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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

JUL 17 1952

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Agreement is Signed

(See page 3)



THIS ISSUE:

Contractual Agreements

Cultural Integration

America's Good Friends

Coordinating History Books

JUNE
1952



Teacher in model classroom at Offenbach school moves among her pupils to teach instead of dictating from podium as in old-style school room. Several model classrooms, a school library and science laboratory have been set up in German schools at cost of \$50,000 from HICOG Special Projects Fund to demonstrate to school administrators the influence of new facilities on present-day instruction techniques. Teachers, children are equally enthusiastic. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)

Model Classrooms Established in Offenbach, Hesse

Children are helped to teach themselves with modern toys, other new equipment revolutionizing teaching methods.



Individual desks can be assembled for group work, an important factor in teaching children to study together.



Information Bulletin

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

"Befit a Free State"

Following the signing of the Contractual Agreements in Bonn May 26, Secretary of State Dean Acheson of the United States made the following statement at the press conference.

THE AGREEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN signed today are of great importance for each of the four countries represented here. The Federal Republic is attaining the independence in foreign affairs and authority in domestic matters which befit a free state; the United Kingdom, France and the United States, together with the other free nations, are welcoming a new partner in their great effort to establish peace and security in the world. Let us take a moment to examine what these agreements mean and what they are intended to accomplish.

The relations which follow from these agreements are fundamentally such as exist between countries closely associated in peace and friendship. When the agreements enter into effect, the occupation will come to its formal close and the Federal Government will deal with other governments on a normal basis. The United States Government is convinced that the agreements are just because problems arising from the war must be settled, and it is right to settle them in this fashion. The purpose of the agreements is to bring the occupation to an end, and this will be their effect.

THERE ARE STILL CERTAIN powers reserved to the United Kingdom, France and the United States. But the important thing to remember about these powers is that they are not retained for any reasons which have to do with the Federal Republic alone. They are related to other factors entirely — to the necessity for the presence in Germany of troops whose mission is the defense of German peace and freedom and of peace and freedom throughout the free world, and to the unhappy fact that Germany is still a divided country. When these conditions no longer exist, the powers retained to deal with them will be withdrawn.

It is a matter of great regret and concern to the American government that the task of restoring Germany as a whole is not completed. I feel deeply the absence on this occasion of those who might have represented the people of that part of Germany which is still under Soviet occupation. It would have been a more joyful occasion if they had been permitted to join us. One of the great aims of the Western world, one of the great themes of its culture, and one of the great achievements of its people, has been freedom. Political and social freedom of the individual, freedom of his conscience and speech, have been what the West holds most dear.

Since the end of war the three powers have consistently worked to establish freedom throughout Germany, and their efforts have been met with invaluable cooperation on the

Secretary Acheson at press conference.



part of the people of western Germany and Berlin. Together we have succeeded in bringing freedom to the greater part of Germany, but until freedom can be extended to the entire country, and until all German — East and West — are reunited in freedom, the goal will not have been reached. I can assure you of my government's continued determination to press steadily towards this goal, until the unity of Germany in freedom has become a reality.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE DAY when these agreements will have been accepted by the legislative bodies of our countries and will enter into effect, I wish to congratulate the Federal Republic on its new place among the nations of the world. We are glad to have a new partner in this great cause. On behalf of the President of the United States and the American people, I welcome the Federal Republic on its return to the community of nations.



Delegations seated at long table (top to bottom: United Kingdom, France, United States and Germany) prior to signing ceremony. At left is small table for actual signing by the four representatives of the documents.

Beginning a New Relationship

BY CRESTON B. MULLINS

Public Liaison Branch, Information Division, HICOG

DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, chancellor of the German Federal Republic, sat at a long table in the *Bundesrat* chamber in Bonn at 10:25 a. m., Monday, May 26, and affixed the fourth signature to the General Agreement with the United States, United Kingdom and France. Then with the foreign ministers of the three Western powers he signed three other conventions.

When these documents, known as the Contractual Agreements, are ratified by the parliaments of the four powers, and when the European Defense Community treaty has been ratified by the six member nations, Germany will be restored to the community of nations as an equal partner in Western defense.

The ceremony of signing the Contractual Agreements took 45 minutes as Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, and the Chancellor (who is also the German foreign minister) put their pens to the bound texts of the four conventions in three languages, as well as a series of letters.

THIS INITIAL STEP toward ending the occupation and restoring near-sovereignty to the western part of Germany was followed the next day by the signing in Paris by six nations of the treaty which creates the European Defense Community and establishes a European Defense Force, including German contingents, as a part of the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the continent of Europe.

These two acts—interdependent parts of a single transaction—culminated a year and a half of work by repre-

sentatives of the Western Allies and the German Federal Republic to liquidate the war and the occupation, to integrate Germany with the Western democratic bloc, and to create a Western defense force in the form of a European army.

The immediate decision to take this bold step in world affairs flowed directly from the Communist aggression in Korea. If the weakness of South Korea was an invitation to Soviet aggression through the satellites, weakness in western Europe, with its vast industrial and political potential, presented a greater temptation. An effective defense system was vital and urgent. It was immediately evident that such a defense system required the participation of Germany as an equal partner of the other Western democracies.

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT of 1945 had itself declared Allied policy to be the "eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany." European statesmen themselves, the first to have reason to fear

Continued on page 6

COVER PHOTOGRAPH — After the signing of the General Agreement, the four signers (left to right) UK Foreign Secretary Eden, French Foreign Minister Schuman, US Secretary of State Acheson and German Chancellor Adenauer pose before the bound copy on the table. All photographs with this article were taken by Claude Jacoby and Norbert Gassner, photographers of the Public Liaison Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

General Agreement:

Complete Text of Convention On the Relations between the Three Powers And the Federal Republic of Germany

THE United States of America,
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and the French Republic,
of the one part, and
the Federal Republic of Germany,
of the other part:

WHEREAS a peaceful and prosperous European community of nations firmly bound to the other free nations of the world through dedication to the principle of the Charter of the United Nations can be attained only through united support and defense of the common freedom and the common heritage;

WHEREAS it is the common aim of the Signatory States to integrate the Federal Republic on a basis of equality within the European Community itself included in a developing Atlantic Community;

WHEREAS the achievement of a fully free and unified Germany through peaceful means and of a freely negotiated peace settlement, though prevented for the present by measures beyond their control, remains a fundamental and common goal of the Signatory States;

WHEREAS the retention of the Occupation Statute with its powers of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Federal Republic is inconsistent with the purpose of integrating the Federal Republic within the European Community;

WHEREAS the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Three Powers") are therefore determined to retain only those special rights of which the retention is necessary, in the common interest of the Signatory States, having regard to the special international situation in Germany;

WHEREAS the Federal Republic has developed free and responsible political institutions and is determined to maintain the liberal-democratic federal constitution which guarantees human rights and is enshrined in its Basic Law;

WHEREAS the Three Powers and the Federal Republic recognize that both the new relationship to be established between them by the present Convention and its related Conventions and the Treaties for the creation of an integrated European Community, in particular the Treaty on the Establishment of the European Community for Coal and Steel and the Treaty on the Establishment of the European Defense Community, are essential

Signatures on German version of the General Agreement.



steps to the achievement of their common aim for a unified Germany integrated within the European Community;

HAVE entered into the following Convention setting forth the basis for their new relationship:

Article 1

1. The Federal Republic shall have full authority over its internal and external affairs, except as provided in the present Convention.

2. The Three Powers will revoke the Occupation Statute and abolish the Allied High Commission and the Offices of the Land (State) Commissioners upon the entry into force of the present Convention and the Conventions listed in Article 8 (hereinafter referred to as "the related Conventions").

3. The Three Powers will thenceforth conduct their relations with the Federal Republic through ambassadors who will act jointly in matters the Three Powers consider of common concern under the present Convention and the related Conventions.

Article 2

1. The Three Powers retain, in view of the international situation, the rights, heretofore exercised or held by them, relating to (a) the stationing of armed forces in Germany and the protection of their security, (b) Berlin, and (c) Germany as a whole, including the unification of Germany and a peace settlement.

2. The Federal Republic, on its part, will refrain from any action prejudicial to these rights and will cooperate with the Three Powers to facilitate their exercise.

Article 3

1. The Federal Republic agrees to conduct its policy in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and with the aims defined in the Statute of the Council of Europe.

2. The Federal Republic affirms its intention to associate itself fully with the community of free nations through membership in international organizations contributing to the common aims of the free world. The Three Powers will support applications for such membership by the Federal Republic at appropriate times.

3. In their negotiations with States with which the Federal Republic maintains no relations, the Three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic in respect of matters directly involving its political interests.

4. At the request of the Federal Government, the Three Powers will arrange to represent the interests of the Federal Republic in relations with other States and in certain international organizations or conferences, whenever the Federal Republic is not in a position to do so itself.

Article 4

1. The mission of the armed forces stationed by the Three Powers in the Federal territory will be the defense of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and Berlin form part.

2. The Three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic, insofar as the military situation permits, regarding the stationing of such armed forces in the Federal territory. The Federal Republic will cooperate fully, in accordance with the present Convention and the related Conventions, in facilitating the tasks of such armed forces.

3. The Three Powers will obtain the consent of the Federal Republic before bringing into the Federal territory as part of their forces, contingents of the armed forces of any nation not now providing such contingents. Such contingents may, nevertheless, be brought into the Federal territory without the consent of the Federal Republic in the event of external attack or imminent threat of such attack but, after the elimination of the danger, may only remain there with its consent.

4. The Federal Republic will participate in the European Defense Community in order to contribute to the common defense of the free world.

Article 5

1. In the exercise of their right to protect the security of the armed forces stationed in the Federal territory, the Three Powers will conform to the provisions of the following paragraphs of this article.

2. In case the Federal Republic and the European Defense Community are unable to deal with a situation, which is created by an attack on the Federal Republic or Berlin, subversion of the liberal democratic basic order, a serious disturbance of public order or a grave threat of any of these events,



Mr. Eden.



Mr. Acheson



Mr. Schuman.



Dr. Adenauer.

and which in the opinion of the Three Powers endangers the security of their forces, the Three Powers may, after consultation to the fullest extent possible with the Federal Government, proclaim a state of emergency in the whole or any part of the Federal Republic.

3. Upon the proclamation of a state of emergency, the Three Powers may take such measures as are necessary to maintain or restore order and to ensure the security of the forces.

4. The proclamation will specify the area to which it applies. The state of emergency will not be maintained any longer than necessary to deal with the emergency.

5. The Three Powers shall consult the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible while the state of emergency continues. They will utilize to the greatest possible extent the assistance of the Federal Government and the competent German authorities.

6. If the Three Powers do not terminate a state of emergency within thirty days after a request by the Federal Government to do so, the Federal Government may submit a request to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to examine the situation and consider whether the state of emergency should be terminated. If the Council concludes that continuance of the state of emergency is no longer justified, the Three Powers will restore the normal situation as promptly as possible.

7. Independently of a state of emergency, any military commander may, if his forces are imminently menaced, take such immediate action appropriate for their protection (including the use of armed force) as is requisite to remove the danger.

8. In all other respects, the protection of the security of these forces is governed by the provisions of the Conventions on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic of Germany referred to in Article 8 of the present Convention.

Article 6

1. The Three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic in regard to the exercise of their rights relating to Berlin.

2. The Federal Republic, on its part, will cooperate with the Three Powers in order to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities with regard to Berlin. The Federal Republic will continue its aid to the political, cultural, economic and financial reconstruction of Berlin, and, in particular, will grant it such aid as is set out in the annexed Declaration of the Federal Republic.*

Article 7

1. The Three Powers and the Federal Republic are agreed that an essential aim of their common policy is a peace settlement for the whole of Germany, freely negotiated between Germany and her former enemies, which should lay the foundation for a lasting peace. They further agree that the final determination of the boundaries of Germany must await such a settlement.

2. Pending the peace settlement, the Three Powers and the Federal Republic will cooperate to achieve, by peaceful means, their common aim of a unified Germany enjoying a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the Federal Republic, and integrated within the European Community.

3. In the event of the unification of Germany the Three Powers will, subject to such adjustments as may be agreed, extent to a unified Germany the rights which the Federal Republic has under the present Convention and the related Conventions and will for their part agree that the rights under the Treaties for the formation of an integrated European community should be

similarly extended, upon the assumption by such a unified Germany of the obligations of the Federal Republic toward the Three Powers or to any of them under those Conventions and Treaties. Except by common consent of all the Signatory States the Federal Republic will not conclude any agreement or enter into any arrangement which would impair the rights of the Three Powers under those Conventions and Treaties or lessen the obligations of the Federal Republic thereunder.

4. The Three Powers will consult with the Federal Republic on all other matters involving the exercise of their rights relating to Germany as a whole.

Article 8

1. The Three Powers and the Federal Republic have concluded the following related Convention which will enter into force simultaneously with the present Convention:

Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic of Germany;

Finance Convention;

Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation.

2. During the transitional period provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 6 of Chapter One of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation, the rights of the Three Powers referred to in that paragraph shall be deemed to be included within the exception set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the present Convention.

Article 9

1. There is hereby established an Arbitration Tribunal which shall function in accordance with the provisions of the annexed Charter.*

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes arising between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic under the provisions of the present Convention or the annexed Charter or any of the related Conventions which the parties are not able to settle by negotiation, except as otherwise provided by paragraph 3 of this Article or in the annexed Charter or in the related Conventions.

3. Any dispute involving the rights of the Three Powers referred to in Article 2, or action taken thereunder, or involving the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 7 inclusive of Article 5, shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Arbitration Tribunal or of any other tribunal or court.

Article 10

The Three Powers and the Federal Republic will review the terms of the present Convention and the related Conventions

(a) upon the request of any one of them, in the event of the unification of Germany or the creation of a European federation; or

(b) upon the occurrence of any other event which all of the Signatory States recognize to be of a similarly fundamental character.

Thereupon, they will, by mutual agreement, modify the present Convention and the related Conventions to the extent made necessary or advisable by the fundamental change in the situation.

Article 11

1. The present Convention and the related Conventions shall be ratified or approved by the Signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure. The instruments

* Not published here.

* Not published here.

of ratification shall be deposited by the Signatory States with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. The present Convention shall enter into force immediately upon

(a) the deposit by all the Signatory States of instruments of ratification of the present Convention and of all the Conventions listed in Article 8; and

(b) the entry into force of the Treaty on the Establishment of the European Defense Community.

3. The present Convention and the related Conventions shall be deposited in the Archives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which will furnish each Signatory State with certified copies thereof and notify each such State of the date of the entry into force of present Convention and the related Conventions.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments have signed the present Convention.

Done at Bonn this twenty-sixth day of May, 1952 in three texts, in the English, French and German languages, all being equally authentic.

For the United States of America: /s/ Dean Acheson

For the French Republic: /s/ Robert Schuman

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: /s/ Anthony Eden

For the Federal Republic of Germany: /s/ Adenauer

Continued from page 3

Beginning a New Relationship

the rise of a new militarism in Germany, made a courageous and far-seeing approach to the difficult issue of admitting the Federal Republic as an equal member of the Western democracies without permitting revival of that militarism which had plunged the world into two disastrous wars in the past half century.

The way was pointed in the plan advanced October 24, 1950, by French Premier Rene Plevin for the creation of a European army. Under the Plevin Plan the military forces of six western European nations, wearing the same uniform and operating under a single commander, would form one army, under supra-national control which would provide for Europe's own defense. Europe would organize to defend itself, and the German Federal Republic, which is the West's frontline in western Europe, would play its full part in that defense.

The foreign and defense ministers of NATO met in Brussels in December 1950 and decided there to extend an invitation to Germany to participate in defense as an equal partner of the other Western nations. As a concomitant, occupation controls would be eliminated.

The Adenauer government accepted the invitation, and the work of negotiating the end of occupation controls and Germany's contribution to Western defense was begun immediately in Bonn. The first meetings were exploratory, to determine the ground that would have to be covered and the attitude of each government on the points raised. Reports were made to the governments, and on the basis of them the three Western foreign ministers, meeting

in Washington last September, reached decisions which laid down the Allied policy in the detailed negotiations which followed.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS issued a communique at the conclusion of their meeting September 14, 1951. It said in part:

The foreign ministers have reviewed the relationship of their countries to the German Federal Republic, and have agreed on instructions to the Allied High Commission for negotiation of mutually acceptable agreements with the Federal Government, the effect of which will be to transform that relationship completely.

As a result of the agreement reached by the three foreign ministers in Brussels last December, the High Commission has already explored with the Federal Government the way to establish relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic on as broad a contractual basis as possible in the light of German participation in Western defense. The foreign ministers have now instructed the High Commission to proceed to negotiations with the Federal Government, which will, it is hoped, culminate in early agreements among the four governments to enter into effect together with the agreement for German participation in Western defense through the proposed European Defense Community, whose forces would form part of the joint defense forces under the North Atlantic supreme command.

The foreign ministers have agreed on certain general principles to guide the High Commission in its negotiations with the Federal Government. As stated in the tripartite declaration* issued today, the guiding principle of their policy continues to be the integration of the Federal Republic on a basis of equality within a European community itself included in a developing Atlantic community. Such integration would thus be inconsistent with the retention in future of an occupation status or of the power to interfere in the Federal Republic's domestic affairs.

The ministers believe that the agreements now to be reached with the Federal Government should provide the basis for its relationship to their countries until a peace settlement with a unified Germany becomes possible. The division of Germany, however, prevents the conclusion of such a settlement at this time. This division and the security

* For full text of both the communique and declaration, see Information Bulletin, October 1951.

Scene of the representatives of the Three Powers and of Germany as they negotiated on final details to complete the Financial Convention a few hours before the arrival of foreign ministers of the Three Powers for the ceremony.



problem confronting the Federal Republic obliges the Allies to retain, in the common interest, certain special rights, but only in relation to the stationing of armed forces in Germany and the protection of the security of these forces, as well as to questions affecting Berlin and Germany as a whole, including the eventual peace settlement and the peaceful reunification of Germany.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNIQUE of the foreign ministers was the signal for negotiations in Bonn to shift into high gear. High Commissioner John J. McCloy met frequently with British High Commissioner Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick and French Commissioner Andre Francois-Poncet at the Petersberg, the palatial former hotel atop a peak across the Rhine from Bad Godesberg. In this headquarters of the Allied High Commission the machinery of negotiation was created.

Because of the breadth of the ground to be covered— affecting practically every aspect of Germany's internal and external affairs — and the detail with which each point had to be discussed the high commissioners and Dr. Adenauer found it necessary to delegate the detailed work to a large corps of experts and advisers.

The basic work of negotiating differences of substance and of drafting agreements was entrusted to four groups of experts known as *rapporteurs*. Initially these consisted of an expert from one of the Allies, called a *rapporteur* and two associates representing the other Allies and referred to as "assessors". When the stage of quadripartite negotiation was reached the Allied group dealt with a German expert. Problems which could not be solved at the *rapporteur* level were referred upward to a Special Committee consisting of the political and legal advisers to the three high commissioners when Allied policy was in question, and to the Steering Committee consisting of the Special Committee and the chancellor's principal advisers when quadripartite questions were involved.

FINAL APPEAL — UNTIL the meeting of the four foreign ministers on May 24 — lay to the three high commissioners and the chancellor.

A *rapporteur* group was established for each of the four conventions which finally emerged from the negotiations. These were:

1. Convention on the Relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany (referred to as the General Agreement).
2. Convention on the Settlement of Matters arising out of the War and the Occupation.
3. Convention on the Rights and Obligations of the Foreign Forces and their members in the Federal Republic of Germany.
4. The Finance Convention.

Sitting with the *rapporteur* groups were other experts from each of the four governments. These specialists frequently sat as subcommittees, resolving detailed problems assigned them by the *rapporteurs*.

Although the initial meetings to agree on tripartite policy were held at the Petersberg, quadripartite negotiations were from the outset rotated between German and Allied offices. This was a recognition of the fact that the German participated throughout the negotiations as



Honor guests, including officials of the four governments, witness the ceremony from seats arranged behind signers.

equals and not as a defeated enemy. Anyone who took part in the seven months of discussion or who has the opportunity to compare the initial Allied proposals with the final results cannot have the slightest doubt that this principle of equality was fully realized in practice and in fact. No charge can ever be sustained against these Conventions as was made against the Versailles Treaty that they represent a *Diktat*.

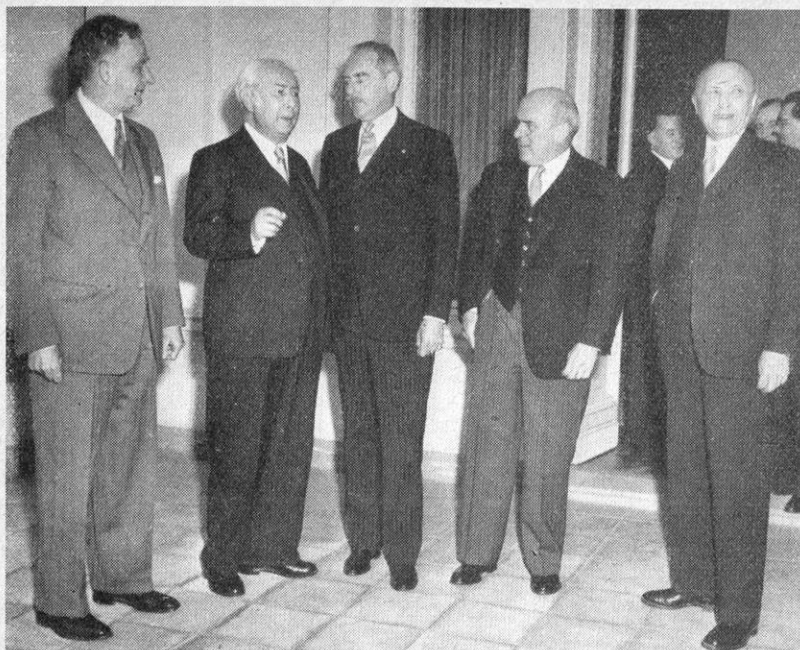
IN EARLY APRIL the deadline for conclusion of the agreements was set for May 1, except for the financial convention which was being negotiated in conjunction with the EDC discussions in Paris. This was later revised to May 20, as the latest practical date for conclusion of the agreements in order for the US Senate to act upon them before its recess.

Negotiators and their staffs worked far into the night under pressure for final agreement. It became apparent that some critical points would be left for the foreign ministers themselves to settle at the last minute when they came to Bonn for the signing ceremony. May 20 arrived without agreement as fresh difficulties arose in reconciling Allied and German proposals. In some cases points already considered settled had to be reopened.

