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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

International Conference Of Young Women

(See page 7)

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ISSUE
"Glück auf!"

Friendly Revolution of Heftrich

A Bridge for Dieburg

Mannheim Plans for Tomorrow

Lin Youth Rebuff Communists

Common Problems, Common Front

NOVEMBER

1951

Mannheim GYA Center In German Hands



German Youth Activities (GYA) center in the Mannheim borough of Rheinau has been turned over to city control, by HICOG and EUCOM, which will continue support. All property, furniture and equipment of the center were presented to the Germans. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)



Assistant High Commissioner Parker (above) termed GYA centers symbols of the spirit of cooperation. Below, Irma Sternheimer, 28-year-old Mannheim resident, receives gold watch and certificate from Lt. Col. Everett T. Reniker for outstanding service in making center popular with German youth.



A SMALL, PLAIN BUT NEAT wooden building in the Mannheim suburb of Rheinau was the site of a significant ceremony Oct. 1.

Representatives of HICOG and EUCOM gathered at what had been, since 1945, the US Army operated German Youth Activities center to turn over the center's keys, records, funds and full control to the city of Mannheim. The transfer includes all property, furniture, purchased equipment, the center's budgeted share of DM 12,300 (\$2,927.40) of HICOG counterpart funds and a DM 78.50 (\$18.68) proportionate share of the Heidelberg Military Post non-appropriated GYA fund.

This move was the result of consultations between US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and EUCOM Commander-in-Chief General Thomas T. Handy. It is in line with HICOG plans for future youth assistance in Germany through the Youth and Community Activities program.

In his address Chauncey G. Parker, assistant US high commissioner for operations, who headed the HICOG delegation at the ceremony, commended the City of Mannheim and the US Armed Forces for their "fine example of cooperation and understanding."

The first GYA centers, Mr. Parker said, were established by the US Armed Forces during the early postwar period of economic hardship to provide adequate recreational facilities the German communities could not afford. "The GYA centers have made a major contribution in filling that need and promoting German-American understanding."

MR. PARKER EMPHASIZED the great responsibility which community and youth centers in Germany have, and how much such centers mean in the United States. He called them symbols of "the spirit of cooperation amid the diversity which develops in a free society."

"A community center in a free city," Mr. Parker continued, "should be regarded as one of its most important educational institutions. For it will be here that the youth of Mannheim learn to express themselves, learn to choose their own leaders and receive training in cooperative living and social responsibility. Here they gain experience in self-government and learn to participate freely in the activities of society regardless of race, creed or political inclination. This spirit of intergroup cooperation is one of the cornerstones of a free society."

Lt. Col. Robert A. Norman, EUCOM GYA chief of branch, stated that "future operation of the center will be closely observed by GYA. Recognition of the fact that the Mannheim-Rheinau community has indicated willingness to absorb and continue the spirit of GYA's teamwork, open door policy, prompted the EUCOM-HICOG decision to stage the transfer there."

GYA officials disclosed that the assistance to the youth center will be continued through fair distribution of salvage and non-earmarked donated materials for six more months. The youth may participate in Heidelberg Military Post and EUCOM sponsored activities, and the employees of the center will be invited to attend GYA training conferences. +END

Information Bulletin

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OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

APO 757-A, US ARMY

Coal Productivity

Statement*

By MICHAEL HARRIS

Chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany

THE TOTAL COAL DEFICIT for western Europe in 1952 has been estimated to range from a minimum of 30,000,000 tons to a maximum of 50,000,000 tons. This deficit can be partly made up by imports from the United States but will require an expenditure of from \$600,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. There is no limitation of available US coal, but there is a limitation on the amount of shipping and port facilities required to ship the coal from the United States to the various European ports.

The net effect on Europe of importing US coal is a loss of vitally needed dollar exchange which should be used for other commodities. About one-half of the total cost involved in imports from the United States is represented by shipping costs. In the case of Germany, approximately \$75,000,000 will be spent for importing American coal during the second half of 1951.

Even with United States imports there will, nevertheless, exist a shortage of coal for industrial production and household heating purposes. Consequently, industrial production will be limited in direct proportion to the shortage of coal supplies and will adversely affect employment and industrial expansion.

Because the deficit of coal is so apparent, a great deal of attention has been centered upon how that deficit is to be shared. This, I believe, to be a mistake, because no matter how a deficit is divided, the requirements of none of the sharers are met. It is much more important, I believe, to expend our energies and resources on efforts to eliminate the deficit and create a sufficient supply.

WHILE THIS PROBLEM affects all western European countries (we seem too often to forget that there is a serious shortage of coal in the other western European countries as well as in Germany), Germany is in a position to do a great deal to improve her own situation. The steps taken by the Federal Government to organize a Coal Production Committee consisting of representatives of labor, management and the government to devise ways and means of increasing the production of coal are a long step in the right direction.

We are confident that this committee, which is meeting simultaneously with this press conference, will in the course of time contribute much to reducing the existing shortage. We are convinced that the solution of this problem can and will be achieved by this committee. Suggestions have already been advanced by management, labor and the government which amply demonstrate that the parties involved have the will and capacity to devise an effective program for an ample production increase.

We in the ECA Mission shall be happy to assist in any way we can. Counterpart funds amounting to DM 531,000,000 (\$126,378,000) have already been invested in the mining industry. We had previously programmed DM 45,600,000 (\$10,610,000) for Ruhr miners' housing and early this week agreed with the government to provide an additional amount of at least DM 100,000,000 (\$23,800,000) for miners' housing.

We are confident that German labor and management have all the technical skills and managerial ability required to effectuate a remarkable improvement in production. If they so request, we shall be happy to provide special assistance in the form of technical assistance teams, etc., if they are deemed advisable, in order to meet certain specific problems.

I HAVE MADE THESE positive statements about the ability of German management and labor because we have made a thoroughgoing analysis of a number of proposals advanced by the agencies participating in the committee and are convinced that the proper combination of the proposals already made are sufficient to cope with the present situation. These specific proposals demonstrate what the world has always known — German industrial technique is among the foremost.

I sincerely hope that the public at large appreciates the importance and the work which this committee has undertaken. In some way or other, it will affect directly or indirectly the well-being of every German, because it will spell the difference between an adequate and an inadequate supply of coal for household heating purposes, an expansion of industrial production with a consequent decrease in unemployment, and in general an improvement in Germany's over-all economic status.

Michael Harris.
(PRD HICOG photo)



In this productivity drive, as well as productivity drives in other fields, one of the features should be a sharing by the miners, management and the public at large of the benefits that result from increased productivity. The public will benefit by an increased supply of coal. The management and miners should benefit through some agreed upon method of sharing the savings resulting from a production increase in proportion to their contribution toward the production increase. Several suggestions have already been made toward this end and we hope very much that the participants will agree upon a formula which will result in just rewards for all. +END

* This statement was delivered by Mr. Harris in opening a press conference he held in Frankfurt Oct 5.

“Glück auf!”

By JOHN J. SLOCUM

Chief, ECA and Economics Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG

IN THE GERMAN MINERS' greeting "Glück auf!" is a reminder of the hazardous profession that they follow. A free translation of the greeting would be "May luck bring you out!" When one sees the conditions under which these miners work, one knows that luck must be added to all their skills and the safety precautions.

Through some whim of nature, thousands of years ago, the coal seams in the Ruhr were tipped from the horizontal position in which they were formed and in many places tilted at an angle of 35 degrees or more. These seams vary from two to seven feet in thickness, averaging almost a foot thinner than those in the American soft-coal mines.

Picture then, a crew of German miners, half a mile underground, on a smooth rock slope, perhaps 300 feet long; picture each miner lying on his side in a crevasse too narrow to permit him to sit up and so steep that at all times he must hold onto a timber that both supports the roof and gives him a brace. Picture also this miner working eight hours a day at soft, crumbling coal with a pneumatic hammer, his work lighted only by a small flash lamp and the coal tumbling away above and below him as it is dislodged by the other 11 miners working with him on the same face.

In addition to the hazard of having the tiny crack in which he works, half a mile underground, seal itself by the great weight of the rock above him, he is in some danger from the falling coal of his fellow-hewers. The coal slides, or is conveyed, away from the face and is fed into waiting cars in a tunnel below. These 12 hewers in a single steep-seam coal face of a great mine, which may have sometimes as many as 20 faces working simultaneously, mine, man for man, about seven to 10 tons of coal a day. Still other miners keep the coal moving to the shaft, install new timber supports and do necessary maintenance and repair work.

THIS COAL, GERMANY'S greatest natural resource, is produced at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 tons every three days by 310,000 miners in the Ruhr and surrounding areas. The total annual production runs about 120,000,000 metric or long tons a year. Of this Germany is today committed to export about 21,000,000 tons plus about 1,000,000 tons of brown-coal briquettes.

Although Germany has always been one of the principal exporters of coal in Europe, from the tone of the German press it would seem that this export quota is the nation's lifeblood flowing away. To a certain extent it is, but Germany's richness in coal must be shared with the other nations of Europe in the deadly race of Western defense against the build-up of aggressive

might by the Soviet Union and her satellites. On this coal depend not only the industry of Germany but also the steel production and the production of other defense material by her West Europe neighbors.

When you clear away all the supervisory boards, international authorities, industrial selling agencies, engineering and administrative staff and a host of lesser techniques, the coal production depends upon the thin, sinewy, half-naked men hammering away with only the whites of their eyes and the pink of their lips to show that they are not made of coal — the miners underground!

EXPERTS, BOTH MARSHALL PLAN and German, have said that the solution to Germany's coal shortage lies in greater productivity, and recently when representatives of HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs and the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany went to see what this productivity entailed, the mine they chose to visit, located about halfway between Essen and Muelheim, bore the incredible name of *Rosenblumendelle*, or "The Vale of Rose Blooms." This mine, one of three of the Muelheim Bergwerke Verein (MGV) — which in turn is one of three Ruhr mine groups owned by Hugo Stinnes Industries, Inc. of New York City — is typical of a middle-sized mine in the Ruhr.

The MBV produces 3,800 tons of coal daily and has a present target of 4,100 tons and a 1953 target of 4,600

Conservation of Coal

The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany and Headquarters, European Command, issued the following joint statement calling on all American occupation personnel to help conserve coal this winter:

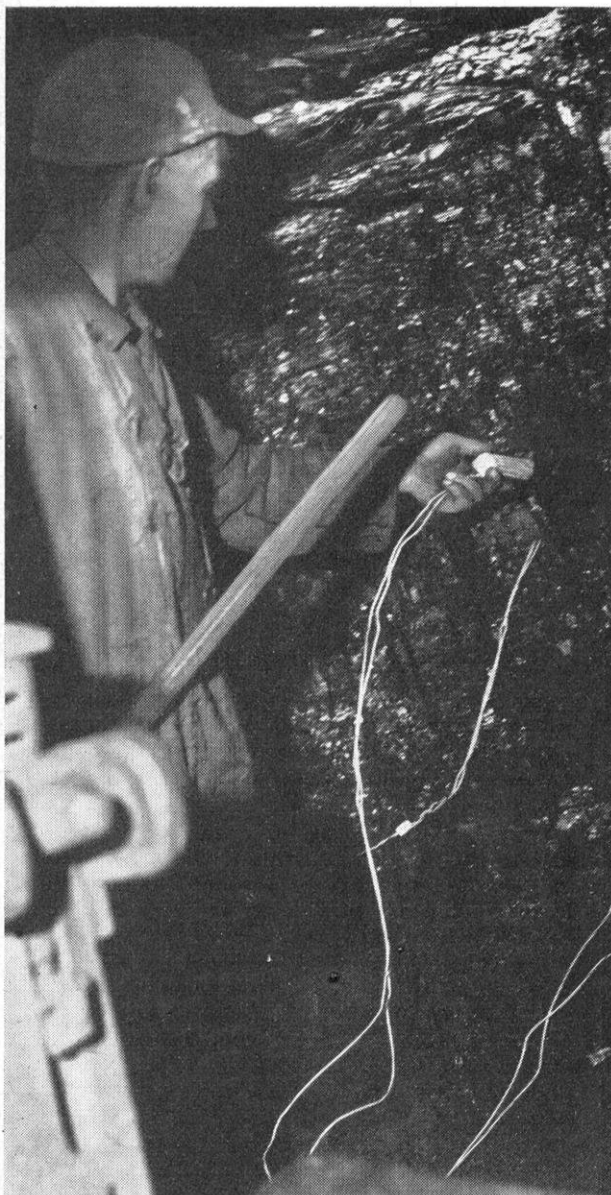
Since the end of the war, there has been a serious coal shortage in western Germany, as well as the other countries of western Europe. With mounting defense production, the need for conserving coal is particularly critical this winter.

The German Federal Government has called on all Germans to reduce coal consumption and the use of electricity, which is produced largely with coal, by at least 10 percent below last winter. All Americans in Germany should assist in this campaign all they can by observing the following points:

1. Turn off all lights and electric appliances, except for essential use.
2. Don't overheat homes or working quarters.
3. Assure the cooperation in coal conservation of all members of household and office staffs.

tons. The managing director, Hans Ulrich Mueller, blames the present production rate on bad geological conditions, high absenteeism—miners sick or on vacation—and the universal problem of the Ruhr, the lack of miner's housing.

The mine area extends about five miles east and west, and about four miles north and south, with three main shafts and cross tunnels at three levels, 1,275 feet, 1,830 feet and 2,490 feet in depth respectively. *Rosenblumendelle* has produced coal for approximately 90 years. The quality it produces is a low-grade anthracite with a high amount of fine coal and dust which unless pressed into briquettes, is good only for industrial purposes.



Coal seam comes under camera lens to show miner's dynamite wired for explosion, afterwards hewers can pick at face to provide more coal for German homes and industry.

IN REFERENCE TO the problems of mining, Director Mueller wryly commented, "In addition to the fact that most of our coal seams run at angles of more than 35 degrees, they are often fractured and broken in such a way that many hours are wasted in removing loose rock in the middle of a mining operation. I would say that when we are mining a good straight seam with no obstructions and the man-tonnage a day is high, our directors say we have good miners. Or you might say, given an intelligent coal seam, you have an intelligent manager."

On the subject of miners' housing, Director Mueller was emphatic: "Until we have better housing—we lost more than 75 percent from bombing during the war—our turnover rate will prevent our miners from producing at their maximum capacity. Also we lost a great many of our miners in the most productive age-group, that is, between 21 and 35 years of age, during the war. Being strong men accustomed to hard manual labor, they were put into pioneer battalions where casualties were extremely high.

"We have older men, skilled miners past their peak, who know no other life and don't move away. But these men with their families, often numbering five or six, are living in a small room with inadequate cooking and washing facilities.

"The young men who come to work for us often leave for other jobs that don't pay as well. We pay the average man 15 marks a day, which mounts up to about 375 marks a month.* His pay is higher than in any other industry and even then young men leave us because they can't so much as get married, living conditions are so crowded."

The coal industry has been one of the greatest recipients of Marshall-Plan aid in Germany. In all about DM 531,000,000 (\$126,378,000) of counterpart funds has gone into coal mining and miners' housing. A program of DM 150,000,000 (\$35,700,000), including DM 45,000,000 (\$10,710,000) of Marshall-Plan funds, is already under construction and recently, as part of the productivity drive for more coal, the ECA Mission has designated at least another DM 100,000,000 (\$23,800,000) for additional housing. This sum plus the amount gained from a special two-mark tax per ton of coal and from special appropriations by the Federal Government and private agencies will result in 46,000 new housing units being erected in 1952.

DIRECTOR MUELLER AND THREE of his associates took the HICOG-ECA group down into the mine. This procedure was not so simple as it sounded. It involved a complete change of clothing until everyone resembled a miner with a plastic leather-covered helmet, thick white cloth shirt, trousers, vest and outer coat, heavy shoes of GI-issue type, a flashlight around the neck on a leather strap and a stick with a pick-like head resembling a miniature ice-ax.

Thus clad, but unmistakably not miners, who are a wiry, slight and oft-times hollow-cheeked breed, the

* Contract hewers average DM 435. A mark has an official value of 23.8 cents.

group entered an elevator at the main shaft and were precipitated at the uncomfortable speed of 23 feet a second to the depth of 1,830 feet, where they emerged in a brightly lighted whitewashed brick tunnel that was almost up to the standards of some of the less inviting areas of the New York subway system.

This illusion was quickly dispelled, however, when the group was bundled into small steel coal-cars, two men to a car, with a canvas sling at each end as a seat. The process of getting into the cars from a low bench was not without difficulty as the roof was low and from it was suspended a live high-tension wire directly over the cars.

