphony orchestra which undoubtedly exemplifies many others of equal caliber and of observing the remarkable skill of these young musicians who come from outstanding American music schools."

ALTHOUGH the orchestra preserved works of such well-known composers as Carl Maria von Weber and Mozart, there was a marked response to the section of the program which included compositions by the American composers Ernst Toch, Roy Harris and Morton Gould. "Here," another Heilbronn newspaper commented, "the orchestra was in its element; here the applause rose . . . to spontaneous heartiness."

For the first time since the recent arrival of numerous US troops and their families in the Heilbronn area, a large German-American audience was brought together. Concerning this, Heilbronn's *Stimme* commented: "Art, especially music, can establish connecting links which

Conductor Adler presents soloist George Hodjinikos, Greece, and the orchestra members to an appreciative Passau audience at the concert rendered by the orchestra during the Passau European Weeks Festival in September.



may reconcile difference and promote mutual understanding."

In Bad Hersfeld, the Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra's concert was called "the greatest success of any musical event sponsored so far by the America House." Expressions of gratitude for the concert were coupled with comments that it had done more to further mutual understanding and respect than parades, lectures and newspaper articles. Also Hersfeld listeners said they were greatly impressed at seeing men of various races work together on such excellent terms of human and artistic understanding.

The Hersfeld press agreed in praise of the performance. With the headline "Frenzied Applause for American Symphony Orchestra," the *Volks-Zeitung* stated, "This concert has been a real highlight in the musical life of Bad Hersfeld." The *Nachrichten* paid tribute to "the superior symphony orchestra in uniform" and to the works of American composers.

IN HEIDELBERG's spacious city hall, an enthusiastic audience of some 1,200 Germans and Americans responded with a standing tribute to the orchestra, whose interpretative power, they declared, was "equally reflected in their rendering of the works of German and American composers." The "superior conductorship" of Corporal Adler also came in for praise as did the artistic achievement of the piano soloist, Cpl. Amo Capelli from New York City.

The *Darmstaedter Echo*, after the concert in Darmstadt's city hall, commented: "This is a young orchestra, both in regard to the age of the musicians composing it and in view of the fact that it was founded only two months ago. But since it was really a very good concert to which we were able to listen, it provided us with more evidence of the excellent training which the young generation of musicians receive in the United States."

The applause of the listeners, according to the *Darmstaedter Tageblatt*, was "as strong as it was deserved," especially for the American section of the program which featured works by Kennan and Piston. The Second Symphony by Piston, now well known in Germany, was particularly well received by the public and by music critics who praised the "brilliant orchestration technique" of the composer and "his ability to express clearly and precisely a musical idea."

As it turned into the second half of the summer season, the Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra scored its greatest success during the "European Weeks" festival in Passau*. During the first week, the orchestra presented one symphonic concert, played for six performances of Mozart's opera "The Marriage of Figaro" and accompanied the Amsterdam Ballet.

THE SYMPHONY concert featured the Schumann piano concerto, with George Hodjinikos, recognized as the premier Greek pianist of the day, as soloist. The concert was considered even more remarkable in its

*see "European Weeks in Passau" in *Information Bulletin*, October 1952.

Continued on page 15

Educational Research in Germany

by Dr. Frank H. Jonas

Assistant Editor, *Information Bulletin*

II. The International Workshop on Educational Psychology

WHEN the 1952 International Workshop on Modern Psychologies and Education was held in the new home of the Institute for International Educational Research (*Hochschule fuer Internationale Paedagogische Forschung*) in Frankfurt from Aug. 4-29, some *firsts* were registered in both European and German education circles.

For the first time the meeting brought together in a workshop situation leading educational psychologists from nine Western European countries and the United States. In addition to the six educational psychologists from the United States, 13 came from Austria, Denmark, England, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The 38 German participants, coming from all parts of the German Federal Republic, were from leading German universities, teacher education institutions, psychological clinics and test development institutes.

Obviously requiring financial support beyond the means of any educational institution, the US Education Program of HICOG, through the Exchange of Persons and the DM Grants-in-aid-Programs, supplied the necessary operating funds and foreign staff personnel services. The Institute contributed its facilities, including living quarters for 27 German participants, the services of the professional staff, librarians, translators, and secretarial staff.

PLANNING for such a workshop required careful preparation over an extended period of time. During May and June, Dr. Walter Schultze, Director of the In-service Teacher Education Institute (*Lehrerfortbildungsinstitut*) at Hamburg, who had been chosen to head the workshop, visited 76 West German and Berlin university institutes, colleges and individuals to discuss with professors and instructors their interests in the field of educational psychology and their possible participation in the workshop conference. The US and foreign participants were procured through the Department of State and the US embassies and legations in the foreign countries. The aim was to secure from each European country the presence of one outstanding professor of educational psychology and a younger professor who was the promising person in this field.

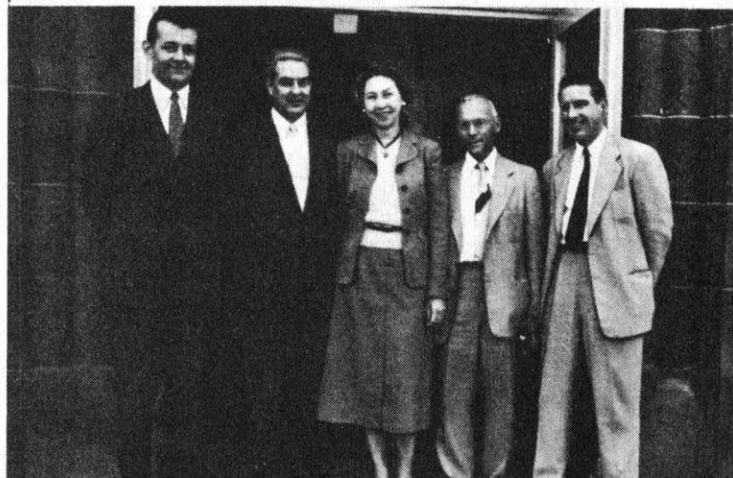
Although three previous major workshops were held in Germany in 1949 at Esslingen, 1950 at Heidelberg, and 1951 at Weilburg, the 1952 workshop, sponsored jointly by the US Education Program in Germany and the

Institute for International Educational Research, was the first to be administered principally by the Germans themselves. The early planning group included Dr. Schultze, the workshop director, Prof. Erich Hylla, president of the Institute and Dr. William L. Wrinkle, HICOG's educational affairs adviser.

The 1952 summer workshop was the first educational event to take place in the Institute's new home. Two previously US and Institute sponsored workshops which brought together German and US educators in the field of testing were held in Aug. 1951 at Jugenheim (Hesse) on the Development of Scientific Testing in German Education and in Feb. 1952 at Kassel (Hesse) on Educational Measurement and Statistical Method.

Peculiar to the 1952 workshop was also the fact that its subject matter was limited to educational psychology. For the majority of the workshop staff members and an even larger proportion of the German participants the workshop was their first experience with this recent American development in American education which emphasizes group work, group planning, group coopera-

Pictured are US participants: (left to right) Russell Smart, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Daniel Prescott, Director, Institute for Child Study, University of Maryland; Viola Theman, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois; Dean A Worcester, Chairman, Department of Educational Psychology and Measurements, University of Nebraska; Everett Woodman, Chairman, Division of Psychological Services and Education of Handicapped Children, University of Illinois. Harold Anderson, Head of the Department of Psychology, Michigan State College and his wife, Dr. Gladys Anderson, Associate Professor of Psychology, who was added to the staff, were absent when shot was taken. Mrs. Annelise Prescott, not shown on the photo, was also added to the staff to assist with the difficult task of interpreting. (photos by K. Hopp. AMCONGEN. Frankfurt)





Pictured is a typical workshop scene in one of the Institute's spacious classrooms. Prof. Woodman is calling the group's attention to the blackboard during a discussion of the relation of educational psychology to cultural differences in the international relations field.

tion, and democratic learning experiences, and minimizes the more passive formal lecture system which still largely dominates German and European education.

IN SETTING forth the aims of the workshop, Prof. Hylla stated that if a new social order in Germany and a new political order in Europe and the Western world are to be established education will have to contribute its share in two ways:

1. Educators themselves in all countries should become internationally minded by a lively interchange of ideas; they should make serious efforts to learn from each other, and get stimulation from their foreign colleagues; they should investigate the progress of education in other countries in view not of *imitating* what is happening there, but of *adapting* what seems right and useful to the needs and conditions of their own country.

2. Democratizing of the aims and methods of education, the structure and administration of the educational system, should be done on a sound psychological basis; if done otherwise the efforts in this—as in fact in any—direction would fail.

As a means of promoting international contacts between educational psychologists, Prof. Hylla continued, the workshop at the same time gives them an opportunity to learn from each other by bringing them together in person, not simply for lecturing to each other, but for a thorough exchange of opinions and for discussing their common problems in larger or—preferably—smaller groups, and living together as far as possible. The German educators who were consulted on the workshop plan agreed unanimously that such a gathering would serve a real need in various ways:

1. It would be an opportunity for the German participants to learn the developments in educational psychology outside Germany during the last 20 years.
2. It would give the foreign participants a better idea of whatever specific German approach there is toward the problem of educational psychology.
3. It would help to broaden the knowledge of the foreign literature in the field, which as yet is accessible to the German scholars only in a few places and to a limited extent, especially in the German language.
4. It would give an opportunity to establish personal contacts, that would be valuable not only from a general human point of view, but also for better mutual understanding of each others' research and publications.

PRIOR TO the opening of workshop the staff met and developed a tentative program for the workshop. During this two-week orientation and planning period the foreign guests were introduced to the German educational system, its problems of instruction and organization, and to the status of educational psychology in German institutions of higher learning by representatives of the grade, secondary and vocational schools and of the teacher colleges and the universities. Visits were made to schools.

After the briefing period of two weeks, the planning group, consisting of the foreign participants and the German director, met and formulated the definite program for the workshop period of four weeks which included the 38 German educators.

A typical day's program began with a lecture at nine o'clock, with a discussion period from 10:30 to 11:00. The lectures gave an opportunity to the foreign participants to tell the entire group what had been and what was being accomplished in educational research in their respective countries. They also served as orientation by emphasizing the most essential directions and objectives for the smaller group discussions. Both theory and practice were in evidence in the lectures.

ONE COMPLAINT voiced by the participants was that the discussion period was too short. Sometimes the discussions were continued by the smaller groups when they were particularly interesting, disrupting the group plan but not disturbing greatly its value, since the procedure became more informal and served the interests of the participants rather than those of the planners, which was quite desirable, as it was expressed by many participants toward the end of the conference.

After the lectures and the discussions, the whole group would break up into smaller groups to examine and discuss a particular area in educational psychology. Each participant belonged to a morning and afternoon group. After the first two weeks, the groups were changed, so that each person had the opportunity to work in four groups. This had the disadvantage that the group work had to be broken off sometimes just when it had begun to develop thoroughly a certain problem, but it had the advantage of bringing each participant in association

with a greater number of conference colleagues. Since the smaller groups reported regularly to the entire group during discussion sessions a full experience was provided.

Seven main groups were established during the workshop:

1. *Problems of selection, admission, differentiation as related to schools and universities.*

2. *Social interaction and social development in schools and universities.*

3. *Human development and the educative process.*

4. *Problems of counselling and guidance as related to schools and education in general.*

5. *Application of the finding of investigations of learning to the work in schools and universities.*

6. *Teacher training.*

7. *Educational psychology and education for international understanding.*

An extremely interesting workshop group discussion was developed after the conference was underway on international intercultural relations, which focussed its attention directly on the vast area and vital problem of cultural differences and on how educational psychology could be brought to bear upon them to achieve peaceful and constructive behavior of persons and peoples.

A special interest group was also developed on clinical psychology which discussed certain specific child guidance problems.

Sometimes a smaller group would continue to discuss in the morning and afternoon sessions and even in the corridors the questions brought up during the morning discussions of the whole group which had been evoked by the lectures. At other times small group discussions developed spontaneously in response to an expressed desire for information.

The groups operated in a very democratic and integrated way. The meetings began with a brief explora-

tion of methods for facilitating group interaction and achieving maximum individual participation. Members took different responsibilities in turn, such as chairman and observer. Individual participants reported on their research pertaining to the topics discussed.

Somewhat typical of the approach used in the small group discussions was that employed by the group which studied "Human Development and Educative Process." under the direction of Prof. D. A. Prescott.

Three groups on Human Development met for two-week periods during the workshop. The approach used differed from group to group according to need. The methods used included discussion, lectures, role playing and interpreting case studies. In one of the groups the chairmanship rotated every other day.

THE APPROACH in all three groups was first to clarify the theoretical concept of "Human Development." Consequently the first days were spent on this matter. The relationships between Developmental Psychology and Human Development were discussed and in one group the history of the Human Development movement was traced. The further group work concentrated around the following questions:

1. What do we know about Human Development?
2. How do we communicate such knowledge to the teacher?
3. What educational consequences should evolve from such knowledge?