One of the key complications, and most difficult problems to resolve, was the German defense contribution, which had to be negotiated in constant contact

Other spectators watch proceedings from stands erected outside large window along one side of the chamber.





Chatting at the president's home are: (left to right) US Ambassador Jessup, Prof. Theodor Heuss, president of the German Federal Republic, US Secretary Acheson, US High Commissioner McCloy and German Chancellor Adenauer.

with the EDC negotiations in Paris. The total reasonable amount of the contribution had been estimated* earlier in the year by the "Three Wise Men" — members of the Temporary Council Committee of NATO — and their estimate was accepted by the Germans. The problem then became how much of this sum to set aside to assist in the support of the foreign forces stationed in Germany, that is, for the forces of the United States, United Kingdom and the EDC countries including France.

The deadlock on this point was finally resolved four days before the contracts were signed, in a marathon session which lasted until nearly 4 a.m. on May 22. Of the German financial contribution of DM 850,000,000 (equivalent to \$202,300,000) per month, DM 551,000,000 (\$131,138,000) a month would be for the support of the foreign forces in the first six months of the contribution and DM 319,000,000 (\$75,922,000) per month for the next three months. On the assumption that the defense contribution would go into effect October 1, this would provide for German participation until June 30, 1953, the end of the NATO fiscal year. Division of the German contribution for succeeding years would be established in subsequent negotiations.

SECRETARY OF STATE Acheson left Washington on President Truman's plane "Independence" the evening of Thursday, May 22, and arrived at Wahn airport near Bonn at 5 p.m. the next afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Acheson and a party of high State Department officials, including Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup and Assistant Secretary of State George W. Perkins.

At the airport to welcome the Secretary was a group

of HICOG officials led by Mr. and Mrs. McCloy and including Assistant US High Commissioner Samuel Reber, Shephard Stone, director of the Office of Public Affairs; Glenn G. Wolfe, executive director of HICOG, and Mrs. Wolfe. The official party made the 24-mile trip from Wahn to Bad Godesberg along a route lined in some parts by thousands of interested Germans.

The foreign ministers began their conference in the personal office of Mr. McCloy at Mehlem on Saturday morning and continued until late that night. In a press briefing that evening Mr. Reber and Helen Kirkpatrick, public affairs adviser for western Europe and Mr. Acheson's personal press representative, reported significant progress in removing the last obstacles to agreement.

The last session was held Sunday morning and the conventions were finally fully drafted and agreed to. The official time was 1:30 p.m. The final preparation of the texts of the conventions and the press summaries had been in progress for several days as parts of the conventions

were definitively agreed. They were completed by Monday morning.

Monday was a gloomy day with a cold drizzle. The historic university of Bonn went about its business with little noticeable stir, except in the vicinity of the *Bundeshaus* (Federal Building) where the Ministry of Interior had taken elaborate security precautions against the occurrence of any hostile demonstrations.

Police stopped traffic four blocks around the Federal Republic's capital building. More than 1,000 police were on duty — 400 of them from Bonn and the remainder brought in from other cities.

THE CEREMONY OF signing the agreements was held in the chamber of the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), a room once used as the assembly hall of the pedagogical institute which became the West German capital building when Bonn was selected as the provisional seat of the government.

The room had been cleared of its legislative furniture, and in the place of the oak desks and chairs a long table had been set up, facing the windowed south side of the room. The flags of the German states and the Federal Republic, which usually hang from the opposite wall had been replaced with two 18th century Greek-motif tapestries borrowed from the Bonn museum. Before the foreign minister's table stood a small desk, on which reposed the bound copies of the General Agreement.

Behind the foreign ministers were seated nearly 100 members of their delegations, many of them staff personnel who had worked on the contracts. Beneath the stage were seated 50 honor guests, including diplomats, ministers-president of the states and leaders in German

* For full text, see Information Bulletin, March 1952.

business, labor and politics. No member of the Social Democratic Party attended, however. On the stage were 60 more honor guests, while another 180 were placed in temporary stands erected outside the floor-to-ceiling windows on the south side.

The press — 170 newspaper, magazine and radio representatives — occupied the balcony and crowded in the end of hall beneath the balcony. Fifty press and newsreel photographers lined the windows on the south side.

SHORTLY AFTER 10 a.m. the foreign ministers entered, led by Hans von Herwarth, chief of protocol of the German Foreign Office, and accompanied by their chief advisers. With Secretary Acheson were Mr. McCloy and Ambassador Jessup. Chancellor Adenauer had with him Dr. Fritz Schaefer, German minister of finance, and Prof. Walter Hallstein, state secretary for foreign affairs. With Mr. Eden were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, and Frank Roberts, head of the German desk of the British Foreign Office. Accompanying Mr. Schuman were Mr. Francois-Poncet and Herve Alphand, permanent French representative in NATO and French architect of the EDC treaty.

Dr. Adenauer delivered a brief address of welcome to the foreign ministers. He emphasized that the Contractual Agreements, together with the treaty establishing the European Defense Community, would bring freedom for the Federal Republic and would usher in a new epoch of peace and cooperation in Europe. He referred especially to the Germans still living under Soviet rule, and said they should realize that the two treaties represent the first step in the reunification of Germany by peaceful means.

Mr. Schuman, responding, called the treaties a "work of tenacity." "This work will have to succeed," he said, "if we want to spare humanity, new catastrophes. It will succeed, if we know how to be patient with each other. It will progressively reconstruct the confidence itself on which it rests. We will go together the long way of learning this confidence after all that has divided us and made us opponents in the past."

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS then began the task of signing the conventions and the letters which accompanied them. Each document had to be signed in each language — English, French and German — by each of the ministers. More than 80 signatures, in all, were applied.

Mr. Eden was first to sign the General Agreement; Mr. Schuman, Mr. Acheson and Dr. Adenauer followed in that order. By 10:45 a.m. all signatures had been affixed. The room was then rearranged for the press conference to follow, at which more than 400 news writers heard the ministers deliver brief statements.

Dr. Adenauer, first to be introduced by Wolfgang von Eckardt, head of the German Press and Information Office, expressed the

hope that the parliaments of the participating countries while debating the agreements would not waste time on details but would recognize and consider the tendencies of the agreements.

Mr. Acheson welcomed the Federal Republic on its return to the community of nations. "It is a matter of great regret and concern to the American government," he said, "that the task of restoring Germany as a whole is not completed. I feel deeply the absence on this occasion of those who might have represented the people of that part of Germany which is still under Soviet Occupation."

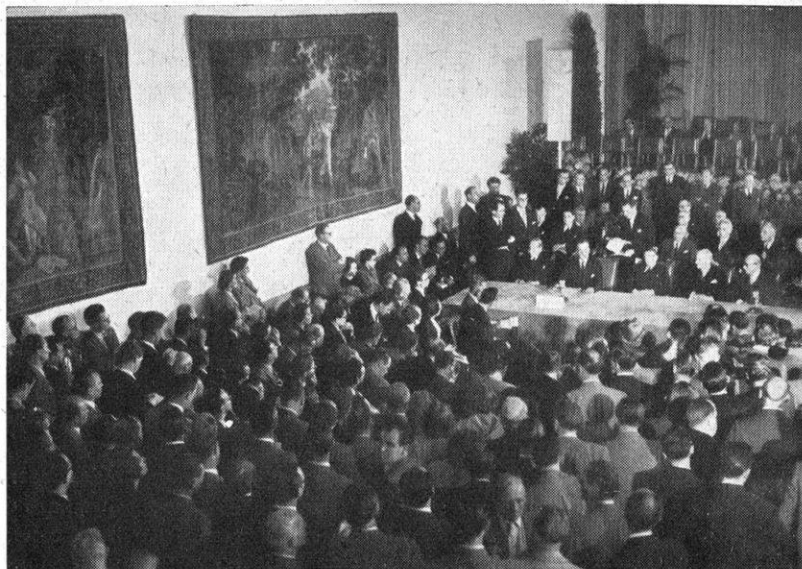
Mr. Schuman said that in these treaties "we lay the foundation for a new cooperation between countries which were formerly separated. This cooperation can only be based on confidence and confidence cannot be forced. It must develop slowly and it must be earned."

Mr. Eden concluded the press conference with the admonition that whether the treaty signing becomes a historic moment "depends not only on governments, but on peoples. It thus lies in their power to make of this understanding a basis upon which a free and united Europe can be built. In saying that I exclude no nation, for our purpose is defense and security."

THUS WAS CONCLUDED the solemn ceremony of putting Germany on the road to its new sovereignty. The final step will be ratification of the Contractual Agreements and the EDC treaty by the parliaments of the governments concerned. These include an American guarantee to the EDC against the withdrawal of any nation from the new European army it creates. President Truman quickly submitted the contracts and EDC guarantee to the United States Senate, with the expectation that ratification will be completed before the Senate recesses. Final action by all the governments is expected by fall.

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Four hundred newspapermen, correspondents and commentators met with the four signers at a press conference after the ceremony.



The Chancellor's Opinion

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer explained his own position in a radio interview with the well known German columnist Ernst Friedlaender, broadcast over the stations of the North-West German Radio on May 28. A condensed translation of the official text, as made public by the Federal Press and Information Office, follows:

Friedlaender: Unfortunately it is only the Federal Republic who becomes a partner of the free world. The Soviet Zone remains unfree and separated from us. This is the very source of concern among the German people, this is why we cannot be glad about the Contractual Agreements and the EDC treaty. They do not liberate the Soviet Zone, and to many Germans it seems that they are apt to prevent Germany's re-unification, or at least make it more difficult.

Adenauer: I think it is necessary to see the facts clearly. True, we cannot be glad about any political event as long as Germany is divided. There is no reason for us today to rejoice or to triumph. But we must not allow our political judgment to become confused. The agreements are not an obstacle to German re-unification. Quite the contrary: they are the only means of getting us closer to German unity in freedom.

Friedlaender: I think this statement needs some clarification.

Adenauer: It is very simple. In the rugged world of political facts there are just two ways for the Federal Republic to choose: to side with the West or to side with the Soviets. Everything in-between is not politics, but merely an illusion. Because this in-between situation would make us helpless, lonesome and the football of controversial forces. Helpless between the powers, we would be a magnet for war. Now there just is no way to co-operate with the Soviets. In an alliance with them you can become only a satellite, an exploited tool of Moscow's politics...

Friedlaender: Even if a German agrees to that, he may not yet be convinced that this way, as mapped out for the Federal Republic, also leads to German unity.

Adenauer: First of all, we must recognize that there is no other way. If we do recognize that, we have gained very much. Sooner or later the Soviets will have to realize that they have to come to terms with the West, because they cannot force it (the West) down. In such a peaceful understanding lies our hope and our chance. However, we will have the chance only if, at the time of this general agreement between West and East, we have proven ourselves a reliable partner of the West. Only in that case will the West identify its interests with ours...

Friedlaender: Prior to the signing, the so-called revision clause of Article 7 of the Convention on Allied-German relations has given rise to objections extending far into the ranks of the government coalition. How do we stand on that issue now? Does in your opinion Article 7 contain a clause that would automatically commit a future united Germany to join the

alliance with the West? Many Germans would consider such a commitment an obstacle to negotiations with the Soviets.

Adenauer: The agreements have been released to the public. The final text of Article 7 says that a re-united Germany can claim the rights under the conventions, if it agrees to submit to the duties. This text does not give rise to objections. I think it is good the way it is. A re-united Germany cannot be worse off than the Federal Republic, if its government agrees to take over rights and duties of these agreements.

Friedlaender: Studying the text of the conventions, some Germans may find that they are not in agreement with one or the other clause, maybe quite a number of clauses. What advice would you give to a politically thoughtful person, particularly a member of Parliament, who agrees with the basic idea of the agreements, but is dissatisfied with particulars?

Adenauer: I think I have negotiated 33 times with the high commissioners on the Contractual Agreements, sometimes in all-day sessions. The hours of negotiations by German and Allied experts are almost innumerable. The result comprises a tremendous lot of work, including particularly work on details. Of course, every one of the participating countries wanted to assert its own point of view and look after its own interests, but they were all ready to compromise. Without this readiness to compromise the agreements could never have been concluded. Every one had to yield on one or the other point, and the Federal Republic makes no exception to that rule. It is quite inconceivable that the conventions could be perfect, from the viewpoint of any single country.

Friedlaender: Do you mean to say that the basic idea is more important than the details; that the people should know the details, but should not get confused by them?

Adenauer: That is exactly what I mean. In a democracy, the executive conducts negotiations with foreign countries and presents the result to parliament for decision. It is impossible to let parliament have a part in the negotiating. It is impossible to have parliamentary debates on unfinished treaties. Only discussions of the principles are expedient, and that is what we have had in the *Bundestag*. The House discussed the basic aspects of the treaties very extensively. That was very profitable in the last stages of the negotiations. Now, after the conventions have been signed, the *Bundestag* has complete freedom to make its decision. It has enough time, it has all necessary documents, and it has unlimited parliamentary sovereignty.

Friedlaender: There will be strenuous political fights in the Federal Republic. How do you think should this campaign be fought?

Adenauer: As fairly and as objectively as possible. True, there are different opinions. However, political opponents must concede to each other that they are all of good will, otherwise democracy is bound to fail.

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US Information Center in Hamburg



Neukoelln Neighborhood House in Berlin

Cultural Integration

By DR. MARTIN MAYES

Cultural Adviser, Division of Cultural Affairs, HICOG

GERMANY'S cultural integration with the West has been accelerated in the past two years by the substantial contribution of HICOG's Division of Cultural Affairs, formerly Education and Cultural Relations Division, by assisting the Germans achieve partnership with other democracies in those activities which extend beyond national boundaries.

This integration has also served to mitigate the impact of the powerful propaganda offensive from behind the Iron Curtain, designed to split Germany from the Western community of nations.

The furthering of this integration has been the goal of the division's officers and consultants and those Americans and Germans who have participated in the exchange-of-persons projects in the areas of education, youth and community activities, public health, social services, women's affairs, religious affairs and the Information Centers.

A PARTICULARLY significant step in Germany's achieving cultural integration with the Free World was the admittance of Germany to UNESCO in 1951. In turn, UNESCO decided to establish three important institutes in Germany—one for the social studies in Cologne, one for pedagogy in Hamburg and one for youth in Munich. The institutes are largely financed by UNESCO but they receive HICOG and German assistance.

Especially valuable has been the contribution made by the voluntary agencies in helping the Germans prepare for their role in the sphere of international cultural activity. A few examples of these agencies may be mentioned, including American Council of Learned Societies, American Council on Education, American Friends Service Committee, American National Red Cross, CARE, CRALOG, Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, Commission on the Occupied Areas, Ford Foundation, Institute of International Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Conference of

Christians and Jews, National Conference of Parents and Teachers, National Education Association of the United States, National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., Rockefeller Foundation, World Council of Churches and the United Council of Church Women. These are but a few of the many voluntary organizations whose contributions have been far-reaching in affecting the thinking of a people. Likewise, a large number of American colleges and universities have had their part in what has been accomplished.

These agencies have brought spiritual sustenance which has affected the German organism. In the earlier phases following the end of the war, many of the voluntary agencies did much to relieve physical discomfort, hunger and suffering. Of more lasting significance are their influence on the changes that have been wrought within the minds of the people.

WITH THE realization that improvement in the curriculum and instructional practices in German schools would be possible only to the extent that teachers came to understand a more democratic philosophy of education and the principles of modern educational psychology, programs were planned which placed emphasis on the improvement of pupil-teacher relationships. As a result there are many instances of increased attention on part of the teacher to child and community needs, and a marked decline in the traditional authoritarianism of the classroom.

German teachers have been given a part in curriculum planning by education authorities to an extent unheard of before the war. Within the past two years, a teacher-planned program for the elementary schools of Bavaria was approved by the Ministry of Education.

Throughout western Germany there is increased attention being given to cooperative group-learning methods and to individualized instruction. Likewise, the social studies have received increased recognition. The educa-



American Women's Panel in Berlin

tional program in vocational schools has been expanded to include more adequate counseling and guidance.

Teachers at all levels have been influenced by programs which have served to broaden the base of education by giving consideration to general education, especially in the universities and the vocational schools, and through the introduction of social studies materials with a marked broadening of objectives looking ahead to education for citizenship.

Democratic teachers associations have been formed as professional groups.

Improved textbooks and materials of instruction have been produced by German educators to meet the changed objectives in education.

Legislation providing for free tuition and free textbooks has been enacted by several states.

An increasing number of Parent-Teacher Association groups are being formed in Germany with bylaws resembling those of similar groups in the United States.

German educators were stimulated by the social studies workshop which was held at Heidelberg and by the guidance workshop at Weilburg. Both workshops were sponsored by HICOG and US specialists were brought to Germany to work with their German colleagues.

WITH THE objective of stimulating the construction of modern school buildings, HICOG arranged tours for representative German architects to the Scandinavian countries and to 18 communities in the Federal Republic. School architects were brought from the United States to serve as consultants. There have been many new buildings built which incorporate many ideas new to western Germany in school-building design.

Fourteen Education Service Centers, which were formerly an overt operation to serve the needs of German teachers, educators and authors of textbooks, have been, or are in the process of being, turned over to German authorities. The books, materials and equipment are being supplied on loan and the operational costs become a German responsibility.

A forward step in furthering education research was the establishment of an Institute for International Educational Research (*Hochschule fuer Internationale Paedagogische Forschung*) at Frankfurt, a cooperative enterprise of the state of Hesse, the city of Frankfurt and



Unitarian Medical Mission in Marburg

HICOG, to which DM 950,000 (\$220,100) was contributed from HICOG's Special Projects Fund.

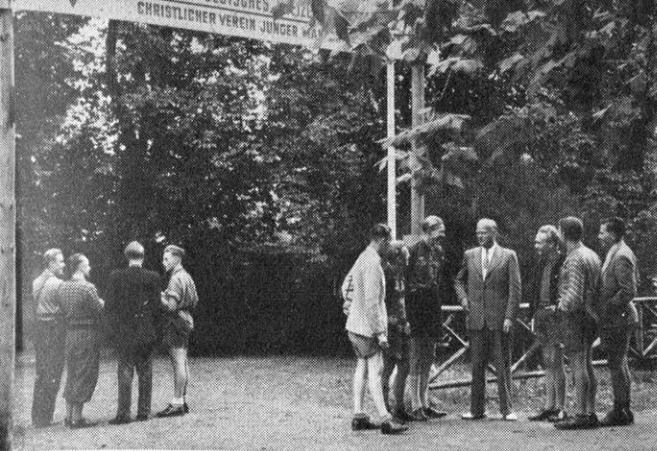
The long-range objective of this institute is the development of a group of young Germans interested in educational research as a career. Among the more immediate objectives are:

1. The development of objective instruments for the measurement of aptitudes, achievements and the scientific evaluation of educational practices and problems.
2. The promotion of the research point of view and practices in the professional programs for the preparation of school administrators, supervisors and teachers educational institution facilities.
3. The accumulation of evidence relative to the outcomes of German education.

THERE HAVE been criticisms that the German universities in the postwar period became noted for their complacency. There was not enough self-examination. Little effort was made to bring the institutions of higher education into living contact with the surrounding community. The professors devoted themselves to science and research. The social sciences had suffered the greatest setback during the years of isolation, tending to further the gap between the university and the public.

In a technical age, the idea of a liberal, general education was more and more neglected, while more and more specialized knowledge was demanded of the students. The result is an intellectual machine very efficient in its own field, but not well fitted to meet the social problems of today on a broad political front through the development of good human relations.

Under Military Government, the initial emphasis was placed on screening the professors and getting the universities open, without exerting greater influence toward broad reform. When HICOG assumed responsibility in the fall of 1949, all authoritative control was abandoned. The policy during the period which followed became one of discovery of the indigenous democratic elements already in existence and the development of these elements through assistance and advice. The philosophy became clear that HICOG could not impose its ideas upon established German institutions but had to improve on that which was found to offer good possibilities.



Christian Students' Conference on Mainau

IN CARRYING out HICOG's program, student community life was stimulated by providing student centers and dormitories through special projects. Summer employment was provided for many university students. Assistance was given to the national student associations, such as the *Allgemeiner Studenten-Ausschuss* (ASTA) and the *Studentenwerk*. Summer schools were provided and international student seminars were held with a view to stimulating international student relationships. Professors and student exchange projects were arranged with a view to improved student-professor relationships.

A new emphasis to bring political and social sciences into the university curriculum was stressed through advice to the universities, furthering of American studies and the establishment of three institutes: the Institute of Social Science Research at the University of Frankfurt, the Political Science Research Institute at Berlin, and the Institute of Modern History at Cologne.

American institutes for research in American studies were established at Munich and Frankfurt universities. A Psychological Research Institute was established at the University of Hamburg.

Assistance was given to the Free University of Berlin with a view to the establishment of an exemplary institution which would incorporate many of the desirable developments of other countries of the Western World.

American higher education specialists have given priority during the past two years to initiating and strengthening *studium generale** programs. Conferences and many discussions have been held with representatives of the universities. Many have become convinced as to the value of these programs.

THE NEED to do something positively for youth drew a top priority in HICOG planning during the past two years and there was established a high-level inter-office committee — HICOG Advisory Committee on Youth Policies and Programs — to coordinate all HICOG youth plans and programs. In supporting youth activities financially, HICOG spent approximately DM 57,453,250 (\$13,671,874) in 1951 and DM 52,094,040 (\$12,098,372) in 1952 for youth.

* Term applied broadening the courses of certain academic studies to make students more aware of outside world.



International Youth Camp on the Lorelei

The funds expended in 1951 were for sending youths under the Exchanges Program to the United States, exchange of youth leaders and workers, US specialists in youth activities, youth projects from the Special Projects Fund, allotments for youth from the Small Projects Fund, Berlin school feeding program, Berlin Free University, Armed Forces Assistance to German Youth Activities (GYA), grants-in-aid to special youth programs, religious youth programs, educational programs, public health youth programs, youth social services, labor youth programs, food and agriculture youth programs; and that proportion of the allocation to adult education, community councils and Information Centers which was estimated was serving youth. In addition to these programs, the 1952 youth program included exchange of European specialists.

During the same time, German funds for youth work were being increased rapidly. The Federal Republic made available DM 50,000,000 (\$11,900,000) annually for youth activities which followed closely the HICOG program. With such aid, voluntary youth organizations expanded, youth homes and centers were built, vocational training was assisted and international meeting and contacts were encouraged. Assistance was given to youth leadership and youth literature. Marshall Plan aid enabled special programs to be initiated for rural youth.