Then followed a ride of nearly 20 minutes along a narrow dark tunnel illuminated only by the flashlights of the party and an occasional electric light at intersections where other tunnels branched off, and tracks could be seen disappearing into the darkness. Finally the train of cars came to a halt. The party dismounted and were told they should remove their coats as the temperature would be increasingly warm.

This was followed by another descent in an elevator down a "blind shaft" to a level where the temperature was distinctly warmer (in the vicinity of 85 degrees Fahrenheit) and the air distinctly staler than in the long tunnel above.

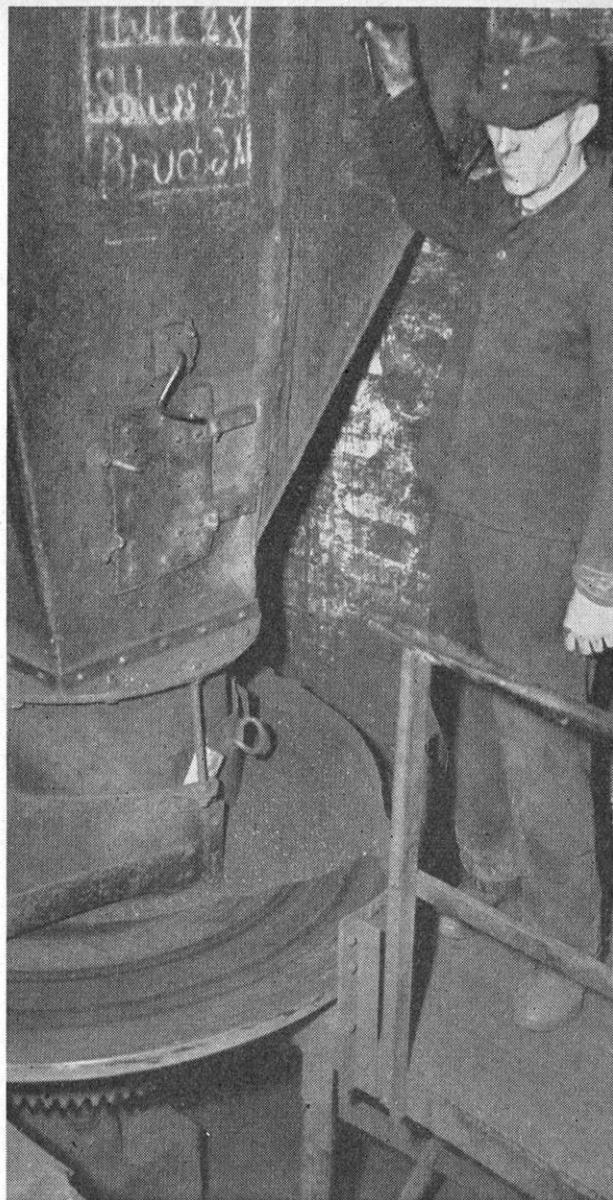
FROM THIS POINT ON, the party walked down a tunnel in a frightening state of disrepair (a worked out coal seam), for the supporting timbers were often cracked, broken and reinforced and the steel supporting beams in many places showed signs of buckling. The taller members of the group were repeatedly thankful for the protection of their plastic miners' helmets as there were many projecting logs and pieces of scrap metal jutting from the ceiling overhead.

Only occasionally in perhaps 15 minutes' walk did the supports diminish to the degree that the solid rock could be seen. The walk took them by a number of sealed up headings or excavations high in the right wall, and it was evident that the lower half of the left wall was composed of back-fill, the refuse replaced after coal has been mined.

Eventually they reached a small hole in the lower left wall, the working area of "Geitling No. 2," as this seam was called. One by one, the members of the group squatted down and lowered themselves through the opening to find themselves in an unreal, topsy-turvy world with everything at a 45 degree angle. If it had not been for the frequent roof supports, they would have slid to the bottom of the excavation some 300 feet below. As it was, locomotion consisted of a crab-like movement sideways.

A few feet into the heading, they came to the working face of the coal which glistened black and crumbling in contrast with the surrounding rock. Here a ghostly miner loomed up and with a friendly "Glück auf!" passed on his way.

The miners in the vein at this time were not "hewers," as the men who actually mine the coal are called, but



By-products of coal mines are briquettes. Miner operating this machine watches process, which is mixture of coal dust and coal tar binder.
(Photos by A. C. Byers)

a skeleton crew whose sole job was to move supports and take care of the back-fill. The declivity in the vein was so steep and the positions at which the departed hewers had left their compressed-air hammers so close that it was difficult to conceive of their working together without endangering one another with the falling coal.

Halfway down, members of the group had a chance to try a compressed-air hammer on the coal vein for themselves. The sensation is completely unlike that of holding a steam or compressed-air drill on hard stone. It more resembled the greater pressure of a throbbing knife on a large cheese that crumbled easily. It was explained that the slow settling of the roof compressed and fractured the coal at the face.

THE PARTY THAT EMERGED from the seam into the tunnel at its foot little resembled the party that had entered above. They were streaked with coal and their clothes showed hardly a patch of pure white. They stopped long enough at the head of the bottom tunnel to examine a mechanical monster that transferred the coal, or rock, from the ground to the waiting trucks, but as one American mining engineer pointed out, this piece of equipment was far more primitive than others now available in the United States, or to a limited extent, in Germany — such modern machines that mechanically mine in a day as much coal as a dozen or more men.

It is anticipated that many more of these devices, developed in Germany to meet the special conditions of the Ruhr mines, will be put into operation within a year and will in time help to increase coal production.

From the end of the lower tunnel, the group proceeded back, paralleling their early walk, but in this case the tunnel was in far better repair and filled with cars carrying coal from the face. On reaching the blind shaft they ascended to the 1,830-foot level where they mounted the train and returned over the tracks on which they had come. Branching off, however, before the main shaft was reached, they stopped and descended by another blind shaft to the 2,490-foot level. This is the deepest working level of this mine.

At this depth the pressure is so great that the floor has been pushed up into the tunnel and the walls and roof have been specially reinforced. Even so, constant repairs are necessary to prevent cave-ins. The temperature is somewhat higher than at the upper level and it is illustrative of the kind of conditions which will be met when, in the continual search for more coal, the mines are pushed to the presently-assumed ultimate operating level of 3,940 feet.

IT IS ANTICIPATED that down to this level of 3,940 feet the coal fields of the Ruhr have in reserve approximately 34,000,000,000 tons of mineable coal or, at the present rate of mining, about 300 years' supply. To guarantee this production would require the solution of great technical problems, of great ideas and pressure.

After a short walk the party entered the main elevator and was whisked to the surface. They emerged into the light of day with a certain amount of relief, looking like an entirely different group that had gone down in the mine as everyone was smeared with coal dust. From the mine shaft, they proceeded to the briquette-manufacturing plant and there an incident occurred which made a lasting impression on all of them.

Briquettes are manufactured by the compression of coal dust with a coal tar binder under a certain amount of heat into pellets about two inches across. Outside this plant, several men were shoveling tar from a freight car into a chute. Someone commented that their hands were gloved and faces covered with a thick cold cream.

"Oh," said the director, "we find that the men who are not so protected develop skin cancer."

This comment led to another discussion of the physical hazards of coal mining. The German director of the

Stinnes properties, Heinz P. Kemper, explained the chief diseases from which the miners suffer are rheumatism, occasioned by working lightly clothed in a hot, damp atmosphere through which coal air was periodically circulated, and silicosis, a lung ailment caused by fine rock dust freed from dirty coal or during tunneling through rock to the coal.

It is small wonder that under these conditions a miner is often past his prime at 35 and that the few old, experienced miners are a hardy brood.

TO SUMMARIZE THE IMPRESSIONS gained from visiting this mine, it seems surprising that there is only one shift in three during which miners are actually hewing coal on the face and that the other two shifts are spent in cleaning up, in back-filling and insuring against possible cave-in. It further seems difficult to understand why there is not greater use of mechanical aids to mining such as those existing in American mines. However, it must be admitted that conditions in most American mines are much more favorable for the use of large-scale mechanical methods.

The basic reason given by mine management for the relatively low productivity of coal in the Ruhr today is the inadequate housing facilities plus the problem of absenteeism, shorthandedness and the general need for the revision of the capital structure of the mines.

There is, however, another consideration. While the HICOG-ECA party sat comfortably drinking coffee in the guests' dressing room of the mine administration building, the talk turned to the political convictions of the miners. From 10 to 15 percent of the miners in *Rosenblumendelle* are Communists, Director Mueller said. This was hard to believe in view of the high morale and the friendliness with which the workers and the managerial personnel greeted one another. The percentage of Communists on the elected works council is much higher, some years as high as 60 percent.

A few minutes later, the matter of wages came up and again the members of the managerial staff present pointed with pride to the fact that the pay of the hewers is in the neighborhood of DM 435 a month.

As high as this pay is, there is still an enormous difference between it and the pay on the managerial, technical level. Also, there is between the miners and the people in the professional class an insurmountable gulf that exists not only through tradition but through educational opportunity and is not one that can be bridged as it is in America by equal opportunity for schooling. A miner's child unless he leaves the Ruhr — and there is the same clannishness among miners as is found in any dangerous occupation — has little alternative but to grow up a miner like his father.

In these days of rapidly expanding horizons and changing political views, this is not enough. Perhaps the ultimate answer to the problem of productivity, after the various mechanical and industrial and incentive methods have been applied, is to give the Ruhr coal miner — who spends his working life underground — the sense that he has a place in the sun. +END

Common Problems — Common Front

By HELEN McLAUGHLIN

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

THE FIVE WOMEN LINGERED over their late afternoon coffee, the shining dark hair of the Italian radio commentator and the ash blonde of the Swedish lawyer a startling contrast even in the growing dusk. The others were a Belgian Red Cross official, a Netherlands housewife and a German doctor.

Framed in the mountain hotel's broad dining-room window before which they sat were the Alps, their peaks wreathed in late September mist. Below was the picturesque German village of Hindelang, a stone's throw from the Austrian border, where they had come the day before as delegates to an international women's conference.

The Swedish lawyer was reporting a conversation she had overheard earlier that day. "Two Hindelang women were talking outside the Hotel Sonne this morning about our meeting there," she began, "and, like the character in 'The Beggar's Opera' one said, 'Ohne genug zu essen, und ohne genug zu trinken, ist die ganze Demokratie quatsch.'" ("Without enough to eat, and without enough to drink, democracy is nonsense.") Delighted laughter rippled around the table. "All the same," interposed the Belgian, an attractive young woman in blue uniform, "we had better not forget in our democratic countries just how important it is to give proper attention to social problems. A hungry person is not interested in the ideology of those who offer him bread."

"International" tables and fragments of talk like this were commonplace in Hindelang's three mountain hotels — the Alpenhof, the Luitpoldbad and the Ingeburg — and in the village's Hotel Sonne during the last week in September, when more than 200 women from 13

Top photo, quaint old church in village of Hindelang draws group of conferees seeking relaxation after busy sessions.

Center, young women pause to smile for photographer before entering conference hall. (Photo by Willner, Berlin)

Bottom, Mrs. John J. McCloy (left), wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, congratulates Dame Caroline Haslett of London for her address at conference. Dame Caroline is member of British Electricity Authority. Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief of HICOG's Women's Affairs Branch, is in center. (PRD HICOG photos by Claude Jacoby)



countries of western Europe met there with US representatives to consider their common problems and civic responsibilities in the troubled world of 1951. From their interchange of ideas, it is hoped, will come a common front for the maintenance of a living, vital democracy among Western nations.

THE FIVE-DAY CONFERENCE brought together young women between the ages of 25 and 35 from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. It was sponsored by HICOG's Women's Affairs Branch to afford women of this important age group the opportunity to understand the broader national and international problems which as citizens in democratic nations they must help to solve, and to give them the experience of working with women of other nations on the solution of these problems.

The conference theme was "Women in Public Life — Their Opportunities and Responsibilities." The program, developed through speeches, panel discussions and workshops, was planned by a committee of young women from western Germany with the assistance of Women's Affairs advisers in the various German states.

Following general sessions in the morning and evening, the delegates divided into seven discussion groups studying woman's role in public life, covering these phases of the conference theme: cooperation of women to affect the work of legislators; groundwork for the election and appointment of able candidates in public office; improvement of opportunities for professional training and advancement; attempts to mold public opinion through press, radio and films; efforts to shape educational and cultural programs in the community; ways of dealing with social problems in daily life, and adaptation of family life to present conditions.

Those attending the conference from outside Germany were selected through US embassies with the aid of leading women in each country, and the German delegates were chosen by local and regional planning committees. The conferees represented a cross-section of married and unmarried women from business and professions, industry and rural employment, religious, social welfare and political fields. They differed in dozens of ways — in appearance, language, background, education, position, training and personality. But they had one thing in common — the knowledge that today, with the world divided, the democratic ideal they believe in imposes grave responsibilities, and a determination to find ways to use the potent force they represent in meeting those responsibilities.

There were dozens of housewives like Mevr. H. C. Diekse-Bresters of Zeist, Netherlands, the mother of five children who still finds time to serve as a member of the Emigration Committee of the Netherlands Women's Committee; professional women like Lizzi Moesgaard, barrister of the court of appeals in Copenhagen, Denmark; Anita Calabi of Milan, Italy, who conducts a radio program over *La Voce dell'Italia*; Mrs. Maj-Britt Baehrenetz, who edits the Swedish "*Folket i Bild*," or Dr. Mag-

dalene Rueppell, physician and surgeon from Hamburg; young women in their early twenties such as Marie Jeanne Lommel-Goullon, a farm worker from Luxembourg, and Magda Bogenrieder, a textile worker from Aachen; others invading fields formerly dominated by men, like Margarethe Boeck, an agricultural engineer from Vienna, Austria. Teachers, social welfare workers, government workers, religious leaders also gave a diversified character to discussions.

LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES WERE no barrier. Earphones — more than 200 of them — were hooked up in Hindelang's Hotel Sonne, where all general sessions were held, and translations were made simultaneously in German, French and English. At smaller discussion meetings and workshops, the groups compromised on a language familiar to everyone, but in most cases, either German or English was spoken in these confabs.

Thousands of lofty words reaffirming the moral value of the democratic way, or pointing — realistically and hardheadedly — to the need for preserving it if the free world is to survive, came to the ears of the young women through the medium of the earphones.

One evening, for instance, it was the sari-gowned Miss Parimal Das of Calcutta, India, who is now with UNESCO's Department of Education in Paris, quoting in English from the poet-philosopher Rabindranath Tagore: "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; where knowledge is free; where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls . . . into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

The next morning, it might be Dr. Dorothy Fosdick of Washington, D.C., only woman member of the Policy Planning Staff of the US Department of State, saying: "We have been proclaiming the demands and hazards

Conference hall was crowded for all sessions. Dr. Shuster is speaking here at opening. He gave his talk in German.



of political life today. Enough of that! The time has come to proclaim our faith that we can meet these demands, and overcome these hazards."

The schedule was an intensive one, allowing little time out except for the afternoon coffee hour or a brief mountain walk. General sessions were held each morning and evening in the Hotel Sonne, and in the afternoon the women divided into groups for their workshop analysis of what should be woman's role in public life today in a variety of spheres. On one evening during the five-day conference, the delegates were entertained at the Haus Ingeburg, more than 6,000 feet above sea level, by Bavarian dancers and yodelers in native costume, and an eight-year-old child pianist, daughter of music-teacher parents from neighboring Sonthofen.

A GALAXY OF PROMINENT speakers, besides Miss Das and Dr. Fosdick, were on the program. They included Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, who was chairman at the opening session; Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Dame Caroline Haslett of London, member of the British Electricity Authority; Mme. Marie-Helene Lafauchaux, vice president of the Assembly of the French Union; Dr. Erna Scheffler, member of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany; Frau Anna Haag, German author and lecturer; Anna-Liisa Sysiharju of Finland, professor of educational psychology in the College of Home Economics, Helsinki; Dr. Liesel Beckmann, professor of Business Economics at the University of Munich; Dr. Ursula Michel, executive assistant for the Continental Rubber Company, Hanover, Germany; Mevr. Diekse-Bresters, the Netherlands; Frau Charlotte Starick, executive secretary of the Women's Groups of the Berlin Trade Unions; Frau Lieselotte Nold of the Bavarian Mothers' Service of the Evangelical Church; Frau Antje Lemke, director of the Women's Service Bureau of the Women's Affairs Branch of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

In a brief talk at the opening session Sunday evening, Sept. 23, Mrs. McCloy urged the young women to insure the value of their new-found impact on the community by setting themselves the task "of becoming well-informed, of always learning the facts and examining both sides of a problem before criticizing or taking action." Mrs. McCloy warned that "the times are too serious to indulge in misinformation or in unilateral thinking, and too many hazards exist on every side which could readily lead to disaster in the absence of clear, objective thinking."