It was pointed out that, in addition to psychology, "Human Development" draws its information from all the sciences dealing with human beings, ranging from physiology, neurology and endocrinology on the one hand to sociology and cultural anthropology on the other. There are at least a dozen such related sciences contributing facts which are prerequisite to a good understanding of the child. A mere collecting of data from the

Prof. Worcester, voicing the American as well as a general opinion, said that being with this group was a "most unique experience and unusual situation. Amiable and competent, these educators from Germany and nine foreign lands developed no tensions among themselves—no one tried to dominate". Applying in the workshop the methods of research and teaching they advocated, the teachers had fun learning.

(AMCONGEN photo by Hopp)



various sciences is not sufficient. The main task is to make a synthesis of these data, taking into consideration the interaction and the interrelations of all the factors concerned.

In one group the scientific methods used in teachers' child study groups related to "Human Development" were illustrated by a practical example. Multiple hypotheses as to the causes of one specific item of behavior from a case record were first suggested by the group. Then the case record was read to the group and the data were related to the hypotheses. In this manner, some of the hypotheses were supported, others considered irrelevant, and still others rejected. More than thirty hypotheses were eventually reduced to a small number of relevant ones. In this way was demonstrated the value of trying to understand the child in an empirical way rather than to judge him against a rigid theoretical formulation.

FOLLOWING the close of the workshop, staff members spent three days preparing the final report, "Modern Psychologies and German Education," which had been planned and developed as the workshop proceeded. The report is not a volume on educational psychology. Beginning with a statement by Prof. Hylla on the postwar status of educational psychology resulting from the Hitler regime and wartime restrictions on the free international exchange of information and research, the report contains the complete story of the workshop and gives to the Germans some readable material on the recommendations of the workshop for further research projects.

The final section of the report presents an evaluation of the workshop by the participants and the staff. This evaluation was planned and conducted by the Workshop Evaluation Committee, with the cooperation of the HICOG Reactions Analysis Staff. (The 1952 workshop is the first in which the Reactions Analysis Staff participated). The report has been mimeographed in English and in German and distributed by the Institute to German and European educational psychologists, teacher education institutions, school administrators and other educational officials.

In evaluating the workshop, 97 percent of the participants and all but one member of the staff judged it a success. All participants recommended that it be repeated, and all staff members expressed interest in participating again. Opportunity for contacts with educational psychologists from other countries was considered the greatest value of the workshop. One German educational psychologist wrote to the Institute to express his appreciation. He stated that he is now planning for himself and his students projects in objective research, for he can no longer be satisfied with his former teaching methods.

In their conversations following the workshop, members of the staff emphasized the significance of their

having had an opportunity to become acquainted with the outstanding personalities in the other national groups. This advantage was mentioned repeatedly by the German participants. It was apparent that the workshop had established many lasting friendships of an international character which will contribute not only to the advancement of unity in educational methods but also to unity among the educational leaders of the countries participating.

One internationally recognized German psychologist, in his personal estimate, expressed a consensus when he wrote that "The Frankfurt Workshop looks better every month since August. I learned much from the interesting foreign colleagues, especially the American ones. My course in Educational Psychology I give now is deeply influenced by all I heard in Frankfurt. Furthermore, it was very nice to have many fruitful personal contacts. I think the Frankfurt workshop was a success in many respects."

Noting that the small groups decided which problems and areas they wanted to discuss, Dr. Schultze said the wishes of the German participants were essentially met. He emphasized the great reserve of the foreign participants and their efforts to determine what the Germans wanted from the workshop and to keep this in the forefront of discussions. According to Dr. Schultze, the German participants actually would like to have heard the foreign guests speak more often, so that the Germans could have received more basic orientation.

EMPHASIZING that the mingling of personalities was the decisive experience for the Germans, Dr. Schultze stated that the output of scientific content could not be the criterion for judging the value of the workshop. The working method was brand new to many participants and the group was very heterogeneous in its makeup. Greatest value was placed by the Germans on the discussions which developed spontaneously in the small informal meetings outside of the regular program. These conversations deepened their insight into the different research tasks and methods in the different countries and in the background of their philosophical outlooks. The knowledge that scientific research in the field of educational psychology can be done without getting lost in speculation and philosophical deductions and that theories can be derived only after a thorough analysis and organizing of data which has been empirically gathered, together with a respect for the growing human organism, brought many Germans to a consciousness of their own research tasks. "This awareness of our own problems, stimulated in each one of us, was the essential result of the workshop", Dr. Schultze concluded.

"The workshop," Dr. Wrinkle added, "provided an excellent illustration of the international cooperation and evidence of interest of the US Education Program in assisting German educators and educational institutions in the advancement of German education." +END

Germany's Population Problems

by Dr. Liselotte Goldbeck

Feature Editor, Information Bulletin

WHEN North Rhine-Westphalia's social ministry surveyed the results of the first expellee resettlement program of 1949-1950 throughout 11 major counties of the state, 84 percent of the resettled households stated that their expectations have been fully satisfied, and 94 percent declared that through the move their living conditions have improved.

North Rhine-Westphalia is one of six West German states which were designated under three government controlled programs to admit 700,000 expellees and refugees from refugee swollen Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria by the end of 1953.

With her original population increased by one-fifth since the end of World War II, the German Federal Republic lost one-fourth of her original housing space. Of approximately 10,500,000 units 2,340,000 were destroyed through war damages. To cover the needs of bombed out West Germans as well as of the newcomers approximately 5,000,000 more housing units are needed aside from the recently completed projects.

WHEN EIGHT million refugees and expellees from east German — now Soviet controlled — territories and Soviet satellite countries flooded western Germany in 1945, 1946 and 1947 the housing problem was particularly keen in the industrial areas. Therefore, the newcomers were directed mainly to rural regions. Crowded already with evacuees from the bomb shattered cities and other endangered areas, housing and working conditions there, too, became more and more difficult, and were not improved through the influx of another 1,700,000 political refugees from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany since 1947. In addition to the German refugees and expellees, the German Federal Republic at present shelters 2,000,000 stateless persons and 250,000 other foreigners. Another 15,000 to 20,000 Germans arrive from the Soviet zone every month. Werner Middelman of the Federal Ministry for Refugee Affairs stated before the U.N. Refugee commission in Geneva recently, that the Bonn Government has spent DM 28,000,000,000 on support, emigration and economic integration of refugees since 1945.

Most affected by the immigration are the border states Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria which gradually developed a reputation as "refugee states," and desperately called for balance and redistribution of population.

Even though housing can be provided in many cases the working possibilities are rare and unemployment is high especially among the expellees. Of

them only 30 percent have been able to find permanent jobs. Another 40 percent have only temporary and very uncertain employments, and 30 percent do not have a chance under the present economic conditions. Under the pressure of time and numbers the newcomers had been steered just somewhere without consideration for their professional skill. So it happened that persons with agricultural backgrounds found themselves in industrial centers, while others with special industrial skills were tied to forlorn rural areas, and only a small number procured adequate jobs.

Although only one-fifth of the population of the Federal Republic, the new citizens make one-third of the unemployment total. However through newly established expellee enterprises, and resettlement carried through particularly with regard to working conditions, the unemployment total among expellees dropped from 37 percent in March 1949 to 30.4 percent in December 1951.

REALIZING that the agglomeration of people in economically weak areas and the inability of most new arrivals to find work burdened and unbalanced not only the economy of the respective state but the economy of the entire Federal Republic, the Federal Government initiated the three resettlement programs under which 700,000 expellees will be moved from the refugee states to less burdened North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hamburg and

Population and Area of German Federal Republic		
(Adapted from HICOG's 10th Quarterly Report on Germany)		
State	Square Miles	Population*
Schleswig-Holstein	6,049	2,487,000
Hamburg	288	1,658,000
Lower Saxony	18,258	6,711,000
North Rhine-Westphalia	13,107	13,599,000
Bremen	156	581,000
Hesse	8,150	4,393,000
Rhineland-Palatinate	7,655	3,111,000
Bavaria	27,119	9,119,000
Baden-Wuerttemberg	13,924	6,647,000
Federal Republic	94,706	48,306,000

* Estimated population figures as of Jan. 1, 1952, based on final Sept. 13, 1950 census figures, Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden.

Bremen before the end of 1953. The first two programs were confirmed by law in November 1949 and May 1951. The third is under discussion.

DEPENDING largely on the progress of special housing projects for the transferees in the new localities, for which the states were finally granted special funds, the resettling process during the first year was somewhat delayed. However, by August 31 of this year 425,000 persons were given new homes and 100,000 more awaited their call. The selection for resettlement in industrial areas, made by a special government assigned commission, considers mainly persons with special skills but is to also include public welfare supported persons and pensionists.

Under the same programs approximately 30,000 formerly independent expellee farmers were resettled on either newly established small farms (12,000), and through lease (11,000) or purchase (7,000) of existing properties. The Federal Government provided DM 417,000,000 for this project.

Some newcomers, especially Sudeten Germans, continued their industrial traditions by establishing approximately 55,000 manual trades shops and 8,000 small or middlesized industrial enterprises, which were subsidized by the government. Thus they contributed largely to the increase by approximately 2,500,000 new working places between 1939 and 1951. Compared with the population increase by expellees there are 28 new positions per 100 persons increase. The increase of positions compared with the population growth in the various west German states indicates their economic strength, according to a statement published in the Federal Government official Bulletin last May.

Although having gained almost 40 percent of the population increase the north German states, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen show only 14 percent of the new position total.

BAVARIA managed to draw 25 percent of the west German industrial expansion to her territory which is due partly to a very constructive economical promotion through the Bavarian government, and partly to the large number of Sudeten German industries represented there.

According to the Federal Government Bulletin of May 20, 1952, this process in Bavaria has not yet been concluded, or the profits of a higher economical strength per capita would already be obvious. Provided that further investments are granted apparent results are expected by economic experts in a few years.

Although the economical integration of independent expellee enterprises in industry and trade was not as difficult as that of independent farmers, the 1950 population enumeration revealed that the percentage of independent refugee enterprises is two and one half times smaller in comparison to the number of native

owned enterprises. Only in the financial, insurance and commercial fields expellees get relatively close to local figures.

Difficulties in integrating expellee industrial enterprises into the economy of the Federal Republic arise mainly from unfavorable locations, market problems and limited financial means which prevent the necessary mobility.

In addition to that many expellee industries are not too well adjusted to the West-German market requirements. An enumeration carried through in 1950 by the Bonn Institute for Space Research (*Institut fuer Raumforschung*) disclosed that 80 percent of expellee and refugee enterprises with 70.5 percent of the employees are producing consumers goods.

Of a generally balanced distribution of the population in the Federal Republic the government controlled resettlement is only part and can hardly keep pace with unofficial inter-state migration which started long before the government programs became effective.

ACCORDING to the census of 1950, 1,700,000 native West-Germans today live in different states than in 1939, not counting the expellees and refugees from outside the Federal Republic. Statistics show that of particular attraction in the interstate movement of the population are the industrial areas and the large cities, which draw people from their immediate neighborhood as well as from other states inside and outside the Federal Republic. A general trend, to move back to the cities from the rural areas, also, is indicated.

North Rhine-Westphalia, between 1949 and October 1951 gained 751,000 persons of whom 337,000 came from the refugee states. The portion of these states which were to be relieved through the official programs surpassed the two year admission figures of North Rhine-Westphalia by 132,000.

Although an obvious relief of expellee crowded states resulted from the process, a lasting effect can only be expected when the government controlled resettlement programs include general migration in their planning as well as the fact that the refugee states will remain essentially burdened areas through emergency admissions of legal and illegal refugees, family reunifications, and general continuously dribbling in of other persons

Returnees from war imprisonment and evacuees also claim their rights to be accommodated in their former communities and cannot be ignored. In some states, as in Bavaria for instance, difficulties increase through the unusually large number of DPs who have been turned over to the care of the German authorities.

The Institute for Space Research, according to an article "Balanced Distribution of Population and Resettlement" in the Federal Government Bulletin of Oct. 4, 1952, suggested that further government resettlement quotas and dates be based on the degree of inter-state migration, the obvious tendency to move from the low

country to economically stronger areas, and the availability of the necessary housing space.

According to Federal Minister for Refugee Affairs, Dr. Hans Lukaschek, there are still 4,000,000 persons in the Federal Republic in the wrong place and should be resettled if all economic resources and energies are to be utilized.

"Resettlement must not serve the abstract terms of states but the people who are to be led from bad to better living conditions", Dr. Lukaschek stated one year ago. But the measures, which at first were to be centered around the human being have included in the meantime another essential aspect: the sound economic structure of the German Federal Republic.

Population of Large Cities of German Federal Republic

(Adapted from the Bulletin of the Federal Government)

The following table gives the population (in 1,000's) of the large cities according to states in the German Federal Republic, providing a comparison of changes between that of May 17, 1939 and those of four dates after the war: Oct. 29, 1946; Sept. 13, 1950; July 1, 1951, and Jan. 1, 1952. The last column gives the comparative change of the 1952 figure on the basis of 100 for the 1939 figure. The published tabulation did not include figures for Berlin.