YOUTH CENTERS and programs have spread and found roots in many communities, serving to meet the needs of youth for informal education, recreation and civic activities. The necessity of coordination in community recreation programs was recognized at the Bremen Community Recreation Congress in October 1951, which was attended by some 250 participants from western Germany and Berlin. It was followed by an awakened interest in safety and recreational facilities.

After approximately 4,500,000 West German youth affiliated and participated in ten large youth organizations, united on county, state and national level, one of their principal aims was to work within their own organizations and beyond that with many of the so-called unorganized youth toward the idea of European Union. This was the theme of the Lorelei camp on the Rhine, which was held from July to September 1951 and was sponsored by the Federal Youth Ring, the association of voluntary



Social Studies Workshop at Heidelberg

youth organizations. It proved an example of cooperation among the youth organizations, the Federal Government and the offices of the Allied high commissioners. Approximately 10,000 youth from various European countries met in 10-day camping sessions. The camp proved a demonstration of European youth for international cooperation and Western solidarity.

Four HICOG leadership training schools were developed and provided training for more than 30,000 youth leaders. Teams of German youth from Berlin toured western Germany building resistance to aggression from undemocratic elements, other teams of youth were sent by HICOG to visit the United Nations sessions in Paris. By last April 1, 220 youth leaders and trainees had been sent to the United States for training and observation of American youth. *Jugendaufbauwerk**, begun in 1950 by HICOG, has grown beyond all expectation and now coordinates and trains the leaders of more than 600 youth homes.

Extension of adult education services into rural areas, where the German adult evening school had never reached, was one of the main goals of US aid to adult education. State adult education associations were encouraged to appoint full-time directors in every county with the chief duty of setting up a rural extension program. In Hesse, Wuertemberg-Baden and Bavaria it is the rule now to find from five to twenty extension centers in every county. To these go lecturers, teachers, film showings from the town and city adult education schools and, more recently, special programs adapted to the needs of farm youth and adults.

Since most German children leave full-time school at 14 years of age and thereafter have only very limited general education opportunities in the one-day a week vocational schools, many adult education centers have special departments for out-of-school youth. Worker's education is another phase which has received special attention in adult education circles, since even in industrial centers only about 15 percent of the evening school enrollment were manual workers.

* Organization for the rehabilitation of war-dislocated youth, including war service and injuries, lost of homes and expulsion from eastern countries, with training in trade and community activities.



Kreuzberg Sewing Center in Berlin

INCREASED understanding by the Germans of their own public health problems is viewed today by US and German public health experts as the most noteworthy accomplishment in that field during the past two years. It is also significant that Germany was voted into the World Health Organization in May 1951, opening another channel for international participation.

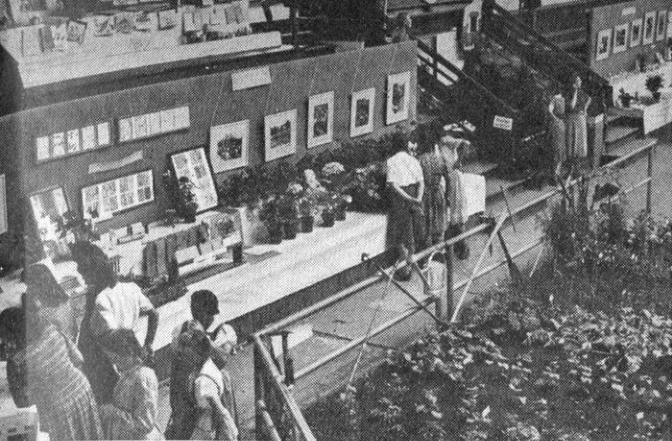
Stimulating the use of voluntary agencies has been one of the priority functions of the American public health staff. Those agencies and special organizations have made important contributions in the control of tuberculosis, cancer and poliomyelitis in Germany.

Health education has been furthered by bringing outstanding leaders in public health from America to demonstrate democratic methods of securing the maximum benefits of public health. Maternal and child health has been stressed in Berlin and Hesse and will be continued through German participation in the form of well-baby clinics, immunization and general mother-and-child health education.

Much effort was devoted by HICOG public health personnel in seeking to establish better working relationships among the lay public, the health department and the practicing physician. An excellent beginning has been made in the formation of blood banks, especially in Berlin. Numerous discussions and conferences were held for the exchange of ideas in a democratic relationship between German physicians and other men of science and their American counterparts.

A HICOG social services staff member has pointed out that the seriousness of the problem confronting the social services is readily apparent when one considers that approximately 30 percent of the people in the Federal Republic are dependent upon social welfare assistance. This large segment of the population includes 1,000,000 children in institutions, 500,000 physically handicapped, and countless children and adults unable to adjust because of emotional instability growing out of the effects of the undermining in the Nazi and postwar periods of family life and economic and cultural patterns.

In facing the problem in Germany, the social services staff developed two major programs. The first was financial and professional advisory assistance to German



School Demonstration Week in Weilheim



Modern Elementary School in Bremen

groups which train the 50,000 to 60,000 German social workers who come in direct contact with the 15,000,000 assistance recipients. This training is in modern methods of rehabilitation of the child or adult with the emphasis on understanding the social, economic, cultural and interpersonal factors which enable a human being to become a participating citizen in a democracy—with the courage to insist on his rights and the willingness to accept his responsibilities.

The second included advisory services to governmental and influential voluntary groups on legislation and standards in the social welfare field. Advisory assistance has been given on American method of operating juvenile delinquency courts and probation and parole services, and on standards of social work training.

Social services personnel point to a number of sponsored projects which have been definitely successful. Worthy of note are the Berlin neighborhood centers which were jointly sponsored by HICOG and German welfare agencies and assisted by American voluntary agencies. These centers have attracted large attendance of the youth from both West and East Berlin. Viewing the success of these centers, the Communists have copied the West-Berlin examples in establishing Communist centers in East Berlin. One such center is called *Haus der Kinder* and is located on Stalin Allee (formerly Frankfurter Allee) in East Berlin. This is an instance when the Communists have adopted methods and programs fostered by the social service and youth work carried on by the Division of Cultural Affairs.

MARKED headway has been made during the period from 1950 to 1952 in encouraging German women to participate in civic and public life, and thereby assisting them to become more effective citizens. The reason for singling out women as a group and paying particular attention to them is because of their importance in the reconstruction of Germany. This is accentuated by the preponderance of women over men in postwar Germany. At the same time the retarded civic development of women due to the traditional concept of their secondary position in the social structure, which was intensified by the National Socialist regime, provided a condition which had to be overcome by a program of encouragement, advice and assistance.

The purpose and aim in women's affairs has been accomplished by the use of several recognized techniques, including conferences of international and national scope, citizenship courses at the regional and national level, aid to women's organizations, aid and assistance in the preparation and distribution of pertinent materials, and the advisory services of women's affairs advisors at headquarters, regional and community levels.

The Bad Reichenhall conference in September 1950 brought German women together with outstanding leaders of other countries for the first time. The conference was attended by 200 outstanding women of 15 nationalities for the first postwar international gathering of its kind in Europe.

In 1951 a conference of young women leaders was held at Hindelang, Bavaria, at which German were introduced to young women leaders from other countries.

ANOTHER conference in 1951 brought representatives of ten US women's organizations together with representatives of all leading women's organizations in the Federal Republic.

In 1952 a conference in Frankfurt of women leaders who had returned from the United States discussed German-American relations and ways and means by which returned leaders could enlarge the breadth and scope of relationships in which their experience in America could be used to advantage.

HICOG sponsored courses on citizenship were held from July through September 1951, offering women ten days of concentrated instruction on various phases of citizenship. Lecturers were brought from England, Finland, France, Sweden, Norway and from agencies of the United Nations, as well as from the United States. Grant-in-aid assistance was given German organizations to conduct courses in citizenship on a regional basis throughout the Republic.

RELIGIOUS Affairs staff personnel have actively facilitated the establishment of outside world contacts for the Germans. Church groups were brought into working relationships with church groups in America and in other countries. Through these relationships assistance has been given for the building of churches and hospitals, and furnishing help to many projects which otherwise would not have been completed.



Youth Group at UN Briefing in Paris



Young Women's Conference in Hindelang

Organized by the Societies for Christian-Jewish Cooperation and World Brotherhood groups, Brotherhood Week was celebrated throughout the Federal Republic from March 9 to 16, 1952. It proved a successful demonstration of German good-will forces for peaceful cooperation among all groups, regardless of race, creed or nationality. Although the need of combating anti-Semitism was emphasized, such intergroup problems as appropriate for intergroup action were courageously dealt with by the speakers.

As a preface to the "Week," President Theodor Heuss addressed the German nation on March 7 over all radio stations of the Federal Republic including RIAS in Berlin. The speech was prominently displayed in all West-German newspapers and widely commented upon in editorials. It is estimated that there were more than 100 special Brotherhood Week events.

Two major church groups in the Federal Republic have distributed more than 1,000,000 cards and 105,000 journals to people behind the Iron Curtain. Two large meetings which were largely devoted to youth were held in Berlin. The Evangelical Church Congress in 1951 attracted more than 350,000 persons, of which an estimated 250,000 came from the East Zone.

TOWARD the end of 1946 news began to spread of the opening of an American library," wrote the *Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung* (Heidelberg newspaper) on the occasion of the recent fifth anniversary of the opening of the US Information Center in Mannheim. "People told each other that interesting and otherwise unobtainable material could be had in this library. In 1949, all those in the habit of participating in the cultural life of the city were fully aware of the fact that the America House* offered a many-sided cultural program. Today, in 1952, you may ask any schoolboy and he will not only tell where to find the America House but also answer correctly your questions about its program, purpose and importance."

This expression, referring to the development of one particular Information Center applies to all of them. The Information Centers integrated themselves organically, as it were, and with growing success, into the life of the respective cities. Their reputation spread to widening circles until, thanks to their own value as a cultural factor

in interpreting America, they became popular institutions in the best sense of the word.

TODAY MANY newspapers speak of the Information Centers as "a grand acquisition." Numerous press comment tell of the value of their activities and success in acquainting Germans with the American way of life. Newspapers well-known for their objectivity such as, for example, the *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim), spoke highly of the Information Center contribution "toward replacing the one-sided, propaganda-stimulated nationalist orientation of a period stretching over twelve years by an international outlook acquired by the use of one's own judgement."

The Speakers and Artists Bureau has been an integral part of the Information Centers headquarters staff since the inception of HICOG. The bureau is a unique development among the world-wide US Informations Centers activities. Its purpose is to provide these centers in Germany with lecture and music programs of such quality as to implement American objectives and to enhance the prestige of the centers.

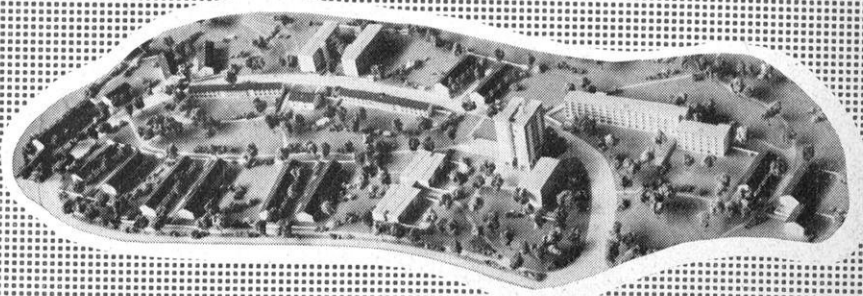
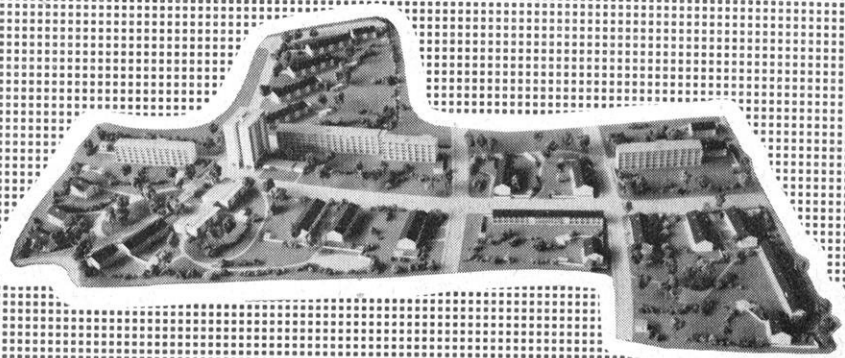
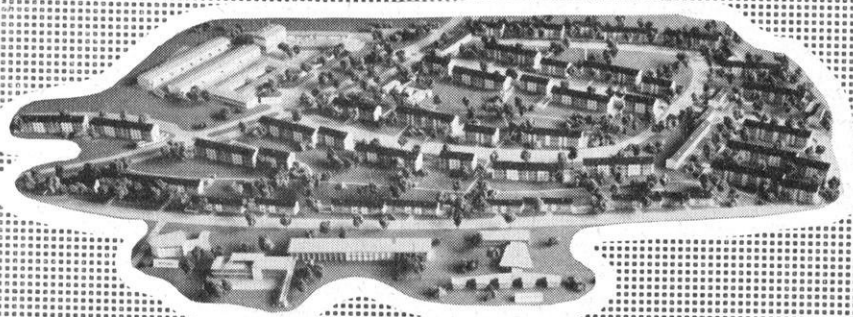
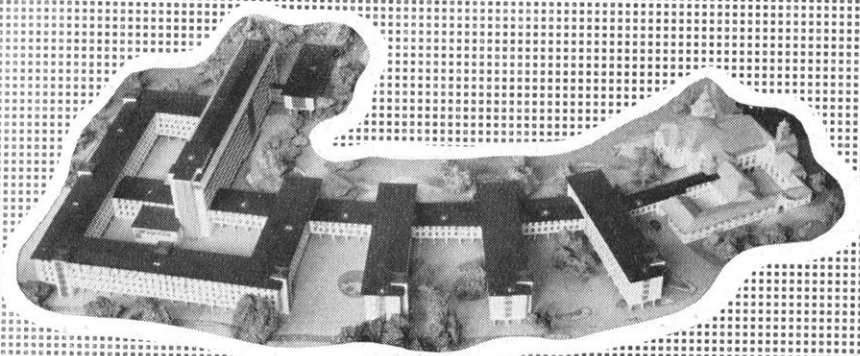
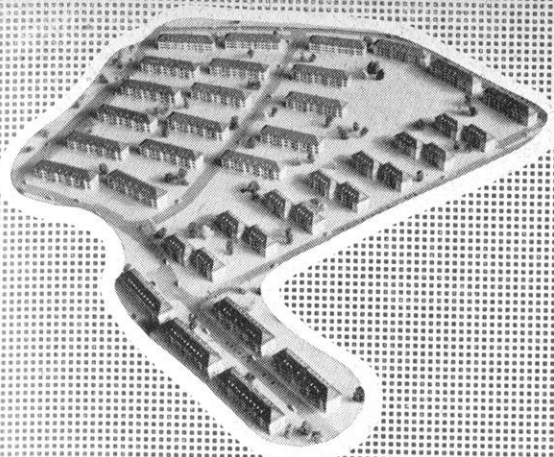
Although providing only minimum expenses, this bureau has drawn to Germany several hundred American professors, writers, journalists and other American and European experts to lecture and hold seminars on various phases of American life and Western democratic traditions. One of the salient features has been the development of an intensive music program mainly through concerts by numerous young American artists.

—END

Dr. Mayes has been in Germany since the end of the war. As a civilian consultant to the US Air Force, he was with the Strategic Bombing Survey in 1945 and later joined Wiesbaden's DISCC, an information control unit. Going to Munich he was with the Bavarian military government and state commissioner's office for five years serving as chief of the Education Branch. Recently he was transferred to HICOG headquarters as cultural adviser. A native of Richmond, Mo., he was graduated from William Jewell College and received his doctor's degree from the University of Missouri in 1933. He also studied in Vienna and Heidelberg. For a time he published a newspaper in his home town of Richmond and worked for the Kansas City Star. Dr. Mayes will return to the United States in July.

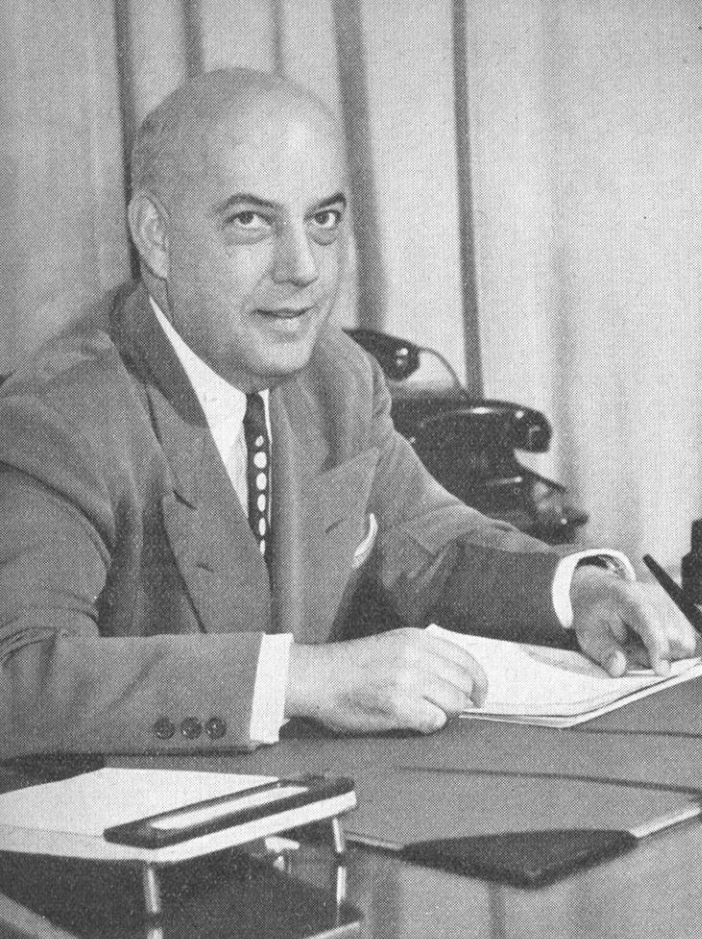
* In Germany, the US Information Center is known as America House, translated from "Amerika Haus."

HICOG Builds For the Future



Buildings shown, top to bottom, are: —

1. Carl Schurz Housing Settlement, Frankfurt.
2. HICOG's Headquarters, Bonn-Mehlem.
3. US Housing Project, Bad Godesberg.
4. Muffendorfer Project for German personnel, Bad Godesberg.
5. Tannenbusch Project for German personnel, Bonn.



Solving Housing Problems

IN A POSTWAR, house-hungry world, Americans in Germany are helping to solve the acute space shortage problem. At the same time they are saving the US taxpayer thousands of dollars annually, giving substantial aid to the West German economy and marking another milestone in improving German-American relationships.

In the West German commercial center of Frankfurt and in the new American headquarters area near Bonn, seat of the Federal Republic's government, the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany has erected a total of four housing projects and an office building for its employees, obviating the necessity of requisitioning homes and alleviating the congested living conditions of the German population.

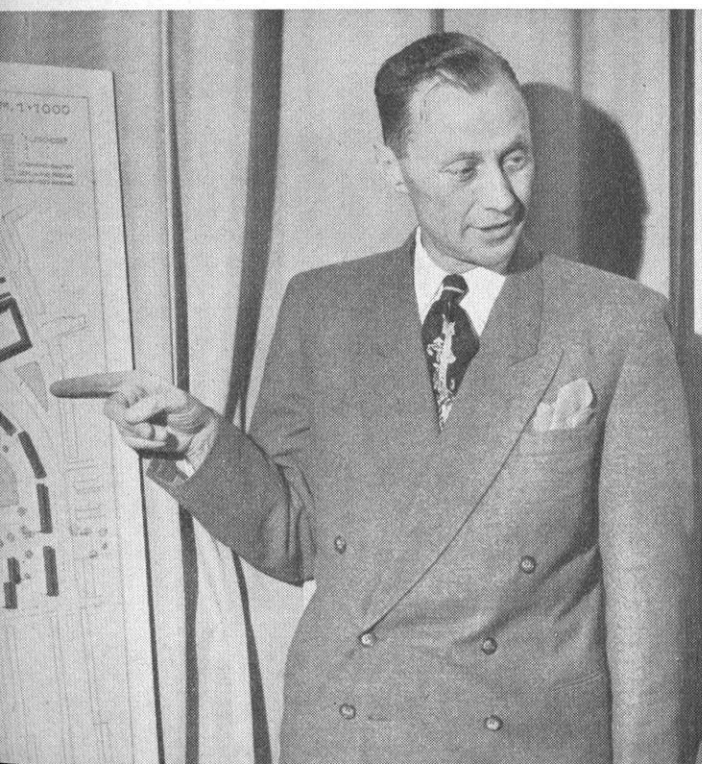
The cost of construction and the outright purchase of the land have been financed by GARIOA counterpart funds — Deutsche marks accruing from dollar expenditures — which represent US taxpayers' aid to the German economy.

What are these counterpart funds? Imports which were purchased by Germany with American dollar aid, first under the Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) program and later under the Marshall Plan, have been sold in Germany for Deutsche marks. The

Lt. Col. George G. Davies, architect of the US Army's Corps of Engineers, attached to HICOG, was responsible for the initial drawings, the planning of the five sites and all the technical work relative to the building projects.

Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, which conceived, planned and carried out the vast HICOG construction projects in the Frankfurt and Bonn areas. (All photos in this section by Claude Jacoby and N. Gassner, PRD HICOG)

Jack H. Lennon, special assistant to the director of the Office of Administration, handled all financial arrangements, including procurement of land, and all the policy negotiations with city and Federal Government officials.



DM proceeds of these sales are called counterpart funds and are placed in special counterpart accounts to be used for certain authorized purposes.

The GARIOA counterpart account consisted originally of the Deutsche marks received for goods imported under the GARIOA program of United States dollar assistance to the German people. When the GARIOA program for the import of goods from the dollar area was terminated on June 30, 1950, it was decided to keep the GARIOA counterpart account in existence by depositing in it 25 percent of the Deutsche mark received for goods imported under the Marshall Plan. This percentage of counterpart continued to be deposited in the GARIOA account when the administration of US aid to Germany was transferred to the Mutual Security Agency.