The wife of the US High Commissioner reminded her listeners that "it requires courage to understand and



Participants in the international conference gather on verandah of mountain hotel. Bavarian Alps and beautiful countryside form a delightful backdrop.

defend the points of view and interest of nations other than our own, and to oppose any violation of individual rights, wherever and whenever they are infringed."

Dr. Shuster echoed this thought. "There is only one great danger," he said, "that our world could be split because of petty, selfish interests . . . The politically-minded citizen of today must stand with all his energy for a good cause, but he must continuously be conscious of the well-being of all." Women can play an important role in the removal of barriers between nations, he declared.

Dr. Shuster urged the conference delegates to remain alert to every threat to freedom, and to keep fully informed about world happenings. Women of the West must be willing to shoulder a heavy share of the burden Free Europe now carries in its determination to remain free, he emphasized.

DAAME CAROLINE HASLETT brought to the conference the story of her own personal success in Great Britain's industrial sphere, and in a charming, humorous vein reminded the young women that with the equality they have achieved with men in the competitive world, has come "a responsibility to make a full contribution to public administration and all forms of public service which try to ensure that modern scientific advances are directed to the betterment of the individual lives of men and women in their search for happiness in living and satisfaction in their daily job."

Dame Caroline, who attended a similar conference for women in an older age group at Bad Reichenhall* last

* See "Women's Responsibility" in Information Bulletin, November 1950.

year, said later in an interview, "I go to many conferences, but I know of none where there has been such a worthwhile feeling as this one, and I think all of us will go back to our countries inspired to influence a wider sphere. You know, I saw a woman from Norway sitting with a German and Italian, whose countries were Norway's enemies not so long ago, and I said to myself 'by Jove, we talk about the difficulty of the United Nations functioning, but here it is right here in a special form.'"

A penetrating analysis of the ills of today's world, which she described as "mortally sick with fear," was contained in a talk by Miss Das, the onetime dean of women in Calcutta's Scottish Church College and holder of a doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University in New York City.

Miss Das declared that "the road of understanding and cooperation is the only road for us today—the road to one world or none." Placing the blame for women's ineffectiveness in political life squarely upon their own shoulders, Miss Das said, "It is women's ignorance and indifference that are largely responsible for their not being the power they might be the world over, a power for goodness and mercy and love and justice."

Often it is the women who choose to put up the barriers which are the symbols of fear, believing that by doing so they can ensure the safety of their families, she went on. "It is often they who will not make an effort to know anything about the world outside their narrowly-confined homes; they choose to keep away, to be aloof and indifferent rather than participate because there are dangers in participation." In these troublous times, she concluded, "we are either pulling each other up to a better and higher destiny, or dragging each other down to destruction."

WARNING THAT NIHILISM today can only mean disaster, Dr. Fosdick reflected the realistic thinking of the US Government in the present world crisis when she called attention to the fact that although America is building its military strength, the nation's objective is not war but peace. "Our objective is an

Mrs. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, opened conference. With her at speaker's table are, l.-r., Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Alois Haub, mayor of Hindelang.



Miss Parimal Das (seated, center), in bright Indian sari, chats with group which includes Dr. Dorothy Fosdick (extreme right), only woman member of Policy Planning Staff of the US Department of State, and Frau Anna Haag (left), of Stuttgart, author and lecturer. (Photo by Willner)

affirmative one," she said, "to work for the conditions of peace with all those who join us. In Europe, we are all concerned to see develop a genuine community, strong in its own defense and loyal to the central convictions to which Western man has hitherto pledged allegiance."

Dr. Fosdick urged the conference delegates to remember, however, that "if we are to succeed in making the Western community so precious, so valuable, so full of promise that we will all feel our first obligation is to defend it, we must improve the quality and performance of our national and local political life and give concrete evidence of its promise."

Realism in facing facts is an important requirement for effectiveness in politics, she said. Reasonableness in dealing with solutions to problems, an ability to be experimental and teachable are qualities demanded of those who prepare themselves for political action in the West European community today, she declared. Her "let's get-going-and-do-something" talk won resounding applause.

PRIVATELY AND PUBLICLY, German women at the conference were of the unanimous opinion that the opportunity to talk with women from other nations had pulled them out of the miasma of sentimentality regarding their postwar ills and made them realize that other women, the world over, have problems like theirs.

Said Frau Erika Libal, a Mannheim lawyer who teaches political science and legal problems in a school for social workers, "We have not found new ways or absolutely sure remedies for all problems here, but we have seen that other countries have the same problems, that the situation of other women is similar to our own and that all of us are trying to find solutions in the same way. One doesn't feel so lost knowing this: one has the conviction that all of us will stand together in finding roads to cooperation."

The political sagacity of many older German women who were active in political circles before Hitler cut them off from participation in public affairs, was a distinct contribution to the conference talks. Frau Annadore Leber, publisher and politically-active Berliner who was forced to watch her husband's execution by the Nazis, was there, as were Frau Emmi Beckman, past president of the German Association of University Women, and for approximately 50 years an active public figure, and Frau Anna Haag, onetime member of the state legislature for Wuerttemberg-Baden and ardent supporter of United States policy; Frau Dorothea Karsten, adviser on women's affairs to the Bonn government; and Frau Thea Nolte Baenische, who holds an executive administrative position with the state government in Lower Saxony.

No resolutions were adopted at the conference; no proposals were put forth as having conference endorsement. The five-day session merely explored ways in which the woman as an individual can influence public life, and thus be a force for the maintenance of a strong, workable democracy in the bloc of free nations. The findings of the workshop studies, however, had all the flavor of decision, even though they did not bear a formal stamp of decision.

HERE ARE A FEW of the pertinent results of the seven workshops:

Group I — Women's cooperation in legislation.

Dr. Ingeborg Becker, consultant in the German federal Ministry of Justice, outlined a wide scope of legislative work for women as prepared by her workshop, citing methods of women's political activity in various countries as revealed by conference participants from these countries. The group agreed, she said, that there must be a more proportionate participation of men and women in public life, deciding that only if all problems of public life are regarded with the eyes of both men and women can full understanding be reached, thus guaranteeing solution of problems that will satisfy all.

Delegates heard simultaneous translations of principal speeches in French, German and English via earphones.



Correspondent checks names of four delegates after group posed for pictures. They are, l.-r., Margaret Cornell, Halls-worth, England; Dr. Helen Gmuier, Zurich, Switzerland; Simone Vercamer, Brussels, Belgium, and Gretha den Hertog, Antwerp, Belgium. (Unless otherwise credited, all photos for this article by Claude Jacoby, staff photographer, PRD HICOG.)

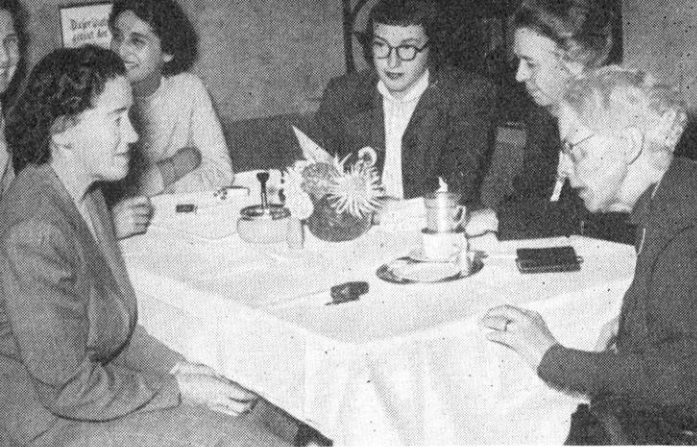
Group II — Women in administration.

Since there were only German women participating in this workshop, the subject was studied entirely from the German point of view. Dr. Maria-Eugenie Oehme, lecturer and executive secretary of the Berlin Community Council, reported that the group worked out two suggestions to be submitted by women's groups to the Women's Affairs department of the federal Ministry of the Interior, and to the federal Ministry of Labor:

"That in the interest of an efficient new generation of female civil servants to carry out a more intensive vocational guidance for women for the training and opportunities in middle and upper civil servant's, careers, it is requested that the federal Ministry of Labor speed up the establishment of the federal Labor Office and simultaneously supply the connected vocational agencies with the necessary prerequisites in the form of informative material and qualified vocational guides for these career fields" . . . and "that the Women's Affairs department of the federal Ministry of the Interior start investigations of the integration of a new generation of female civil servants and submit the results to the proper authorities and simultaneously call their attention to the fact that according to Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the German Basic Law, women are to be given equal opportunities in being admitted as trainees."

Group III — Professional training and possibilities of advancement for women.

The advisability of giving boys training in household work against the time when they may be useful as husbands of working wives — a practice now in vogue in Norway — was among conclusions of this group. Frau Char-



Conferees often split up into small groups like this one. Counterclockwise, in picture, are Mrs. Helen Nixon, Women's Affairs adviser, Berlin; Joanna Brink, The Hague, general secretary of the Dutch Association of Country Women; Anita Calabi, Milan, Italy, radio commentator; Helen McLaughlin, author of this article; Miss Woodsmall, and Frau Emmi Beckman, Hamburg, veteran president of the German Association of University Women. (Photo by Scholl, Bad Oberdorf)

lotte Steinbruegge, medical technician at the Hanover Veterinary College, reporting on their discussions, said they had covered the subjects of professional preparation, professional training and, superficially, advancement possibilities for women in commercial, household, agricultural, social and educational, technical, handicraft, creative and academic professions. The group was unanimously agreed that there should be equality in training for both young men and women.

Group IV—Molding of public opinion through press, radio and films.

To win women as attentive and critical newspaper readers is the main problem as far as the press is concerned, according to Frau Olga Amann, Munich journalist, who reported for this workshop. The group decided that not enough effort is made by the German press to explain political developments to the reader, that there are not enough feature articles and pictures. Close contact between women's organizations and the press is a "must" if women are to project their influence in this field, it was decided.

In radio and television, women can be a similar force for the forming of a true, democratic public opinion by making practical proposals regarding programs related to economic, political and other public questions. Education and cultural film programs for women can be promoted through film clubs, and cooperation of women's organizations in choosing good films for children and young people is an important requisite for the motion picture control.

Group V—Women's cooperation in education and cultural affairs.

This workshop directed its studies along the lines of civic education and education toward international understanding and cooperation. Frau Elfriede Oberbeckmann, headmistress of an elementary school in Stadthagen, Ger-

many, summarized conclusions by her group, which she reported embraced family education, youth work, and adult education as bearing strongly on training for civic responsibility.

Cooperation with international women's organizations, reorganization of teaching history and geography in schools with use of UNESCO textbooks, establishment of UNESCO clubs in all countries, and the international exchange program, were underscored as necessary steps to education for international understanding.

Group VI—Social problems of daily life.

Effect of the war on social problems, especially in heavily damaged areas of western Europe, consumed much of the time this group devoted to its discussion, it was reported by Dr. Rueppell. In Germany, it was pointed out, the Federal Government is attempting to solve many of its social problems, and there women can serve effectively in administration of these social aid programs.

The group decided, Dr. Rueppell said, that the exchange of experiences with women of other countries had been of invaluable assistance to the German women in the workshop.

Group VII—Adapting family life to present conditions.

A women's organization, which "represents the interests of the family, of the wife and mother on the highest level" is the best medium by which the woman as an individual can influence community affairs, national and international, according to a report on this workshop's discussions outlined by Dr. Christal von Mertens, interpreter and art historian from Kiel, Germany. The group also agreed that women's organizations must cooperate more closely, coordinating their interests in order to make their influence felt.

Ways of strengthening family life were gone into, as were discussions of technical inventions which make housework easier and participation of father and son in household tasks.

A STANDING DEMONSTRATION of appreciation by the young western European women for the HICOG-sponsored opportunity to meet with one another and with US women wound up the conference on the evening of the fifth day, Sept. 27. Speakers from Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy and Norway expressed their gratitude in formal speeches addressed directly to Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief, Women's Affairs Branch, HICOG, declaring that "because of this opportunity to establish friendship ties with women of other nations in discussion of our common problems, we are returning to our homes with renewed hope for the future."

In her reply, Miss Woodsmall said she believed that the Hindelang "experience in international understanding" would open up a new chapter in which the young women of western Europe and the US "will move forward together with more confidence and with a new sense of common purpose." +END

Berlin Youth Rebuff Bavarian Reds

By FRANCIS C. LINDAMAN

Chief, District II, Field Division, OLC Bavaria

THE DAY WEST BERLIN is lost, your end will not be far off," the earnest young man told 500 youth assembled in the large courtroom of Regensburg's new city hall.

The speaker was Erich Weber, one of nine young men and women flown from Berlin to talk with youth groups throughout northeastern Bavaria. Every time a local Communist youth (FDJ) asked one of their loaded questions or made a typical Communist attack on Western "war mongering and capitalistic imperialism," Weber or one of his colleagues defended the Free World with oratorical skill and logic.

This group had served as one of the committees assigned to the 48 youth homes in West Berlin during the mammoth Communist Youth Festival in August. They welcomed the FDJ members who ventured across the border into the western sectors and tried to convince their visitors that they would not be served poisoned food or be pressed into the French Foreign Legion, as Soviet Zone propaganda had warned.

Harold Kidder, US resident officer at Regen, was an observer during the final days of the festival and was impressed by the way the committee succeeded in convincing their Communist visitors that West Berlin was truly a stronghold of freedom. Mr. Kidder requested that the group be invited to visit his county.

THE IDEA WAS CARRIED further and the committee was invited to spend two weeks touring Lower Bavaria-Upper Palatinate districts, the ultra-conservative Bavarian Forest area of the American zone which fringes for almost 100 miles on the Czechoslovakian border. With the help of the Youth Activities Section, Berlin Element, and the Youth and Community Activities Branch, OLC Bavaria, arrangements were made for them to be flown to Bavaria Sept. 18.

Included in the group were: Weber, a law student at the University of Jena in the Soviet Zone until he was expelled in 1948 for criticizing the Communists' Social Unity Party (SED), presently a free-lance journalist in Berlin and member of the Free Democratic Party (FDP).

Liselotte Abendroth, representative of the Berlin Trade Union Federation (DGB) and member of Socialist Democratic Party (SPD).

Walter Schumann, student at *Hochschule fuer Bildende Kunst* (College for Art).



The author welcomes Berlin youth committee consisting of two girls and seven young men as they arrived by plane in Bavaria for a vacation-tour along the Czech border.

Ingeborg Fuchs, welfare worker and member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Heinrich Linke, youth representative of Berlin Trade Union Federation.

Michael Gromnica, student at Berlin's *Hochschule fuer Politik* (College for Politics), member of *Europa-Union* and of Socialist Youth in Berlin.

Edgar Schulze, district committee chairman of the German Young Democrats (FDP youth organization) in Berlin-Wilmersdorf.

Guenther Weiss, student youth worker.

Edgar Bettermann, youth worker with SPD.

THE BERLIN YOUTHS were obviously considered such a threat by the local Communists (KPD) in the Bavarian Forest area that the Reds followed them from one meeting to another and even brought in some of their leading functionaries from other counties to the communities where the committee was scheduled to appear. However, the presence of the Communists with their stereotyped questions, blatant harangues and practiced gesticulations merely served to stimulate the wit and enthusiasm of the young Berliners, whose replies evoked thunderous applause, loud "bravos" and excited stamping of feet* from the rest of the audience.

Handed a humiliating defeat in Regensburg, the Communists followed the youths to Straubing where, even

* A German traditional expression of strong approval.



Absurd statements along standard party propaganda lines made by a Communist speaker draw the Germany equivalent of the razzberry at big youth meeting in Regensburg.

with their number augmented, they were again made to appear ridiculous before an audience of several hundred. After that in county after county—Eggenfelden, Pfarrkirchen, Neumarkt, Weiden, Tirschenreuth, Regen and most of the other 30 counties where meetings were held—the Communists, FDJ'ers, and fellow travelers were on hand to do their best in counteracting the influence of the Berliners. Only in Kelheim, were the Communists organized a whispering campaign and picketed the assembly hall, did the anti-democratic forces enjoy a "Pyrrhic victory."

Thomas F. Hoctor, resident officer of Vohenstrauß, reported that in Neudorf, a town which straddles the Bavarian-Czechoslovakian border, the FDJ tried to argue with the Berliners, "but the Berliners were so intelligent, well-informed and skillful that they quickly dominated the argument and had the audience on their side."

In rural Pfarrkirchen, where people are traditionally lethargic about political questions, 1,100 persons turned out for the two first meetings with the Berliners. Resident Officer Terence F. Catherman reported:

"Erich Weber gave a 45 minute speech concerning the World Youth Festival, the Western social centers, general conditions in the Soviet Zone, the attitude of the Western youth and methods to be used in combating Communism. This excellent talk, made doubly effective by a combination of humor, logic and drama, was interrupted several times by a loud and long applause. The enthusiasm was overwhelming to one accustomed to the general apathy of the youth in this area. A lively and interesting two-hour discussion period followed."