	1939	1946	1950	1951	1952	change		1939	1946	1950	1951	1952	change	
Schleswig-Holstein														
Kiel	273.7	214.3	254.4	257.1	259.5	94.8	Bonn	100.8	94.7	115.4	120.8	125.3	124.3	
Luebeck	154.8	223.1	238.3	235.4	234.4	151.4	Herne	94.6	97.4	111.6	112.8	113.3	119.8	
Hamburg	70.9	101.6	102.8	100.9	101.0	142.4	Recklinghausen	86.3	89.8	104.8	107.1	108.7	125.9	
Hamburg								Remscheid	103.9	92.9	103.3	105.8	107.3	103.3
Hamburg	1,711.9	1,403.3	1,605.6	1,638.5	1,638.5	96.8	Bremen							
Lower Saxony								Bremen	450.1	385.3	444.5	456.9	463.0	102.9
Hanover	470.9	355.0	444.3	458.8	467.9	99.4	Bremerhaven	112.8	99.2	114.1	116.2	118.0	104.6	
Brunswick	196.1	181.4	223.8	228.5	230.4	117.5	Hesse							
Oldenburg	79.0	107.5	122.8	122.4	122.0	154.4	Frankfurt	553.5	424.1	532.0	553.8	564.4	102.0	
Osnabrueck	107.1	88.7	109.5	113.6	115.7	108.0	Wiesbaden	192.0	199.4	220.7	226.7	229.7	119.6	
Wilhelmshaven	113.7	89.7	101.2	101.1	100.8	88.6	Kassel	216.1	127.6	162.1	168.4	171.3	79.3	
Salzgitter*	45.6	93.3	100.7	99.7	99.0	217.1	Darmstadt**	115.2	76.3	94.8	100.5	104.1	90.4	
North Rhine-Westphalia								Rhineland-Palatinate						
Cologne	772.2	491.4	594.9	615.7	629.2	81.5	Ludwigshafen	144.4	106.6	123.9	127.1	131.4	91.0	
Essen	666.7	524.7	605.4	617.4	624.1	93.6	Mainz	124.8	75.0	88.4	91.5	95.7	76.7	
Duesseldorf	541.4	420.9	500.5	523.4	540.2	99.8	Bavaria							
Dortmund	542.4	436.5	507.3	519.8	534.5	98.5	Munich	840.6	752.0	831.9	857.7	870.0	103.5	
Duisburg	434.6	356.4	410.8	419.6	426.7	98.2	Nuremberg	423.4	312.3	362.5	376.2	381.6	90.1	
Wuppertal	401.7	325.8	363.2	369.5	375.1	93.4	Augsburg	185.4	160.1	185.2	188.5	190.6	102.8	
Gelsenkirchen	317.6	265.8	315.5	322.5	329.8	103.8	Regensburg	95.6	108.6	117.3	120.0	121.3	126.9	
Bochum	305.5	246.5	289.8	296.9	301.3	98.6	Fuerth	82.3	95.4	99.9	100.2	100.4	122.0	
Oberhausen	191.8	174.1	202.8	208.8	211.1	110.1	Wuerzburg	107.5	55.6	78.4	83.2	85.7	79.7	
Krefeld	171.0	150.4	171.9	175.3	178.9	104.6	Baden-Wuerttemberg							
Bielefeld	129.5	132.3	153.6	158.5	161.5	124.7	Stuttgart	496.5	414.1	497.7	515.3	521.8	105.1	
Hagen	151.8	126.5	146.4	150.7	154.9	102.0	Mannheim	285.8	211.6	245.6	253.1	256.3	89.7	
Muelheim	137.5	132.4	149.6	151.7	153.4	111.6	Karlsruhe	190.1	172.3	198.8	203.0	204.6	107.6	
Solingen	140.5	133.0	147.8	150.4	152.1	108.2	Heidelberg	86.5	111.8	116.5	117.9	119.1	137.7	
Aachen	161.6	110.5	129.8	134.3	136.8	84.6	Freiburg	110.1	93.1	109.7	115.5	118.9	108.0	
Muenchen-Gladbach	128.3	110.4	124.9	127.5	129.6	101.0								
Muenster	141.1	86.4	118.5	124.6	129.6	91.8								

*note "Salzgitter, A Tinderbox in Lower Saxony," article by John G. Kormann in the Information Bulletin, September 1952.

**note "Darmstadt Survey," article by Dr. Frank H. Jonas in the Information Bulletin, August 1952.

Cultural Envoys in Uniform

Continued from page 8

success as only a single rehearsal was possible before performance of the difficult program.

Portions of Tchaikowsky's "Sleeping Beauty" was on the program of the Amsterdam Ballet Company, scheduled for Sunday evening. But there was also an original work by the ballet's director, a precise 45-minute number named "The Street of Dream," never performed previously with a symphony orchestra.

It was late on Saturday afternoon that the orchestra was given the music to be used for the ballet. The next

morning at 8:30 o'clock the orchestra began its first and only rehearsal of the number, despite apprehension among the more experienced members. However, the performance that evening was excellent, drawing praise for the orchestra not only from the audience but also from the cast of the ballet. The first ballerina termed the music the best to which she had danced.

The high point of the Passau festival, as far as the Seventh Army Symphony Orchestra was concerned, was participating in "The Marriage of Figaro" opera with many of the best singers of Germany and Austria, including Willi Domgraf-Fassbender in the role of "Figaro."

+END

Where Freedom Begins

Translation of Address

by Jakob Kaiser

Federal Minister For All-German Affairs

TWO EVENTS have attracted our attention during the past two weeks. One of these, the Bonn visit of the five delegates from Pankow, has received perhaps too much public attention. The second and more important event, the fourth answer note of the Western Powers to the Soviets, has received still too little attention.

Everyone who is familiar with the obstinate attempts of the East to delude saw clearly that a visit from Pankow could not be considered as a positive factor in the reunification of Germany; it could only serve as another revelation to the entire world of Pankow's role. It could show the dictators of 18,000,000 Germans that: "We are not afraid of your propaganda. The simulated independence of your national slogans, your unity and peace propaganda end at the point where freedom of speech and thought begins. They end at Helmstedt, at Hof and at Luebeck."

We also know that the slogans do not have the slightest effect on the 18 millions in the Zone either. Only the 18 millions cannot, as we can, answer them as they deserve to be answered. Therefore, in Bonn the Eastern delegation was met by a genuine authority that was created by a free decision of the people. The President of the Federal Parliament, in dignified and clear language, gave the answer which came from the hearts of all Germans in both zones. I should have preferred that the two vice-presidents stood at the side of the Federal Parliament's President instead of his standing alone. I should have more than welcomed it, because they, with the Federal Government and Parliament, fully agree with the President of the Federal Parliament in his judgment of the messengers from Pankow. The differences in opinion which were expressed concerned only methods and not principles . . .

But one thing stands out clearly. No German can have anything to do with the gentlemen from Pankow. There is no chance for negotiations, because propaganda and foreign bayonets can never be a substitute for authority obtained through the free decision of the people. Neither can the gentlemen from Pankow expect us to accept

them as authorized agents of the Kremlin, for the Kremlin disavows them whenever it finds it convenient for its purpose to do so. Neither can one say that they are acting on their own initiative, as in Tito's case.

All of you in the Soviet Zone know this even better than we do, and aside from all politics, those people are and remain responsible for thousands of Germans who perished in Soviet Zone prison compounds and jails or for those who have been deprived of their freedom. They are responsible for all those who are still daily losing their freedom or for those who are forced to flee from their homes. They are responsible for all the measures which are forcing Bolshevism on the population in the Soviet Zone, and they are also responsible for signing the deed of cession which separated from Germany our territory beyond the Oder and Neisse line.

IN ADDITION, by the letter which it submitted, Pankow has confirmed before the whole world its own insignificance. The contents of the letter are nothing but a copy of the latest Soviet note. They (Pankow) turn and twist in order to evade free elections. They believe that they can succeed in being accepted as political representatives of Germany by the representatives of the German people, so that they can realize their recommendation to establish a commission consisting of representatives from the Federal Republic and the so-called "German Democratic Republic." It is always the same old song: Pankow wants to be recognized and accepted as the representative and mediator of a German state so it (Pankow) can function as a Soviet handy-man during future negotiations. This same wish appears again and again in a new but not always skillful guise.

Actual progress toward German reunification can only be made through an agreement between the Four Powers, that is, an agreement that takes into consideration the freely expressed will of the entire German people. The Four Power conference would lead to such an agreement . . .

Disbelief in the honesty and good will of the Soviets is essentially in the background of the Western answer to the Soviet Union, but certainly not an argument over the agenda. When conference partners trust each other agendas take care of themselves . . . Distrust of Germany is certainly a factor too. Therefore the all-German question, and with it the liberation of the Germans in the Soviet Zone from the grip of Bolshevism, is simply not to be solved by mere formulas. *Continued on page 17*

This address by Jakob Kaiser to the people of the Soviet Zone was made over RIAS Berlin Sept 28. The translation is by Frank H. Jonas and Liselotte Goldbeck of the Information Bulletin Editorial Staff.

In the summer of 1952, Pavel Aleksandrovich Bondarchuk, 23-year old former Russian Army junior sergeant, boarded a streetcar in the Russian zone of Austria and rode into Vienna. Bondarchuk worked his way from Vienna to the American Zone of Germany, where he was granted political asylum. Even a brief account of Bondarchuk's life in the Soviet Union and his experiences as a Soviet soldier in Austria reveals the young man's motives for escaping to the West. Here is his story.

By Streetcar to Freedom

by Pavel Aleksandrovich Bondarchuk

I WAS born 27 August 1929, the oldest of my parent's three sons. As Ukrainian peasants, we all worked in the fields. My mother died in 1934 and my father was killed while serving with the Soviet Army during World War II.

I was 13 when World War II started. Naturally, we feared having the Germans occupy our area. But one morning we awoke to discover that the Germans had entered our village the night before.

Perhaps our experiences under German occupation were different from other areas, but we found that even a harsh occupation by enemy troops held liberties unknown under Soviet rule.

In the middle of 1944, the Soviets returned. The people wailed, 'What a liberation!'

"War interrupted Bondarchuk's schooling after the fifth grade. Later, he had to keep working in order for the family to have enough to eat. He learned to be a tractor operator, and found this work far superior to his old duties as a common laborer. But in the winter of 1945, Bondarchuk fell ill with pleurisy."

I didn't go to the Government clinic, for their doctors don't really care if a man gets well. Instead, I went to see a doctor on Sundays. We had great difficulty in paying him the 300 rubles he charged.

"But the cost wasn't the most serious thing about his illness. He was forbidden to work as a tractor driver after this because the tractor fumes were too strong for his weakened lungs. Work as a common laborer was unsatisfactory, so he finally was able to enter a school for truck drivers. In 1949 he was called into the

Soviet Army. After two and a half months' basic training, Bondarchuk was sent to Austria for duty."

IN AUSTRIA, I was treated like a prisoner. During my three and a half years' service there, I had no home leave—no leave at all! The food in the Army was not as good as it had been on the farm. We couldn't have Austrian friends.

Finally, I became convinced that the only reason the Soviet authorities feared contact between their soldiers and the Austrian population was because they didn't want us to learn the falseness of Soviet propaganda that says how badly the Austrians live. They live far better than my countrymen in the USSR even dream of living.

In the Soviet Union, for instance, it is silly to own two cows. Taxes are so high that by the time you pay the taxes for a second cow, your profit is not one kopek more than owning only one cow.

And I can never forget what happens when a man makes a mistake on the *kolkhoz*. In 1948, a friend of mine had an accident. He ran his truck into a horse-drawn cart, breaking the horse's leg and smashing the truck's radiator. For this accident, the Soviets took his cow to pay for the horse. For the radiator, my friend was sentenced to seven years in prison.

The memory of such incidents—they happen every day in my homeland—and the severe confinement of my Army life finally caused me to come to the West. I have been well treated since I have been here, and I am very grateful.

+ END

Where Freedom Begins

Continued from page 16

That does not mean, however, that we must only be passive observers. This is no vain promise for future years. It means rather that the best of our country must continue without letting up to seek solutions.

This obligates Germany to display initiative in politics. To this extent the controversies over the policies on the reunification of Germany are not to be condemned. They should also not be interpreted as a sign of disunity but rather as an expression of honest will and seeking.

As long as they do not rest on utopian ideas or even on the enticements and the commands of foreign powers, an awakening and urging strength can emanate from them...

Moreover, we are convinced that other nations can trust us and our politicians in the long run only when we ourselves do everything possible to obtain the unity of our people. We are equally convinced that our attempts (to achieve this unity) must include the determination to defend our freedom. In this realization we know that we are one with you people in the Soviet zone.

+ END

Freiburg America House

AT THE opening of the new America House in Freiburg im Breisgau, the 47th in Germany, Dr. Paul Waeldin, high South Baden governmental official, stated that "I admire the United States because they promote ideals of freedom and understanding rather than to use their political and economic power to suppress other peoples." Situated at the southwest border of Germany where the three countries of Germany, France, and Switzerland come together, South Baden, though only a small area comparatively, is an important cultural center. The people of Freiburg and environs can travel freely to Switzerland and have family ties across the Rhine in Alsace as well as in Switzerland. This travel goes both ways, and Freiburg itself welcomes each year many thousands of foreign visitors. By reason of its location and tradition, South Baden and the old university town of Freiburg, where students from all over the world come to study, is highly international.