The GARIOA DM funds have been used for many purposes, all of which expenditures, like those for the HICOG housing projects, have stimulated the German economy and provided employment—the primary objectives in the use of counterpart funds. Housing in Germany is one of the country's greatest needs, even by the most optimistic outlook, followed by an extensive building program, it will take 15 to 20 years for Germany to reach its pre-war level of housing units. HICOG's projects are of lasting value to Germany and are in accord with the basic purposes of the GARIOA counterpart program.

Title of the land and buildings for the American housing vests with the United States Government and as our employees moved from requisitioned quarters these German homes were once again released, providing some of the much needed additional living units for the local population. At present the United States Army is utilizing many of the units that HICOG has been able to release because of HICOG's building programs. It is anticipated that in the near future these units will be released to their owners by the Army.

Under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, civilian employees of the US Government living abroad receive housing allowances. The average allowance in western Europe is between \$1,500 and \$2,000 per year. By providing homes for its American employees instead of reimbursement for rent of homes from the German economy, HICOG will be saving the American taxpayer an estimated \$600,000 yearly in quarters allowances alone.

The idea for the projects was first envisioned with the shiftover of occupation responsibility from Military Government to the Department of State in October 1949 and the simultaneous transfer of the headquarters from Berlin to Frankfurt.

Planners were faced with the almost impossible task of finding adequate housing in Frankfurt for the influx of personnel from Berlin. The situation—duplicated in all of West Germany's larger cities—posed enormous problems.

The city was crammed far beyond its housing capacity as refugees and Germans from rural areas sought jobs and homes. Seventy-five percent of all Frankfurt housing had been partially or completely destroyed by wartime bombs; available space was overtaxed with an average of nearly two Germans per room.

Occupation quarters, requisitioned in 1945 from the houses which remained, were in continual need of repair, and by mid-1950 many had deteriorated to a point where repairs on these houses built many years ago were no longer economically justifiable. Close to 200 quarters inhabited by HICOG personnel were substandard.

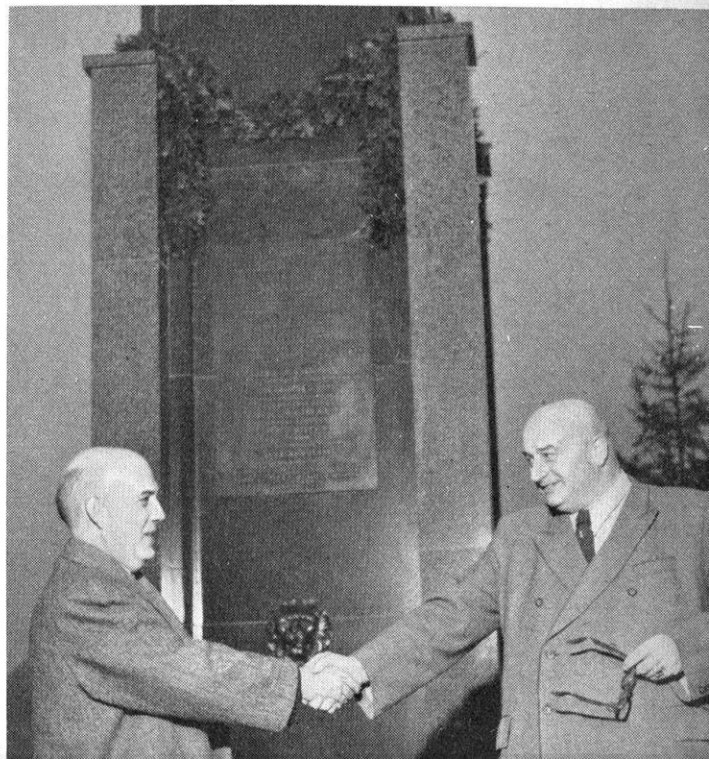
Such conditions impaired morale and interfered with working efficiency. In facing this problem, HICOG officials felt it was time, by 1950, to begin vacating requisitioned property; the German Federal Republic should not be burdened economically with additional requisitioning.

A GAINST THIS BACKGROUND came the decision to build the 420-unit housing project in Frankfurt. Trailblazing in German-American relationships began when HICOG officials and Frankfurt authorities sat down to negotiate for a plot of land on which the project could be built. Twenty-four acres, approximately a quarter-mile north of the headquarters building, were granted without charge by the city for as long as the United States required the property for housing purposes. In return for this property loan, the city will inherit the project block by block as US requirements diminish.

However, the Frankfurt project will continue to house the American employees of the Consulate General in Frankfurt. In addition thereto the Frankfurt project continues to provide 300 additional housing units for families of other United States Government agencies which have been brought to Germany in the expansion of our total forces in western Europe. If HICOG had not built their housing projects, these units would not be available for other United States Government agencies' use.

In every practicable instance HICOG assented to the use of building materials produced by the partly city-owned rubble processing company, while Frankfurt building firms and local labor were promised preference where conditions were equal. Frankfurt's two architectural associations were consulted for the names of their 10 top members. Specifications and plans were submitted to them and their estimates invited on costs. When blueprints and specifications had been prepared by the selected architect, all qualified contractors in the US Zone were given a chance to bid on construction.

Mayor Walter Kolb of Frankfurt congratulates Mr. Wolfe at ceremonies attending the dedication in November 1950 of "Die Carl Schurz Siedlung," a project which has played a part in further improving German-American relations.





Night and day views of the new HICOG Headquarters Building in the "Mehlemer Aue" (Mehlem Meadow) area of Bonn. Photo at left shows four of the five wings of sprawling structure. Fifth wing is to rear of the main, seven-story section.

TAKING STOCK UPON COMPLETION of the project, Germans and Americans alike could point to a number of benefits which evolved with the building. Employment of German construction workers reached 2,500 at the peak of the building period; a large percentage of Frankfurt's skilled labor was employed. Several struggling businesses received a much-needed boost through subcontracts. Thanks to project orders, a number of small businesses took root and expanded considerably.

That HICOG received remarkable value for the GARIOA counterpart funds spent would be apparent if a rough comparison were made between cost of the Frankfurt project and a similar one in America. Fundamental estimates—though difficult to arrive at due to variance in conditions—show a 25 percent saving on the Frankfurt buildings. Important, of course, is the lower cost of labor in Germany.

As the Federal Republic approached national sovereignty and HICOG contemplated moving its headquarters to the German capital city in order to establish more normal relationships between the US and the German Governments, plans to repeat the Frankfurt housing experiment in the Bonn enclave got under way.

After many days of intensive planning and less than nine months of high speed construction work, one American housing project in Bad Godesberg, two housing projects for German employees—one in Bad Godesberg and the other in Bonn-Tannenbusch—as well as a new headquarters building with 130,000 net square feet of floor space in Bad Godesberg-Mehlem were ready for occupancy in November 1951. The four projects in the Bonn

area, built at a cost of DM 99,500,000 (\$23,681,000), were, like the one at Frankfurt, financed by counterpart funds.

The American project of 458 units is owned outright, land and all, by the US Government, which plans to retain ownership indefinitely. The land was bought by the United States from 60 individual owners. The two projects for German employees, totaling 824 units, are maintained and operated by the German Government under an agreement with HICOG which stipulates that only those persons HICOG deems itself responsible to house shall be allowed tenancy. Rents are established by the US Government and maintenance must be of the highest standard.

The Federal Republic invested more than DM 7,000,000 (\$1,666,000) in the two projects and, in return, is receiving all rents from them. They are built upon land purchased by the German Government and when no longer needed by the US Government, will be returned.

The new housing projects in the Bonn area have released housing in Frankfurt through the move of many of HICOG's German employees from that city to Bonn. Others, already living in the Bonn area, will eventually move into the projects, further relieving the situation in the old university town, which is bursting at every seam with civil servants of the Federal Government and members of the rapidly-growing international community.

Meanwhile the new projects in the Bonn area are bringing Germans and Americans still closer together. A modern cafeteria on the top floor of the Mehlem office building is open to all HICOG employees, regardless of nationality. German and American employees sit down together at their noonday meal and under a special HICOG arrangement all can pay in German currency.

One section of large cafeteria for American and German employees. Cafeteria is on top floor of the main building.



HICOG'S BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS continue to be a source of the greatest interest to the Germans. Large numbers have visited the sites, while contractors, architects and builders in no way connected with the work kept close tabs on construction. Tours were arranged for newsmen as well as home economics groups.

Through the projects' example, it is hoped better housing will emerge where rubble still marks the vast destruction of war. Perhaps the necessity of building again can be turned into an advantage for Germany's next generation if higher housing standards are given a chance to contribute to building a new, healthy mentality. +END

US and German Press Reaction

ON NOV. 21, 1950, United States High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy announced that his headquarters would move from Frankfurt to Bonn, seat of the Federal Government, and that a housing development would be built to accommodate American personnel.

One year and one week later, Mr. McCloy's plan became a fact. His headquarters was in full operation in Bonn and the American employees of HICOG were established in their new apartments. Everything was completed. That is, everything save the international discussion which Mr. McCloy's announcement had touched off. That discussion is still continuing.

Unfortunately, much of the discussion has been uninformed and confusing. This has led to misconceptions both in the United States and Germany, particularly with regard to the cost of the apartments and their furnishings and decorations. Many of the questions which are still in peoples' minds about the project are adequately answered in the following letter from Glenn G. Wolfe, director, Office of Administration, HICOG, to *The New York Times*:

Housing Americans in Bonn

Costs, Relation of Project to German Community Life Discussed

To the Editor of *The New York Times*:

I have read Mr. Middleton's article in the International Air Edition of Aug. 27 concerning the construction of quarters for the transfer of this office of the United States High Commission in Germany from Frankfurt to Bonn. I am certain that *The New York Times*, in its aim to be objective, will be interested in the facts concerning the construction of these quarters.

In the first place, the transfer was made necessary because it is not practicable for the United States to carry out its mission in Germany in a locality 100 miles from the capital of the Federal Republic in Bonn.

Since the Bonn area was severely damaged during the war, the Federal Republic and the British and French missions have all had to build large housing projects to house their missions. The United States has had to do the same.

The United States decision to provide housing for its employees in a single area was taken for the simple reason of keeping costs at a minimum. Construction on a decentralized basis, though desirable, would have been more than twice as expensive. As the officer on Mr. McCloy's staff responsible for the planning of this project, I take pride in the fact that this entire installation was built at a unit cost of 80 cents per cubic foot, which is below the cost of similar construction work in Western Germany today and far below prevailing costs in the United States for comparable facilities.

Furthermore, this project will save the American taxpayer hundreds of thousands of dollars annually so long as American employees are housed there, because under the law (Foreign Service Act of 1946) United States employees stationed abroad are given a housing allowance if housing is not provided.

One of the great needs in Germany is housing. This project enables us to relinquish much-needed German housing now under requisition. The entire project, incidentally, is being financed out of counterpart funds—that is, local German currency generated from ECA dollar assistance to Germany which was originally appropriated to provide imports essential to the German economy.

Any centralized housing project can, of course, result in isolation from the surrounding community. But the impression given by your article that the Bonn project will keep Americans stationed in Bonn from any contact with German life is contrary to both our policy and our expectations.

Far from prohibiting contact between Germans and Americans, all of the American facilities will be open to German officials and the German public at all times. The project will provide badly needed facilities to the entire region. The recreation areas, restaurant, theater and all other facilities of this type will be open to Germans either free of charge or on payment of the same fees which are charged to Americans. The community arrange-

ments are such that we have every expectation that they will stand as monuments to the new German-American relationship.

The publication of the Office of the High Commissioner mentioned in the article is a factual planning study of the facilities in the Bonn area. It does not seek to give the impression, nor is it implied, that Americans in Germany "never had it so good." No one can deny that the setting will be beautiful and that the quarters are in good taste, but their cost and style are certainly not of the luxury order. To remove any ambiguity conveyed by your article, it should be pointed out that food and other items needed by the American community will be provided at retail cost, based on retail prices for these items in the United States. The same is true for personal facilities and recreational activities.

In all these cases the conditions do not depart from the standards normally used for Foreign Service employees either in other countries or in Germany up to the present time.

The Americans living in the project will, we hope, live comfortably, with modern facilities, in a manner befitting representatives of their country, but without ostentation or luxury. As for their isolation, those of us responsible for the planning and construction of this project look forward to the proof that it will bring about closer and more understanding German-American relationships instead of, as the article suggested, keeping us "from any contact with German life in the capital of the Federal Republic."

GLENN G. WOLFE,

Director, Office of Administration.

Frankfurt, Germany, Aug. 30, 1951.

SOME QUESTIONS WHICH Mr. Wolfe left unanswered, but which are still being asked, include:

Q. Exactly how much did the development cost?

A. Complete with furnishings, the project amounted to 58,000,000 Deutsche marks or \$14,500,000.

Q. How many apartments were built and how many Americans are being accommodated?

A. There are 458 apartments in the project and approximately 1,000 individuals, including HICOG employees and their families.

Q. Just how much will the development save the American taxpayer by eliminating the necessity for Congressional appropriations to meet Foreign Service rental allowances?

A. There will be an estimated annual saving of \$600,000 over and above the cost of operating and maintaining the buildings.

Q. How did construction costs compare with those in the United States?

A. This cannot be answered exactly in terms of dollars and cents since American construction costs differ geographically. However, the housing project was put up at the rate of 80 cents per cubic foot, which is very much lower than the average in the United States.

Q. Were any occupation funds used?

A. None whatsoever.

Q. To what extent were the German government and people taken into consideration in connection with the project?

A. In all of its phases — procurement of land, actual construction and architectural design — the German authorities were constantly consulted.

Q. How do the German people feel about it?

A. The general attitude is reflected in the German press. For example, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* commented: "Progressive building types, harmonious adjustment to the surroundings and beautiful interior furnishings are the principal characteristics of the new HICOG settlement on the Rhine. Experts agree unanimously that it represents

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Nach der Baustelle. Bei einem Gang durch das Gelände wird das Nichtabklingen der Schallwellen der Bomben und der Schreie der Menschen mit dem deutschen, den Sieger mit dem Besieger verbindet, jenes unsterblich Menschliche, das über allen schmerzlichen Auseinandersetzungen steht.

Dr. Stockhausen gab weiterhin der Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß bei allen Bauten in der Gestaltung und Formung, wie in der Planung, die Seels wirksam sein möge, die in unserer Landschaft das bestimmende Element sei: Ehre, Freiheit, Wohlstand und Glück.

Sonder-Wohnungsbauprogramm

Der amerikanische Hohe Kommissar McCloy begrüßte in deutscher Sprache mit warmen Worten das Gelingen des Werkes und stellte dabei noch einmal ganz besonders die Fähigkeit und den Fleiß der Bauarbeiter und Techniker heraus. Von besonderer Bedeutung war die Mitteilung, daß die Amerikaner ein großes Sonder-Wohnungsbauprogramm planten, um in zehn großen Wohnungsbauvorhaben mit je 300 Wohnungen zu bauen. Nach den Ausführungen des amerikanischen Hohen Kommissars würden

Amesenhäufen

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"Klein-Amerika" am Rhein

Apartments sind mit allem Komfort ausgestattet

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Elektrizitäts- und Gasanlagen sowie all die anderen notwendigen unterirdischen

Ein derartig kompliziertes Bauprojekt konnte selbstverständlich in so kurzer Zeit nur von führenden Bau- und Zulieferfirmen mit Hilfe einer großen Zahl von erfahrenen Facharbeitern ausgearbeitet werden. Man zog aus diesem Grunde auch fast alle namhaften Firmen aus der Bauwirtschaft, dem Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin heran, darunter insbesondere die namhaften Frankfurter Unternehmensgruppen.

Bereits bei dem Bau der Frankfurter HICOG-Stiftung im vergangenen Jahr

Während der Bauzeit dieses modernsten Siedlungsprojekts standen diesen Firmen durchschnittlich 6000 Arbeiter zur Verfügung. Viele dieser Mitarbeiter des Rumpersonals der Röhrengießerei waren in der Erstellung der Geschäftshäuser händisch tätig. Diese Anlage dürfte sein die bisher in Europa

Die Kellner Baupläne, die aus dem Gehirnen zum Fortschritte Bauplan geworden waren. Diese Kellner Baupläne, die aus dem Gehirnen zum Fortschritte Bauplan geworden waren. Diese Kellner Baupläne, die aus dem Gehirnen zum Fortschritte Bauplan geworden waren.

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heißigen, leuchtenden Höfen
Straßen der Siedlung : Klein-Am-
gehen.

an excellent achievement of the German firms working on this project. Built in accordance with the modern rules of strictest rationalization, these buildings will serve as models for future housing settlements in Germany."

The *Bonner Rundschau* said: "The northern outskirts of Bonn, which have been completely neglected for years, will be extraordinarily improved through this new housing project."

Q. How long did it take to complete the project?

A. Mr. McCloy broke the ground on Feb. 15, 1951, and the first apartments were ready for occupancy nine months later.

Q. Did the speed with which the project was completed increase building costs?

A. It is estimated that the price might have been 10 to 15 percent lower had the job been stretched over a two-year period. However, the past six months, since the completion of the project, have seen a strongly rising index for labor materials. If the US Government had allowed the project to be constructed over a two-year period it would have been necessary to pay much higher costs for steel, which, due to tremendous demand, has increased in the past year 10 percent per ton. Further, additional labor costs would have to be paid.

* * *

German Press Comment

All Americans and Germans who worked on this project can be proud of the short time they needed to plan and build it. The housing projects will greatly alleviate the German housing shortage, and HICOG's move to Bonn will mean a considerable relief to the American taxpayer. Experts say it will save \$600,000 a year. — *Generalanzeiger, Bonn, Nov. 8, 1951.*

* * *

The men who built this housing project deserve full commendation, because what they accomplished in 10 weeks between groundbreaking and the *Richtfest* is a miracle. It reminds one of the time when cities mushroomed up in the West of the United States. Here in Bad Godesberg, too, a whole town was built practically overnight. — *Rheinische Zeitung, Cologne, June 2, 1951.*

* * *

Tremendous difficulties had to be overcome in building this new headquarters for HICOG. Since the seven-floor structure is situated directly on the Rhine, it had to be built on stilts, as a precaution against the river's floods. At the same time, however, this solution provides covered parking space for hundreds of cars. — *Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Bochum, June 14, 1951.*



Living room of three-room apartment in the American Housing Project in Bonn.

Interiors of Apartments In Big Bonn US Project



Dining room, seen from living room, in another of the new three-room units.



Living room of three-room apartment now occupied by three bachelor girls.

The combined living and bedroom in one of the project's bachelor apartments.



We understand that the American authorities have agreed to comply with German wishes for the preservation of the beautiful south facade of *Haus Deichmannsaue* (headquarters of the US High Commissioner). This is particularly gratifying, because such cooperation on practical tasks results in mutual respect, which facilitates fruitful cooperation in other fields. — *Bonner Rundschau, Bonn, March 14, 1951.*

* * *

Undoubtedly Feb. 15, 1951, will be recorded in the history of Bad Godesberg as a great day: High Commissioner John J. McCloy broke the ground for the new housing project "Little America" on the northern outskirts of the town. — *Rheinische Zeitung, Cologne, Feb. 16, 1951.*

* * *

American Press Comment

"Little America" will have everything you would find in a small American town. — *The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.*

* * *

These flats are modern in construction, but care has been taken in effecting as many economies as possible. — *The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.*

* * *

The US Government got its money's worth in this building venture...

This building program gave thousands of German workers the possibility to make a living, gave them decent wages, employed all branches of the building industry, and demonstrated in a very practical and efficient way the achievements of American engineering and the American way of doing business.

This experiment startled the Germans. What they admire is efficient planning, energetic execution and expert performance. All this they saw achieved here to such a degree that they were simply amazed. — *The Free Press, Colorado Springs, Colo.*

* * *

The move to Mehlem gave certain German political opportunists a brief chance to revive their periodic accusations of luxurious Allied living on occupation costs paid by German taxpayers. Their target this time was the fancy upholstered furniture allegedly gracing Mr. McCloy's private office. Actually, the Americans had long since made the Germans take back \$15,000 worth of luxury fittings which the Germans themselves had installed. Mr. McCloy's office at Mehlem contains nothing fancier than brown-leather chairs and gunmetal draperies. Its principal decorations: an Alpine scene, and autographed portraits from Bernard Baruch and Winston Churchill. — *Newsweek, Nov. 12, 1951.*

Soviet Zone Version

Communists throughout Germany, realizing that the United States had provided additional housing for German families by releasing requisitioned quarters, endeavored by all means to play down the good will created by the Americans. However, western German newspapers were very factual and fair in their evaluation and praise of the project; only the Communist Party newspapers printed this distorted version of the story.

"A check of the expenditures for the accommodation of members of the Western Occupation Powers reveals that DM 20,000 to DM 25,000 has been spent for each member of the High Commission being transferred to Bonn. The sum total of DM 27,000,000, originally fixed for the apartments of the Occupying Powers, has been exceeded by approximately 550 percent.