HERE ARE A FEW of the most typical questions and answers aired during the meeting.

Q. On what basis do the youth of the Soviet Zone want unification?

A. They want the Bonn Basic Law as the constitution for the future Germany.

Q. Why is the youth of the Soviet Zone so unified?

A. A continuous barrage of propaganda from all media with no opportunity to compare this to the truth gradually wears down the most critical mind. There is no opportunity to join other organizations, but there are plenty of penalties for not joining the FDJ.

Q. What is the difference between the Nazi and Soviet regimes?

A. The Nazis were comparative beginners in the business of terror. Not everyone realized what was really happening in Germany, but every person in the Soviet Zone feels daily the oppressive weight of the Soviet terror. Also, the Nazis were at least Germans, while the ideal in the Soviet Zone is now the *Sovietmensch* (typically Soviet), and everyone must now strive to achieve the perfection of this new ideal man. (This was followed by a detailed account of some of the noxious personal habits of members of the Russian occupation force.)

Q. Why were the Western visitors to the festival often punished by Western authorities? (An order for a fine of DM 22 — \$5.24 — was shown by the questioner.)

A. This fine was for an illegal border-crossing. Due to Russian insistence, interzonal permits still have to be issued, despite repeated Allied efforts to eliminate all travel restrictions between the zones. The fine was for a technicality and had nothing to do with the festival.

Q. What other mass organizations exist in the Soviet Zone besides the SED and FDJ?

A. FDGB (Communist trade-union organization), *Kulturbund zur demokratischen Erneuerung Deutschlands* (Cultural Association for the Democratic Revival of Germany), VVN (federation of persons persecuted under the Nazi regime), *Demokratischer Frauenbund* (Communist women's league), *Bund zur Foerderung deutsch-sowjetischer Freundschaft* (federation for promotion of German-Soviet friendship).

Q. Why are there so many unemployed in the Western Zones and none in the Soviet Zone?

A. This is merely a matter of terminology. In the Soviet Zone there are no "unemployed," but plenty of what are euphemistically called *Arbeitsuchende* (persons looking for jobs). They have no right to relief or welfare and receive only one mark (Soviet-Zone mark, equal to about five cents) per day. They lose this pittance if they refuse any job offered by the Labor Office and are

Local Communist leader (center) in Regensburg argues with members of Berlin youth committee and local youth — but was soon put to complete rout. (PRB OLCB photos by Maske)



also subject to arrest and shipment to the uranium mines at Aue.

Q. Were there visitors from Western countries at the festival?

A. Yes, a few, but they were seldom seen.

Q. Who paid for the meals that the FDJ received in the western sector?

A. The Federal Government, the Berlin Senate, the Allied commandants, German and foreign private agencies, as well as individual citizens of Berlin.

Q. How were the participants at the festival accommodated?

A. Visitors from foreign countries were put up in separate hotels, to avoid too much contact, and received up to 50 marks per day,* free transportation and free tickets for all major events; the West German FDJ stayed in private homes; most of the Soviet Zone FDJ were crowded into halls, gymnasiums and tent camps where thousands slept on straw.

Q. Who paid you to come here?

A. Nobody, unfortunately. Who pays the members of the FDJ and KPD?"

IN NEUMARKT the resident officer, John Kormann, summed up the Berliners' appearance as follows:

"The youth center auditorium, with a capacity of 300, was filled and many persons were standing. Following a short introductory speech by the chairman of the county youth federation, the forum began in earnest. The KPD and FDJ, although negligible in number in Neumarkt, came well prepared; they had known of the event through good press publicity for three days in advance. A few FDJ personalities from Regensburg were also recognized in the audience.

"It was noticeable from the very outset that the Berlin youth had a story to tell which would play upon the heartstrings of the crowd. The first speaker, after only a few minutes, was having visible success. He told tales of miserable conditions recounted to him by Eastern FDJ members, of the *Volkspolizei* (Soviet Zone "people's police"), of the typhus bacilli Eastern youth were told they would be infected with if they visited the West, and of the poisoning each FDJ'er expected when crossing the sector boundary.

"The Communists could not afford to allow the speaker to continue in this vein, so, led by Herr Schneider, the only KPD member in the city council, they attempted to obtain the floor. A very lively verbal encounter ensued, with each side trying to shout the other down. Most vehement of all was Mayor Betz of Neumarkt, who would spring to his feet crying, 'Return to your Eastern paradise; we don't want you here!' Time and again Mr. Betz, in a fury, shouted from the audience.

"It was not long, however, before the Berlin group succeeded in making the Communists appear ridiculous. When finally one rather impressive FDJ'er denied the poor housing and feeding conditions at the festival, he was asked directly where he was quartered in Berlin;

* East zone marks equal to approximately \$2.50.



Liselotte Abendroth discusses Communists' Berlin youth rally with Bavarian youngsters at meeting in Regensburg's new city hall. In foreground at left are two teen-age FDJ'ers.

the Communist city councilor sprang to his feet and admonished the youth not to answer, amid roars of laughter from the crowd.

"At the close of the meeting, the seven young visitors were the guests of the chairman of the community planning board and the mayor. It is doubtful whether any other means would have been as effective in making not only the youth of Neumarkt, but the entire population cognizant of the great danger confronting western Germany from the East. Many a Neumarkter has since given serious consideration to statements made during the visit, a visit which will not be so quickly forgotten."

SPEAKING OF THE EAST ZONE youth who came to the western sectors during the festival, one of the Berliners said, "They represented the best part of German youth, those who are willing to fight for their own convictions of democracy in a world where they are never allowed to speak openly — something which you here in the West take for granted. These young people have to stand up for their democratic beliefs day after day against a continuous barrage of vicious propaganda.

"The people of the East zone are easy to distinguish from Western Germans, for their eyes are dull. They must fulfill their delivery quotas and play the Hennecke activist. The Soviets do everything possible to change the individual to nothing but a mere number and these individuals — this we must never forget — are Germans."

Paying tribute to two Americans whom the people of Berlin consider heroes, one youth said: "For each Berliner it will always be a moral obligation and a real privilege to remember two Americans who brought us the Airlift, General Clay and General Howley.* When either of these gentlemen comes to Berlin he is no longer an American general but our friend. We do not talk about 'Occupation Forces' in West Berlin — only East Berlin suffers that misfortune — but of our friends who faced the blockade under the same conditions as ourselves and to whom we are eternally indebted that Berlin did not starve." +END

* General Lucius D. Clay was US Military Governor in Germany and Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley was US commandant in Berlin during the Soviet blockade of the city and the Allied Airlift to feed 2,250,000 Berliners in 1948-49.

Guarding Human Rights Today

Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy

THIS GATHERING OF LEADERS interested in the promotion of those truths which are identified with a better way of life deserves the highest commendation. This particular meeting in Limburg calls to mind two outstanding contributions which have recently been made by Germans in the field of human rights—one national in scope and the other international.

This old city is today host to an intergroup study and discussion of basic values which man has come to recognize as human rights. Last February a small group of German scholars and leaders, meeting in Wiesbaden, agreed on a series of conferences to be held throughout Hesse on the "Impact of Moral Values in the Field of Human Rights." This modest beginning has led to a series of such meetings, of which this session is the fourteenth. You are to be congratulated on the leadership and the interest you are showing in this valuable contribution to human understanding.

A second significant emphasis is also associated with Limburg. Here, six months ago, in this political and ecclesiastical center, was held an international assembly of representatives from many European countries, including Germany, to evaluate and resolve on issues related to human rights. Of fundamental importance were the resolutions adopted supporting the stability and the protection of family life. So, Germans, in a local way and with the peoples of other nations, are concerning themselves with those rights which are essential to the welfare of society.

LOOKING OVER YOUR PROGRAM and discussing it with some of the conference members warrant my making a few observations on the significance of the rights of man as viewed in the history of Europe. May I recall the names of but two of the many figures well known to every student of human rights: the 13th century Thomas Aquinas and Robert Bellarmine of the 16th century. The works of these distinguished critics reveal principles basic to democratic thinking. Aquinas is renowned for his many sage pronouncements, not the least of which was that "Nature made all men equal in liberty, though not in their natural perfections."

Again, Aquinas, referring to the rights of people, declared that "... the making of a law belongs to the whole people . . . and a government established without the consent of the people is unjust and can be deposed by them." Bellarmine emphasized that "All men are equal, not in wisdom or grace, but in the essence and nature of mankind;" and further he warned,

This article is the text of an address given before a one-day conference on human rights, held at Limburg on Oct. 17, which was attended by 65 representatives of church, educational, civic, political and labor groups. The meeting was sponsored by the Religious Affairs Branch, OLC Hesse.

"Let government remember that it presides over men who are of the same nature as those who govern."

These fundamental principles, and many equally profound and challenging, were in the minds of our ancestors, who preceded the Western culture of today in Europe and elsewhere in the world. It is well to recall the contributions of history, but it is of greater consequence to interpret them and to translate them into the practical responsibilities of our own day. Let us use this wisdom of the past for the benefit of our fellow men, especially in these parlous present times when the rights and dignity of man are being so malevolently challenged in all too many parts of the world.

THIS BRINGS ME to another major consideration, namely, the emphasis on responsibility along with the recognition of a right. In our examination of the impact of rights in our lives, we must be ever aware of the obligation to protect and to support them, even, if necessary, at great personal sacrifice and in the subordination of other less important values.

Such rights as respect for the dignity of the individual man, his right to freedom of thought, speech and religion, the stability of family life and economic freedom, with all their manifold implications, the right of democratic self-government and the right to share human rights with other peoples; all these, and countless others, are not to be looked upon as the exclusive possessions of any one man or group of men. Moreover, there must be the spirit and the courage to defend and to extend these rights so that our way of life, the Western way of life, will be ensured.

In closing these all too brief remarks on so far-reaching and vitally important a subject, may I reiterate that it is well to remember that human rights do not owe their origin to any government or to any institution or to any man. They are endowed in man by God and they are manifested in the external natural law. But they do owe their continued existence and development to the alert and never faltering protection afforded to them by man, by government and by institutions. That attitude and that

doctrine spell success and happiness for all peoples, even as default in such attitude spells failure and doom for all that we hold dear.

To you, the members of this conference, may I venture the hope that your consideration of human rights may be the basis of a vigorous and enlightened zeal for the continuous application of these values in your daily lives. +END

Defense of Common Freedom

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE before the world today is the preservation of peace with freedom. This is a crucial period. We are faced again, a few years after the close of the most destructive war in history, with the menace of a powerful police state. We have seen one country after another, neighbors of this state, absorbed by means of a widespread secret police system into a dull, single party community where divergence is the arch crime. Fortunately, at the other side of the world there is another state, a free state, prepared to resist the encroachments and the doctrine of totalitarianism.

Between these two well-defined forces are the British Isles and Europe. In this area lie many nations which have been important sources of the technical development, the culture and the political liberty of our civilization. Yesterday these nations were torn by wars and bitterness. Today they are coming together to defend their common freedom. Defense, and not aggression, is the sole purpose of their united action. These free nations will never undertake a military adventure. They are uniting solely to preserve the peace.

Before long the free nations of Europe will have developed a strong political, economic and military defense system. Until maximum defense power is achieved, however, Europe will be compelled to look across the Atlantic for additional aid and support. In the final analysis, therefore, the relationship between the American continent and Europe will determine the grave issue of peace and freedom.

IT IS IN REGARD TO the relationship between these two great areas that I wish to say a few words with particular emphasis upon the attitude of the United States toward Germany.

I will not dwell upon the revolutionary aspect of American policy which has resulted in many commitments in Europe — commitments that would have been utterly inconceivable only a few years ago. I think it is well to examine, however, the motivation for these commitments and for the further proposals, particularly regarding Germany, which are now current.

After the war it became apparent that though the total resources of the European nations were tremendous and their total potentialities very great, no single country was able alone to protect its own boundaries against possible aggression. Moreover, individual national economies had been so jarred by the shocks of war that help had to be forthcoming from abroad if fatal ills were to be avoided.

At the same time the enormous military power of Soviet Russia remained mobilized. In the shadow of this threat

came the *coup d'etat* in Czechoslovakia, the suppression of Poland, of Hungary, and of other nations. These events created a paralyzing sense of fear of the strength and intentions of the monolithic Soviet system.

ACTION IN THE FREE WORLD was imperative. The United States put forward the Marshall Plan — one of the great concepts of modern times — in order to give the nations of Europe a chance to collect their political, economic and financial forces. The Marshall Plan was designed to provide to these nations the missing margin between their own economic capacities and resources and their minimum needs. All European countries were invited to participate in the plan. Certain of the satellites deeply desired to join, but their participation was forbidden by the Soviet rulers.

The Marshall Plan gave the nations of Europe a start. They themselves organized the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation). A strong advance was thereby made on the road to European economic unity.

In addition to economic unity the need was great for an integration of the defense forces of the West. The United States joined in creating the defensive alliance of the Atlantic Community, known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. During this period many Europeans who believed integration was necessary if Europe were to survive carried on their efforts under the symbol of Strasbourg.

IN JUNE 1950, the Communists attacked in Korea. Here was bald proof that the Communists were prepared to use their military strength to grab off further territory. Europe shuddered anew. The problem of defense of the free peoples became immediate and urgent. Again there was evidence of the pressing need for a great cooperative endeavor for the sake of preserving freedom. The problem of how to achieve a European community was no longer an exercise in Utopianism; it became a practical and concrete task to assure that freedom would survive.

The European community is not yet fully achieved. Nationalistic urges and cynicism are large barriers in its way. But we should not underestimate the great progress that has been made. France has given support to far-reaching proposals for European strength in the form of the Schuman Plan on the economic side and of the European Defense Force on the military side. If the great coal and steel resources of Europe are unified, the continent will have a firm industrial base. If common defense is added, Europe will become a strong community.

The United Kingdom, traditionally reluctant about any continental grouping, has now recognized the need for a European community. The United States is wholehearted-

ly behind the concept of a united, free Europe. It has not only declared its support of the Atlantic and European community but it has also stationed forces within the European area and provided a large part of the means by which a through-going defense system can be erected.

All in all things are moving in the right direction, even if slower than we would wish. And with each step forward in the direction of a strong European community, there is a growing sense of security in the free world.

I WOULD LIKE NOW to talk about Germany's role and the policy of the United States regarding Germany.

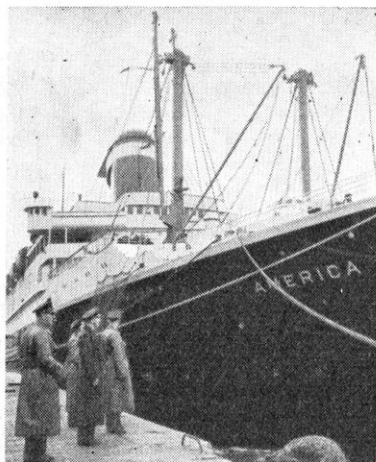
It is against this background of developing European and Atlantic integration that the future status and role of Germany must be viewed. For Germany the threat of Communist aggression is not merely a theoretical consideration. Already Communist dictatorship is encamped upon German soil. Under the protection of Soviet arms an alien economic and political system has been forced upon 18,000,000 Germans in the Soviet Zone.

In the West, under the leadership of men they have freely chosen to represent them and in cooperation with the Western Allies, the German people have progressively constructed a system of democratic government. They

have given the world an amazing exhibition of physical and political rehabilitation. The Federal Republic has developed a government with leaders of wide vision and a parliament capable of serious consideration of serious issues. The criticisms cast at the Allied Powers by political leaders in and out of parliament are evidences of the independence of the government — even though at times, if I may say so, the practice is a bit overdone.

The time has now come for the Federal Republic to achieve equal status with the other free nations of Europe. With the exception of certain rights which we must maintain in connection with our troops in Germany and with the exposed position of the Federal Republic and of Berlin *vis-a-vis* Soviet Russia, we are prepared to relinquish remaining occupational controls.

An essential factor in the new arrangements is the proposal to include the Federal Republic in the defense system of the European community. It would be of little service to the German people if they were set adrift without power to help defend themselves against the threat from the East. Consequently we propose, in connection with the liquidation of the occupation status of the Federal Republic, a defense contribution on a basis of equal partnership within the European Defense Force.



The arrival of the S.S. America at Bremerhaven Nov. 3, marking the inauguration of postwar first-class passenger service to Germany by the United States Lines, was described by Mr. McCloy in the introductory remarks to his major policy address at the dinner meeting that evening of the Bremerhaven Chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association, as "a striking symbol of the restoration of normal peacetime relations between the United States and

Germany — a relationship which we are seeking to solidify in our current negotiations with the leaders of the new German state in Bonn."