For these reasons the citizens of this area are open-minded, but they are also very critical. It usually takes some time before they will accept new ideas or institutions. When it was learned that an America House would be opened in Freiburg people asked: "What is it going to be, a bar for American tourists, a dancing club for our youngsters or merely a propaganda institute intending to "Americanize" us South Badeners . . .?"

Now the America House is in operation, provisionally in a villa rented from its owner. It has a library with

13,000 books, magazines, records, film and reading rooms and all the features America Houses usually provide.

In the basement of the Freiburg America House is the children's library. Children from all parts of the city like to spend their time there. Most of them have already made friends with the *Maerchentante*.

Soon after the opening, the Freiburg America House proved to be too small. For lack of space hundreds of people had to be turned away from the film showings and lectures, and the librarians were not able to serve all the new readers. More than 1,800 books and magazines were given out and more than 4,200 people visited the House in the first week it was open.

MOST conspicuous to point up the inadequacy of space is the film room, which is already too small to handle the two or more filmshowings a day. Twice or three times a week the full program features excellent concerts, informative speeches and interesting panel discussions.

People in Freiburg have already accepted the new America House. They see that this House brings them the culture of a fourth country to enrich their three countries corner. The university, the French Institute, and the America House, cooperating with each other, are all very important media for international understanding in this strategic Southwest German corner. +END

More than 250 different professional and cultural magazines are available to the numerous readers in the America House.



“. . . and then the fairy said to Pinocchio". The young visitors of the children's library in the America House listen to the fascinating story of Pinocchio read by the story teller. (photos by Pfost, Freiburg)



Pforzheim America House

APPROXIMATELY one hundred invited guests representing Pforzheim's city and school administrations as well as educational and cultural organizations gathered on Oct. 6, to participate in a brief ceremony marking the reopening of the America House in Pforzheim.

Among the guests were Dr. J. P. Brandenburg, mayor of Pforzheim; Mr. William A. Lovegrove, Cultural Officer, Stuttgart; Mr. George D. Henry, Director of the Stuttgart and Pforzheim America Houses; and Mr. Raymond Lascoe, former Resident Officer and America House Director in Pforzheim and now America House Director in Ulm.

Previously the America House in Pforzheim was located in premises not very well suited to the operation of a big library and an intensive cultural program. However, in Pforzheim, which was 70-80 percent destroyed, it was almost impossible to find more adequate facilities. After complete remodelling and redecoration, the America House now has been made a better place for guests and staff members. The library was enlarged to twice its former size, a separate children's room established, and the combined lecture-movie hall newly decorated. "The extraordinarily friendly rooms give you an inkling of the spirit of American generosity", summed up one local paper in its article on the opening of the refurbished America House.

IN A BRIEF welcome address, Mr. Henry emphasized that the world-wide cultural exchange program of the United States government is designed to promote international understanding. "The Pforzheim America House, as the other 46 America Houses in Germany, form part of this program. However, this program is of little value unless it meets with the interest of the people." Mr. Henry noted that the population of Pforzheim has demonstrated its interest through its enthusiastic reaction to the America House program.

Wishing the America House the best of luck in its efforts to promote human understanding, Pforzheim's mayor Dr. J. P. Brandenburg expressed his satisfaction that occupation has changed to cooperation and stressed that the America House plays an important role in furthering such cooperation.

Raymond Lascoe stated that the open-mindedness of the Pforzheim population has contributed a great deal to the previous successful work of the America House and to making it an integral part of the "gold city", as Pforzheim is popularly called for its world-renowned jewelry industries and goldsmith shops.

Impressive figures illustrating the success of the America House between February and September 1952 were cited by Mr. Hans Kuenstler, program director of the America House: 12,468 books were circulated (li-

brary stock: 4,600); 9,536 adults and 5,309 youths visited the library; 141 films were shown to a total of 9,475 guests; four concerts were attended by 780 persons; and 25 lectures drew a total audience of 1,073.

Presentations by a quartet of the Pforzheim City Orchestra opened and concluded the ceremony in the morning.

In the evening, a special musical program featured Andor Foldes of New York, a well-known Hungarian-born pianist, who played works by Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann, Copland, Thomson, Bartok and Kolady before a capacity audience in the new hall of the Pforzheim America House. The performance of Andor Foldes, who the night before had participated as piano soloist in the opening event of Radio Stuttgart's "Light Music Week", was enthusiastically received. +END



(top photo) Mayor Brandenburg and Chamber of Commerce president Mr. Moser (with glasses) are viewing pictures in the exhibit room. (lower photo) Mr. Lascoe (left) talks with Mr. Moser (center) and Mr. Tillegant, the head of the Pforzheim City Orchestra, in the enlarged library. (photos by Guenther Oberst, Pforzheimer Zeitung)

Kaiserslautern America House

by Max R. Grossman
Public Affairs Officer, Frankfurt

GERMAN citizens, it is becoming increasingly evident, regard the establishment of an America House in their communities with the same pervading pride which comes to Americans when they learn that a county courthouse, teachers college or art museum is to be erected in their home towns. Thus, the creation of the first America House in the Pfalz, in mid-October, attracted many leading governmental and cultural officials. Coincidentally, a carnival callope in the market place near the new House brought throngs to 3 Spittelstrasse the next day after the opening. For these reasons, within 48 hours of the start, nearly 8,800 persons visited the new structure. The two events, one planned, the other fortuitous, "introduced" the house to a sizeable cross-section of the inhabitants of Kaiserslautern.

The city, home of 65,000 persons, is noted for its diversified industries, the best-known local product being the Pfaff sewing machine. The area gives many evidences of being the German equivalent of Bridgeport, Connecticut or New Bedford, Massachusetts. In recent months thousands of US soldiers have been billeted in this area. French state officials continue their political and cultural interests in the environs. Locally, a new *Paedagogische Akademie* (teachers college), built partially with HICOG funds, is inspiring residents with the belief that their city is becoming increasingly important as an educational and cultural center.

KAISERSLAUTERN was a focal point in the bitter, brief and unsuccessful democratic revolution of 1848, and understandably independence of thought and

originality of action have marked the attitude of leaders of this area for more than a century. The Fruchthalle was the home of the provisional government of the Palatinate after the 1848 defeat. Shortly before the turn of the century this building was remodeled and converted into what is generally regarded as the most impressive concert hall in the state.

The city is located in a rolling valley near the Hagelgrund, a vast forest which has inspired visitors and writers for centuries. The America House is situated almost in the center of the civic area. A "must" sight is the Fackelrondell, a romantic fountain which, when illuminated, is most impressive.

All participants assembled for the opening of the new House conveyed the impression that the new America House would do much to promote cultural and international amity among the various groups which make up Kaiserslautern.

IN OPENING the festivities, Thomas W. Carroll, director of the new House, expressed his gratitude to the many persons who assisted him in transforming what had been a bombed-out store into the building in which the scores of celebrities and guests were assembled. The principal speaker was Mr. Henry A. Dunlap, Chief of the Information Centers Advisory Staff, whose topic was "Open Doors and Open Minds" and who pointed out that this America House—like the 46 others in the Federal Republic and West Berlin—was a cultural institution where Americans and Germans exchanged

A bombed out store at Spittelstrasse 3, Kaiserslautern, becomes American cultural center. Here a facade view of the new Amerika Haus. (photo by K. Hopp, AMCONGEN)



Lost in the wonderment of a new world, coronet braided sisters study a children's book in the new children's reading room. (photo by Max Bachem, Kaiserslautern)





Brigadier General Oliver W. Hughes discusses contemporary problem with General Consul Byron B. Synder.
(photos on this page by K. Hopp, AMCONGEN, Frankfurt)

ideas and broadened their concepts of each other and of the world in which we live.

Byron B. Snyder, American Consul at Frankfurt, said in part, "This America House in Kaiserslautern should be a working symbol of our mutual friendship and mutual determination to achieve a freer and more prosperous world. Its doors stand open to all Germans who want to learn about America. And we feel sure that they will meet Americans here who want to understand and help the new free Germany."

Other persons who participated in the program were the following: Oberregierungsrat Alfons Mannsmann, representing the Regierungspraesident of the Pfalz; Alex Mueller, Mayor of Kaiserslautern; General Oliver W. Hughes, Commanding General, Rhine Military Post; and Dr. Ottheinz Muench, the city cultural director.

Mayor Mueller expressed simply, but eloquently, ideas which were echoed by other speakers at the opening exercises. He declared that the America House in Kaiserslautern not only would bring an enrichment of the cultural life of the city but also would promote good will by fostering international understanding. He expressed the hope that the young people of his city would be especially appreciative of the facilities and opportunities offered them by America House and he invoked the blessing of the Lord upon the undertaking and offered his congratulations to all who were concerned with the project.

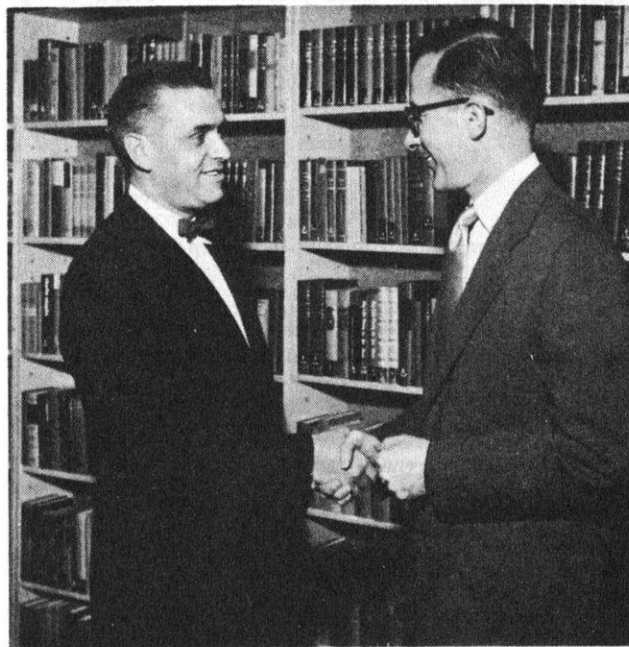
GUESTS at the opening exercises included the following prominent persons: Director Rudolf Pick, Teachers College; Dean Karl Gross of the Protestant church; Deputy mayor Wilhelm Franke; President Gustav Weiss, Manual Trades Association; Dr. Hermann Lenhard, State Attorney for Western Pfalz; Dr. Karl

Matheis, presiding justice; and Mr. Karl Pallmann, Vice President of the Kaiserslautern Chamber of Commerce. Among the American guests were Mr. James R. Haarstad, General Manager of the Office of Public Affairs; Mr. Philipp D. McMains, Cultural Officer; Mr. William E. Thomas, HICOG engineer; Miss Garnetta Kramer, Chief, Central Distribution Section; and Paul G. Lutzeier, deputy Public Affairs officer, Frankfurt.

The reconstruction of the new America House was most ingenious. The finished structure contains architectural and decorative features which give it warmth and personality. The library contains 6,000 titles in English and German. French authorities bestowed a natal blessing upon the House by means of a gift of 200 French books. The periodical room, as is the case with all other America Houses, is liberally endowed with magazines, newspapers and brochures. The children's library on the second floor is attractively decorated and already has become a great locale for adventures in reading by Kaiserslautern youngsters. A lecture and film room is also located on the second floor and has been busy since the House opened.

During the first fortnight of its operative history, the America House was visited by more than 15,000 persons, of whom 11,000 were adults. Books withdrawn during the same period totalled more than 1,500. Also, lectures and film showings during the same interval attracted nearly 900 persons. Although it is only a few weeks old, Kaiserslautern's America House has won a place in the affection of local citizens. The US and local staff claims, that the House is already "too small." +END

Henry A Dunlap, chief of the Information Advisory Staff, congratulates Thomas W. Carroll, director of the newly established America House in Kaiserslautern.



Report on Germany

FORMER US High Commissioner John J. McCloy's *Report on Germany*, released on Nov. 10, terminates the series of his quarterly reports to the Secretary of State and the ECA-MSA Administrator. It reviews developments in Germany during his entire term of office as US High Commissioner, from Sept. 21, 1949 to July 31, 1952.

The narrative portion reviews in four comprehensive sections the political developments; the economic recovery of Germany, the Public Affairs programs and developments in Berlin. A final section reviews the progress made from 1945 until 1952 in carrying out the aims of the US and its Allies in the occupation of Germany. It covers the widely discussed denazification, demilitarization, reparations and dismantling, and internal and external restitution programs. It reviews efforts to bring about reforms in the fields of decartelization and deconcentration, licensing of trades, the German judiciary, and the Civil Service. Finally, sections on the Schumann Plan and the European Defense Community describe the new relationships which the Federal Republic is establishing with her Western neighbors.

In addition to these sections are the regular letter of transmittal, the chronology (Sept. 21, 1949-July 31, 1952), a section on the administration of HICOG, the appendices which include an index to all preceding reports, an expanded graphic annex and several pages of photographs.