"The millions involved in contracts issued by Occupation Authorities must be met by the West German taxpayer. A number of officials of the US High Commission and some German employees have diverted enormous amounts into their own pockets by selecting for the contracts such German firms as agreed to make out estimates and bills in excess of the actual cost of goods delivered and services rendered and to pay the excess amount to those who granted them the contracts." — *Neues Deutschland*, official organ of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party in East Germany, June 29, 1951. †END

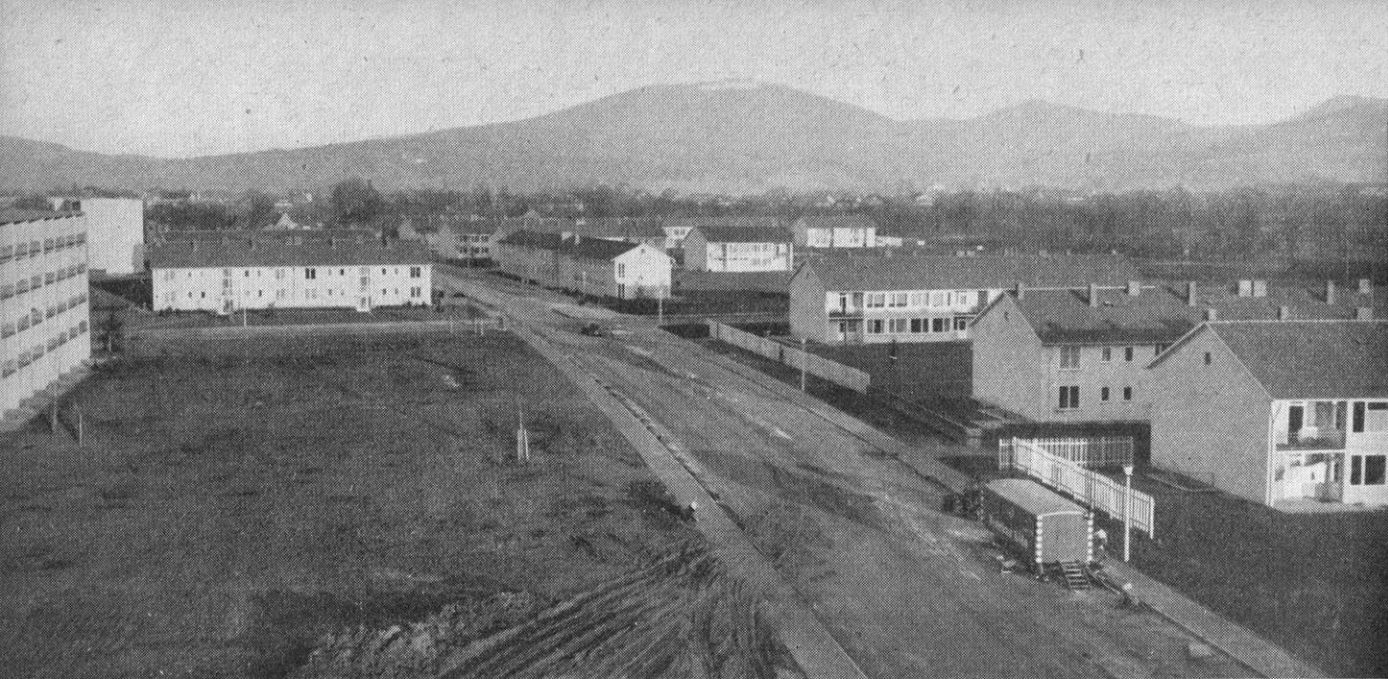


At gay Christmas party given at HICOG headquarters Dec. 25 by US High Commissioner and Mrs. John J. McCloy, more than 2,000 American, Allied and German guests were present and joined in singing the best-loved carols, the festive occasion producing a new note of cordiality in such US-German social contacts.

X'mas Get-Togethers



At lighting of the traditional Christmas tree at US housing project in Bad Godesberg, more than 300 American, French and German children, as well as a sprinkling of other nationals, sang Yuletide carols and exchanged greetings in at least three languages. Refreshments followed international caroling.



Transfer from Frankfurt of more than 600 German employees and their dependents to reinforce the German staff stationed in Bonn, necessitated the provision of adequate housing accommodation and to that end two large settlements were built on conveniently-located sites not far from HICOG's new headquarters. Pictured above is the "Riepalsche Wiese" project.



View of the big new Muffendorfer project shows the 10-story structure, one of the tallest in the country, built to accommodate bachelors of HICOG's German personnel.

New Homes, New School Built For German Staff

WHILE THE PROBLEM of providing suitable, convenient housing for its 870 German employees transferred from Frankfurt and other cities to Bonn was one which HICOG's planners solved by constructing the Tannenbusch and Muffendorfer projects, it was also necessary to care for the several hundred dependents of these personnel, particularly the children. A new German elementary school capable of accommodating 300 students accordingly was partly financed by HICOG at a cost of DM 360,000 (\$85,680) and was opened Dec. 1 with an enrollment of 200. Most of the boys and girls, from the first to the sixth grades, are the children of HICOG employees.

Although intended primarily for such dependents, the school is open to all children residing in the area as

Interiors of the German housing projects were laid out with eye to comfort as well as utility. Left, the corner living-room in a three-room apartment. Center, kitchen in apartments of all sizes are "Hausfrau's" delight: each contains electric range, refrigerator, adequate shelves and storage space. Right, living and bedroom in efficiency-type apartment.





American and German flags are unfurled, side by side, over new elementary school in Tannenbusch, Bonn, at dedication ceremonies last November, when first of three units was completed. Right, choir drawn from 200 pupils sings at opening.



the addition is a part of the regular Bonn school system. In it have been embodied the most modern features of school construction. Included are reading rooms and a library, which are somewhat radical departures for a German elementary school.

Started with the aid of the HICOG Special Projects Fund grant, the school will consist of three units. The first was completed and dedicated last November at ceremonies attended by high-ranking officers of HICOG as well as city and federal officials. The building is of two stories and holds six classrooms with adjoining small work-group studies. Lunch rooms also are provided.

Other up-to-date equipment includes exhibit cases in the halls; radio outlets in each classroom; acoustic ceiling paneling, eye-soothing green "blackboards" and movable work tables in place of out-moded rows of desks.

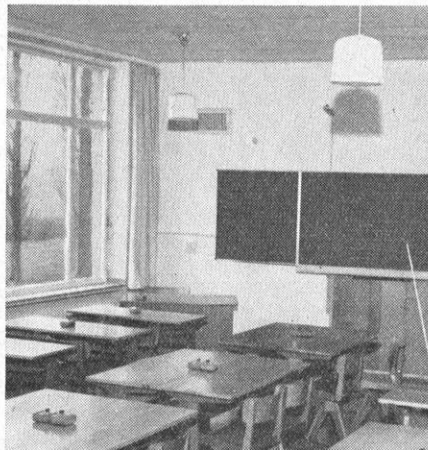
A decided innovation for a German elementary school is the library at the Tannenbusch institution. German school officials deemed a library for the lower grades unnecessary, but Dr. Mildred English of HICOG's Education Branch made a point of providing for the children's library. The first of its books have come from the CARE-UNESCO Children's Book Fund and it is hoped contributions will be forthcoming from German firms and public organizations. +END



Bonn's Mayor Peter Busen felicitates HICOG's Glenn Wolfe at dedication.



Rector Josef Dietz (left) demonstrates public address system and record player. Classrooms and corridors are airy, light. Movable tables have replaced old-fashioned desks. "Blackboards" are green.



What German Officials Say

Mayor Walter Kolb of Frankfurt: "In view of the successful completion of the outstanding Carl Schurz Housing Settlement, I cannot but extend the deep gratitude of the city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main for the execution of the most important and widely acclaimed project. The housing project is an exemplary achievement of American and German cooperation and visible evidence of common efforts made by men of our two nations in an ideal spirit of good will. This American housing settlement in Frankfurt justly bears the name of a man who is famous for his ingenious accomplishments, one who will at all times be looked upon as the prototype of a great democrat and champion of good will and understanding among nations. When those American families who now occupy the housing settlement... return to their native country, the beautiful houses which they leave behind in Frankfurt will always remind us of the fact that friendship and cooperation alone are the basis of prosperity among the people of all nations."

Mayor Heinrich Hopmann of Bad Godesberg: "This project is of the greatest importance to our city. There will not be constructed as usual only a couple of detached houses; not only streets will be built but entire parts of a city. This means a great extension of our city, and I am sure our citizens can expect a fresh economic impetus... May the fact that different nations are living together within the walls of one city contribute to an ever-increasing understanding among the people."

Mayor Peter Stockhausen of Bonn: "The construction of housing for the employees of the US authorities in Bonn... symbolizes in a happy way the mutual friendly feelings of the Americans and the German people. It would not have been possible to construct the buildings by our own efforts; the misery of our bombed-out fellow citizens still living in inadequate quarters would not have allowed it."

Dr. Max Beurlen of the Federal Ministry of Finance: "I wish you good luck for the completion of this project without delay. May this building project be a symbol of a joint effort in cooperation between the American and the German people."

Dr. Johannes Schornstein of the Federal Ministry for Housing: "The overall impression of the settlement, rising at the outskirts of Bonn, will probably introduce a friendly and inviting note into the hitherto slightly neglected northern part of the federal capital. I am convinced that the frequently overlooked scenic charms of this northern part of the Bonn area, will be displayed to good advantage and seen in the right light by the HICOG settlement. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Housing, I extend to the project the very best of luck."

America's Good Friends

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Information Officer, Nuremberg Public Affairs Regional Office

AMERICA'S GOOD friends among the German people are the former "exchangeers" — the men and women who worked and studied in the United States for periods of three months to one year under State Department sponsorship. But these teachers, students, professional and civic leaders are finding a growing number of problems on their return to Germany primarily because of their partiality for the United States. The fact that they are working earnestly and intelligently to solve these problems, perhaps better than any other evidence, indicates the sincerity of their friendship for America.

These were the impressions gained at a meeting of some 50 exchangees held in Hof recently through the sponsorship of the Hof Exchange Circle.

During the opening session of the two-day conference, the exchangees, all of whom came from the northern Bavarian district of Upper Franconia, heard Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, and Dr. Oron J. Hale, US state commissioner for Bavaria, urge them to extend their American experiences and learning to an ever widening circle of friends and associates. In the subsequent panel discussions, the exchangees indicated that this they were anxious to do, but that they were running into the traditional conservatism of many elements of the German people. The implication was that many Germans were more isolationist than some Americans.

AS ONE OF the conferees expressed it: "I found more Americans interested in learning about Germany during my trip to the United States, than Germans eager to hear about America on my return."

They agreed, however, that this reaction was not universal. In fact, most had been called upon to give lectures or write articles on their experiences abroad. In particular the young people — the teen-agers and university students who had lived a year in the United States — found keen interest among their fellows and the youth organizations. Many had converted ideas and methods picked up in America to effective use in Germany. One woman had opened a new vocational school for girls, utilizing many American education methods, and had even gained civic support in financing the construction of a new school building. A librarian had introduced the American open-shelf system to her institution with the enthusiastic approval of the patrons. Several of the young farmers were attempting to use US agricultural techniques on their farms.

But the fact that many Germans, particularly among official circles, have displayed an aversion to "new-fangled ideas from abroad" had posed an unpleasant surprise to exchangees returning from what several called an "inspiring visit in the United States." A man, who had

visited the United States as a representative of a farmers' organization, reported that neither the state government nor even his own organization had requested any sort of report from him on agricultural America. At the same time, he said that he had found avid interest among the small groups of farmers to whom he had talked. Educational authorities were described as the least receptive to foreign ideas, and one teacher reported that she had been forbidden to use liberal teaching methods which she had learned in an American classroom. University students were generally given no credit for their studies in the United States.

THE INTENSE interest of exchangees in utilizing their foreign experience in Germany, however, was far more encouraging than the reported resistance to new concepts and procedures was discouraging. There was general agreement that the task of the exchangee was not to propagate American methods — which in all circumstances were not adaptable to Germany anyway — but was to spread to the widest circles the useful knowledge gained from exchange visits in order to impress upon Germans that "every nation has something to give another." They urged caution in advancing foreign ideas, and in all cases to drop the "made in USA" label until the proposal had proved workable and acceptable to the respective government agency, firm, school or civic organization.

Another theme which produced active interest among the Upper Franconian exchangees was the possibility of improving international relations through the Exchanges Program. They were particularly impressed by a report on the organization of the "Columbus Society" in Munich, primarily comprised of exchangees, which is



Guests at the conference included (left to right): Dr. Oron J. Hale, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner; Hans Hoegn, mayor of Hof, and Friedrich Freiherr von Teuchert, vice president of Upper Franconia. (HICOG photo)

aimed at drawing foreign students and other visitors from abroad into closer association with Germans by organizing social programs and offering them visits in German homes during vacation times. The proposal to form chapters of this organization in Upper Franconia is now being considered.

AN IMPORTANT phase of international relation to which the conferees at Hof felt they could make a contribution was the promotion of better relations between American troops and Germans.

It was pointed out that US soldiers are stationed among a people whose language they do not understand, and whose customs are foreign to them. Often their only contact with Germans is through some of the less desirable elements of the German population.

"If leaders of American troops, with German help, would seriously attempt to interest the soldiers in the problems of German life, then the soldiers would soon find more profitable ways to spend their leisure time and would come less often to the point of drowning their troubles," one of the exchangees said. With the general agreement of the group, it was pointed out that no individuals are better equipped to introduce Americans to the better elements of the German population than the exchangees themselves. Their knowledge of English and recent visits in the United States would give them a

common ground for establishing a friendly relationship with Americans. It was suggested that such a task might well be taken on by local Columbus Societies or similar organizations.

During the conference, the exchangees found their first opportunity to practice this new experiment in international relations, when they were entertained at a Saturday evening buffet supper by the 15th Constabulary Squadron at its enlisted men's club. After overcoming an initial reserve, the exchangees discovered mutual interests and a friendly acceptance on the part of the soldiers, which indicated that closer relations could easily be fostered between themselves and the American defense forces.

THE CONFERENCE, which was held on the weekend of April 26, was organized by the Hof Exchanges Circles with assistance from the local US Public Affairs Office. It attracted almost one-half of the 150 former US visitors living in Upper Franconia, a good turnout even by American standards, considering the fact that all delegates voted to pay their own expenses at the meeting.

In the two days of speeches and discussions no major problems were solved nor startling resolutions passed. However, the convention obviously renewed the interest and determination of the participants in utilizing their Stateside experiences and correcting misunderstandings which are common among Germans about America. +END

VOA Broadcasts in Russian from Munich

THIS IS the Voice of America speaking to you from Europe" is heard nightly in Russian. Commencing May 22, the Voice of America launched its first Russian-language program to originate from western Europe.

The program, prepared and broadcast from VOA's European Radio Center in Munich, is heard from 10 to 10:15 p.m., Central European Time, or midnight to 12:15 a.m., Moscow Time. It brings to Soviet listeners the voices of their own people who have taken the road to freedom, and also sends behind the "Iron Curtain" news and information suppressed or distorted by the Soviet Government.

The new Russian program follows closely the inauguration of the Lithuanian-language program, now heard daily from 7:45 to 8 p.m. Central European Time. It went on the air for the first time May 15 — the 32nd anniversary of the opening of the Lithuanian parliament. That parliament reaffirmed the independence of the Lithuanian Republic and adopted its constitution. Although forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940, Lithuania continues to be recognized as a sister republic of the United States of America and other free countries.

THE LAUNCHING of the Lithuanian and Russian programs was undertaken after careful testing of the pilot project of VOA broadcasting from Europe, which

began with the Polish program Oct. 1, 1951. Effectiveness of the Polish broadcast became apparent through the attacks of Polish press and radio on VOA, and from reports of Polish fugitives who say that VOA was an important influence in their decision to flee the country.

Headed by a few hand-picked American experts on Iron Curtain areas, the European Radio Center of the Voice of America has hired security-tested refugees. These men and women have recent first-hand knowledge of conditions inside captive countries. Many have survived harrowing experiences in forced labor camps and prisons.

TYPICAL OF these is Marian Czuchnowski, writer, poet and journalist on the Polish staff in Munich. After the defeat of the Polish army by the German army in 1939, Czuchnowski was arrested by the Red army while fleeing the Nazis. He underwent a year of grilling, transfers, interrogations and then a three-year forced labor sentence. He survived typhus and pneumonia before he was released and joined the Polish government in exile.

Returning to Poland after the war, Czuchnowski went underground when the Soviet-puppet Lublin government took over the country. The "shadow government" dissolved in 1948 and Czuchnowski returned to free-lance journalism. He joined the staff of VOA in November, 1951.

A joint American-German historians' conference was held in Brunswick May 12-23 for the purpose of discussing the problems and coordinating in a program aimed at correcting distortions, omissions and misrepresentations in textbooks dealing with German and American history and life in each other's country. At the invitation of the sponsors, Mr. Saliger, chief German editor on the staff of the *Information Bulletin*, attended and prepared the following resume of the views, background and aims as stated at the conference.

Coordinating History Books

BY WILFRIED SALIGER

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

THE AVERAGE GERMAN probably knows very little about the history of the United States. When he went to school, the history of such a young nation was dealt with summarily on a few pages of his textbook. What he remembers is even less, and that not necessarily correct. He cannot be blamed, however. His textbook was not necessarily correct either, and his teacher looked at the history of other nations from the viewpoint of his own.

To put it tersely: The average German knows, for instance, that the United States of America was founded around the end of the 18th century under the leadership of one George Washington, and that it obtained its independence through a revolutionary war against England. After a sizeable blank in the chronological course of American history, his memory picks up the name of James Monroe as the initiator of a doctrine which, if his political vocabulary is up to date, he perhaps mistakes for "isolationism."

He is almost sure to know that there was a war between the states in the 1860's. But he holds that this was simply a matter of pro-slavery versus anti-slavery, and he probably refers to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to substantiate this knowledge. The rise of US industrial power is, in the eyes of a German, somehow connected with the Spanish-American War, without knowing exactly whether it was the evidence or the cause of this rise.

IN MORE RECENT history, Germans are inclined to regard as unsettled political arguments what historians have meanwhile come to acknowledge as solid truth. Most of them are unable to say, for instance, whether President Wilson adhered to his 14-Point pledge when the 1918 armistice turned out other than the German government had expected. That President Roosevelt does not rate exclusive credit for the idea of demanding Germany's unconditional surrender in World War II, is another fact that American historians feel should be brought home in Germany. On the other hand, a German is likely to be surprised not to find American historians turn red with protest at the sound of the phrase "American imperialism."

Asked about their own nation's impact on United States history, most Germans cite the names of Carl

Schurz and Frederick von Steuben as the two outstanding immigrants of German descent. American historians, however, like to point out that the votes of German farmers in one Illinois county saved Abraham Lincoln from losing the 1860 presidential election. The consequences of this German vote are of infinitely greater historical importance than the life of any single man could be, they say. Only, it is hardly known in Germany.

Referring to American culture, the historians complain that too many Germans can sum up their knowledge in the single word "Jazz," conceding though, that the name of Mark Twain may strike a note with them. At least before 1945, other American writers, artists, composers and philosophers were little known in Germany. Even today still missing is a determined effort to eliminate the perverted impressions left by western movies and gangster stories.

IT DOES NOT require a historian to say that this is not enough knowledge by which to judge a nation of 150,000,000 persons. Yet for many years the German people, including many leaders, have based their judgment on just that. Said a German foreign service officer when translating an American history textbook: "Of special interest was the chapter on the United States' participation in World War I. The book demonstrates strikingly the very decisive military, and above all economic, contributions America made to the Allied victory. Our leaders of 1933 could have been spared many errors and follies if they had closely studied these pages."

How much of that misinformation or lack of information must be blamed on history teaching in German schools and on biased textbooks? American historians feel strongly about it. They urge more space in German curricula to be given to American history, and for a representative presentation of the American story. The real America, they point out, is not confined to New York skyscrapers and Detroit assembly lines, as many Germans seem to think. The textbooks miss a positive understanding of freedom and responsibility as elements of American democracy. Emphasis on the great number of racial, cultural and religious groups living together in the United States could illustrate America more clearly, the American historians believe.

LOOKING AT THE opposite direction, however, the Germans have a bill of their own to present. American history-teaching, they say, follows exactly the same method which the European nations are struggling to get away from: it sees history in terms of "outstanding personalities." The three outstanding Germans of the last five centuries were Frederick the Great, Bismarck and Hitler, according to the way German history professors interpret American textbooks. At least they are the three whose life stories are described in every detail, while many others of equally important historical rank are not even named.

In addition to over-emphasizing the personal significance of these three, the German critics fear that this suggests a historical relationship among Frederick, Bismarck and Hitler, which research has shown to be unjustified. In one American textbook Hitler's biography was found to take as much space as the entire history of the Weimar republic.

The development of democratic ideas in Germany is generally only a stepchild to American history writers, the Germans say. Kant's philosophy of the society and the liberal reforms of Karl vom Stein in the early 19th century are overlooked, while the 1848 democratic revolution is simply registered as a failure. Similarly, the democratic socialist movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries is neglected. As a consequence, the 1918 revolution comes as a surprise to the reader, who is naturally inclined to consider it rather a consequence of defeat than an assertion of long-held ideas.

The history of the Weimar republic, in American textbooks, seems to the German historians to be identified with that of the Nazi Party, climaxed by another "failure" of democracy in Germany. The resistance movement against Hitler vanishes in the limelight of the outrages committed in his name, and after 1945 democracy seems to spring up again from nowhere. After that, the German critics say, a student undoubtedly believes democracy is essentially foreign to a German, and the history of the country is an uninterrupted story of conquest and militarism.

ON THE CULTURAL side, too, the Germans have complaints. While due recognition is usually given to famous painters and composers, Friedrich Nietzsche is almost certain to be the one dominating the philosophical picture, and nationalist exaggerations in German education are likely to be placed at the feet of historian Heinrich von Treitschke. Establishing the order of importance attributed to Germans in an American history textbook, a German professor found that even the country's great genius, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, was passed over in ten lines of print, comparing unfavorably with the 35 lines given to industrialist and arms-producer Alfred Krupp.

These are but some of the major points which American and German historians find objectionable in the history teaching of the other nation. Yet they refer only to two countries with no common border. Among adjacent nations in Europe, nationalistic resentments,

rooted in centuries of repeated wars, add even more to the potential sources of historical inaccuracy. During and immediately after wars, in fact, history teaching in Europe — notably Germany and France — has been so full of resentments that only after several years have historians realized these methods had to be revised.

In scientific historical research, the tendency toward a more objective presentation of history has been encouraged since the third quarter of the 19th century. But it found little expression in textbooks and in the history teaching in public schools. Strong nationalistic and even chauvinistic interpretations continued in use, resulting in a too favorable presentation of the author's own nation and the discredit of others.

SINCE WARS BEGIN in the minds of men, the historians believe that this influence of nationalistically prejudiced textbooks has been one of the factors causing wars. The problem was first taken up at the World Peace Conference in 1889, when peace groups from most European countries passed a resolution demanding that history textbooks be revised, giving less space to military affairs and wars. At subsequent conferences, these organizations repeatedly demanded that students in all countries should be told the truth about the causes of past wars.

World War I interrupted international peace cooperation and temporarily stopped the history revision movement. However, when the historians began to ponder the events which led to the outbreak of hostilities, they realized that a good deal of the national hatred and lack of mutual understanding could be traced back to chauvinistic history textbooks. Not long after the war, therefore, new and more determined efforts toward an objective and balanced presentation of history were made in all of the former belligerent countries. By 1919, the French teachers organization protested against "education to hatred," while in Germany a group called the "Federation of Determined School Reformers" set out for a thorough revision of history teaching.