"The S.S. America is a commercial vessel, built to carry people on peaceful missions throughout the world," the US High Commissioner continued. "In that role we greeted her entrance into this harbor today. The America, however, was once a troop ship. This thought reminds us that it is our task to insure that she keeps her present character — and that her reconversion becomes forever unnecessary.

"To do this will require a world community dedicated to the peaceful exchange of ideas as well as of people and goods. And just as this ship requires an international community in which to prosper, so the future of this port depends upon a world in which the seas are broad highways of commerce rather than areas of conflict. War may bring temporary activity to the ports of the world, but in the end port cities usually suffer more than others, as the people of Bremerhaven and Bremen have learned so tragically. "Whether or not we shall have

a peaceful world will depend upon the solution of many grave problems which now plague us in our international relations. Even more fundamentally it will depend upon the number of individual men and women who can see beyond their own borders and beyond their own personal interests in choosing their governments.

"To the people of Bremerhaven and Bremen — I except the misguided minority which would apparently once more set Germany upon a totally ruinous course — an international outlook should be as natural as breathing for it is vital to their life. Their life interest makes them internationalists, and the people of this community have instinctively chosen for high office a man with the broad outlook of Senate President Wilhelm Kaisen. I wish there were more like him."

The major portion of Mr. McCloy's policy address is printed in the article on these pages. The photograph, made by Claude Jacoby of the Public Relations Division, HICOG, shows the S.S. America, tied up at its dock in Bremerhaven, being admired by German customs officials. +END

IT IS APPARENT that a German contribution to the defense of Germany's own freedoms would help protect the freedom of Europe and more remotely the freedoms of the United States. This fact is not a reflection upon the value of the proposal or upon the motives of those who make it. The German people and others would make a serious mistake if they failed to appreciate the idealism which enters into much of United States policy in regard to Germany and to Europe.

Whether or not Germany accepts the plans for a European Defense Force, it is obvious, I hope, that we intend to defend our own freedoms. The measures we now contemplate are not based on the desire for a few German divisions lined up with the West rather than with the East. The aim of United States policy in this country, an aim shared, I know, by Britain and France, is to help Germany to provide itself with a protective shield to assure its continued democratic development. The Federal Republic is not in a position to forge this shield by itself.

The United States welcomes the full association of Germany with the Western European countries. Among the deeper reasons for our support is the belief that such association will help the development of a democratic Germany and that this association will be a guarantee for peace.

In connection with the first point it is apparent that despite strong democratic developments in the past six years there are certain disquieting signs in Germany. The small neo-Fascist groups that have emerged are evidence that some Germans still subscribe to the barbaric principles of National Socialism. Here and there posts are held by former Nazis who were not merely followers but beneficiaries of the Nazi system. Some former officers are talking in the spirit of obsolete militarism. Certain officials and party leaders are trying to gain support by cheap attacks on the Allies. In some universities and schools and in other institutions old influences are being brought to bear to suppress new and progressive ideas.

IN SPITE OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS the time has come for the German people to assume the responsibility for their own future. The German people alone are in a position to generate a truly democratic spirit in this country. Nobody can do that for them. It is our belief, however, that democratic institutions in Germany will be nurtured by German integration in the European community.

One of the real benefits to be derived from the European community would be the association with constitutional and democratic governments, with long-established democratic institutions and traditions. Such association, and the countless individual contacts that such association would bring with it, would undoubtedly strengthen the democratic processes within Germany itself.

Association with the European community would also, as I have said, be a guarantee for peace. It would destroy the misgivings of many Germans and of others who understandably fear that German rearmament may take a false direction. It is fantastic to suppose that the European De-

fense Community would permit, or that the other NATO countries would support, any aggressive venture.

It is significant to observe that both the Communists and the neo-Nazis oppose the European Defense Force and Western integration. The former oppose it because it places a roadblock against further Communist aggression in Europe; the latter because it does not permit of irresponsible military adventure. I submit those are two good reasons for its adoption rather than its rejection—particularly from the point of view of the German citizen who desires to live in freedom and in peace.

LET ME NOW SUMMARIZE, as I see them, the main points of United States policy regarding Germany.

1. The United States believes that Germany is entitled to the opportunity to govern itself in freedom. Therefore, the occupation status should now be terminated and the Allied troops in Germany be regarded as defense troops.

2. The United States believes that in the present world situation Germany cannot be set adrift without protection against aggression. It is therefore necessary for the Western Powers to help defend Germany and for the Germans to contribute to their own defense.

3. The United States, which is already a strong supporter of the Atlantic community, believes that the best way of achieving security for Germany will be through the European Defense Force built into the defense system of the Atlantic community.

4. The United States believes that in going forward with European integration we must use every means to achieve the unification of Germany on the basis of genuinely free elections.

GERMANS IN THE SOVIET ZONE must be permitted to join their countrymen in the Federal Republic in electing representatives of their own choosing to develop an all-German constitution and government. This will not be easy to accomplish in the face of Communist resistance to genuine elections. But I believe that the integration of the Federal Republic into the Western community as a full partner will hasten the day of German reunification, for behind the justifiable desire of the German people for unification will stand the unity of purpose and peaceful determination of the entire free world.

Already this purpose and determination have forced Soviet Zone authorities to talk about all-German elections after refusing for more than a year to answer Western proposals to this end. But deeds rather than words are needed. We will not relent in our purpose to bring about Germany unity in freedom.

I said that I thought this was a crucial period. I profoundly believe it. The time has come when we must move away from the cynicisms and suspicions which pervade so much of the thinking of this tortured continent and move toward positive accomplishment.

A narrow approach to our problems can only lead to disaster. What we now need is an act of faith on all sides. If we continue to move forward, we shall soon be living in a solid European and Atlantic community in which peace and freedom will be assured. +END



BERLIN'S *Cultural* FESTIVAL

By WILLIAM H. CONLAN



THE BERLIN FESTIVAL, 1951 was among the outstanding international cultural events in Europe this year. The world's entertainment spotlight during September was on West Berlin and there was good reason why with such number one hit attractions as "Oklahoma!" with Celeste Holm as Ado Annie, Judith Anderson in "Medea," the Hall Johnson Choir, Astrid Varnay, the Old Vic Company and the Comedie Francaise.

The billboards also enticed culture lovers to Eliot's "The Cocktail Party," presented by Gustaf Gruendgens and his Duesseldorf troupe; the German adaptation of "The Consul;" Ljuba Welitsch of Vienna in her well-known interpretation of "Salome;" Zuckmayer's "Song in the Furnace;" mimic Marcel Marceau and his Paris group; American pantomimist Angna Enters; art photography and antique glass exhibits, and a host of other events.



Left, top to bottom, spectator views ancient and early medieval glassware from Ray Winfield Smith collection. Actress Judith Anderson was smash hit in "Medea" production. Collection of American art shown in Schoeneberg borough attracts Germans as well as Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander of Berlin.

The Juilliard String Quartet drew loud rounds of applause. The earnest musicians are (l.-r.) Robert Mann, violin; Raphael Hillyer, viola; Arthur Winograd, cello, and Robert Koif, violin.





Musical comedy "Oklahoma!" showed American theater at its best. Right, cast members Henry Austin, Warren Schmoll, Patricia Johnson, Judy Rawlins and stage manager Dave Weinstein study poster on advertising kiosk in free Berlin.

Any one of these top attractions alone would make headlines when opening in a foreign capital, but when you have such top attractions from six different nations running in one single month in West Berlin, it's sensational.

Although the Berliners are fairly used to sensation by now, they have never reacted quite as delightfully and enthusiastically as they did during the Berlin Festival of Sept. 5-30. It was quite a thrill to witness the reception the first American production received. It was the Berlin *Staedtische Oper* (Municipal Opera) presentation of Gian-Carlo Menotti's opera, "The Consul." Swiss soprano Inge Borkh literally stopped the show when the Berlin audience resounded in applause after the scene in the consulate in which Miss Borkh dramatized the plight of the wife of a fugitive resistance leader.

For two full minutes after the final curtain, the house was silent, absorbed by the dramatic ending. Then all bedlam broke loose in thunderous approval. One Berlin newspaper stopped the presses to rush out a review in

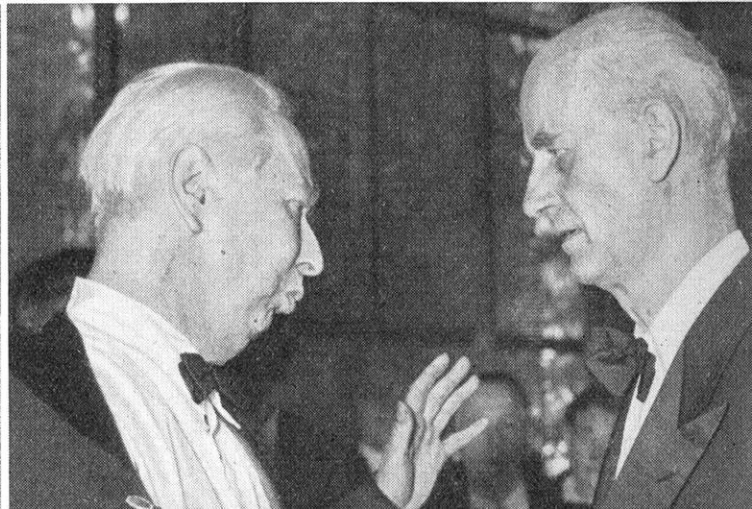
the early morning edition with the review sharing the headlines. All the Berlin papers soon joined in to shower Gian-Carlo Menotti and Inge Borkh with praise. The Berlin Festival was off to a good start which didn't let up during the whole month of September.

METROPOLITAN OPERA SOPRANO Astrid Varnay, arriving in Berlin after a very successful performance during the Wagner festival in Bayreuth, opened the following night at the *Staedtische Oper* in "Tristan and Isolde." The Berlin critics also had orchids for Miss Varnay. *Der Abend* called her "a new star in the skies of world opera." *Der Kurier* was just as enthusiastic, stating that "there was nothing to be compared with Astrid Varnay as Isolde." *Der Tag* described Miss Varnay as "simply overwhelming." These reviews and many others made it two hits in a row for the American cultural contribution.

The second appearance of Astrid Varnay was in Wagner's "Die Wal-

William H. (Bill) Conlan is in charge of issuing travel orders and assigning staff cars at the Berlin Element of HICOG, but in his free time he likes to pursue his personal avocation of reviewing theatrical performances. His State-side interest was quite professional, for he was a regular contributor to "Variety," leading magazine of the entertainment field. In this article, he has drawn on his experience to weigh the reactions of the German people to the American contributions to the Berlin Festival 1951.

Left, Dr. Hall Johnson rehearses his famous choir for two concerts during Festival. Right, Federal President Theodor Heuss extends hand in praise to Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor of Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, whose rendition of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony opened Festival at Schiller Theater. (Photos by PRD HICOG and PRB BE-HICOG)



kuere" with Ferenc Fricsay conducting. Once again the Berlin audience reaction was terrific with the critics just as enthusiastic as they were for "Tristan and Isolde." Everyone agreed it was, indeed, great opera in a great city.

The Berlin newspaper *Montags Echo* called the score for all the press in the quartered city in describing the performance of the Juilliard String Quartet as "one of the most outstanding and impressive performances of the whole festival." The famed quartet introduced a new interpretation of quartet music in Berlin. The Berliners heard an entirely different presentation of Mozart, Beethoven and Schoeneberg. It was feared that just as music by Stravinsky or Shostakovich took time to gain public approval, so would it take time for the Juilliard music to gain approval by the Berliners. But that wasn't the case. The *Berliner Anzeiger* said, "This was quartet art at its best!"

THE REPUTATION OF Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II has become universally famous since a show called "Away We Go" opened in Boston in 1943. Boston is considered by most producers the best Stateside city for a pre-Broadway tryout for new shows. The Boston critics are above average and very helpful to producers who are anxious about a Broadway opening. Many a good bit of advice has been passed along by Boston papers.

"Away We Go" was a musical based on a story by Lynn Riggs called "Green Grow the Lilacs." The marquee over the theater advertised two new stars, Celeste Holm and Alfred Drake. The Boston papers had a lot of nice things to say about the two new stars and the new Rodgers and Hammerstein musical. But they also had a few suggestions to make. One was that the title wasn't appropriate. A word to the wise apparently was sufficient as away went "Away We Go" to New York with a new title atop the billing, "Oklahoma!" Away went "Oklahoma!" to establish new records on Broadway, on the road and in London over a period of six years. In 1951, "Oklahoma!" added another chapter to its already fabulous history. The time was September, the place, Berlin. The occasion was the Berlin Festival.

On Sunday, Sept. 9, two Constellations landed at Tempelhof airfield with Celeste Holm, Patricia Johnson, Ridge Bond, Jerry Mann, Mary Marlo and Walter Donahue and 60 other members of the "Oklahoma!" company. For the next two weeks these wonderful people were the toast of Berlin.

"Oklahoma!" was slated for performances in two Berlin theaters, Titania Palast in the American sector, and the Corso Theater in the French Sector close to the Russian border. All went well for the musical at the former theater. There were some critics who weren't as enthusiastic as expected but the majority of them had a lot of nice things to say for "Oklahoma!" The big question, however, was how would the audience react out in the French Sector where more than 1,000 Germans from the East zone were expected to attend every performance.



"Oklahoma!" star Celeste Holm is interviewed at RIAS (US-sponsored radio station in Berlin) by Hyman B. Charniak, deputy chief of HICOG's Public Relations Division.

ON OPENING NIGHT at the Corso Theater all fears were dispelled. Never before in the history of "Oklahoma!" had such a terrific reception been received. There's no doubt about it, "Oklahoma!" was *socko* with the Russian-dominated Germans. They wouldn't stop cheering. Even after numerous curtain calls and the house lights having been turned on, they continued to cheer. Celeste Holm revealed that they had been instructed to limit the number of curtain calls for "Oklahoma!"

"But how could we?" she said. "With such a tremendous ovation going on for minutes after the house lights had been turned on, I couldn't ignore it and return to my dressing room!" So Celeste came out from behind the curtain and responded to the cheers. Celeste Holm became one of America's greatest ambassadors of good will on the stage at the Corso Theater that night, dear to the hearts of her East German audience.

The "Oklahoma!" impact on the East Germans was too much for the Communists. Up until the appearance of Celeste Holm and company at the Corso Theater, the Eastern press had a policy of ignoring the Berlin Festival. But they soon realized that the East Germans weren't ignoring "Oklahoma!"

To counteract the tremendous publicity "Oklahoma!" was getting by word of mouth in the East zone, the Communist paper, *Berliner Zeitung* broke silence and recognized the Berlin Festival by reviewing "Oklahoma!" They called Celeste Holm and company "ambassadors of American imperialism" and warned the East German that Rodgers and Hammerstein were not for them. That was all that was needed to prove the success of "Oklahoma!" in Berlin.

PERHAPS THE MOST controversial number during the festival was Judith Anderson's "Medea." Without any question, Miss Anderson is one of the most dynamic and fascinating actresses in the world today. "Medea" is the modern adaption by Robinson Jeffers of the ancient Greek tragedy by Euripides. The mixture of Judith Anderson and ancient Greek tragedy resulted in an

explosion in Berlin. To understand how the Berliners reacted, here are samples of the critics' reviews ranging from good to critical.

Der Abend: "Judith Anderson is a tragedienne of fascinating power. She is a temple dancer, a somnambulist while acting her own perversion... thus she approaches the border between classic tragedy and modern drama. It was a great play which the audience accepted with long applause."

Nacht-Depesche: "This modern version of 'Medea' has become an overwhelming success in the USA but it appears somewhat exaggerated to us; it reminds us of a second-rate moving picture... yet in spite of this it is interesting. Judith Anderson is a first-class actress, no doubt; her 'Medea' is full of passion, is brutal, is a beast. This guest performance gave us a valuable picture of American theatrical art."

Berlin critic Friedrich Luft, referring to "Medea" in the American-published German language paper *Die Neue Zeitung*, remarked that it was interesting to compare American theater with the European stage. He drew the conclusion that "It is a view of the development which they (the Americans) still have to go through."

Unfortunately, "Medea" ran at the Hebbel Theater, which has a seating capacity of only 600. Although the theater is situated close to the Russian sector, only a small percentage of the total capacity (3,000) for the entire run were East Germans. Actually the bulk of the audience for each performance consisted of Americans. It was unfortunate that more Berliners couldn't have seen her "Medea."