The *Report on Germany* was, from the beginning, designed to appeal to a much wider audience than the former Monthly Reports of the Military Governor, and for this reason omitted much of the detail of those reports. Instead, each issue presented a review of approximately ten subjects, representing either major developments in the quarter under review, or narrations on occupation programs of general interest.

A short but comprehensive graphic annex became a regular feature of the report as well as graphic illustrations throughout the text. The letter of transmittal provided the reader with a summary of the contents and developments of the period under review. Beginning with the third report a chronology of events within or relating to Germany was included. Policy documents, speeches, communiques, exchanges of notes on Germany, etc. were reproduced in the appendices.

After the first two issues, the *Report on Germany* has been produced by the Policy Reports Secretary, Office of Executive Secretary. With the fourth report, it was decided to make a German translation and give it wide distribution throughout Germany. The Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs assisted in the production of the *Bericht Ueber Deutschland* (German title), by contributing the services of the translation and distribution units of the Amerika Dienst branch, as well as the printing facilities of their Publishing Operations Branch.

There has been a gratifying response to both the English and German editions of the *Report on Germany*. As they became more widely known, the issues were given broad coverage both by West German and American newspapers. Requests for copies of the German editions have been received from all over Western Germany—from libraries and public archives, businessmen, teachers, and students, governmental officials, political organizations, discussion group and youth organizations.

Reprinted below is an index to all issues of the report (Nos. 1-10 and Summary). Copies of the later issues are still available and may be obtained by writing to: Office of Executive Secretary, US HICOG, Box 160, APO 80, US Army.

* * *

	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
Political		
The Change from Military to Civilian Government	1	1
The German State	1	3
Security	1	41
Basic Political and Economic Trends	2	1
Elections in North Rhine Westphalia	3	30
Obstacles to German Unity	3	39
The Federal Government Observes Its First Anniversary	4	22
Political Aspects of the Refugee Problem	4	30
The Federal Republic and Western Defense ..	5	18
Elections in Germany	5	32
Germany's Unification	6	19
The Federal Government Assumes Wider Powers	6	35
Elections in the Federal Republic	7	25
The Radical Right	7	30
The Southwest State — A Question of Territorial Reorganization ..	7	70

	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
True Meaning of the "Divesting Law"	8	54
German Unity	9	33
Currents in German Nationalism	9	44
HICOG Moves to Bonn	9	81
The Contractual Agreements	10	29
Southwest State Elections	10	41
Political Progress	Summary	1
Demilitarization	Summary	121
Economic		
Business and Agriculture	1	20
Labor	1	28
Dismantling	1	44
Decartelization and Deconcentration	1	45
Factors affecting Unemployment and Employment	2	11
Labor Participation in Management	3	35
New Foreign Investment Policy in Germany ..	3	44
Two Years of the European Recovery Program in Germany	3	48

	Report No.	Page
Economic Developments in the Federal Republic	4	27
Economic Aspects of the Defense Problem	5	27
The Problem of Interzonal Trade	5	72
Western Germany's Foreign Exchange Position	5	79
German Economic Developments	6	29
Occupation Costs	6	54
Codetermination in the Iron, Steel and Coal Industries	6	61
Germany's Foreign Trade Position	7	38
Dissolution of German Economic Combines....	7	51
Improving Germany's Agriculture	7	77
European Economy and the Coal Program	8	23
German Economic Policy and the Trade Unions	8	37
More Coal from the Ruhr	9	37
Negotiating a West German Financial Contribution to Western Defense	10	35
Economic Recovery	Summary	31
Decartelization and Deconcentration	Summary	108
Reparations and Dismantling	Summary	122
External Restitution	Summary	128
Internal Restitution and General Claims Law	Summary	131
Management and Administration of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany	Summary	172

Reorientation and Social Problems

Public Attitudes	1	15
Refugees	1	38
Current German Attitudes	2	42
Problems of German Democratization	3	24
Progress of German Reorientation	4	46
Present Status of Denazification	5	46
Assimilation of Displaced Populations	5	56
Epilogue to the War Crimes Trials	6	40
Administration of Justice	6	67
The German Press Today	7	63
Effectiveness of the HICOG Exchanges Program	8	59
Trends in German Federal Legislation	8	65
Conclusion of the DP Program	9	56
The HICOG Special Projects Program	9	75
The America Houses in Germany	10	51
West Germany's Stranded People	10	56
Public Affairs Program	Summary	61
War Criminals	Summary	94
Denazification	Summary	105
US Occupation Courts in Germany	Summary	146
The West German Judiciary	Summary	149
Efforts Toward Civil Service Reform	Summary	154
Gewerbefreiheit	Summary	157
Displaced Populations and Refugees	Summary	163

Soviet Zone and Communism

Eastern Germany	2	28
New Phase of Communist Tactics in Germany	4	35
Developments in the Soviet Zone	5	64
Communist Propaganda	6	75
Communist Campaign Against German Defense	7	57
Communist Youth Rally in Berlin	8	46
Economic Situation in the Soviet Zone	9	67

Berlin

Berlin	1	31
Berlin	2	17
Berlin and its New Constitution	4	42
Berlin's Initiative	5	41
Berlin	7	46
Berlin and Interzonal Trade	8	51
Advances in Berlin's Economy	9	52
Berlin Guards its Heritage	10	45
Berlin — Outpost of Freedom	Summary	83

International Relations

Foreign Ministers' London Conference	3	7
Germany Joins the Council of Europe	3	11

	Report No.	Page
The Schuman Plan	3	17
Germany Re-establishes Her Foreign Service	3	21
The New York Foreign Ministers' Conference	4	11
Progress of German Integration with the Free World	4	15
European Payments Union	4	15
Council of Europe and Schuman Plan	4	17
German Representation Abroad	4	20
Germany's Foreign Relations	5	83
The Schuman Plan takes Form	6	83
The Federal Republic and Plans for a European Army	6	88
The Schuman Plan Approaches Ratification ..	7	15
The Federal Foreign Office	7	22
New Phase of Allied Policy in Germany	8	13
Termination of the State of War with Germany	8	33
Adenauer Joins the Western Foreign Ministers	9	19
Germany and the European Community	9	25
Decisive Steps Toward European Unity	10	19
Schuman Plan	Summary	167
European Defense Community	Summary	170

Communiqués and Official Statements

Official Communiqué of the November 1949 Paris Conference of the US, UK and French Foreign Ministers	1	68
Allied High Commission's Statement on Berlin	1	79
Declaration on Berlin by the Three Foreign Ministers, London, May 12, 1950	3	72
Statement by the Three Foreign Ministers on Repatriation of German PWs from the Soviet Union, London, May 12, 1950	3	73
Declaration on Migration, London, May 13, 1950	3	74
Excerpt from Communiqué of the Three Foreign Ministers, London, May 13, 1950	3	75
Declaration by the Three Foreign Ministers on Germany, London, May 14, 1950	3	76
Statement on German Unity by the Three Foreign Ministers, London, May 26, 1950 ..	3	83
Communiqué on Germany by the Foreign Ministers of the US, the UK and France, New York, Sept. 19, 1950	4	98
Statement of the German Federal Government on the Communiqué of the New York Foreign Ministers Conference, Sept. 20, 1950	4	101
Statements of the German Federal Government and Parliament regarding the October 15, 1950 Soviet Zone "Elections," delivered Sept. 14, 1950	4	109
Communiqué on the Brussels Meeting of the Foreign and Defense Ministers of the North Atlantic Pact Countries, Dec. 19, 1950	5	114
Introduction to Clemency Board Report Regarding War Criminals Convicted by US Tribunal at Nuremberg, Aug. 28, 1950	6	107
Statement by Chancellor Adenauer and Resolution of the German Federal Government on East-West Unity, Jan. 15, 1951	6	116
Resolution of the Federal Lower House on German Unity, March 9, 1951	6	147
Communiqué and Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the UK, US and France at the Tripartite Meeting, Washington, Sept. 14, 1951	8	85
Soviet Zone People's Chamber Resolution on All-German Elections, Sept. 15, 1951	8	88
The 14-Point Program for All-German Elections Approved by the Federal Lower House, Sept. 27, 1951	8	89
Statement before the Federal Lower House by Federal Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer on Restitution to Victims of Nazi Persecution, Sept. 27, 1951	8	92
Interview with Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, General Vassily I. Chulikov, Concerning All-German Elections, Sept. 22, 1951	8	94
Communiqué and Agreements Relating to the Termination of the International Authority for the Ruhr, Paris, Oct. 19, 1951	9	101
Communiqué of the Foreign Ministers of the US, UK, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, Paris, Nov. 22, 1951	9	109

	Report No.	Page
Communique of the Tripartite Commission on German Debts, Concerning the Reduction of Claims Against Germany for Post-war Assistance, London, Dec. 11, 1951	9	111
United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Elections Inquiry Commission for Germany, Paris, Dec. 19, 1951	9	118
Communique Issued at the Conclusion of the Meeting of the European Defense Ministers, Paris, Dec. 30, 1951	9	120
Resolutions Adopted by the Federal Lower House on Occasion of its Defense Debate on Feb. 7-8, 1952	10	83
Resolution Adopted by the French National Assembly in Connection with its Approval of a European Defense Force, Feb. 19, 1952	10	86
Communique on the London Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the US, UK, France and the Federal Chancellor, Feb. 19, 1952	10	89
Communique released after the Meeting of the UN Commission on German Elections with the Council of the Allied High Commission on March 17, 1952	10	91
The Federal Government's Reply to the Memorandum of the UN Commission on German Elections, March 19, 1952	10	91
Communique of the Soviet Zone Council of Ministers issued after its Feb. 28, 1952 Session (Excerpt)	10	93
Soviet Zone People's Chamber Declaration of March 14, 1952	10	99
Soviet Zone People's Chamber Appeal to the Federal Lower House, March 14, 1952	10	100
Statement by Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer on French-German Negotiations on a Solution for the Saar Problem, Paris, March 20, 1952	10	102
Tripartite Declaration Made on the Occasion of the Signing of the Treaty Establishing the European Defense Community and of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty, Paris, May 27, 1952	Summary	285
Basic Documents		
Executive Order 10062 Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany	1	51
Executive Order 10063 Defining Certain Functions of the United States High Commissioner for Germany	1	52
Occupation Statute	1	56
Charter of the Allied High Commission (and Annex A, Agreement as to Tripartite Controls)	1	58
Petersberg Protocol	1	69
Allied High Commission Legislation	1	72
Allied High Commission Law No. 5	1	73
Statement of Principles Governing the Relationship Between the Allied Kommandatura and Greater Berlin	1	76
Schuman Plan for Merger of French and German Steel and Coal Industries, Paris, May 9, 1950	3	69
Law Concerning the Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Council of Europe, Bonn, July 8, 1950	3	99
Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, promulgated by the Council of US Zone States, March 5, 1946 (Extract)	5	115
Documents on Revision of the Occupation Statute	6	128
Instrument of Revision of the Charter of the Allied High Commission, March 7, 1951	6	141
Instrument of Revision of the Statement of Principles Governing the Relationship Between the Allied Kommandatura and Berlin, March 8, 1951	6	145
Revised Agreement on Industrial Controls	6	149
Regulations under Allied High Commission Law No. 27, "Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries"	7	109
Convention on Relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn, May 26, 1952	Summary	279
Letter from the Allied High Commission to Federal Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer Concerning the Removal of Restrictions on German Steel Production and Capacity, July 28, 1952	Summary	278

	Report No.	Page
Policy Addresses		
Text of Address of Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, at Dueseldorf, of June 16, 1950	3	85
Text of Address at Heilbronn of Assistant US High Commissioner Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, of June 19, 1950	3	91
The US High Commissioner's Radio Address concerning the New York Decisions, Oct. 8, 1950	4	103
The US High Commissioner's Labor Day Address, Sept. 4, 1950	4	108
Address delivered by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy, to the Carl Schurz Society, Bremen, on March 5, 1951	6	121
Bavarian Radio Address by US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, April 25, 1951	7	105
Heidelberg Address by Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, May 26, 1951	7	115
Washington, D.C. Radio Address by US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, June 26, 1951	7	124
Stuttgart Address by US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, Dec. 17, 1951	9	113
Berlin Radio Address by US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, Dec. 31, 1951	9	121

East-West Correspondence

US Note to USSR on East German Remilitarization, of May 23, 1950	3	78
Text of Letters Dealing with All-German Elections Sent by the US, British and French High Commissioners to General Chuikov, of May 26, 1950	3	81
Letter from the three Allied High Commissioners to the Chief of the Soviet Control Commission protesting the undemocratic Nature of Soviet Zone Elections, Oct. 10, 1950	5	103
Soviet Note to the US, UK and France, proposing a Meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, Nov. 3, 1950	5	106
United States Reply to Soviet Note of November 3, 1950 dated Dec. 22, 1950	5	107
Soviet Reply to US Note on Four Power Talks, Dec. 30, 1950	5	109
Letter from Soviet Zone Minister President Grotewohl to Federal Chancellor Adenauer, dated Nov. 30, 1950	5	112
Grotewohl Note to the Four Occupying Powers, Feb. 13, 1952	10	94
Soviet Reply to Grotewohl Note, Feb. 20, 1952	10	95
Soviet Note to the Three Western Powers, March 10, 1952	10	96
US Government Reply to the Soviet Note, March 25, 1952	10	100
Soviet Note to the United States Government, April 9, 1952	Summary	265
Reply by the United States Government to the April 9, 1952 Note from the Soviet Government, May 13, 1952	Summary	267
Soviet Note to the United States Government, May 24, 1952	Summary	271
Reply by the United States Government to the May 24, 1952 Note from the Soviet Government, July 10, 1952	Summary	276