French, British and Japanese educational groups were the first — in 1920 — to appeal to the League of Nations for an expansion of its work to include the control of textbooks. An international Committee on Intellectual Cooperation was set up and, in 1926, adopted a resolution calling on all member countries to eliminate from their school textbooks any passages objected to by

An article "Germany: Today and Tomorrow" by Henry J. Kellermann is printed in the Department of State Bulletin, Part I appearing in the issue of May 26. The article is based on an address he delivered before the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation in Philadelphia May 5. Mr. Kellermann is director of the Office of German Public Affairs of the Department of State and in this position has been concerned with the policy and operational direction of the Department of State to the Office of the US High Commissioner and its public affairs activities in Germany.

other nations. Between 1926 and 1930, however, this procedure was applied only three times, and only in one case resulted in an actual textbook revision. A later draft of an international convention on history teaching was turned down by the major powers, because their constitutions did not allow them to enforce the provisions of the agreement.

NOTWITHSTANDING, PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION in many countries carried on. The Scandinavian countries founded the *Nordenbund*, the oldest of the now existing organizations in this field. While the *Nordenbund*, with good success, adopted a system supplementing the history books of its member countries by summaries written by historians of other nations, Germany and France tried to reach a comprehensive agreement on the doubtful points in their historical relations. A conference of German and French educators in 1935 approved 40 "theses," designed to iron out controversies on events of the last two centuries. Though many points remained unsettled and the agreement merely said that in such cases the views of both nations should be presented, participating historians believed that they had made a decisive contribution to lasting peace between the two nations. But while the convention was published in France as agreed, the Hitler government in Germany first delayed and later prevented its publication, so that the contract, in effect, did not achieve the importance originally predicted for it.

A few years later, World War II repeated the experience of the first war: it stopped the work temporarily. But this again caused a more determined renewal of efforts after the cessation of hostilities. Germany and France held the first bi-national history conference in 1948, followed by later annual meetings at which the 1935 convention was revised, this time attaining the full agreement of both delegations. One year later British and German educators met for the first time and arranged for a mutual exchange of textbooks and ideas. Today, the British-German workshop meetings have also become a regular institution.

INDEPENDENT FROM SUCH bilateral contacts, UNESCO resumed the work of the League of Nations committee, promulgating a comprehensive long-term program of advice and assistance. A UNESCO-sponsored international historical seminar in Brussels in 1950 brought together 60 historians from 25 nations. In six weeks of concentrated work they mapped out a skeleton world history which every citizen of every country should know, realizing that the time had not yet come to write an international, universal history.

American participation in European textbook revision work started after World War II, though within the United States the American Association for Peace Education and the National Council for the Prevention of War had already been active in this field for 25 years. Having sent observers to some of the bi-national European workshop conferences, the National Council for Social Studies voted in November, 1950, to take up

similar relations with its German professional counterpart organization, the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Lehrerverbände* (Association of German Teacher Organizations). Textbook revision work was begun by these two groups in the summer of 1951, and recently, yielded its first result: a new German textbook on the "History of the Weimar Republic," screened and verified by an American and a French historian.

LAST MONTH WITNESSED the first American-German workshop meeting. Under the joint chairmanship of Dr. Robert LaFollette of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, and Dr. Georg Eckert of Kant Teacher Training College, Brunswick, Germany, professional delegations of the two countries met in Brunswick to discuss some 20 outstanding German and American history textbooks previously reviewed by individual delegates. Both organizations being determined "not to achieve agreements at the expense of other countries," as Dr. LaFollette said, nine western European countries were invited to send prominent historians to participate. For 12 days the flags of the individual nations flew alongside that of the United Nations over Brunswick's *Kant-Hochschule*, as symbolic of the undertaking.

The delegates found that their task would involve more than just getting the historical facts straight. Some of the methods of teaching came under critical scrutiny. While the German historians generally praised the make-up and illustration of American books, they thought that pictures taken from historical motion pictures had no place in a school book, and vigorously objected to such learning aids as this problem: "As a political opponent of Hitler, write a secret letter during the 1939 election campaign, in which you tell your American relatives about your treatment at the hands of the SA." The Americans, on the other hand, felt that many German textbooks were written rather for the teacher than for the pupil, and raised the question whether this ignoring of the student could not subconsciously promote an „*Ohne mich*“ (count me out) attitude toward society.

Since in modern schools textbooks are only one of several teaching aids, the conference also considered educational broadcasts and school films, in the presence of representatives of all German broadcasting stations and films producers. Particularly, the German delegation was enthusiastic about American educational films on racial problems.

THE AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS for more textbooks space and a better presentation of the American way of life were fully accepted by the German delegates. Acknowledging their American colleagues as authorities on their own history, they also agreed to revise their teaching of United States history and eliminate what American historians point to as obvious errors, such as the "anti-slavery" Civil War, the "American" unconditional surrender idea and many others. The Americans, on the other hand, consented

Continued on page 24

In and Around Germany

Higher Standard of Living For Farmers

"The Federal Republic's Grassland Improvement Program will mean more and cheaper food for the German consumers and a higher standard of living for western Germany's farmers," according to Gordon Fraser, chief of the MSA Food & Agriculture Division at Mehlem.

"The Grassland Improvement Program, which is only in its second year, has already proven that food production on western Germany's 2,000,000 farms can be very greatly increased through proper management and treatment of the nation's 18,525,000 acres of meadows and pastures," Mr. Fraser said in a statement issued May 29.

"Last year, with the help of Marshall Plan funds, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the agricultural authorities of all German states established under a co-operative program 25,000 individual field demonstrations throughout the nation to show farmers how to increase the yields of their grasslands. These demonstrations which showed the result of proper use of fertilizers, good seed mixtures, rotation grazing of livestock, intermediate fodder cropping, movable electric fences, and other modern techniques gave increase in hay and feed output from 100 to 300 percent in most cases. A similar program is also underway this year.

"Adoption of these new methods by farmers generally will mean a vast increase in the production of livestock feed resulting in more milk and more meat on the table for the German consumer and will cost the farmer less to produce. It also means that the farmer will need less land on which to raise feed for his livestock and he, therefore, can grow more grain, potatoes and other food crops."

Mr. Fraser also asserted "No other agricultural undertaking in many years means more to increasing the income standard of living of the millions of the fine and hard working people on Western Germany's predominantly small farms."

Art of German Youth Exhibited

The artistic talents of German children are having an impressive showing in the northern German cities of Bremen, Bremerhaven, Oldenburg and Osnabrueck when four exhibitions under the title "Children Paint Their World" opened simultaneously in these cities June 9 for four-week display.

Sponsored by the American Consulate General in Bremen and its US Information Centers in cooperation with the British Centers the group consists of more than 600 paintings and drawings in individual and class themes from the West German "Archive of Youth and Laymen's Works of Art"—an organization which was founded at Jugenheim, near Darmstadt, in 1950 and which works in cooperation with UNESCO's department of art education.

The exhibit at the Bremen Information Center was

supplemented by a "week of youth" consisting of films, lectures, concerts and dancing. A highlight of the week was a discussion on "Are Our Children Artists?" on June 12 led by Dr. Hans Meyers, director of the Archive of Youth and Laymen's Works of Art and teacher of plastic arts at the Teachers' College in Darmstadt, and Bruno W. Karlsson, general secretary of the German Branch of the New Education Fellowship.

The same discussion, including colored illustrations and two films "Children Paint Their World" and "Children As Artists," also was scheduled June 13 at the British Information Center in Osnabrueck, June 16 at the British Center in Oldenburg and June 17 at the Wilhelm Raabe Schule in Bremerhaven in connection with the exhibits at these locations.

Photographs of America on Exhibit

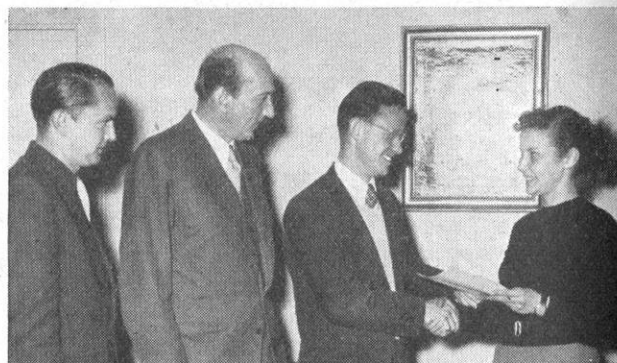
"Deutsche sehen Amerika" (Germany Sees America), a photographic exhibit of American life as seen by West Berlin student and professional exchangees to the United States, was displayed at Berlin's US Information Center for ten days in early June.

Such scenes as San Francisco cable cars, New York by day and night, American small-town dwellings, business and residential streets, Texas towns on the Gulf of Mexico, and Negro dwellings in various parts of the United States were included among the 170 photos in the exhibit. In addition, the exhibit included about 20 sketches and drawings of characteristic American Landscape scenes.

The three West Berliners contributing the majority of photographs for the exhibit were Heinz Arndt, an architect; Dr. Hildegard Roskopf, a journalist; and Ludwig Sabel, press manager of the West Berlin city insurance plan.

Consular Section Opened in Mehlem

A Consular Section serving the Bonn Enclave consular district has been opened at the HICOG Headquarters



Phillip Nielson (second from right), exchange student from Stanford University in California, presents a check for \$1000 to Miss Ilse Steinbrecher (right) for use in behalf of the students of the Free University of Berlin. The money was from collection by Stanford students in their "All Foreign Student Relief Fund Drive." Witnessing the presentation are Wolfgang Richter (left), university official, and Dr. Hans von Kress, rector of the Free University.

(HICOG-Berlin photo)

Building in Mehlem. It will perform all consular services except the issuance of immigration visas.

Passport services for US citizens will be available. These include acceptance of applications for new passports, which are sent from Duesseldorf within two or three days; renewal and extension of expiring passports; and amendments of various types, such as inclusion of children in the passport.

The Consular Section will record births, deaths and marriages of US citizens so that there will be an official American record of these events. It will notify relatives in the United States of the death of an American in the Bonn Enclave. The section will also perform notarial services.

The Bremen Consulate will continue to issue immigration visas for the Bonn area, but the HICOG Consular Section will issue all other types of visas for persons residing in the Bonn Enclave. These include visas for temporary visitors, transit visas, diplomatic and official visas for representatives of other governments and international organizations.

DM 100,000,000 in Orders for Berlin

The Mutual Security Agency Mission to Western Germany approved orders totaling almost DM 100,000,000 (\$23,800,000) for production in Berlin of capital equipment needed by West German companies and organizations, Michael Harris, mission chief, announced May 29. The orders result from a program developed by the Federal Republic.

In announcing the approval, Mr. Harris said the financing of orders in western Berlin is a demonstration of the faith which the Federal Republic and West German firms have in the future of West Berlin's industry.

Mr. Harris said the long-term investment program carried out in West Berlin since 1949 now was paying off in increased production capacity. The orders approved today utilize that additional capacity.

Under the long-term investment program more than DM 500,000,000 (\$119,000,000) of ECA/MSA and GARIOA counterpart funds have been lent and spent to expand and modernize West Berlin industries producing machinery, electrical goods, textiles and clothing, chemicals and various products.

Of the DM 100,000,000 in new orders for Western Berlin, DM 60,000,000 will be financed from counterpart funds under a program announced April 8. The balance will come from West Berlin banks and the resources of the manufacturers themselves.

Desertion of East Zone Police

Forty-one East Zone policemen (Vopos) deserted to West Berlin between May 1 and 22 despite stricter control measures over the movements of members of the Soviet Zone para-military police organization, according to Berlin Element's Public Safety Division.

Under the new control measures, members of the East Zone police are required to obtain special passes before leaving their units. The passes restrict movements of



Nine women of the American community in Berlin were presented membership cards in the Gray Ladies, voluntary helpers of the professional Red Cross staff, May 30, following completing of the training course at the US Army's 279th Station Hospital. The nine, pictured above with Col. Otto L. Churney (left), hospital commander, and Miss Maude T. Campbell (right), assistant Red Cross field director, at the hospital, are: Mrs. Rosa H. Mathewson, wife of Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commandant in Berlin; Mrs. Loammie G. Churney, wife of Col. Churney; Mrs. Dorothy R. Dix, wife of C. A. Dix, chief, Trade and Transport Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG; Mrs. Nora Franklin, wife of Col. A. G. Franklin, USCCB; Mrs. Joyce H. Haacke, wife of 1st Lt. A. J. Haacke, 279th Station Hospital; Mrs. Suzanne B. Hulick, wife of C. E. Hulick, Berlin office, HICOG; Mrs. Victoria W. Smith, wife of W. H. Smith, Berlin Military Post; Mrs. Irene P. Waring, wife of Robert Olaf Waring, chief, Administration Division, Berlin Element, HICOG; Mrs. June A. Welch, wife of Major H. K. Welch, 3rd Battalion, 6th Infantry Division.
(US Army photo)

"Vopos" to specific routes, destinations and periods of time. The new requirement had been effected within the past month, Public Safety officials said.

A total of 298 East Zone policemen — an average of about 75 per month — defected to the West Sectors during the first four months of this year.

EUCOM Incident Rate Declining

"The European Command's serious incident rate is remarkably low — far lower proportionately than in most large cities in Europe and the United States," Brig. Gen. W. H. Maglin, EUCOM provost marshal, declared at the monthly Seventh Army commanders' conference in Stuttgart in April. His detailed analysis of serious incident reports covered the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1951.

Using charts and graphs to illustrate his talk, General Maglin said there had been a definite decline in the number of offenses per capita during the six months. He pointed out that enlisted men below the top three grades present the main problem. They comprise 72 percent of the troops in EUCOM but were involved in nearly 84 percent of all reported serious incidents.

The lower ranks own about 20 percent of all registered private motor vehicles and are involved in nearly 40 per-

cent of all vehicle accidents, 36.5 percent of all speeding violations and 50 percent of all arrests for reckless driving. Top three graders represent about 20 percent of the command's troop strength and were involved in 14 percent of all serious incidents, while commissioned officers, comprising nine percent of military personnel in EUCOM, were involved in 2.5 percent of the crimes and offenses reported.

A breakdown of serious incidents by hour of occurrence showed the peak period to be between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. Nearly half of all crimes of violence were committed during those hours and 32 percent of all incidents occurred between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. On a month-to-month basis, no significant trend was noted during the period studied.

300th Translated Book Issued

The recent publication of Frederick Martin Stern's "Capitalism in America" marked the 300th title to appear with HICOG support under the Book Translation Program. In the six years of its existence, beginning early in the postwar period under OMGUS, the Book Translation Program—or as it was known earlier, the Translation Rights Program—has supported the publication of German editions of a variety of US titles, dealing with both fact and fiction.

The earlier publications consisted almost exclusively of American titles, such as Jacques Barzun's "Of Human Freedom," the Harvard Committee's "General Education in a Free Society," Merle Curti's "The Growth of American Thought" and Henry Steele Commager's "Growth of the American Republic." There have been some exceptions to this rule, one being Arthur Koestler's "Darkness at Noon."

Gradually the program has been broadened ideologically to include more titles whose purpose is to provide German readers with books on subjects supporting the theme that German recovery and progress are best served by adherence to Western democratic principles; to enlarge and strengthen the group of responsible Germans working towards European unity; to emphasize America's role in world affairs, its contribution to international understanding and its political, historical, sociological and cultural development; and to reassert the evils of totalitarianism, Communistic or National Socialistic.

Examples of these are James Burnham's "Coming Defeat of Communism," F.S.C. Northrop's "Meeting of East and West," Laura Inglis' "Freedom of the Movies," William Saroyan's "The Saroyan Special," Lewis Mumford's "City Development," Stern's book mentioned above and the most recent publication, Robert Morrison MacIver's "The Web of Government," in addition to several biographies.

The publication of these 300 titles under the program, representing the production and distribution of considerably more than 2,500,000 copies, was made possible through German-American cooperation. These books are long-range weapons and the measure of their contribution and success can best be gauged only in the long run, like the ideas they represent.

Personnel Notes

Naval Command Changed

Rear Admiral Howard E. Orom assumed command of the US Naval Forces in Germany June 5 following a formal ceremony at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg. He relieved Rear Admiral Carl F. Holden, who returned to the United States to retire from the Navy June 30 after more than 39 years of service.

The change-of-command ceremony was held in front of the building which houses the Navy Headquarters in Germany. After the boss of the watch 'piped aboard' the retiring commander and his successor, Admiral Holden delivered a brief farewell address to the officers and men of his Headquarters Company, and directed that his flag be lowered from the staff over the entrance to Navy Headquarters.

Then Admiral Orom spoke informally to the assembled officers and men, lauding Admiral Holden for "a job well done." He then directed that his flag be raised over the Navy building. Lt. R. C. Brady, personal aide to Admiral Holden, closed the ceremony by presenting the retiring officer with his flag.

Continued from page 21

Coordinating History Books

to play down the Frederick-Bismarck-Hitler trio, give due recognition to German democratic traditions and to meet most of the other German complaints. "We found a wonderful fairness among our American colleagues," the German chairman said, adding with a smile that German textbooks have only just begun to discover the real America.

Minutes of the workshop meetings with American and German opinions on the controversial points of history will be forwarded to textbook authors and publishers in both countries, and the participants in the conference are convinced that their recommendations will have a positive influence on future textbooks. Their goal is a completely voluntary submission of manuscripts to the other nations, for critical scholarly examination before the books ever reach the public.

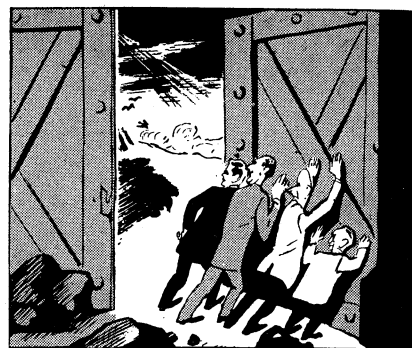
Yet the historians realize, that they have just "started to build a platform on which American and European historical research will meet." So far, the review has only covered eight titles of 25 listed in the last index of major German history textbooks, and a much smaller proportion of US history publications. The progress of historical research will raise new problems, and it may well take decades before the goal of a universal history of mankind is reached. But a new, more objective and less belligerent history is believed definitely in the making.

+END

German Editorials And Cartoons

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

The cartoons have been taken from a selection reproduced by the Press Analysis Section, Press Branch, Information Division, HICOG.



Contractual Agreements — Opening the door to a better future? — West-deutsche Allgemeine (Essen), May 24.

Contractual Agreements

The German press reaction to the signing of the Contractual Agreement ranged from approval to bitter denunciation, with a skeptical that's-the-way-it-is attitude predominating.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten (Stuttgart, May 27) commented: "The opponents of the Contractual Agreements think that the signing creates facts, which remove the re-unification of Germany to the horizon of vain hopes. The advocates of the agreement, on the other hand, argue that the Federal Republic's inclusion in the Western defense community, which goes with the Agreement, will improve the West's position and weaken that of the Soviets."

"While one group believes that this action by the West will force the Soviets to take new countermeasures resulting in new obstacles to understanding—armies on both sides of the Elbe, for instance—the others say that the West's greater capacity will compensate the Kremlin's counteraction and will make it more willing to negotiate. Unfortunately, neither group can prove that its arguments can stand every test. The rest is a matter of faith..."

Die Welt (Hamburg, May 27) welcomed the fact that "the Federal Republic has joined an international community which hopes and wishes that the East will recognize it as what it is: an alliance of nations who want to use power only for their protection, but never to threaten the security or existence of other countries. The problem of German unity will be solved automatically, if the East recognizes and admits that. From that viewpoint the Bonn agreement is a substantial step forward on the way to German unity."

"A nation whose leaders criminally pushed it into an unprecedented ca-

tastrophe cannot get 'back up' other than step by step, and every step means efforts and sacrifices," said **Braunschweiger Zeitung** (Brunswick, May 27). "However, in the hectic atmosphere of political rallies the slogan 'everything or nothing' is much more popular, especially in connection with references to 'well founded rights.' But the phases of our rise are visible: surrender, bizonal administration, Federal Republic and Occupation Statute, Schuman Plan and now the last: Contractual Agreement and Defense Community. Could we have left out one of these without stumbling or falling?"

Main Post (Wuerzburg, May 28) stressed that "the new agreement gives us extensive independence in domestic affairs. Regarding foreign affairs, it includes us in the system of the Western nations and their defense organization, with more freedom of action for us, too. Thinking back to the horrible collapse of 1945 and the following years of distress and hard work, we know that the past seven years witnessed great achievements, despite many setbacks. This policy is largely identified with the name of Konrad Adenauer, and we do not want to miss this opportuni-



Move over kids, here comes one more (Germany joins the West) — Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt), May 24.

ty to express our thanks to Germany's grand old man for having gone this hard road for us and for having secured the success of this hour."

In a similar vein, **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich, May 27) emphasized that "nobody, not even skeptics or opponents of the agreement, can say that the chancellor did not go his way imper turbably, with a cool mind and a calm heart." **Der Tag** (Berlin, May 27) referred to Mr. Acheson's statement that Chancellor Adenauer had proved the most steadfast of all negotiators and commented: "If the chancellor defended his policy so steadfastly in long and difficult conferences, it is evident that he is deeply convinced this is the best way."

Fraenkischer Tag (Bamberg, May 27) felt that the German people would agree with Bavaria's Minister President Hans Ehard, who referred to the agreement as a bitter necessity. "Bitter, because numerous details of its provisions made us once again realize that we lost World War II," the paper said. "Necessary, because it gives us the hope that at least one part of Germany will return into the family of nations after seven years of foreign rule. Now we will see whether equality in the free Western world really means equal justice for all."

"True, the Federal Republic's so-called sovereignty will continue to be at the mercy of the Western Allies, but a unified Germany at the mercy of Stalin would be much worse off," remarked **Wiesbadener Kurier** (Wiesbaden, May 27). "One thing is for sure: there was no other way than that of the Contractual Agreements and Defense Community. It was inevitable and is the lesser of two evils."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich, May 27) complained that the most incisive

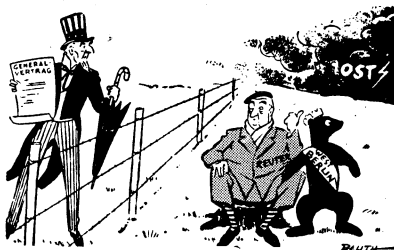
provisions are not contained in the convention on Allied-German relations, whose preamble includes a prospect of sovereignty for Germany, but in the "voluminous and heavily commitment-laden" convention on the settlement of matters arising out of war and occupation. "A closer look at this convention," the paper found, "reveals a catalogue of Allied interests, which so far had been ascertained through occupation laws and which the Western Powers reserve for the future.