THE OLD STANDARDS always drew the raves of the Berlin critics and also the audience. Franz Lehar's "Land of Smiles" (with the top lyric "Yours is My Heart Alone") had the SRO sign out for every performance at the *Theater am Nollendorfplatz*. The production was good for Europe but the staging and the scenery alone would keep it out of a first-run Broadway house.

One of the highlights of the "Oklahoma!" run in Berlin was the televising of the musical by Radio Corporation of America. RCA put on a demonstration in Berlin in August when an estimated 1,000,000 Berliners turned out to watch the video screens which had been set up all over the city. At the request of Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander, Berlin, RCA agreed to remain over in Berlin for the purpose of televising "Oklahoma!"

Jerry Whyte, Rodgers and Hammerstein production chief, and Peter Davis and Lemuel Ayers of the Theater Guild took a trip around Berlin during the video performance for an on-the-spot observation of German reaction. At Potsdamer Strasse, just 400 yards from the Soviet Sector, 5,000 Berliners stood watching "Oklahoma!" Mr. Whyte mingled with the audience and later commented that it was truly remarkable and wished that Messrs. Rodgers and Hammerstein could be there to see it and enjoy it as much as he had. Peter Davis, likewise thrilled by the demonstration, added that it was one of the most fantastic developments in the history of "Oklahoma!"

Permission to televise the famed musical had to be obtained from the composers, the Theater Guild and Equity, the actor's union. In view of the fact that Rodgers and Hammerstein had never before granted permission for the televising of one of their musicals, the video appearance in Berlin was actually a world premiere for "Oklahoma!"

RCA proved that television cameras could be operated in a legitimate theater during a regular performance without disturbing the audience. Naturally, the RCA technicians would have preferred to use mobile cameras to move in for close-ups, but they did one swell job with the two cameras stationed permanently in the orchestra and the balcony at Titania Palast.

THERE WAS PLENTY of proof that the Berliners liked the Hall Johnson Choir, number one being that they were such a hit that they already been tentatively booked for a return engagement in Berlin next winter by ANTA (American National Theater Academy). They will appear in George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," which, will run in London.

The critics threw many a bouquet at the Hall Johnson Choir with such lyrics as "beautiful voices, full of rhythmic culture" (*Neue Zeitung*); "This is no routine singing. It comes from the heart, simultaneously being genuine music. Bright and cheerful" (*Berliner Anzeiger*); "Those tones had a new exciting effect" (*Telegraf*).

RCA televised the Hall Johnson Choir for the final video performance of the festival. More than 20,000 Berliners stood outside for two hours in the cold evening to watch it.

The *Nacht-Depesche* had special words of praise for the Shakespearian drama "Othello." This full-length production by Michael Langham had not yet been on the boards at the Old Vic Theater in London. Of Douglas Campbell's interpretation of the Moorish nobleman, the critic said, "This Othello, a wounded animal, roars out his sorrow like a child, with wide, very dramatic gestures." Irene Worth's fascinating Desdemona and Paul Rogers' cold yet witty Iago drew laudable comment.

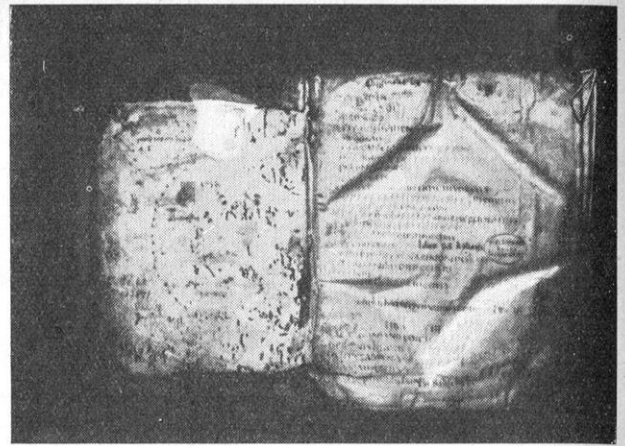
THE COCKTAIL PARTY," presented at the Schiller Theater was termed by *Der Tag* "an immensely prudent treatise, in dialogue, on human relations and the illusions people entertain toward life and themselves."

The reviewer added that the strange mixture served in this play — Eliot Extra Dry, a drop of irony, bitterness distilled from ripe knowledge, and the ingredient from a strong creed—leaves the viewer clear-headed, sober and pensive.

Zuckmayer's "Song in the Furnace" was solid, realistic theater with emphasis on symbolism. *Der Tagespiegel* reported: "There was some applause after the first part and stronger applause at the end, thanks to Zuckmayer's thrilling play, to Heinrich Koch's intensive direction and to the cast's action — which in the course of the evening became more and more exact. This was the first contribution by a Berlin theater which did justice to the concept of the Festival weeks. (Continued on page 57)

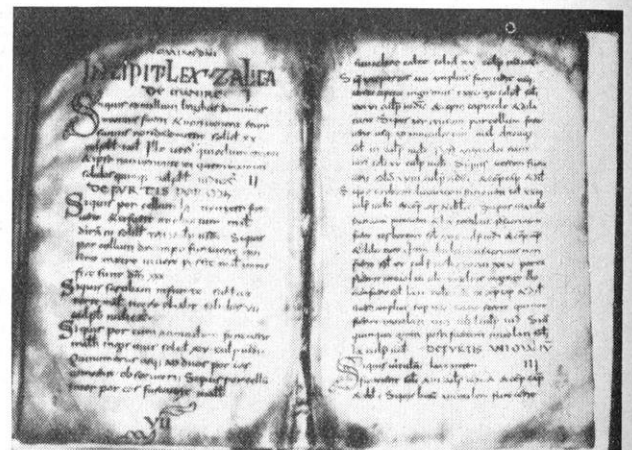


Early manuscripts shown at Bavarian Law Library included those shown here. The one above, "Digests of the Corpus Juris Civilis," 14th century Italian manuscript, right page shows Emperor Justinian with attendants, inside columns are text of statutes, outside ones comments. Digests include 50 volumes of monographs by classical jurists.

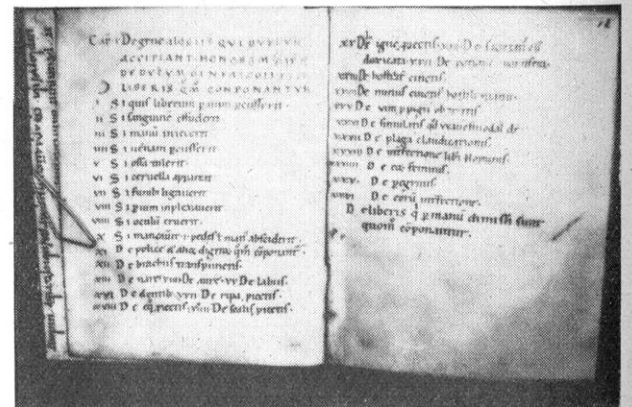
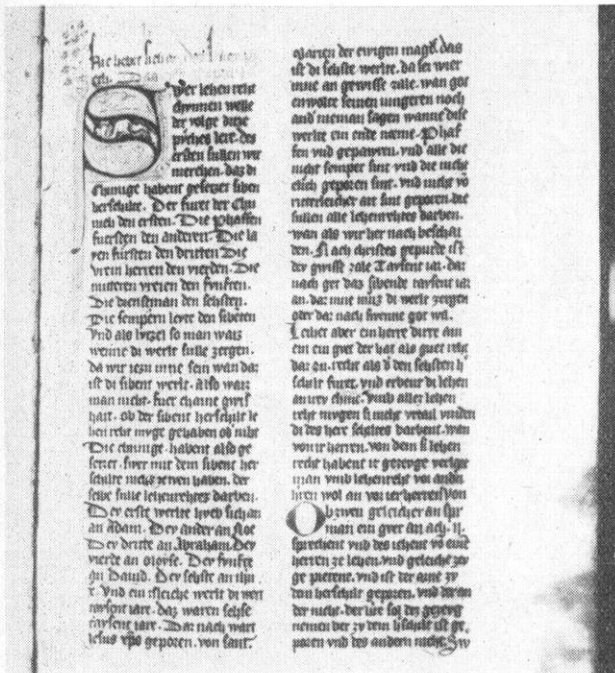


"Lex Romana Visigothorum," sixth-seventh century manuscript, code enacted by Alaric II, King of Visigoths, for Romans living in West Goths' empire at beginning of sixth century. Document is known as "Breviarium Alarici."

"Schwabenspiegel," 14th century manuscript, medieval law book written by Augsburg monk on the basis of the "Sachsenspiegel" about 1275. Commonly used in Bavaria, Swabia and Switzerland as a standard legal work.



Tribe laws of the Sallans, the Ripurians, and the Alemans, ninth century manuscript. "Lex Salicia," code of the Sallian Franks, dates back to 508-11. One provision excludes females from inheriting real property. "Lex Ripuria," law of Ripurarian Franks, is traced to the Merovingian area and "Lex Alamanorum," eighth century, tribe law of Alemans.



"Lex Bajuvarorum," 12th century manuscript, deals primarily with position of Church. This Bavarian tribe law goes back to 741-44 and is based on laws of Visigoths' King Euric.

Bavaria's Law Library

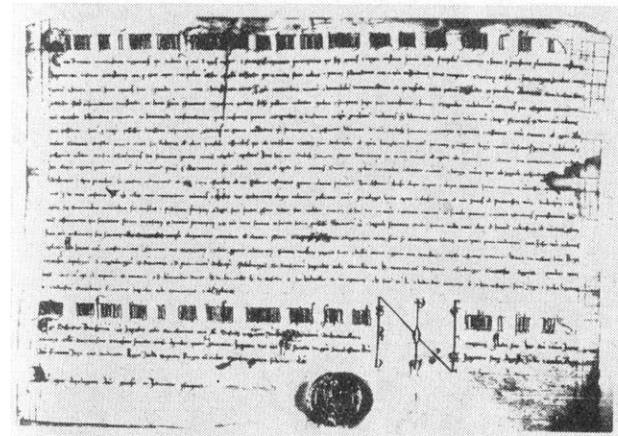
BAVARIA'S LAW LIBRARY celebrated its first anniversary recently in a ceremony in which Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, Dr. Josef Mueller, minister of justice of Bavaria, Dr. Anton Konrad, president of the Supreme Court of Bavaria, and Chief Justice William Clark of the US courts of Allied High Commission, Court of Appeals, participated.

When Leo M. Goodman, chief presiding district judge for Bavaria, assumed his new position in Munich in October 1948, he found the judges of the US Courts of the Allied High Commission for Germany in Bavaria with only 18 law books, all of little research value. The indispensable law books and material which are required for the correct and reliable application of the laws which form the basis of decision were missing.

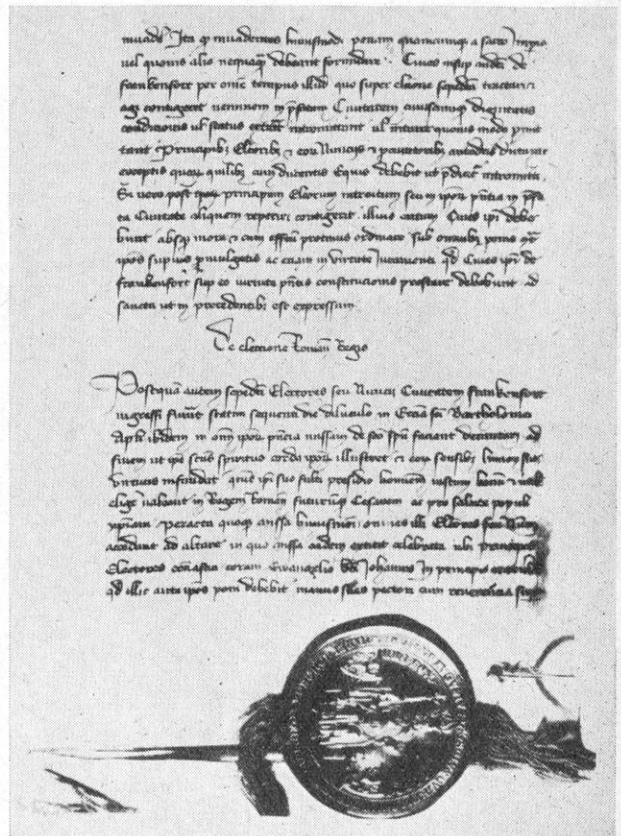


At the first anniversary celebration of opening of law library, Judge Leo M. Goodman (right) shows shelves now filled with recently acquired books to, l.-r., Josef Mueller, Bavarian minister of justice, Chief Justice William Clark, US Courts of Allied High Commission, and George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria.

Judge Goodman tackled the task confronting him. He started to build a law library. At that time only limited funds were available for buying the most-needed American law books and research material. Consequently, the direct and simple method, of ordering, paying for and registering them in the library, was not possible. Hence another course had to be taken — either to acquire the



"Statutum in Favorem Principum" (above), 13th century manuscript, statute signed by Emperor Frederic II, May 1, 1231, and was issued as result of conflict with local principalities. It enabled the secular princes to strengthen sovereignty. (PRB OLCB photos by Maske)



Golden Bull of Charles IV, 14th century manuscript (right). This document with impressive seal was issued by King Charles IV in 1356 and sets forth the basic regulations for the election of the German king and the position of the electors. It was in force until 1806 and is considered as one of the most important constitutional laws of old Reich.

books by donations or by loans. Numerous letters were written to US universities explaining the dearth of materials. The Bavarian National Library in Munich, which contained a large collection of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, was also contacted.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, including the Universities of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Harvard, City College of New York, St. John's and North Carolina, sent second copies of urgently needed law books including American Jurisprudence, Corpus Juris, Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure, Restatement of the Law. The Bavarian National Library put approximately 300 volumes of its collection on American decisions at the disposal of Judge Goodman, and the New York Public Library and the Practising Law Institute of New York also made a number of valuable contributions.

The most urgent needs of the judges and lawyers of the Bavarian occupation courts were thus satisfied. In the meantime a small number of books and commentaries on German law were purchased from funds provided by the US Military Government for Bavaria. These books were placed in two rooms of the US District Court in Munich.

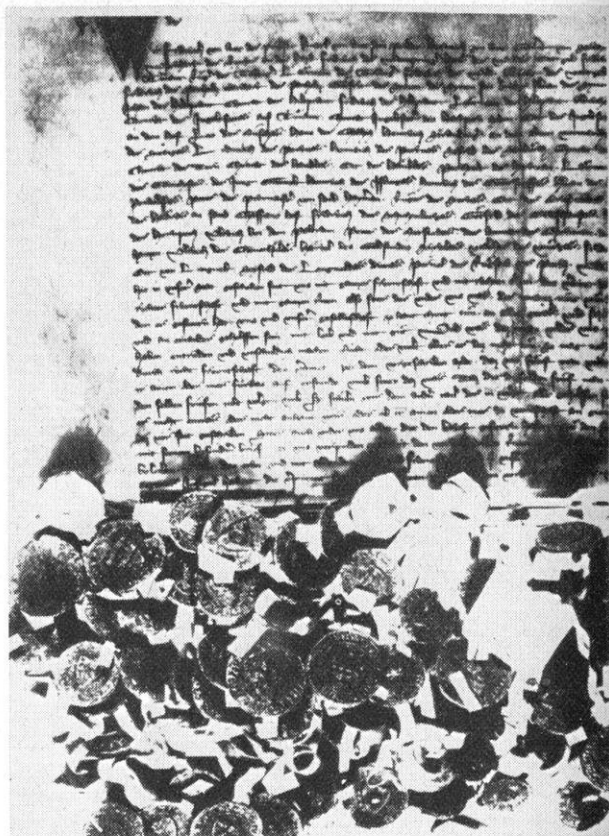
This success of putting dependable material at the disposal of his judges did not satisfy Judge Goodman completely. He made the library available not only to the judges and prosecutors of the American courts but also to the law students at the University of Munich, to *Referendare* (law graduates) and *Assessoren* (applicants on probation for the higher law service), who, as candidates for a doctor's degree, were interested in Anglo-American law.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST in the library, which at that time was still not comprehensive, aided Judge Goodman in his resolve to extend the library beyond the original purpose of serving only judges and lawyers of the court. The new aim was to make it a source for instruction as well, which paralleled the information program of the Occupation Authorities. This further goal, then, was to develop the library in that direction and to organize it as an intellectual center for the training of Bavarian lawyers and specifically for law students.

The original two rooms soon became too small. The library was moved into a larger room with two small reading rooms annexed. A librarian was employed. Later a quiet room in which students of Anglo-American law could devote themselves to concentrated study was established. Through loans, purchases and gifts, the library collected 2,700 volumes.

The official opening of the library was held last year, at which time Judge Goodman dedicated it to public use in the presence of American and German dignitaries.