Graphic Annex

Population Trends	2	54
	4	96
	7	102
	Summary	218
	Summary	262
Birth and Death Rates	2	55
Refugees and Expellees	2	56
	4	95
	7	101
Displaced Persons	2	56
	4	94
	7	100

	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Page</u>		<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Page</u>								
Employment and Unemployment	2	58	Impact of BHE Refugee Party on Elections in Schleswig-Holstein	4	33								
	3	56		Growth of Voluntary Youth Organizations	4	64							
	4	82			Organized Youth in U.S. Zone and U.S. Sector Berlin	4	67						
	5	90				Comparative Results of German Elections	5	32					
	6	94					Electoral Participation in Germany	5	38				
	7	88						Fate of Top Nazi Party Leaders	5	54			
	8	72							Fate of Top Nazi State Leaders	5	54		
	9	88								Population Movements	5	58	
	10	64									Unemployment Comparisons — Native German Population and Expellee Population ..	5	60
	Summary	226										Balance of Trade Between the Federal Republic and EPU Countries	6
Industry	2	60	Organization of the German Federal Government										6
	3	58		Occupation Costs/Mandatory Expenditures, 1945/46-1951-52									6
	4	84			Defense Expenditure Comparisons								6
	5	92				Coal, Iron and Steel Producing Areas of the Schuman Plan Countries							6
	6	96					Organization of the German Office of Foreign Affairs						7
	7	90						Comparative Results of German Elections (Rhineland-Palatinate, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein)					7
	8	74							The Proposed Southwest State				7
	9	90								Number and Size of Farms in Western Germany			7
	10	66									Sources and Consumption Levels of Major Foods in Western Germany		7
	Summary	230										German Coal Production	8
Wages, Prices and Money	2	62	Solid Fuel Availabilities in Western Germany										8
	3	60		Number of Exchangees sent to the United States from Western Germany and Western Berlin									8
	4	86			The Ruhr								9
	5	94				Hard Coal Production							9
	6	98					Emigration Procedures under the IRO.....						9
	7	92						Resettlement and Repatriation of Displaced Persons					9
	8	76							Grants under Special Projects Fund.....				9
	9	92								The Southwest State: Evolution of Major Party Vote — Composition of Constituent Assembly and former State Legislatures....			10
	10	74									Refugees and Expellees in the Federal Republic of Germany		10
	Summary	242										Payments under the General Claims Laws, U.S. Zone	Summary
Foreign Trade	2	64	Internal Restitution: Distribution of Values by Nationality or Residence of Restitutes — Types and Estimated Values of Property Restituted or Compensation made Therefor										Summary
	3	62		Flow of Claims for Restitution under U.S.M.G. Law 59									Summary
	4	88			Final Disposition of Restitution Cases in the U.S. Zone								Summary
	5	96				Proposed Post-Contractual Organization of Bonn Mission							Summary
	6	100					Photographs						
	7	94					Professor Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany	Summary					II
	8	78						The Three Western Foreign Ministers and Federal Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer at the Signing of the Contractual Agreements	Summary				II
	9	94							The Three Allied High Commissioners in Session at the Seat of the Allied High Commission	Summary			16
	10	78								Transient Camp for Refugees from the Soviet Zone of Germany	Summary		16
	Summary	250									"The Marshall Plan Helps Here" — Opening Ceremony at a new Optical Glass Factory at Mainz	Summary	48
Western Berlin Trends	2	68	The First Bookmobile Operated by the "America House" in Mannheim is Greeted with Great Interest by the Youth of a Country Town									Summary	48
	3	66		Professor Ernst Reuter, Head of the West Berlin Government and Symbol of Berlin's Fortitude								Summary	88
	4	92			High Quality Goods for Export Manufactured in Free Berlin							Summary	88
	5	100				Chronology							
	6	104				A chronology of events in or relating to Germany has been included in each of the Reports beginning with April 1, 1950 (3rd Quarterly Report). The Chronology in the Summary Report covers the entire period from September 21, 1949 to July 31, 1952.							
	7	98											
	8	82											
	9	98											
	10	80											
	Summary	260											
Production Indexes	10	68											
	Summary	232											
	Hard Coal	10	70										
		Summary	236										
		Production in Selected Industries	10	72									
			Summary	234									
			Financing of Imports	10	76								
				Summary	258								
				Origin and Utilization of Gross National Product	Summary	228							
					Agricultural Production, Consumption and Food Stocks	Summary	238						
Food Production and Imports						Summary	240						
						Public Finance	Summary	246					
	Retail Trade — Housing — Stock Market						Summary	248					
							Charts						
		Organization of the Federal Republic of Germany					1	5					
							4	24					
			1				22						
			1				25						
			1	32									
			2	19									
1			49										
Summary			176										
1	59												
2	51												
Magistrat of Greater Berlin	2	23											
	2	29											
	2	14											
	3	33											
	3	33											
	4	24											

In and Around Germany

German Social Work

Thirty West-Berlin social workers completed recently the HICOG sponsored first "third year course" which was designed to augment the basic two year training of German social workers and acquaint them with American methods such as case work, special group work, community organization and social administration. The course was held at the Berlin School of Political Science under the direction of Dr. Dora von Caemmerer, a social welfare expert who studied in England and the United States.

Through the initiative of Wilmer Froistad, former Chief of HICOG's Berlin Social Service section, German and American authorities cooperated in raising sufficient funds to finance the one year course. An expert in social work himself, Mr. Froistad found that German social workers needed additional training and therefore contacted Berlin city authorities, schools for social work and social women's schools (*Soziale Frauenschulen*) suggesting that they participate in supplementary courses of social work. It was hoped that through additional courses German social workers would be helped to adopt a different approach in their work. They were to become more responsible of treating the individual with respect and not act as officials of some welfare organization who deal with beggars. German social workers were to be trained in the principle of helping the needy to help themselves.

A HICOG DM 17,000 grant and additional funds raised by the Berlin Senate finally helped in winning in addition to the German instructors of whom some were trained in the United States, four Americans for teaching case and group work, community organization and international social work which are subjects the German social workers' basic training does not include in its

curriculum. In addition the course provided for contacts with the administrative staff of Berlin Welfare agencies and practical work in neighborhood centers.

The course which also served as refresher course, included pedagogic, sociology, psychology and economical science, was termed a "modest beginning" by Berlin officials, as at present only selected leading social workers of Berlin can be admitted to the courses. While the first course was conducted on part time basis on two days a week through the past year with the participants being excused from work, a second four month course, which started Nov. 1 is being held on full time basis and the students granted a monthly DM 300 compensation for losing four months pay.

The new course is entirely financed by the Senate of Berlin.

7,000 Youths Sent to Camps

Sixty-one units of the US Army, Navy and Air Force stationed in Europe took part this year in sending more than 7,000 German youngsters to 16 summer camps in the American area of responsibility in Germany.

These totals were revealed through a survey conducted by the US Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA) Branch at US Army Europe Headquarters. Officials of the Branch who coordinated the support action stated that \$4,315 and DM 23,765 (\$5,656) in direct contribution to the summer camp project were obtained from the men and women in uniform. Vacations varying in length from seven to fifteen days were made possible for 4,077 boys and 2,928 girls ranging in age from eight to sixteen years.

American military units contributed food, transportation, personnel and entertainment in addition to

their money contributions to cover more than half of the expense of maintaining the camps for German youngsters. Other assistance came from American Women's Clubs, German youth organizations and civic groups. An important contribution also was made by champion skater Dick Button who gave a benefit show in Berlin to help the summer camp fund.

The US Navy took part in the GYA Program for the first time with a donation of DM 335 and the assignment of a Navy crafts instructor to Camp Luebberstedt at Bremerhaven. This camp was a joint undertaking by US Army, Navy and Air Force units. Five cooks and a program supervisor were provided by the Air Force, while life guards, medics, supervisors and a utilities NCO were furnished by Army units and the WAC Detachment in the Bremen Enclave.

Berlin Military Post combined operations with Tempelhof Air Base in the US Sector to set up the huge Wannsee camp which took care of 1,029 boys and 737 girls of Berlin during its five-week session.

Giessen Military Subpost and Quartermaster Depot personnel assisted German municipal groups to set up accommodations for 245 youngsters at the Kirchvers Camp while the US Constabulary Unit at Hersfeld donated DM 2,000 for summer vacations in the Rhoen Mountains for 439 young campers.

Approximately DM 6,000 were contributed by a half-dozen Seventh Army units in the Heidelberg Military Post area where 900 boys and 650 girls were included in the camps at Hirschhorn, Mosbach and Pforzheim.

Dachau and Rosenheim GYA Centers operated camps on the Munich Military Post for 170 young people while as many more were given aid in cooperation with youth associations operating with other camps. The 98th General Hospital and Dachau Motor Pool troops provided necessary transportation.

Pay-table contributions and direct donations amounting to \$750 were put up by six military units in the Nuremberg area to underwrite

camping expenses for 303 boys and 264 girls at the Lauf GYA Camp.

Stuttgart Military Post and Seventh Army commands in that area sponsored 531 of the 881 campers who attended the Burghardsmuehle GYA Camp near Aalen. The fund of DM 7,965 was collected by means of bingo nights, carnival concessions, auctions and cash donations.

Wuerzburg GYA operated two camps for 365 children on vacation at Brueckenau and Aschaffenburg. Money and other aid was given by local troops and lodger units at Wildflecken. At Brueckenau, \$170 was collected and DM 386 of the GYA fund was used. Aschaffenburg men donated DM 3,392 for the Goldbacher Pflanzenbeet Camp.

Journalism Specialists in Germany

Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger, director of the School of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin, and Wayne Jordan, formerly on the faculty of the University of Michigan's School of Journalism and presently staff member of the International Air Edition of "The New York Times," are making a three-month study of West German and West Berlin journalism schools.

The two visiting specialists, who arrived Oct. 3, came to Germany on a US State Department grant in the framework of the HICOG Exchanges Program. They were to be joined later by Dr. Vernon McKenzie of the School of Journalism at the University of Washington.

Dr. Nafziger and Mr. Jordan were to visit the institutes at the Universities of Muenster, Heidelberg, Nuremberg, Munich, and the Free University of Berlin. In Munich they are also to visit the Munich Abendzeitung School.* An important part of the study trip is devoted to discussions of common problems with professors and administrative officers at various journalism training centers.

In addition, the two Americans are conferring with federal, state and

*see "School of Journalism" in Information Bulletin June 12, 1949.

city press officers, and representatives of German publishers and journalists' organizations on problems of journalists training.

Former USSR Sergeant in US Army

Pvt Arkadiy Rudovsky, 24-year-old former Soviet Air Force senior sergeant who joined the US Army on Sept. 18 under provisions of the Alien Enlistment Law left in early October for the basic training center at Ft. Dix, N. J.

As he prepared to board the train at Sonthofen in southern Bavaria, Private Rudovsky told his American friends that he is waiting anxiously to see the United States that they have described so often. "For the first time in my life I know the meaning of freedom and now that I am going to a free country I am happy," he stated.

The veteran of almost four years with the Soviet Armed Forces escaped from the Russian Zone of Austria in April 1951 and was granted political asylum by Western authorities. Prior to enlisting in the United States Army, he was employed by a commercial airline in Frankfurt and learned to speak English there.

Private Rudovsky entered the US Army for five years under provisions of the Alien Enlistment of 12,500 foreign nationals prior to 1955.

Last 1952 Exchange Group Leaves

One hundred German labor trainees, youth leaders, students and teachers from all parts of the Federal Republic and West Berlin left Frankfurt Sept. 24 in the last large group departure of exchangees to the United States this year.

The group included 80 young trade unionists and representatives of management who will study labor-management relationships in American universities for nine months under the sponsorship of the Office of International Labor Affairs, US Department of Labor. Their study pro-

gram will emphasize industrial management, personnel relations, methods of collective bargaining and trade union organizations, as well as visits to industrial concerns, trade unions and public agencies interested in this field.

Nine youth leader trainees will participate in a nine-months project in which they will study and observe community programs for youth organizations, agencies and councils. The rest of the group includes six teacher trainees who will study educational methods and organizations for seven months and five students who have been awarded transportation-only grants.

The departure of this group brings to a total almost 1,100 German high school and university students and young professional workers who have gone to the United States this past summer on HICOG's Exchange of Persons Program.

Former German Boats Released

The British and the US high commissioners informed the German chancellor that the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have decided to return to German ownership 53 ex-German Merchant Marine vessels formerly recommended for allocation to Allied Governments by the Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission (T.M.M.C.)

Of the 53 vessels being returned to Germany, three were in the United Kingdom, three in Norway and the remaining vessels in the Federal Republic where most have been put at the disposal of the German economy on a charter or loan basis. They constitute a variety of ships totaling approximately 40,000 tons and include tankers, cargo vessels, whalecatchers, tugs, icebreakers, ferries and diving boats.