"Where the security of Allied forces is involved, this caution may appear understandable, though it seems strange that the brand new German sovereignty is being restricted by very vaguely formulated clauses. For instance, it says in the convention: Allied military court jurisdiction includes also dependents, i.e. civilians. Or, a very typical phrase: Under certain circumstances, the German customs authorities may have a share in the control. Or, very definite this time: The forces may procure their supplies directly. The distribution of accents is clear: definite, where Allied interests are involved; flexible, if the Federal Republic could take advantage."

"The characteristic of the agreement," said **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart, May 27) "is that the Federal Republic must actively participate in the Western defense system, if it wants to be freed of the occupation regime. The unfortunate linking of these two treaties, which are offered to us either together or not at all, has fostered the suspicion that force is being used to get German soldiers. In addition, there are doubts that German divisions will really increase the security of the West, because their military potential will be compensated by an immediate rearmament in the Soviet Zone."

The same idea was expressed by **Westfaelische Rundschau** (Dortmund, May 30): "By agreement of their authors, the Contractual Agreements and the European Defense Community treaty are an indivisible entity, patterned after the formula: The Federal Republic is to supply soldiers, and in exchange the reins of the occupation regime will be somewhat slackened. That is the sober reality and the way the world looks at it, as distinguished from a silly government propaganda which keeps driveling about prospects of German unity and a new order in Europe..."

A note of warning was sounded by **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, May 27), which feared that "the all too hasty signing of the treaties may pos-



(Berlin to US) I may need your umbrella soon. — **Hamburger Abendblatt** (Hamburg), May 20.

sibly accomplish the opposite of what their originators intended. Public opinion in the United States, lulled by the apparent solution of the European problem, will perhaps more than ever shift its attention to the Pacific area... The false feeling of security created by treaties which as yet are not even ratified, may lull to sleep those American voters on whose help the advocates of 'Europe first' depend."

Headlining "His Hand Did Not Tremble," **Westdeutsches Tagblatt** (Dortmund, May 27) said: "It was a long way from Adenauer's indignant rejection of any German rearmament plan to the signing of this treaty. But the last phase of this way was traveled at a speed which took the breath of Parliament and left to the German people no other role but that of a confused spectator... The German people must have patience, infinite, silent and brave patience to achieve the only goal that is worth making politics for: the re-unification of Germany, the liberation of the Germans on the other bank of the Elbe, who long for the day of liberation from the yoke of a ruthless power. The chancellor, whom the Gods have blinded like the companions of Odysseus, withholds that day from them..."

Hannoversche Presse (Hanover, May 27) quoted the **Saturday Evening Post** as saying that "if the Western Powers had no Konrad Adenauer to execute their policies in West Germany, it would have been necessary

to invent him." "How true that statement was is becoming obvious now that the contents of the agreements, annexes and notes have been published," the paper commented. "We doubt that the Allies could have found another German politician with the questionable courage, like Dr. Adenauer, to advertise the second revision of the Occupation Statute as a freely negotiated 'German treaty' and to portray the more or less obedient receiving of orders as partnership with equal rights."

In a position between the frontlines, **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, May 27) felt that "the present situation and the feelings of the majority of politically intelligent Germans have been most fittingly described by a leading Social Democrat, Bremen's Senate President Wilhelm Kaisen. After rejecting as 'too extreme' Dr. Schumacher's statement ('who accepts this treaty ceases to be a German'), he said the chancellor as an opposition member would act in the very same way as the Social Democratic Party, while on the other hand Dr. Schumacher in the chancellor's position would have no alternative but to pursue Dr. Adenauer's policy. The new agreement is not a gift, he said, but basically right."

The weekly youth organ **Michael** (Düsseldorf, June 1) warned not to let democratic principles suffer under the controversies over the treaty. "There may be different opinions about the Contractual Agreements and EDC treaty," it said. "Which one—is right only time will show. But it is impossible to brand everyone opposing the treaties as a communist—which unfortunately has been done—nor is it permissible to assert that those who advocate the treaties have no sincerity, decency and integrity. We are about to lose again what our people came to recognize after 1945. At that time we started 'to search for the Hitler in ourselves,' as a great Swissman expressed it, and we learned that tolerance is the great democratic virtue."



Soviet Russia courts Germania — **Rheinische Post** (Duesseldorf, NWR), May 9.

Official Text of Summaries of Conventions Drafted under Contractual Arrangements

Following are summaries of the conventions establishing the new relationship between the German Federal Republic and the United States, the United Kingdom and France, signed in Bonn May 26 by the foreign ministers of the four governments, together with summaries of associated documents.

The summaries are arranged in the following order:

I. The Meaning of the Contractual Arrangements.

II. Summary of the Convention on Relations Between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany and Documents Annexed to It:

A. Summary of the Declaration of the Federal Government On Material Aid to Berlin and of the Letter from the Three Powers to the Federal Chancellor regarding Relationship Between the Federal Republic and Berlin.

B. Summary of the Charter of the Arbitration Tribunal.

III. Summary of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising Out of the War and the Occupation.

IV. Summary of the Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and Their Members in the Federal Republic of Germany.

V. Summary of the Finance Convention.

VI. Summary of Letters Forming a Part of the Contractual Arrangements.

VII. Special Arrangements for the Entry into Force of Parts Of the Contractual Arrangements.

* * *

I. The Meaning of the Contractual Arrangements

The effect of the Contractual Arrangements is to include the Federal Republic in the community of free nations as an equal partner.

The Convention on Relations and the related Conventions aim to liquidate a situation which arose out of the war and the occupation. In addition, they regulate the stationing in the Federal Republic of substantial foreign forces to assist in the common defense. It has consequently been necessary not only to establish broad principles, but to make provisions of a detailed character, such as normally appear in peace treaties and military conventions.

In considering the Contractual Arrangements as a whole, it should be borne in mind that they have had to take into account an unprecedented situation.

In the first place, as long as there is no agreement between the Three Powers and

the Soviet Union, the unity of Germany cannot be realized nor can all-German problems be settled. Hence the problem has posed itself of according to the Federal Republic full authority over its external and internal affairs while preserving the means of negotiating German unity and of maintaining rights of the Three Powers in Berlin. Subject to the realization of these aims, the Three Powers have no desire to infringe German sovereignty or German equality of rights.

Secondly, an unusual situation has been created by the need to station in time of peace a very large number of troops for defense purposes in a foreign country. The presence of troops of the Three Powers in Germany is vital to the defense of Germany. This naturally imposes a burden on Germany, although already it is bringing an important economic advantage in the shape of the expenditure of foreign currency, a factor which with the passage of time will play an increasingly important role. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the dispatch of these troops abroad imposes a severe military and financial burden on the other Western Powers, who have committed very important military and air forces to this theater. In order to fulfill their role these troops and air forces must be operational. They must have facilities for training, they must be provided with lines of communication, and their essential military requirements must be met; furthermore, they must have the assurance of the requisite liberty of action if need arises. Otherwise, Germany cannot be defended and these troops will be exposed to unnecessary hazards unacceptable to their governments. The problem has been to reconcile the preservation of rights of the Federal Republic and its citizens with the legitimate operational requirements of the foreign defense forces.

Thirdly, in view of the fact that a general peace treaty cannot now be concluded, the agreements take the unprecedented step of liquidating the war and the controls of the occupation regime before conclusion of a final peace settlement. Hence the appearance of a number of provisions which would normally have been included in a peace treaty. The liquidation of a long and bitterly contested war is not a simple matter, but the provisions have been designed to meet to the minimum acceptable extent the principal aims of the Allies while at the same time imposing the least possible burden on the structure and economic stability of the Federal Republic.

It should be borne in mind that these agreements have been freely negotiated on the basis of complete equality. The very length of the negotiations bears out the truth of this statement. In the course of these discussions, concessions have been made by each party. While paying due regard to essential requirements, all sides have been inspired by the desire not to overlook the large issue at stake nor to prejudice the integration and defense of the West by intransigence on issues which, while not of major significance, have some importance. If, so shortly after the end of the war, these Conventions open up a new

chapter in Germany's relationship with the Western Powers and if they enable the defense of the West to be effectively organized, it is to be expected that the parties will see in their proper perspective the sacrifices which these concessions represent.

Because of the special status of the city, the Contractual Arrangements do not apply to Berlin. However, in consonance with their new relationship to the Federal Republic, the Three Powers have published a declaration that they will grant the Berlin authorities the maximum liberty compatible with the city's special situation.

* * *

II. Summary of the Convention on Relations Between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic and of the Documents Annexed to It

The Convention on Relations is the political agreement establishing the basic principles which will henceforth govern the new relationship between the Three Powers and the German Federal Republic.

The Convention comprises a preamble and eleven articles only. Its provisions have three major effects: the Federal Republic is granted the widest authority over its internal and external affairs, the rights retained by the Three Powers are defined, and the objectives of a common policy are set out.

Freedom for the Federal Republic

The granting of freedom to the Federal Republic is achieved in the following way:

The Occupation Statute is repealed.

The Allied High Commission and the Land (State) Commissions are abolished.

Henceforth the Three Powers will conduct their relations with the Federal Republic through ambassadors.

The foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal territory are no longer occupation forces, their sole mission now being to secure the defense of the free world.

The Federal Republic, released from all control, will thus be able, on its own responsibility, to develop its democratic and federal institutions within the framework of its Basic Law.

Limited Rights for the Three Powers

However, because of the current international situation, the existing division of Germany and the present impossibility of concluding a peace treaty, the Three Powers must necessarily retain certain rights. The Convention on Relations restrictively specifies these rights. They relate to the stationing of armed forces in Germany and the protection of their security, to Berlin and to Germany as a whole, including the problems of unification and the peace settlement. The Convention goes on to place obligations on each party to preserve these rights. Thus, while the Federal Republic must abstain from any action prejudicing these rights and agrees to facilitate their exercise by the Three Powers, the latter, in return undertake to consult the Federal Re-

public in respect of their implementation. Likewise, although the Three Powers have the power, in certain circumstances endangering the security of the forces, to declare a state of emergency over all or part of the Federal territory, they can do so only if the Federal Republic and the EDC* are unable to meet the emergency. In such circumstances they will utilize to the greatest possible extent the assistance of the Federal Government and other German authorities. Furthermore, the measures they may take during this exceptional period are restricted to the minimum necessary to restore the situation. As regards Berlin, the Federal Republic promises to furnish its utmost cooperation for the political, cultural, economic and financial reconstruction of the city.

Federal Republic an Equal Partner

Finally, the new status of the Federal Republic fits into the framework of a common policy, the objectives and implications of which are made clear in the Convention. The immediate objective is to integrate the Federal Republic, on a basis of equality, in the European Community now being shaped, which is itself a part of the community of free nations. This is why the Federal Republic agrees to conduct its affairs in conformity with the principles stated in the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives defined by the Statute of the Council of Europe, asserts its intention to become a member of the international organizations of the free world and freely undertakes to participate in the European Defense Community.

A second objective is the reunification by peaceful means of a fully free Germany. Thus, the four signatory states are resolved that the peace settlement for the whole of Germany shall be freely negotiated by all the parties; they also agree that a unified Germany shall enjoy the rights and be bound by the obligations conferred and imposed upon the Federal Republic by the new agreements and treaties contributing to the creation of an integrated European Community.

Revision Clause

The Convention on Relations contains an important revision clause which also applies to all the related Conventions. Under this clause, the terms of the Conventions shall be reviewed at the request of one of the four states in the event of German unification, the creation of a European federation or any other occurrence which the four states jointly recognize to be of fundamental significance. The parties will then open negotiations with a view to modifying the Conventions to the extent necessary to take into account the changes that have occurred in the situation.

A. Summary of the Declaration of the Federal Government on Material Aid to Berlin

Under the provisions of the Convention on Relations, the Federal Republic undertakes to provide continued material aid to Berlin. Because of Berlin's importance as a part of the free world and in view of the ties connecting the Federal Republic with Berlin, the Federal Republic desires to strengthen Berlin in all fields, particularly as regards improving the productive capacity and level of employment in Berlin.

The Declaration specifies the forms of aid which the Federal Republic will continue to extend to Berlin.

* European Defense Community.

This aid includes:

1. Financial aid to ensure the maintenance of a balanced budget.
2. Equitable treatment in allocation of materials in short supply.
3. A fair share in external aid received by the Federal Republic.
4. Assistance in developing foreign trade, as well as such favored treatment in trade matters as circumstances warrant.
5. Maintenance of an adequate money supply of Deutsche marks (West) and of adequate stockpiles of supplies for emergencies.
6. Maintenance and improvement of trade and of communications and transport facilities between Berlin and the Federal Republic.
7. Inclusion of Berlin in international agreements concluded by the Federal Republic, wherever this is possible.

Summary of the Letter from the Three Powers to the Federal Chancellor Regarding Relationships Between the Federal Republic and Berlin

This letter, sent to the Federal chancellor by the three high commissioners on behalf of their governments, expresses the desire of the Three Powers to assist in strengthening the bonds between the Federal Republic and Berlin, insofar as the present situation permits.

The letter states that the Three Powers are conscious of the need for Federal aid to Berlin and of the desirability that Berlin and the Federal Republic adopt similar policies. In view of this, the Three Powers assure the Federal authorities that they will exercise their rights in Berlin in such a way as to facilitate Federal aid to Berlin, to permit representation of Berlin and of the Berlin population outside Berlin, and to encourage the adoption of similar policies in Berlin and the Federal Republic. In regard to the adoption of similar policies, the Three Powers will have no objection if Berlin adopts, in accordance with an appropriate procedure, the same legislation as that of the Federal Republic.

B. Summary of the Charter of the Arbitration Tribunal

The Convention on Relations creates the Arbitration Tribunal, an institution particularly characteristic of the new relationship. Its composition and machinery are described in a Charter annexed to the Convention. All the provisions concerning this court are designed to secure absolute equality of treatment between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic in disputes which may arise over the interpretation of the Contractual Arrangements.

The Tribunal is composed of nine members to be selected from the highest ranking judges and the most eminent jurists. Three members will be appointed by the Federal Republic; each of the Three Powers will appoint one member; and the three others, called neutral members, will be appointed by agreement between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic. They must not be nationals of any of the four signatory states. These nine members will elect a neutral member president whose term of office is two years.

The Tribunal will sit either in plenary session or in chambers of three members. Decisions are taken by majority vote. The Tribunal must always be composed of an uneven number of members, including an equal number of the members appointed by the Three Powers and of those appointed by the Federal Republic. On the same

principle, the chambers will be composed of one of the members appointed by the Three Powers, one appointed by the Federal Republic and one neutral member.

The permanent seat of the Tribunal will be within the Federal territory. The location will be fixed by subsequent administrative agreement.

The Tribunal has jurisdiction over all disputes between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic arising from the application of the various conventions, which the parties have been unable to settle by negotiation. The only disputes excluded from its jurisdiction are those connected with the exercise of the special rights in regard to Berlin, all-German matters and the stationing of troops, which are retained by the Three Powers. The Tribunal will also resolve problems concerning the competence of certain judicial or administrative authorities provided for in the Conventions. Only the governments of the four signatory states may be parties before the Tribunal. In rendering its decisions, the Tribunal will apply the generally accepted rules of international law governing the interpretation of treaties.

The powers of the Tribunal are very extensive. It may order a party that has taken legislative or administrative measures in the Federal territory inconsistent with the Conventions to deprive them of effect or annul them. It may even itself deprive them of effect or annul them if the party concerned fails to carry out the Tribunal's decision. It may annul judicial decisions enforceable in the Federal territory if they violate the basic principles of the Conventions. In general, if the unsuccessful party fails to take the steps called for by the Tribunal's judgment, it may authorize the other party to take appropriate measures to remedy the situation in compliance with the judgment. It also has the power, before deciding on the merits of a case, to order such measures to preserve the *status quo* as it deems necessary. Its judgments are final and not subject to appeal.

The Charter also establishes the rules for proceedings before the Tribunal. Proceedings will consist of a written part and an oral part and will closely follow the form of those before the International Court of Justice.

It should also be noted that in addition to its judicial functions, the Tribunal may, at the joint request of the governments of the Federal Republic and of the Three Powers, issue advisory opinions on the correct application of the Conventions.

* * *

III. Summary of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation

The title of this Convention accurately summarizes its contents. It deals, in twelve chapters, with matters arising out of the termination of the war and the occupation. Many of these matters are covered only provisionally. Their settlement at this time was impossible because the Three Powers had no mandate to negotiate for, or to bind, the many other countries which were at war with Germany and which would naturally be entitled to participate at a final settlement. The Three Powers have acted so as not to prejudice the position of such countries at a final settlement.

Four Categories

The subjects dealt with in this Convention fall into four main categories.

Firstly, there are a number of questions which are normally handled in a peace treaty.

Secondly, there are questions which, although not normally found in a peace treaty, would, because of the particular situation obtaining in Germany, inevitably have been covered if one had been signed at this time (e. g. restitution to and compensation for victims of Nazi persecution).

Thirdly, there are provisions for the orderly handover to the Federal Republic of important responsibilities and functions hitherto exercised by the Three Powers, such as civil aviation.

Fourthly, of lesser importance, is a single chapter regulating the provision for a brief transitional period, of facilities for the embassies of the Three Powers and their staffs, in order to ease acute accommodation difficulties.

Chapter 1 — Position of Allied Legislation and Agreements

The main purpose of Chapter 1 is to lay down principles governing rights and obligations flowing from Allied action during the occupational period. With this end in view provisions are made for the continued validity of Allied legislation, subject to a right of the German authorities to amend it, repeal it or deprive it of effect. This right is limited only where its exercise would prejudice the rights of the Three Powers under the Convention on Relations or where the contracting parties have otherwise agreed for some particular reason.

There are also provisions for the continued validity of international agreements concluded by the Allied authorities on behalf of their respective zones, and of acts done within Germany by them.

Provision is made for the winding up of occupation courts having criminal and civil jurisdictions, and for the continued validity of their judgments.

War Criminals

An important article deals with war criminals. The Three Powers had planned to hand over custody to the Federal Republic in the same way as was done in Japan. In addition, it was planned to set up a Mixed Board, with equal Allied and German participation, to consider the termination or reduction of sentence of the war criminals. Because of constitutional difficulties on the German side custody could not be handed over to the Federal Republic now. However, the Mixed Board is to be set up and will begin work as soon as possible after entry into force of the Convention.

It will be seen that most of the provisions of Chapter 1 are such as would normally be handled in a peace treaty.

Chapter 2 — Deconcentration and Decartelization

Provisions, relating to deconcentration and decartelization, are contained in Chapter 2. The aim of this chapter is to ensure:

Effective decartelization legislation.

Deconcentration of the coal, iron and steel and film industries.

Deconcentration of I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Deconcentration of the *Grossbanken* (Big Banks).

The protection of persons who have taken advantage of Allied legislation which is

now disappearing to establish themselves in a trade or profession but who do not have the qualifications which German law may in the future impose.

Much of the work in these fields is already complete. For example, 24 of 28 contemplated new unit steel companies have already been formed. The Federal Government has many times declared its support for the program of deconcentration to destroy excessive concentrations of economic power.

Provisions of this sort are not normally found in a peace treaty. The necessity for them in the case of Germany arises from the fact that the excessive concentration of economic power which formerly existed directly contributed to the growth and aggressive power of the Nazi regime.

Chapter 3 — Restitution Inside Germany

The machinery for restituting identifiable property to victims of Nazi persecution, which has been established under Allied legislation, is preserved under Chapter 3, but the existing Allied courts of appeal are replaced by a mixed court having equal German and Allied membership, and neutral members.

Chapter 4 — Compensation for Victims of Nazi Persecution

Under Chapter 4, the existing German machinery for compensating victims of Nazi persecution, who have suffered the loss of unidentifiable property, imprisonment or damage to life or limb, is preserved and provision is made for its supplementation.

Undertakings in Line with Bundestag Declaration

The undertakings which the Federal Republic assumes in Chapters 3 and 4 are in line with the unanimous declaration of the *Bundestag* (Federal Parliament) of Oct. 15, 1951, concerning the need to make moral and material amends to victims of Nazi persecution. This is a problem peculiar to Germany.

Chapter 5 — Restitution Outside Germany

Chapter 5 deals with the restitution of property removed from other countries during the war by German occupation forces. In practice, much property which was readily identifiable has been returned already under Allied procedures. But there is a residual problem which is to be met by the establishment of a German agency to handle governmental claims and of procedure before the ordinary German courts for handling individuals' claims.

Chapter 6 — Reparations and Former German Assets Abroad

The essence of the provisional solution found for the reparation problem is the preservation of the *status quo* pending a final settlement by the peace treaty between Germany and her former enemies or by earlier agreements. The reparation problem is a typical case where it would have been impossible to reach a final settlement now because of non-participation in the negotiations of the many countries other than the Three Powers whose claims would have to be considered before a final settlement could be reached. The maintenance in force of Control Council Law No. 5 (insofar as not already deprived of effect) and AHC Law No. 63 was agreed upon. These laws regulate questions of title to property taken by way of reparation, and their disappearance without suitable replacement would have involved serious legal complications.

The field with which this part of the Convention is principally concerned is that of former German assets abroad. In this respect the Three Powers have wide responsibilities under international agreements, notably the Agreement on Reparation concluded with thirteen other countries in Paris on Jan. 14, 1946. Their responsibilities precluded the Three Powers from agreeing to an unlimited right of the Federal Republic to negotiate with other countries concerning foreign assets, but agreement was nevertheless reached permitting broad powers of negotiation.

Chapter 7 — Status of DP's and Refugees

In the field of displaced persons and refugees there are provisions for a proper status for homeless foreigners, and the admission and distribution of non-German political refugees. These are not normal peace treaty provisions, but the situation existing in Germany after the last war, in this respect as in many others, was also not a normal one.

Chapter 8 — German Determination to Settle Prewar External Debt

The question of Germany's prewar external debts has been under consideration for a year by the Debt Commission in London, on which the Federal Republic, the Three Powers and other creditor nations of Germany are represented. In Chapter 8 the Federal Republic reaffirms its determination to reach a settlement of these debts and agrees to take no action which could prejudice it, notably in the field of foreign exchange control.

Chapter 9 — Waiver of Claims

A waiver by the defeated country, on behalf of itself and of its nationals, of all claims arising out of the war or out of any subsequent occupation period against former enemies or occupiers is another normal peace treaty point. Such a waiver, subject to confirmation at a peace settlement, is given in Chapter 9. In the course of the London Debt Conference, the Three Powers have notified the German representative that they are ready, if a general settlement of German external debt is reached, to forego more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of debt owed to them by the Federal Republic for postwar economic assistance to Germany.