The library is open on weekdays from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Approximately 30 to 40 persons visit the library daily; most of them are assessors, law graduates and law students of the University of Munich and other universities. To date the library has had a total of 5,000 visitors. The number of its contributors and sponsors,



"Grosser Brandbrief," 14th century manuscript. An agreement between the king and the representatives of the Church, nobility and the municipalities for the preservation of the public peace. This document, in beautiful and with its many seals, is dated 1374. The ancient pact is significant because it is an impressive example of the co-operation among the king, the people and the Church in a particularly troubled period of the Middle Ages.

both private and public, in Germany and in the United States, has continued to increase. Its 5,000 volumes represent the largest library in Bavaria, if not in all of Germany, on Anglo-American and international law

AN EXHIBITION OF GERMAN history of law was instituted at that time. The Bavarian National Library, the Bavarian National Archives and the Bavarian National Museum made available original priceless documents, scripts, books and pictures which illustrated the development of German law from the early Middle Ages up to modern times.

Among these were the *Lex Romana Visigothorum* (the so-called *Codex Alarici*) of the 6th century; an Emancipation Decree by Charlemagne of the year 777; the *Lex Salica*; the *Lex Bajuvarorum*; the Code of Old Saxon Laws; the *Statutum In Favorem Principum* by Emperor Frederick II; the Ottonic Bond; the Golden Bull by King Charles IV; the *Grosser Brandbrief* of the year 1374; the Ancient Code of Swabia and many other memorable documents. Also on display were Duerer's "Prodigal

Son," "Sol Justitiae," works by Jaques Callot, Ulrich Tengler, Brant and Pieter Breughel the Elder which gave evidence of the old customs that were applied in setting up laws.

These memorabilia gave insight to the problems of securing peace within the community in the period of the Middle Ages, as such problems are debated again today within the large international community.

Exhibits were also presented on the continental German law in its feudal development as conditioned by tribal customs and on the Anglo-American law on which the Constitution of the United States with its strong protection of the individual, human rights and human dignity was based.

At present the library consists of the following departments:

Public Law 206 volumes.

International Law, including

Conflict of Laws	230 volumes.
Criminal Law and Procedure	159 volumes.
Occupation Law	378 volumes.
Civil Law and Procedure	387 volumes.
Foreign Law	208 volumes.
Research Aids including Encyclopedias, Digests, Decisions and Reports	1,061 volumes.
German Law	801 volumes.
History, Politics	380 volumes.
Economics, Education, etc.	387 volumes.
Miscellaneous	241 volumes.

With the opening of the library another small stone had been added to the mosaic depicting friendship between the representatives of the Occupation Authorities and the people of the state of Bavaria. +END


West Greets West

THE WEST MET WEST when German exchange groups visited Santa Rosa, Calif., during the summer.

Through a formal resolution (reproduced at right), Santa Rosa's city council urged that private and government sources combine their efforts to broaden their understanding of German and international relations by continuing exchange of visits between Germany, other countries and the United States.

German labor, press, industry, church and women leaders, including government officials from Karlsruhe, Luebeck and Giessen, spent three months in the United States. Warmly received by Santa Rosa, they observed the council meetings and activities of civic groups; they saw and studied the democratic impact on city government and local affairs.

The resolution represents opinion that the HICOG Exchanges Staff has received both from German and US participants: "Surprised to find our own ignorance of the problems that exist... (the HICOG exchanges) program has developed an appreciation and understanding of the need for tolerance and cooperation between nations." +END



SAM B. HOOD
CITY MANAGER

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
CITY HALL, SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE SANTA ROSA 4700

RESOLUTION NO. 3567

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Rosa, California, has been host to three groups of German citizens participating in the educational program to show influential German citizens how our democracy functions with particular stress on citizen participation, and

WHEREAS, this program is a test program sponsored by the Governmental Affairs Institute and the United States State Department, and

WHEREAS, the people of our community believe the program tremendously successful in promoting international understanding not only on the part of the German citizens but on our own part as well, and

WHEREAS, we were astonished to learn the details of the problems of these European people and surprised to find our own ignorance of the problems that exist, and

WHEREAS, we believe this program has developed an appreciation and understanding of the need for tolerance and cooperation between nations, and that the visit of these German citizens produced more effective results in our community than all of the reading of books and papers for years could have accomplished, and

WHEREAS, this City Council believes the program should be continued in other communities and possibly with citizens from other countries as well as an exchange of visitors from our country.

NOW, THEREFORE, this Council does herewith go on record as recommending to the United States State Department that they continue this program in other communities in the United States organized along the lines of the same plan used in the City of Santa Rosa, California.

We suggest this may be the seed that will sow the understanding needed to bring about peace and sound economic conditions throughout the world.

IN COUNCIL DULY PASSED THIS 28th day of August 1951.

AYES: (+) Mayor Pro Tem McCluskey, Councilmen Bishop, Daw and von Tillow

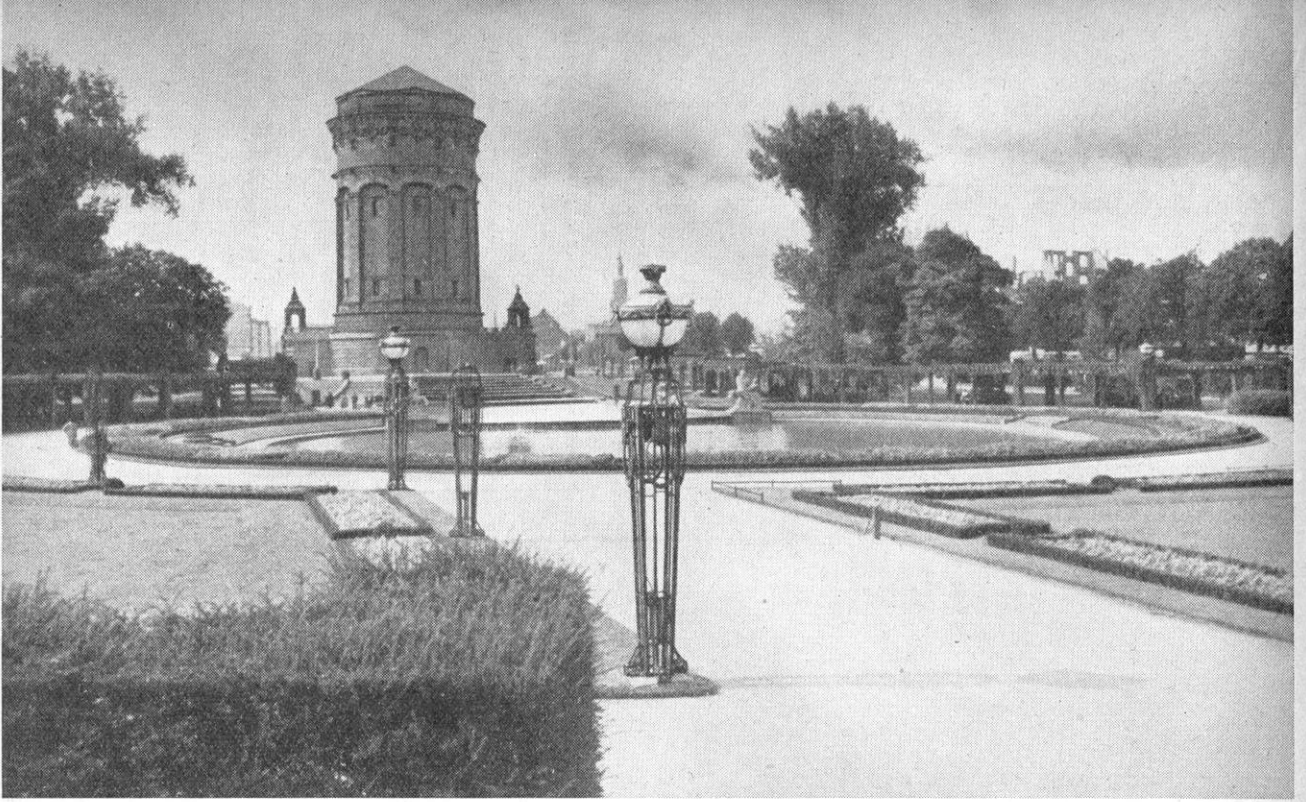
NOES: None

ABSENT: (1) Mayor Kushins

ATTEST:

Agnes S. Faguar
City Clerk

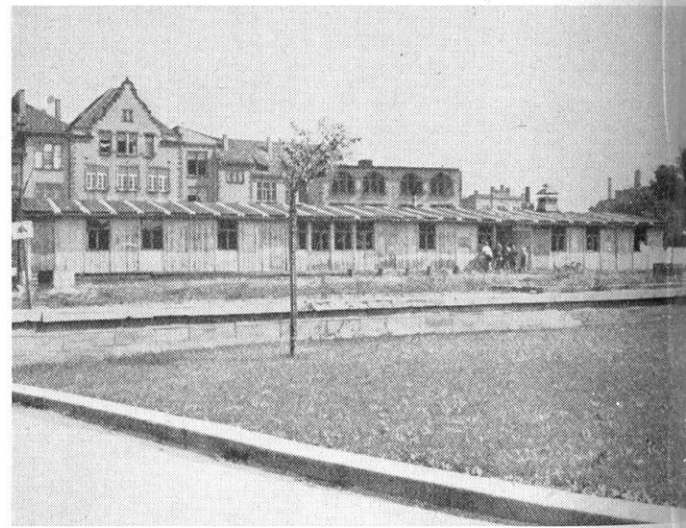
APPROVED
Sam B. Hood
Mayor Pro Tem of the City of
Santa Rosa



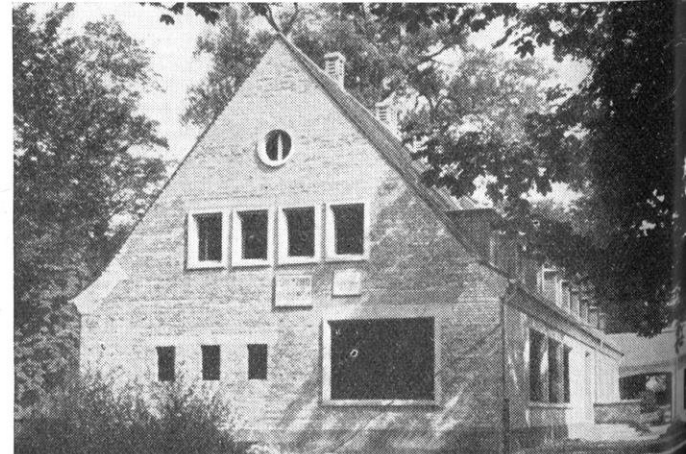
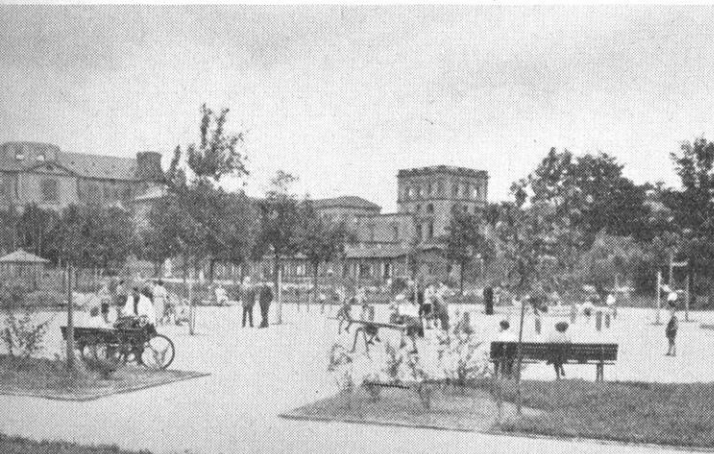
Mannheim's water tower stands as symbol in beautiful park. (Photos by K. Hopp for Communities Activities Branch, E&CRD, HICOG)



Kiddies (above) play on barren lot — they live too far from model playground (below) which offers inspiration for recreation department to build more community parks.



Occupants of youth hostel have a new home. Low, unattractive building (above) has been replaced by modern one (below) which is well-designed has ample facilities.



Mannheim Plans for Tomorrow

By DOROTHEA LENSCH

Visiting Consultant, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden

LET'S LOOK AT MANNHEIM today. We see Mannheim's plans for the future. Tomorrow this southern German city hopes to build further on its new-found community spirit and to develop its pattern for neighborhood living.

Much has already been accomplished. Community centers, youth centers and playgrounds give the city a new postwar look. Dr. Hermann Heimerich, mayor of Mannheim, alert to the value of widespread citizen education as a basis for real progress in redevelopment of the city, gave leadership in crystallizing public interest and understanding.

Factors to be reckoned with in city planning are: a population of 245,000; 76 percent of the city destroyed; three out of every four homes demolished; 33 percent of the school children left with only one parent; 2,000 persons (including an estimated 600 children) housed in bunkers and, finally, extremely high tubercular and birth rates — all resulting from the evils of the past era.

The greatest problem to overcome is congestion. The Mannheim citizenry has a definite aim, which is to open up the crowded center of the city to sun and air, to give greater freedom of movement for both persons and vehicles and, in the process, to restore the smaller neighborhood pattern in the outskirts, which now receive the major impact of population increases.

WHY SHOULD MANNHEIM aim at this pattern? Because the administrator knew that for normal wholesome living, people must have a share in community life and association. A human-scale participation rekindles a sense of individual dignity and significance and also inspires social responsibility. Lives based on the anonymity of the urban mass create human, social and political problems which would continue to plague Mannheim and engender anti-social mass emotions.

Redesigning demolished areas gives an opportunity for improvement and, when feasible, a spacious neighborhood environment has been attempted. It is not to physical planning only that thought has been directed. Only a few large cities can match the extensive approach of Mannheim to a city-wide plan of youth service and recreation opportunities for all its neighborhoods.

Few can show a comprehensive picture of their suburbs, but Mannheim's districts — Rheinau, Innenstadt, Neckarau, Lindenhof — have statistics on total population, number of school children between ages of six and 14, of those between 14 and 20, the number of houses, family units, and persons living in temporary quarters, and the distribution of parks, play areas and youth centers.

Dorothea Lensch, author of this article, is director of recreation for the city of Portland, Oregon, but recently assisted OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden as visiting consultant on recreation, youth and community activities.

Erlenhof, an area without easy access to other facilities, needed a community center (familiarly known to Americans as a park community center). City-owned land provided an ideal location for erecting a demonstration project to include a social center, a gymnasium, sport fields and playground. City funds available

amounted to DM 150,000 (\$35,700), so assistance was needed. The city negotiated with the US State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden for aid from the HICOG Special Projects Fund to carry out its plans.

A grant of DM 125,000 (\$29,750) from HICOG will enable them to start work on a main building with rooms for social activity, club groups, a small multiple-purpose room for kindergarten activities, table tennis and other diversions. Work on the outdoor area will go forward rapidly to complete this new type of recreational facility.

IN THE HEART OF MANNHEIM a heavily populated section surrounded by bunkers created another sore spot. The city had land on which were three badly-battered and unused barracks. In the course of non-occupancy, the heating equipment, every piece of iron pipe, ceiling materials and even the flooring had been snatched away by those doubtless in need. To the youth of this section, the very thought of ownership meant hope and a challenge.

They accepted the drab barracks from the city fathers and immediately set about reconditioning the dilapidated structure. Girls, boys and even the tiny tots came with nails, hammers and bits of material to repair the buildings.

Children enjoy teeter-totter and other playground equipment as officials inspect their park. L.-r., Lt. Col. Everett I. Reniker, GYA representative, North Baden; Erdmute Falkenburg, head of city youth office; Hermann Heimerich, mayor; Hugh Mair, senior resident officer, Mannheim.





Youth now have a place to read, play table games, work puzzles or stand by and kibitz. Redecorated Friedrichspark youth center (above) was transformed from badly battered barracks (below). Renovation resulted from Mannheim's youth desire to have a place of their own for recreation and play, an ambition which was realized when they pitched in with amateur carpentering and redecorating.



Windows are now in, shutters painted a brilliant green, the main room has a ceiling, walls are covered with white calcimine and the windows are curtained.

After so much effort, the youngsters could not risk exposing their new home to vandalism, so boys and girls take turns sleeping in one of the rooms. The German Youth Activities (GYA) assisted in securing materials for the remaining rooms.

In another densely populated city district, the small YMCA barracks center is changing appearances. The surrounding half block was formerly owned by the Protestant

Church, but a 15-year lease for use by neighborhood youth was granted after the boys had cleared the site of the rubble.

Authorities of the juvenile court, working with the director of the YMCA, make it possible for young men who are released and who have no housing to stay temporarily in the basement bunk room until arrangements can be made for work or housing.

In another part of Mannheim a workers welfare apprenticeship home, on city-owned land, and a youth hostel have been financed by the city. Funds to complete the buildings also provide for winter-month recreation facilities under the direction of the community center.