In addition to deciding the ultimate disposal of the vessels to the former German owners or to other German nationals, the German Federal Government also will be responsible for dealing with claims which may exist in respect of certain of the vessels concerning their postwar repair and rehabilitation.

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.



We only accept dollar notes from America. — from Nuernberger Zeitung (Nuremberg), Oct. 15.

German Labor Unions Congress

Commenting on the five day German Labor Unions (DGB) congress in Berlin, West German papers of Oct. 18-23 top-played the discussions and the possible consequences resulting from the election of Walter Freitag, leader of the Metal Workers Union and SPD Federal Parliament Deputy, as new chairman of the DGB. From the satisfied editorial comments on the part of papers which politically tend toward SPD and the DGB, to the wait-and-see attitude of the majority of large dailies, and the slight disappointment and warnings in the papers close to the Christian Democratic parties, the German press unanimously predicted a new and more definite — if not more radical — course of the DGB, and considered Freitag's election a final victory of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the late chairman of SPD.

Under the headline "Schumachers Late Victory" *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Muenchen) pointed to the previous DGB leader Christian Fette's conciliatory and negotiating qualities of which Kurt Schumacher did not approve. According to the paper, Schumacher considered Fette weak, and wanted to see Freitag as chairman of the DGB. "The Federal Government now will have twice as much trouble in cooperating with the Labor Unions," the paper predicted, adding that "the Labor Unions themselves will have more difficulty to maintain their principle of (political) neutrality. A period of increasing tensions is ahead..."

Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt) termed Freitag's election a signal of fight and a clear victory of the militant groups in the DGB. According to the paper, he belongs to the radical wing of the labor unions. With the metal worker Freitag at the top of all the labor unions, violent controversies between employers and employees can be expected, the paper predicted.

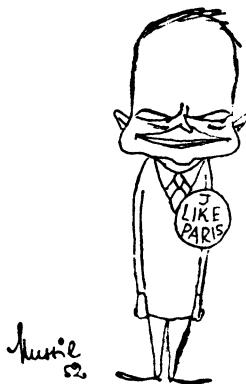
Paratrooper General Herman Ramcke

The belief expressed by the German press that with the court decision against SRP the problem of radicalism in Germany was by no means solved seemed to have gained new ground through the statements made by former General Herman Ramcke before a meeting of former SS-members in Verden. Making the headlines in the newspapers Oct. 27

and 28, protests and criticism of the Ramcke speech, in which reportedly he claimed that "the real war criminals were among those who had made the fatal peace, had dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and are now producing new A-bombs," had not ceased on Oct. 31.

The concensus was that sustained the **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt) in that "Ramcke is not identical with the German generals and not the expression of a generally valid conception in Germany". "He has not only abused the hospitality of the organizers of the armored-SS meeting but also played a dirty trick on West-Germany," stated the *Weser-Kurier* (Bremen). In their editorials, leading dailies commented more or less sarcastically on the "political tactlessness" and "irrespon-

EISENHOWER AFTER THE ELECTION...



Paris



London

sibility" of the "politics dabbling general."

"Since German generals don't have any more armies to lead, some start giving speeches," **Muenchner Merkur (Munich)** wrote, adding that "past courage and ability at parachutes are no valid excuse for brainless actions today." *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* considered the fact "that Ramcke even chose for his silly and exorbitant attacks against the West the commemorative week for the German prisoners of war" as a proof for his lack of tact. Calling persons like Ramcke and Remer "annihilators, peace disturbers and peace enemies," **Aachener Volksblatt (Aachen)** claimed that such people are unfit to handle the problems of the nation in general and the interests of the former soldiers in particular.

Moscow All-Communist Party Congress

Giving wide play to the Communist Party convention in Moscow, the German press generally agreed that neither Soviet Deputy Minister-president Viacheslav Molotov nor Central Committee Secretary Georgi Malenkow in their speeches had said anything new in regard to the Kremlin's policy, but indicated that the Soviet attempts to drive a wedge between the countries of the Western World would continue.

Hamburger Anzeiger (Hamburg) Oct. 6 thought that Stalin with his

prediction in his latest article in *Bolshevik* of a war not between the Communist and the non-Communist world but among the capitalist nations, probably tried to kill the hopes of the Russian people, that in a war between Soviet Russia and the non-Communist powers the Communist regime might be overthrown.

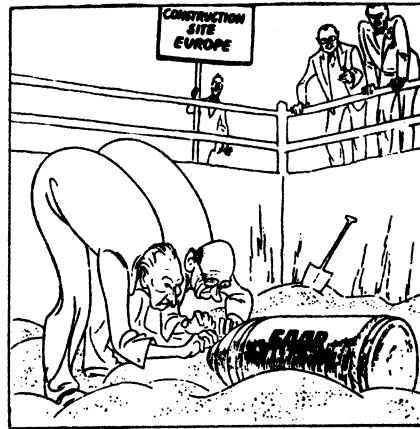
Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt) Oct. 7 believed that if Moscow really expects the Western Powers to fight and destroy each other, the Kremlin may consider it superfluous to conquer these countries. *General-Anzeiger (Bonn)* stressed that the congress was primarily cut to fit Soviet domestic needs.

Die Welt (Hamburg) noted that despite the big front which had been put up, the congress seemed to lack the spark of life, and *Westdeutsche Neue Presse (Cologne)* dismissed the convention as just another party parade, predicting that any important decision would be made "off stage."

Ambassador George F. Kennan

Moscow's fierce attacks against and the final recall of US Ambassador F. Kennan from the Soviet capital were subject to extensive editorial comment in the German press and front-paged in most newspapers.

Die Welt (Hamburg) Sept. 30, praised the American ambassador to Moscow as the most scholarly of



Removing the war-head. — from *Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart), Oct. 11.

American officials and the most experienced of scholars." Quoting Pravda's grim attack on Kennan, the paper commented that Soviet Russia apparently wanted to get rid of man who knows Russia too well and helped to set the present American policy toward Russia.

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt) commented that Ambassador Kennan in his Berlin statement, which brought forth the Soviet protests had only said what every western diplomat in Moscow knows. However, the paper continued, it was still surprising that he deviated from the tradition of diplomats not to criticize in public the government to which they have been accredited. According to *Frankfurter Allgemeine* the Kremlin at present feels that

AND WHAT VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS EXPECT FROM HIM



Moscow



Bonn



Madrid

Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt
INFORMATION BULLETIN



The Moscow prophet predicts: "War in capitalist camp". — from *Deutsche Zukunft* (Duesseldorf), Oct. 18.

resistance against American politics is growing in Italy, France and especially Great Britain. Therefore, the Kremlin may have considered this moment opportune to strike a blow against America by demanding the recall of the US Ambassador.

The Pirecnik Case

Although German newspapers as a rule do not run extensive human stories, the story of Iwan Pirecnik, who as a result of a US Court decision was returned to his Yugoslav mother, received top play in many papers Sept. 30. Typical for the reports which stressed the human rather than the legal and political aspects of the case were the headline "Mother Love Wins" in the *General Anzeiger* (Bonn) and the subheads "The Rights of a Mother," "The Sorrow of the Foster Parents" and "Farewell Will be Difficult," all in the same story. Editorial comments generally recognized that the court had to make an extremely difficult decision and had no other choice but to return the boy to Yugoslavia.

Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt) realized that the court decision in the Pirecnik case recognizes the rights of the family: "Our way of life is based on the family. Only in cases of extreme necessity may we deviate from this principle. In this border-line case a mother is willing to do everything for the child she has found again. Who would have the right to prevent her from doing so?"

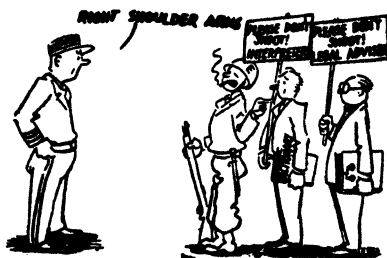
Dissolution of the SRP

The final dissolution of the right wing Socialist Reichsparty (SRP) by German Federal Constitutional Court decision three months after a temporary injunction and prohibition of all political activities of the party was widely reported by the West German press and unanimously welcomed. The final verdict ruling the party unconstitutional includes prohibition of all subsidiary organizations, forfeiture of the SRP property to the Federal Republic, and the elimination of all SRP parliamentary seats.

While *Kieler Nachrichten* (Kiel) noted with satisfaction that "the young German democracy has stood another probation," *Berliner Morgenpost* (Berlin) took the court decision as proof of the state's "determination to defend itself against any kind of radicalism." Most editorial writers took this same position.

Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt) wrote that the foremost task now is to watch out for possible attempts of incorrigible radical SRP elements to hide out in and maybe influence the neighbor parties such as FDP (Free Democratic Party) and DP (German Party). *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* (Stuttgart) suggested that "the supporters of democracy should try to become sufficiently attractive so that anti-democratic parties do not even come into being" and later have to be prohibited.

Realizing, too, that "the best democracy is one that can do without prohibitions *Essener Allgemeine* (Es-



"Translate the order and ask the guy next to you whether it violates any past, present or future law." — from *Rheinpfalz* (Ludwigshafen), Oct. 4.



No carpenter is needed if you have an axe at home. — from *Hamburger Echo* (Hamburg), Oct. 15.

sen) and *Frankfurter Neue Presse* (Frankfurt) questioned if it was wise of the government to call for the verdict even though it was justified. *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim), though basically pleased with the court decision, and *Berliner Morgenpost* (Berlin), warned of possible complications in the constitutional law caused by eliminating the SRP parliamentary mandates, which represent some 100,000 voters.

Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim) inquired "who would guarantee that some day the mandates of real democrats could not be eliminated after such an example." ...A court can declare a whole organization unconstitutional, and can proceed against a single deputy after his immunity has been withdrawn, but it is doubtful from the standpoint of constitutional law if it can eliminate peoples' representatives," the paper concluded. *Muenstersche Zeitung* (Muenster) also warned not to let the "SRP-prohibition become only a police action legalized by Karlsruhe" but to try to convince the former SRP voters of better democratic aims.

Der Mittag (Duesseldorf) granted the Federal authorities the right to exclude the SRP from the political life, although it was "less dangerous internally than externally" and caused greater harm to the German reputation abroad, as, there, one has only too eagerly interpreted the existence of SRP as a renewed trend toward Nazism in Germany."

Personnel Notes

Director of Public Affairs

Alfred V. Boerner, who has served continuously with the US mission in Germany since June 1945, was appointed Oct. 15 as director of the Office of Public Affairs to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shepherd Stone. He had been serving as acting director since Mr. Stone returned to the United States in July.

Specializing in policy and planning in the informational field, Mr. Boerner began his governmental service on joining the Office of War Information in 1944 as an information specialist. He was sent to London in early 1945 as chief of OWI's German Policy Section and also worked with the Publications Branch of the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF.

On his arrival in Germany in June 1945, he was assigned to the Publications Branch, Office of the Director of Information Control, G-5, USFET, which later became the Information Control Division, OMGUS. He was chief of ICD's Plans and Directives Branch in 1947-48 and was deputy director for policy of the Information Services Division, OMGUS, in 1948-49. On transfer of the US mission in Germany from the Department of the Army to the Department of State in October 1949, he was named chief of the Programs and Policy Unit, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, continuing in that position until his recent appointment to director.

Mr. Boerner was born Aug. 12, 1909 in Philadelphia and received his bachelor of arts degree from Bucknell University in 1932. He studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin and Hamburg and at the Sorbonne in 1932-34. As a university fellow and assistant in the Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, he received his master's degree in 1938. He was instructor in political science at Keystone Junior College 1934-36 and at Washington and Jefferson College 1940-42. He was

assistant to the president in charge of public and governmental relations of the Alliance Manufacturing Company in 1942-44.

Public Affairs Officer at Stuttgart

Frank S. Hopkins of Washington, D.C., has been appointed public affairs officer of the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, succeeding Stuart L. Hannon, who was recently transferred to Bern, Switzerland.

Mr. Hopkins is responsible for directing the United States public affairs program in the Stuttgart area. This program includes such ac-

himself a career Foreign Service officer, holding the personal rank of consul and secretary in the US diplomatic service.

Mr. Hopkins has been in Germany twice before, the last time in 1950 as consultant to HICOG on personnel and training problems.

Mr. Hopkins was educated at public schools of Virginia and Maryland. He attended the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., where he received his AB degree, and Columbia University, from which he received his AM degree in English and comparative literature. In his post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities,



Stuart L. Hannon

Frank S. Hopkins

tivities as the operation of the America Houses; the exchange of leaders, specialists and students between Germany and the United States; the showing of educational films and the maintenance of liaison with the German press and radio and with German civic and educational groups.

Prior to his appointment to the Stuttgart post, Mr. Hopkins served with the US Department of State in Washington. There he was for many years in charge of in-service education programs for Foreign Service personnel. Mr. Hopkins is

Mr. Hopkins specialized in sociology and history.