Liquidation of JEIA

The chapter also provides that the Federal Republic will indemnify the Three Powers in respect of claims arising out of the operations of the former Joint Export Import Agency. This agency was set up by the Three Powers to rehabilitate the foreign trade of western Germany and has made an important contribution to the recovery of the German economy. An agreement, confirmed in this chapter, has already been concluded between the Federal Government and the Allied High Commission for the transfer to the Federal Republic of the assets of JEIA which are of substantial amount.

Chapter 10 — Restoration of Foreign Property Rights

Chapter 10, referred to as the Foreign Interests Chapter, provides to the greatest extent possible for the restoration of property rights and interests in the Federal territory to Germany's former enemies and their nationals wherever these rights were affected by the war. This principle is normal in peace treaties. To this end some legislation has had to be maintained in force. The more important of this legislation provides for the enjoyment now by

United Nations patent holders of rights which, but for the war, they would have enjoyed earlier; for the regulation, pending a settlement of Germany's debts in London, of the position of certain foreign creditors, and for the prevention of hardship to foreigners in the incidence of agrarian reform legislation.

Lastenausgleich: Only Partial Exemption for UN Nationals

There are provisions of a normal peace treaty character for the exemption of United Nations nationals and their property from special levies or taxes designed to meet Germany's war burdens. In the case of the levies under the proposed *Lastenausgleich* (equalization of war burdens) law, only a partial exemption is given because that law is intended partly to meet charges arising out of the war, and partly to deal with social inequalities in Germany. Thus UN nationals will be exempted from payments under the *Lastenausgleich* in the first six years out of thirty, three of these six years being already past. Victims of Nazi persecution who are not UN nationals will get the six-year exemption on the first DM 150,000 of property restituted to them, while German corporations controlled by UN nationals will enjoy the six-year exemption, in proportion to the shareholding, if the UN shareholding is 85 percent or more.

Arbital Commission

The contracting parties have also considered it wise to follow peace treaty precedent by establishing an Arbital Commission whose purpose will be to settle any disputes which may arise under the external restitution and foreign interests chapters of the Convention. The Commission has three members appointed by the Three Powers, three by the Federal Republic and three neutral members.

Chapter 11 — Facilities for the Embassies

In Chapter 11 provision is made for the continued enjoyment by the Three Powers of the use by their embassies of certain buildings and other property now occupied by them. The Federal Government has agreed to its continued use because it wished to ensure that the serious lack of accommodation in Germany generally, and in Bonn in particular, should not make impossible the establishment of British, French and United States Embassies.

Chapter 12 — Full German Control Over Civil Aviation

Finally, in Chapter 12 provision is made for the assumption of full control over civil aviation by the Federal Republic. The chapter also contains an undertaking by the Three Powers to provide technical services to the Federal Republic on request during the initial period.

* * *

IV. Summary of Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces and their Members in the Federal Republic

This Convention regulates the status of foreign forces which are to be stationed in the territory of the Federal Republic as a contribution to the common defense of Europe and of the free world. It covers all rights and obligations of the foreign forces, except for those set forth in the Convention on Relations (Articles 2, 4 and 5).

A Normal Forces Convention

In basic purpose and content, the Convention is similar to the normal convention on the stationing of troops which is concluded between sovereign states when one stations troops in the territory of another. Such a treaty, like the present one, will clearly have to provide for methods of identification of members of the forces, jurisdiction arrangements, measures enabling the forces to enforce their own discipline, arrangements for the crossing of frontiers by the forces, and related problems. Analogous intergovernmental agreements have been drawn up to regulate the activities of the US Air Force in Britain, the US Forces in their Caribbean bases in British territory, and are also found in the NATO Agreement about the stationing of forces by one participating country in the territory of another. An agreement on the same lines for the European Defense Community (EDC) is at present being negotiated.

Special Strategic Considerations

Outside these fundamental similarities, the case of the Federal Republic is exceptional. For obvious geographical and political reasons, the Federal Republic is regarded as a forward, exposed, strategic area. It follows that the troops to be stationed in its territory will be abnormally numerous and diverse, and that they will be deployed in peacetime in positions which, in certain eventualities, might early become the scene of military operations. Some special provisions have, therefore, had to be incorporated in the Convention which do not appear in similar agreements. These provisions affect the sovereignty of the Federal Republic only in the same way as any freely negotiated treaty limits the freedom of action of the contracting states.

Convention in Four Parts

The Convention is composed of 50 articles, divided into four groups:

Part 1 — General Provisions (Articles 1-5)

Part 2 — Jurisdiction (Articles 6-16)

Part 3 — Administration and Support (Articles 17-48)

Part 4 — Transitional and Final Provisions (Articles 49 and 50)

Supplementing these articles are two annexes:

Annex "A" — Offenses against Security.

Annex "B" — Radio Frequencies.

The ensuing notes are arranged according to their public interest rather than in strict order of the parts; however, parts and articles are referred to.

Forces to Consider German Interests

In an article applicable to the whole Convention, the Forces undertake, in utilizing the rights and immunities accorded to them, to give due consideration to German interests, taking into account particularly the capacity of the German economy and the essential domestic and export requirements of the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Logistic Support

Important provisions in Part 3 cover the mechanics of day-to-day relations between the Federal Government and the foreign Forces. To meet the defense needs of the Forces, the Federal Republic will satisfy their requirements in accommodation, goods, materials and services, labor, public services, transportation services and communications. A Joint Supply Board, made up of representatives of the Federal Republic and those of the Three Powers

concerned, will be established. The Board will draw up agreed periodical programs for procurement of goods, materials and services in the Federal territory, either directly by the authorities of the Power concerned or by the German authorities. These programs, which will not include minor procurements, can be exceeded by an agreed margin. They will receive such preferential treatment as is necessary for the satisfactory fulfillment of the defense mission of the Forces and can reasonably be reconciled with the essential civilian and defense needs of the Federal Republic. Goods purchased from funds provided by the Federal Republic may not be moved from the Federal territory, except those required for military purposes for the support of the Forces, or military equipment which military units normally carry with them on moving.

Accommodation

The accommodation requirements of the Forces will be fulfilled within the framework of agreed programs and German law will form the basis of any requisitioning, which will be carried out by the German authorities. While the Three Powers will retain accommodation and property under their control at the effective date of the Convention, privately owned accommodation and movable property now in use by the Forces will be derequisitioned as soon as the Federal authorities have provided acceptable alternatives. The Forces will continually review their needs to keep accommodation requirements to the essential minimum. Special attention will be paid to the return of accommodation to private persons. Privately owned dwellings will be released if they are not used by the Forces for a period of six months. Requisitioned movable property will normally be released at the same time as the accommodation in which it is held, or earlier if no longer required by the Forces. The German authorities will be consulted if new construction programs for the Forces are necessary. Building projects financed from German Defense Contribution funds will, in general, be carried out by the German building authorities in conformity with German law and regulations.

German Labor Protected

Labor employed by the Forces (normally through the German authorities) for defense needs will, in general, be subject to German labor law. German employees will be subject to all the obligations arising from membership of the Federal Republic in the EDC. Their duties with the Forces will be of a noncombatant character. To ensure their full military effectiveness, the Forces may continue to employ civilian service units composed of Germans for a maximum of two years after the effective date of the Convention. Before the end of this period, an examination of this arrangement will be made to find the best method of replacing these units while avoiding a reduction of the strength and effectiveness of the Forces. For the protection of their interests employees of the Forces may set up Works Councils whose task will be to make suggestions and to present grievances or complaints to the appropriate authorities of the Forces. Grievances unresolved after the Works Councils have been heard by these authorities will be the subject of discussion between the authorities on both sides.

Freedom of Movement

For military purposes the Forces will have unrestricted freedom of movement in the Federal territory, except where the

Convention states otherwise, but deviations from the German traffic code will be allowed only in cases of military necessity. In view of the crowded conditions which may be expected to arise in the air space over the Federal territory, the Federal Republic and the Three Powers will form a Standing Commission to coordinate civil and military air activities. Arrangements for maneuvers, which the Forces must, of course, be permitted to conduct in the Federal territory, will be made in consultation with the German authorities.

German Law to be Observed by Members of the Forces

Provisions in Part 2 operate on the principle that the members of the Forces are obliged to observe German law, except where otherwise agreed. As is customary under a convention on the stationing of forces, troops will face military courts for criminal offenses, but German courts will have jurisdiction over them in non-criminal proceedings. Members of the Forces will, for example, thereby be liable to legal action for any future failure to maintain their children by German mothers. The authorities of the Forces will give all possible assistance in enforcing judgments of German courts and authorities in non-criminal proceedings. Arrest and search of troops will be the responsibility of the Forces, except in cases of emergency, and then the offenders will be handed over by the German police to the Forces. Private vehicles used by members of the Forces must be insured in accordance with German law.

Security of the Forces

No Allied courts will have jurisdiction over Germans. In the provisions designed to safeguard the security of the Forces, primary reliance is placed on the authority of the Federal Republic. However, since existing German law does not contain provisions completely covering the security of the Forces, it has been agreed to amend the Penal Code to afford them the necessary protection in this field (Annex "A"). The relevant provisions will be enforced by German courts. In the same context, Article 4 of Part 1 foresees full cooperation between the German authorities and those of the Forces to safeguard the security of the Federal Republic, the Three Powers, their Forces stationed in Federal territory and their members and property. Cooperation will extend to the collection, exchange and protection of the security of all pertinent information.

Taxation and Customs

Taxation immunities accorded to the Forces are based on a normal principle in international relations that one government does not tax another. Clearly, the Federal Republic would not wish to derive profits from the presence of the Forces in its territory. Safeguards against violations by the Forces and their members of the fiscal, customs and import-export regulations of the Federal Republic are embodied in a series of specific and severe provisions. Setting out from the principle that the Forces shall, in general, be subject to German customs legislation, they cover *inter-alia* cooperation between German customs officials and the Forces, inspection at border crossing points, rationed goods supplied to the troops and legal action against offenders.

Radio Frequencies

Annex "B" will bring operation of the radio communications and broadcasting

stations of the Forces into conformity with prevailing international agreements and will establish a Frequency Committee with equal representation (and including a representative of the EDC), under rotating chairmanship. The Committee will concern itself with the allocation and coordination of frequencies and other technical matters relating to the radio stations of the Forces.

Reference to Arbitration Tribunal

All disputes between the Federal Government and the Three Powers which arise out of this Convention may be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal, except (1) where the Convention provides for other arbitral machinery (e. g. in the case of extraditions) and (2) where its provisions exclude arbitration (e. g. in regard to certain actions which may be necessary in advance of a grave emergency).

Relationship to EDC and Review

This Convention and the EDC Treaty will in no way prejudice each other. Any conflicts between their respective provisions will be settled between the contracting parties to both treaties.

Review of this Convention may take place at the request of one of the signatories when two years have elapsed after its effective date.

Other Provisions

In addition to the main provisions already discussed, the Convention contains a number of articles on connected matters, among them the following:

1. The Forces undertake to apply public health and safety standards at least equal to those in the appropriate German regulations (Article 21).

2. Fulllest cooperation between the German authorities and the Forces will be the rule on all questions affecting health and sanitation (Article 30).

3. It is agreed, with due constitutional safeguards, that in proceedings before courts of the Federal Republic or the Forces disclosure will not be permitted of German state or official secrets nor of any information which might prejudice the security of the Forces, except with the consent of the authorities concerned (Article 15).

4. The Forces have agreed to relinquish their present requisitioned hunting and fishing rights one month after this Convention comes into force. However, the Federal Government will assist the Forces in obtaining hunting and fishing facilities for recreational purposes. Members of the Forces will conform to German seasonal laws, recognize German shooting plans, use the services of licensed hunters and pay agreed fees. In return for fishing privileges the Forces will assume a fair share of the restocking program of the respective *Laender* (state) authorities.

* * *

V. Summary of the Finance Convention

The Finance Convention regulates the financial arrangements for the foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic, taking into account the buildup of German EDC contingents.

The Convention:

- States the obligation of the German Federal Republic to make a continuing contribution to Western defense comparable to the contributions of other participants.

- Establishes the availability, until June 30, 1953 (end of NATO fiscal year), of a

- portion of that contribution to assist in meeting the costs of foreign forces in the Federal Republic.

- Governs the use of that portion of the German contribution.

- Specifies facilities and services to be made available without charge to the foreign forces.

- Provides for a mutual waiver of damage claims between each of the governments of the Three Powers and the Federal Government and establishes procedures for settling private claims for damage arising from the activities of the foreign forces.

- Establishes a basis for payment for accommodation, goods and services provided for the foreign forces.

- Provides for the possible establishment of a joint capital construction budget to cover construction requirements for both German EDC contingents and foreign forces.

- Provides for the gradual transition of the French, Belgian and Luxembourgian Forces in the Federal Republic to the status of European Defense Community forces.

Level of Contribution

The Federal Republic agrees to make an annual contribution to Western defense comparable to that of other Western countries on the basis of NATO criteria. This will be done by making a financial contribution to the European Defense Community and by assisting in the support of foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic other than EDC forces.

From the effective date of the contractual arrangements until June 30, 1953, this contribution shall be at the rate of DM 850,000,000* per month. After that date, the contribution will be determined under the same principles and procedures and by use of the same NATO criteria which apply to the defense expenditures of other countries participating in Western defense.

Division of the Contribution

For the first six months after the effective date of the contractual arrangements, an average share of DM 551,000,000 of the sum of DM 850,000,000 will be used to assist in the support of foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic. For the next three months, an average of DM 319,000,000 will be used for such support.

The division of the contribution between German EDC contingents and foreign forces reflects the build-up of German EDC contingents in an increase in the share for these contingents. The division of the contribution has been made in such a way as to meet the increasing requirements of the German contingents in accordance with a build-up schedule determined by SHAPE.

The question of what portion of the German financial contribution to be made after June 30, 1953 will be used to assist in the support of non-EDC forces in Germany is left to be settled in later negotiations.

Division of the share allotted to foreign forces before June 30, 1953, will be made by the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France after consultation with the Federal Government. This sum will transit the budget of the European Defense Community but will be neither an obligation of EDC nor be subject to its control.

* The current official exchange value of the Deutsche mark (DM) is 23.8 cents, or DM 4.2 to \$1.

Use of Funds

The Three Powers undertake to hold defense expenditures from Deutsche-mark support funds to the minimum compatible with military efficiency and to utilize the funds efficiently and economically.

Facilities and Services Provided Without Charge

When friendly forces of one country are stationed in the territory of another, it is customary for the host country to allow the visiting forces to enjoy without charge such public services and facilities as are normally enjoyed without payment of a specific charge by residents of the host country. Accordingly, the Federal Republic agrees that the foreign forces shall enjoy without charge a number of services such as use of German public agencies, roads and bridges, police, public health and fire protection. Military aircraft may use free of charge the civil airfields owned by the Federal Republic.

These arrangements are similar to those applied by all NATO member countries.

Where, however, services are of a special character, payments may be agreed upon.

Damage Claims

Each of the Three Powers and the Federal Republic waive claims for damage to governmental property caused by persons in the service of the other.

German agencies and agencies of the forces of the Three Powers will cooperate in a jointly agreed procedure for handling private damage claims against the forces arising after the entry into force of the Convention. Claims against the Allied Forces arising before the entry into force of the Convention are to be settled by the Federal Republic.

Payments for Accommodation, Goods and Services

The Convention provides that the foreign forces will pay the prevailing prices, rates and rentals in the Federal Republic. However, in those cases where any military users, such as EDC contingents, receive deductions or price benefits, those deductions or benefits are to be granted to all of the foreign forces.

In some special fields, such as labor, requisitioning, transportation and communications, rates will be determined by agreement between the Federal Government and the foreign forces or by Federal legislation.

Receipts from Disposal of Property

The Convention establishes procedures for the disposal of property no longer needed by the forces. In general, receipts from the disposal of property purchased with funds from occupation cost budgets will accrue to the Federal Government.

Procedural Provisions

A joint Three Power-German Coordinating Committee is established and will assist in settling any difficulties arising in the implementation of the Convention.

Review of the terms of the Convention may be initiated by any signatory.

Subsidiary administrative agreements may be concluded to implement the Convention.

Transitional Provisions

To allow for the transition in status of French, Belgian and Luxembourg forces stationed in the Federal Republic to the status of EDC forces, the Convention provides that these forces shall have the same status as other foreign forces until June 30, 1953 (end of NATO year).

VI. Summary of Letters Forming a Part of the Contractual Arrangements

In addition to the Conventions, there are published today (May 26) a number of letters pertaining to particular aspects of the Conventions. These letters are summarized below.

Control Council Legislation

1. A letter from the three foreign ministers to the Federal chancellor advises that, in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention on Relations which specifies their rights in relation to Berlin and to Germany as a whole, they will require certain Control Council legislation not to be deprived of effect in the Federal territory. A letter from the Federal chancellor to the foreign ministers states the opinion of the Federal Government that the Control Council legislation mentioned above are internal matters of the Control Council and cannot be the subject of German legislative authority.

Taxes on Successor Organizations

2. In an exchange of letters with the foreign ministers, the chancellor confirms that the Federal Government will settle all claims for taxes or levies imposed by *Laender* (states) or local authorities on successor organizations and trust corporations set up to represent claimants for internal restitution.

Validity of International Agreements

3. An exchange of letters between the high commissioners and the Federal chancellor concerns the continuing applicability and validity of international agreements concluded on behalf of the three western zones by the occupation authorities. With the high commissioners' letter is a list of these treaties and agreements.

A reply from the Federal chancellor recognizes the continuing validity of these treaties and the Federal Republic's obligation to implement them.

Status of the Saar

In this connection, the chancellor declares and the high commissioners confirm the agreement of their governments that the inclusion in the list of certain treaties and agreements referring to the Saar does not constitute recognition by the Federal Republic of the present status of the Saar.

Exercise of Reserved Rights

4. A letter to the Federal chancellor from the three high commissioners on behalf of their governments emphasizes that the exercise by the Three Powers of their rights concerning Germany as a whole does not adversely affect the relations established by the Conventions generally. Further, the exercise of these rights does not permit the Three Powers to derogate from their undertakings.

Radio Frequencies

5. Letters from the Federal chancellor to each of the high commissioners confirm that the Federal Republic will apply the principles of the International Telecommunications Convention of 1947 so as to avoid harmful interference with the radio services or communications of the Three Powers which operate on frequencies allotted under the Agreement of Copenhagen of 1948.

Private Prewar Obligations

6. A letter from the Federal chancellor to the three high commissioners invites them to inform their governments that the

Federal Government is prepared to negotiate a multilateral agreement with other governments for the settlement of questions regarding private prewar obligations and contracts and acquired rights. The Federal Government considers that in the field of insurance and reinsurance bilateral discussions with other governments are appropriate.

* * *

VII. Special Arrangements for the Entry Into Force of Parts of the Contractual Arrangements

During the discussions leading up to signature of the Conventions, the Federal chancellor raised the question whether some provisions of the Conventions might be put into effect before the time provided for in the Conventions themselves.

The three foreign ministers have informed the chancellor, in a letter published with the Conventions, that when the Conventions have been ratified by all the parties to them, the three governments will be prepared, if there is any undue delay on the part of other powers in ratifying the EDC Treaty, to hold a meeting with the Federal Government to consider and to determine whether arrangements may be made to put some of the provisions contained in the Conventions into effect prior to the entry into force of the Conventions.

+END

Official Communiques

HICOM Meeting of June 12

The 91st meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held June 12 at the Quartier Napoleon, headquarters of the French authorities in Berlin. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK high commissioner, and Mr. Samuel Reber, acting US high commissioner.

The meeting was attended by the French, British and US commandants in Berlin.

The high commissioners heard a report from the Berlin commandants on the current situation in the city. They confirmed the actions of recent occurrences and approved the preparations which have been made to meet possible future exigencies. Special attention was given to the economy in Berlin. In this connection, the high commissioners reaffirmed their determination to take, together with the Federal Government, steps to ensure the preservation and development of the economic life of the city.

The high commissioners deplored the unnecessary and unjustified suffering which is being caused to the German people living along the border between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Zone by the actions of the Soviet and East Zone authorities.

Official Announcement

Visas for Japan

The Allied High Commission has announced that, effective immediately, the Combined Travel Board in Bad Salzungen has ceased issuing visas for entry into Japan. Such entry visas are now obtainable from the Japanese Embassy, Hotel Excelsior, Cologne.

Erecting barbed wire on June 3

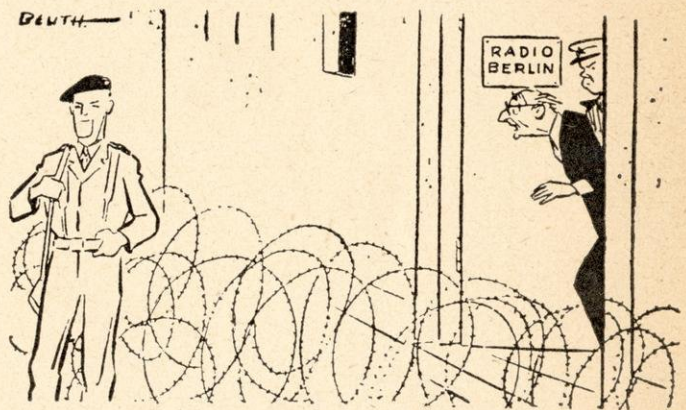


Barricade of Radio Berlin

When the Soviets refused to end their sudden occupation of the outlying Eiskeller community in the British Sector of Berlin, the British authorities retaliated by cordoning off the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin June 3 with barbed-wire entanglements (photos above). Persons were free to leave the building but none could enter. However, some of the staff remained in the station. Only with the removal of East Zone police from the Eiskeller area was the barbed wire taken down June 10 (photos below). Radio Berlin was seized by the Soviet army on the Russian entry into the city in May 1945. When the quadripartite authority was set up three months later, the Soviet Military Administration refused to relinquish control of the station or share its facilities, maintaining it as a Communist propaganda outlet since. The building, opened in 1931, is located well inside the British Sector.

(HICOG-Berlin photographs by Schubert)

German Comment:



The British are stealing our ideas! — from **Hamburger Abendblatt** (Hamburg), June 3.

Removing barricade on June 10



After signing the Contractual Agreements in Bonn, Chancellor Adenauer enplaned for Paris to sign for Germany the treaty for the European Defense Community.
(HICOG photo)