Mr. Hopkins has spent eleven years in newspaper work and in book publishing and magazine writing. Among the newspapers for which he has worked are the Minneapolis Star, Richmond Times-Dispatch and Baltimore Sun.

During World War II, he served four years as director of employee training for a large industrial plant in Baltimore.

Mr. Hannon, who has worked with the US authorities in Wuerttemberg-Baden for the past seven years, took

up his new assignment as public affairs officer with the American legation in Bern.

Mr. Hannon came to Stuttgart in August 1945 from Radio Luxemburg to become program director of Radio Stuttgart. In January 1948 he was sent to Greece on a special assignment and returned in June of the same year to Stuttgart as chief of the Information Services Division of Office of Military Government and later Office of the US State Commissioner, for Wuerttemberg-Baden. He has been public affairs officer for Baden-Wuerttemberg since January 1951.

During his years in Germany, Mr. Hannon delivered more than 100 radio broadcasts and lectures on various aspects of American society and government and Germany's historic struggle to win a stable democracy. He introduced the first forum in Wuerttemberg-Baden, in Stuttgart, in the winter of 1945, and continued to present bi-weekly forum programs in several cities.

Before coming to Europe, Mr. Hannon worked in the State Department in the Balkan Affairs Section. Earlier, he was an assistant in the Inter-American Affairs Office, following several years first as educational program director and then foreign affairs commentator for the American Broadcasting Company.

Official Announcements

Threat to Medical Plane

Following is the text of a letter of Oct. 8 from Maj. Gen. Emuel Mathewson, US commander, Berlin, to Major General Trusov, protesting the interference by Soviet fighter aircraft with the flight of a US Air Force C-47. A copy of the letter has also been sent to A.N. Rassadin, acting Berlin representative of the Soviet Control Commission, with the request that it is brought to the immediate attention of the appropriate Soviet authorities.

"This morning a C-47 type medical evacuation airplane, No. 43-15066, belonging to the United States Air Force, left Rhine Main Air Force Base, Frankfurt, on a routine flight to Berlin. At about 0856 hours, (8:56 a.m.), while flying at an altitude of 7,000 feet, in the general vicinity of Koennern, the airplane was intercepted by two Soviet fighter type aircraft. These fighter aircraft maneuvered alongside, underneath and in front of the medical evacuation plane while at the same time discharging machine gun bursts in such a way as to constitute a definite and hostile threat to

the flight safety of the aircraft. Only by taking full advantage of available cloud cover was the hospital plane able to elude the Soviet fighter aircraft and make its way safely to Tempelhof Air Base in Berlin.

"I personally interviewed the pilot of this United States Air Force airplane, Captain James P. Peterson, as well as the co-pilot, Major George A. Beere, at the moment of their landing at Tempelhof. I have questioned them closely as to the instructions they were given and to the preparations which were made for this routine evacuation flight to Berlin. With the aid of maps I have examined with them in detail the course which they navigated in their flight from Frankfurt to Berlin. While I am not prepared at the moment to say whether adverse and unexpectedly high winds may or may not have carried them at one point from the prescribed flight corridor, I can and do say unequivocally that any such possible error in navigation could only have been made unwillingly and without intent.

"This hostile and unfriendly action of Soviet fighter aircraft against an unarmed airplane of the United States Air Force on a routine administrative mission was not accidental. It was clearly directed by some presumably responsible Soviet authority on the ground. Pending completion of our further investigation of this incident, I can only regard it in its most serious light — responsibility for which rests squarely on Soviet shoulders. I demand that this unwarranted and uncivilized behavior of Soviet aircraft cease at once and that necessary orders be issued by the headquarters of the Commander in Chief of Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany to permit unhindered flight of United States aircraft to and from Berlin in accordance with existing agreements."

Federal Works Constitution Law

In order to be able to promulgate the Federal Works Constitution Law which was adopted by the Bundestag and Bundesrat, the Federal Government requested that the Allied High Commission deprive of effect Control Council Law No. 22 on Works Councils in the fields regulated by the Federal Works Constitution Law.

The Allied High Commission has acted on the Federal Government's request and has approved an Allied High Commission law depriving Control Council Law No. 22 of effect in the Federal Territory insofar as it concerns fields regulated by the Federal Works Constitution Law.

Text of the Allied High Commission Law will be published, according to HICOM's announcement Oct. 2, in the next issue of the Official Gazette.

Linse Case Statement

Following is the text of a statement issued Oct. 2 in Berlin by High Commissioner Donnelly:

"Pursuant to the agreement reached by General Chuikov and myself on September 9 for a joint investigation of the facts of the Linse case, a meeting took place on September 22 between US and Soviet representatives. At this meeting the Soviet representatives indicated the need for a variety of additional factual information in order to enable them to proceed with their investigation of the case. We have supplied them in writing and in considerable detail with the information requested, and particularly with regard to the abduction of Dr. Linse into the Soviet Zone after his kidnapping in the US Sector of Berlin. In addition, we have posed certain questions of our own to the Soviets. The next move is now up to them."

Recent Publications

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

Economic Assistance to West Berlin 1949-1951, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), September 1952. Monograph by Hubert G. Schmidt, assisted by Elisabeth Erdmann. Limited distribution.

Monthly Report of the Mutual Security Agency, Division of Statistics and Reports, Mutual Security Agency (Washington), June 30, 1952. Issue deals with Highlights — Defense Support for Europe.

Monthly Report of the Mutual Security Agency, Division of Statistics and Reports, Mutual Security Agency (Washington), July 31, 1952. Issue deals with Agriculture in Western Europe.

Official Gazette, No. 92, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), Sept. 15, 1952. Official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

Official Gazette, No. 93, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), Sept. 29, 1952. Official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

Official Gazette, No. 94, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), Oct. 10, 1952. Official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

Official Gazette, No. 95, Allied Secretariat, Allied High Commission (Mehlem), Oct. 30, 1952. Official texts of legislation and orders enacted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission.

Food and Agricultural Programs in West Germany 1949-1951, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), 1952. Monograph by Hubert G. Schmidt, with the assistance of H. J. Hille. Limited distribution.

Kontakt (Contact), Vol. 1, No. 5, Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), October 1952. Magazine in German about and for returned exchangees.

Report on Germany, September 21, 1949-July 31, 1952, HICOG (Mehlem). Final report to Secretary of State and the ECA-MSA Administrator by former US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy (see page of this Information Bulletin).

Elections and Political Parties in Germany 1945-1952, Policy Reports Secretary, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), June 1, 1952.

The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 686, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), August 18, 1952. Contents include: "Terms of Settlement for German Prewar Debts." "German Education in Transition."

The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 688, Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State (Washington), September 1, 1952. Contents include: "The Soviet Harassment Campaign in Germany: Correspondence Between Allied and Soviet Representatives." "Latest Soviet Note on the Austrian State Treaty: Department's Critique; Text of the Soviet Note."

Information Bulletin for October, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 31, 1952. Contains articles and features on US activities in Germany.

Bowling Popular in American Colony

Bowling alleys, recently opened in the American housing project in Plittersdorf, between Bonn and Bad Godesberg are becoming the most popular recreation spot for the American community. Photos show the bowling team of the HICOG US Marine internal security guard playing a team of officials from the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

Photos by Norbert Gassner, Information Division, HICOG, show:

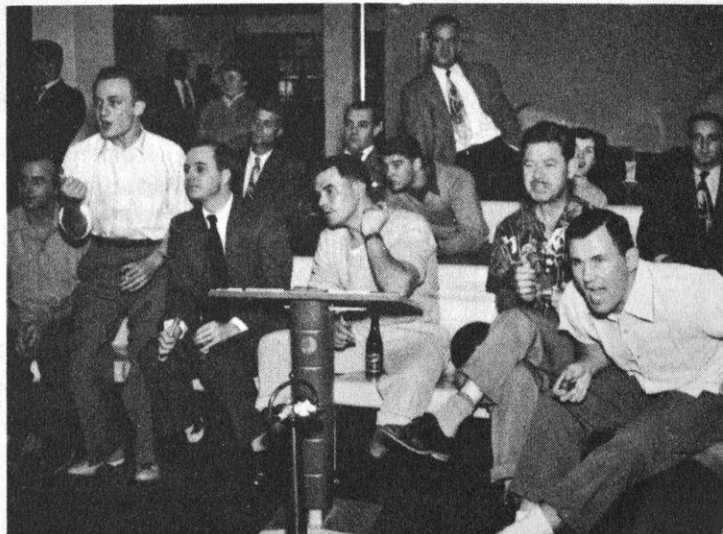
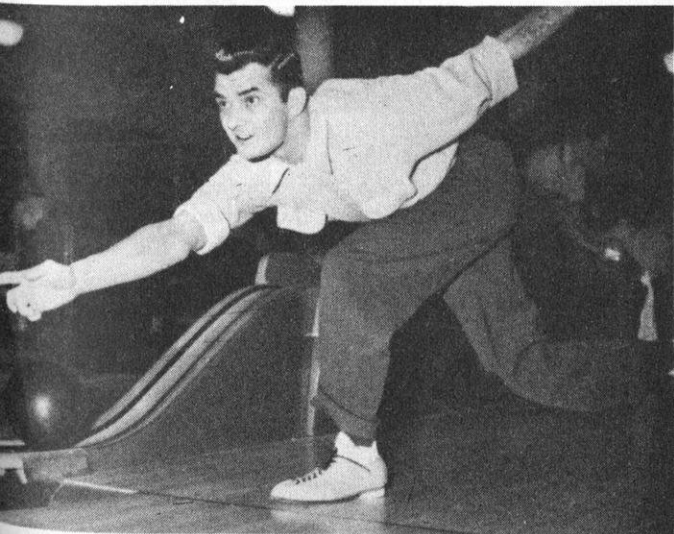
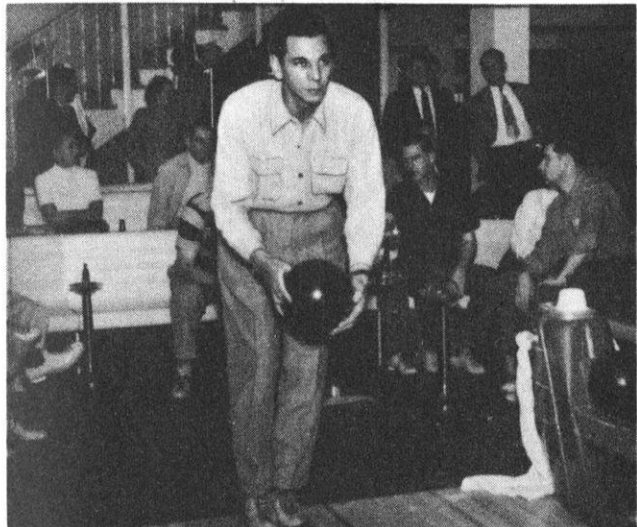
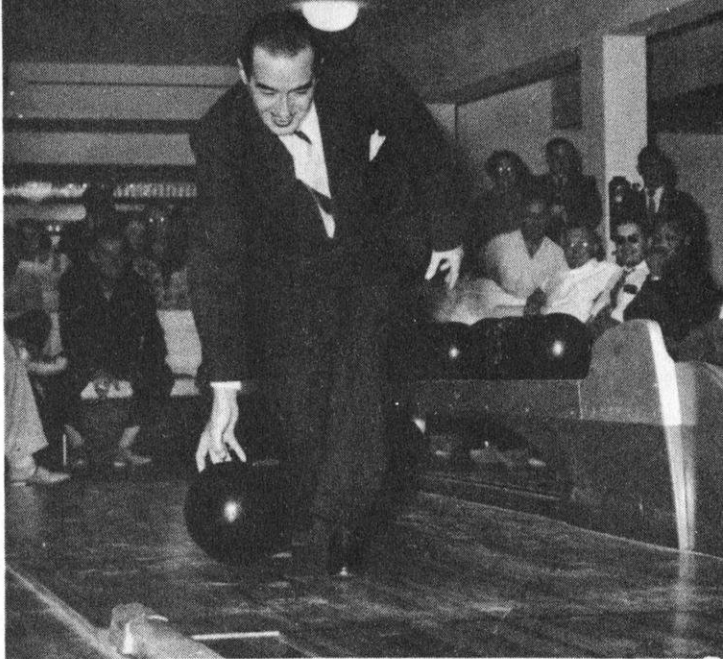
(photo upper right) US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly, who inaugurated the Bowling League at the newly-completed alleys, throwing the first ball.

(photo center right) T. Sgt. Edward Grygo of Erie, Pennsylvania (right) checking the Marine team score with S.Sgt. Louis Komernicki, Detroit, Michigan.

(photo lower right) Excited Marines and HICOG officials watching a slow ball.

(photo lower left) S.Sgt. Louis Komernicki expecting all the pins to fall.

(photo below) Henry J. Pauli, chief of HICOG Engineer Maintenance Unit, preparing to take his turn for the HICOG team.





Leading citizens of Nuremberg and members of the American community gathered in the American Consulate's Public Affairs Field Center to watch the course of the American presidential elections. Election results by states were posted on a large map of the United States, while commentaries and reports from AFN, the Voice of America and the US Information Service were broadcast in English and German. This proved to be an educational technique in disseminating information in Germany about the American election process.