AT RHEINAU, THE GYA had established a neighborhood center, but in keeping with the policy of gradually turning over GYA facilities to the German municipalities, it became a part of the Mannheim administration on Oct. 1 in a formal dedication ceremony.* This "pilot" project established the method of transfer between the German city and American authorities.

Playgrounds are always a vital part of the neighborhood plan and ideally should be related to the centers. Mannheim's 25 playgrounds, located to serve the areas of greatest concentration, have not yet been fully equipped. The majority have merely a sandbox and grass areas. One of the newer and better equipped sites is demonstrating of what great value space and equipment are. Teeters, swings, sandboxes, hard-surface play areas and grass plots offer extended play facilities to the children and are of considerable help to the mothers. In the space of 15 minutes, 126 children were counted romping about the enclosure. Traffic hums by, but the children go on with their business of getting acquainted.

Within the limits of the city's jurisdiction are 53 stadiums. Of these 23 have been assigned to organized sports clubs. The conditions of the areas vary — some are landscaped and have small buildings, others are relatively barren with a sandy surface. City planning, nevertheless, will attempt to preserve these open sites and to develop their potential use.

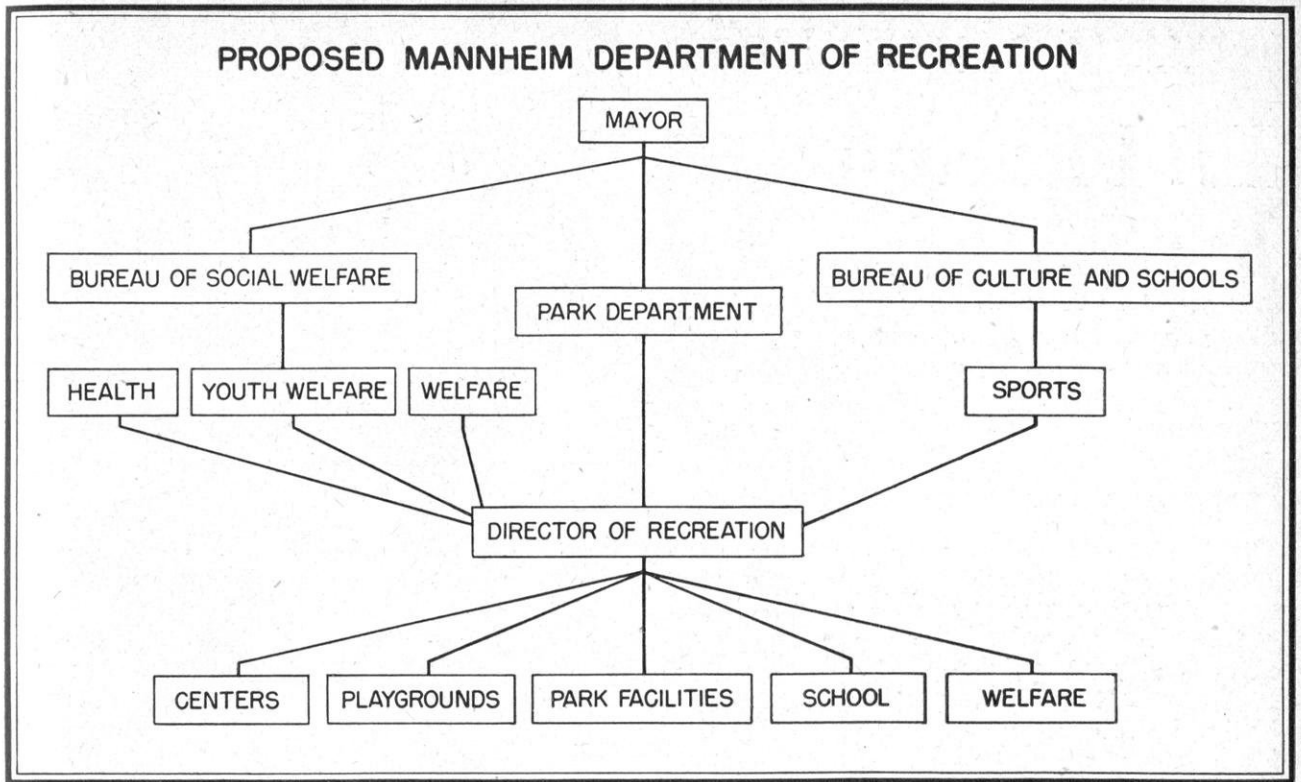
Three major landscape parks lend beauty to the otherwise drab appearance of the city during the reconstruction stage. Hundreds of acres in grass, flower beds, with ponds and fountains and pathways beckon the city-dweller. Innumerable small, green spots and masses of flowers conceal scars of destruction in the approaches to the city and through the city itself.

The schools too have been utilized in each district. Organized youth groups have been given access to school gyms and classrooms for both play and meetings.

WITH ALL THESE IMPROVEMENTS in mind, the municipal government is constantly planning for proper administration and coordination. Much is going on; much is projected — the construction of the Erlenhof demon-

* See "Mannheim GYA Center in German Hands," inside front cover, this issue.

PROPOSED MANNHEIM DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION



stration center, the acceptance of the Rheinau "pilot" project and the continued cooperation with private or semi-private agencies.

Mannheim looked at itself and decided that the time had come to establish a department of recreation. The administration must include three divisions that have a major role in and are concerned with youth problems. The organization will be as follows: the Bureau of Social Welfare, under the direction of Adolf Scheel; the Bureau of Culture and Schools, under Hans Werner Langer; and the Park Department, under Josef Bussjäger. Erdmute Falkenberg will be in charge of youth welfare activities.

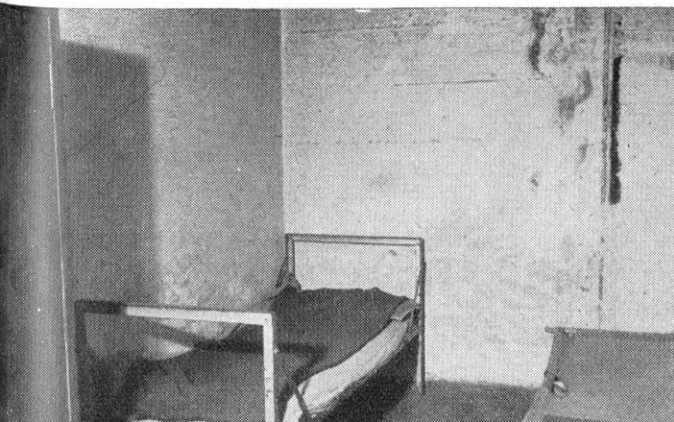
A director will be responsible for coordinating the programs and facilities of the centers, playgrounds, schools and the park and welfare activities. His responsibility, moreover, will be to select, train and assign staff; to direct the expenditure of funds; to prepare budgets; to arrange proper maintenance and operation of areas; to interpret

recreation to committees; to arrange for publicity; to keep in touch with other city officials and groups concerned with youth; to participate in city organizations and activities in which youth has a vital interest; and to organize and work with neighborhood and youth councils.

The director will be assisted by an advisory committee made up of representatives of the welfare and park departments, the city youth committee, industry, press, schools, the courts, the city planning division, US Information Center, three women and the US resident officer.

What will this program cost? The city's budget is well over DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000). Each of the governmental divisions has funds that are directly and indirectly related to the problem, but no single department could absorb the cost of the new plans. The Department of Finance has analyzed Mannheim's requirements and has set aside additional monies for this new city-wide program which may well serve as a model for other German cities. +END

Before and after pictures below show unattractive and uncomfortable barracks (left) which have been redone. Student (right) has received benefits of Mannheim's facelifting projects, now has cheerful, well-lighted inspiring place to study.



Young Citizens Hold Forum

"Why are trolley rates being increased?"

"How much would a new opera building cost?"

"Why doesn't Hesse give more financial support to students?"

"What do you intend to do about rising prices?"

FRANKFURT'S POLITICIANS, from federal parliament representatives to delegates of the city assembly, had to reveal their hands. They were pinned down by a neoteric, but highly important, group of voters: those who had just completed their 21st year of age and would go to the polls for the first time early next year.

Realizing the wide gap between Germany's present political leadership and her youth, the Frankfurt Seminar for Political Affairs, a non-profit civic group, invited all young citizens who had just come of voting age to a common birthday celebration with their country's political leaders. It was not a formal affair, nor anything like a political meeting.

In the great Palm Garden hall, which the US Army had released for the day, tables were set up as for an afternoon dance, and over a cup of tea or glass of beer the young voters tried to find out what the various political parties had to offer.

IN A BRIEF ADDRESS Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb told his audience that political life is by no means the wicked, corrupt business as which it is often decried. By contrast, he said, it requires honesty and decency, and a politician is more likely to earn hatred, bitterness and defamation than gratitude and honors. But he made it clear to the young people that much of this bitterness

Mayor Kolb discusses current problems with group of youth at their unique coming-of-voting-age celebration.



Young voters and government officials listen to address by Frankfurt's Mayor Kolb. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)

could be taken out of politics if leaders and voters would maintain close contact and try to understand each other.

Referring to the example of Abraham Lincoln who, the mayor said, faced a similar situation in the wake of a great war, he stressed that "malice toward none, charity for all, firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right" are now more essential in this war-shattered country than ever before.

The chairman of the city council, Hermann Schaub, followed with an impromptu lecture on the manifold functions of the city government, "which tends you from the cradle to the grave." The eyes of many in the audience widened as he told them of never-ending toilsome public work in numerous fields of everyday life, of which they had never thought. And when he threw the meeting open to a free discussion, he touched off a stream of questions such as the "town fathers" had not expected.

SUBJECTS SUCH AS TROLLEY FARES and opera building were hot, but relatively easy, issues. In one corner a young law student proudly applied his knowledge in an argument with a federal parliament representative about compulsory military service and the German constitution, while at the next table a state delegate argued with a group of farmhands who were determined to quit the country and emigrate to South Africa. A woman representative talked eloquently to young women about public life being "the same as the family life you hope for, only on a larger scale." The city treasurer got out his budget and showed the young citizens he really did not have a penny to waste.

Complaints came to light, too, and many political leaders were busy taking down notes and addresses. For more than three hours the big hall hummed with activity.

Only one city councilor complained that "they did not stick me with questions." She has charge of — the registrar's offices in the city. "But don't let that worry you," consoled the mayor. "They will be your customers sooner or later."

+END

Health and Human Relations

— Review of Results of International Conference —

By DR. MURIEL W. BROWN
and
DONATA HELMRICH-HARDT

PLANS FOR A MENTAL HEALTH movement in Germany were initiated at the International Conference on Health and Human Relations, held at Hiddesen, near Detmold, North Rhine-Westphalia, the first week in August.

Conference members felt that the best way to start a dynamic mental health movement in Germany would be to organize, in communities, small working groups of lay and professional persons. These groups have two functions:

1. To study local mental problems and ways of solving them.
2. To study new books, pamphlets and other materials dealing with human growth and development and human relations.

A committee of six German members was selected by the conference to organize a steering committee which, in turn, is to draft the plans for the mental health movement and to give leadership to its development.

The conference brought together 39 leaders from nine countries, representing 16 professions, to discuss some of the problems of human relationship which seem to be interfering with international understanding in many

parts of the world today. Its joint sponsors were the World Federation for Mental Health and the Josiah W. Macy, Jr., Foundation of New York.

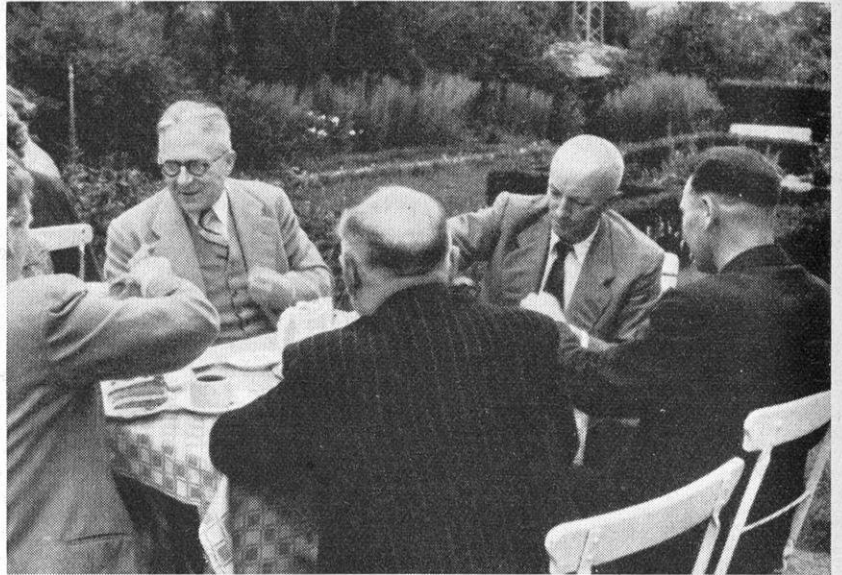
THIS HIDDESEN CONFERENCE was the third in a series under the same auspices, all with a similar focus. The first of the previous meetings took place at Princeton, New Jersey, in June 1950; the second at Williamsburg, Virginia, in December of the same year. The sessions at Hiddesen were arranged at the request of a German committee, some of whose members had attended the earlier meetings in the United States.

The theme of the Hiddesen conference, as of those preceding it, was "Health and Human Relations," health here being defined, in the sense of the World Health Organization, as total health — complete physical, mental, social and emotional well-being. Every effort was made to develop a working situation in which participants could freely explore problems relating to the general theme which were of immediate concern to them.

Questions for discussion were proposed in advance of the conference by those expecting to attend. Matters of common interest were considered in plenary sessions.

At the Detmold conference, Dr. John R. Rees (right), director, World Federation of Mental Health, London, defines one of the mental health problems confronting present-day Germany. Workshops such as that below studied mental health and its relation to education, industrial society and psychological tension in the Federal Republic. Experts worked on program objectives. (Photos by J. W. Funke, Frankfurt)





Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith (left), medical director of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation of New York City, pauses during discussion to consider a question raised during week-long meeting on health and human relations. In photo at right, Dr. Werner Villinger (left) and Dr. H. C. Rumcke (right), professors of psychiatry at the Universities of Marburg and Utrecht, respectively, continue their professional talks with other conference members over luncheon table.

Four working groups dealt with specific problems classified by the conference under the four following headings:

- (1) Mental health and education;
- (2) Mental health in an industrial society;
- (3) Psychological tensions in postwar Germany, and
- (4) Development of a mental health movement in Germany.

It soon became evident that the sponsors had been successful in carrying out their intention of making this conference a truly German experience. The German participants seemed to sense, at once, that here, indeed, the needs of their country, of their own people, would be discussed and remedies sought in a spirit of genuine friendship and understanding, without condescension or pressure. They felt that they were cooperating with colleagues from abroad, with friends working in an attitude they could share, with people who were not trying to help and admonish them at the same time.

IN THE COURSE of the conference, it became clear that the members could come to final agreement on the ultimate goals for education and human relations, in spite of widely different angles of approach. They could also agree, to a great extent, on the means to be adopted to reach these goals.

When language differences had been clarified and the meanings of divergent formulations analyzed, it was found that all four of the groups had accepted the same values as basic in these two areas. This being true, the conference had no real difficulty in wording, coordinating and approving final recommendations.

Members of the conference were unanimous in their conviction that there is a great need for a mental health movement in Germany, that such a movement could do

much to ease existing tensions in the relations between groups and individuals in the German population. It was deemed of major importance that all groups, organizations and individuals working with human beings — teachers, doctors, lawyers, social workers, parents, employers who train young workers — all should be given a deeper insight into, and a wider knowledge of, the basic principles of mental health and be trained to apply them to the work they are doing in their special fields.

In the atmosphere of friendliness and mutual respect which developed, members of the conference had unique opportunities to study the group process intimately, as participant-observers; to follow the steps in the resolution of inter-cultural conflicts; to learn to accept differences of opinion and feeling which, at first, seemed insurmountable; to realize how much the different professions need each other, and need lay people, in their work today.

IT IS LIKELY THAT many of the procedures in group problem-solving used in this conference will be tried, this winter, in many different places, under many different circumstances. One point emphasized many times in the course of group discussions has tremendous potentiality for easing tensions when people who differ in race, religion, nationality, economic status or cultural background come together to work together; the cooperative determination and definition of problems is an absolutely essential first step in successful cooperative problem-solving.

Perhaps the most significant evaluation of this conference was made by a young German participant who said, "For us, the great value was to experience such personal communication, and such good will; to get such a strong sense of common thinking, common feeling and common striving."
+END

A Bridge For Dieburg

By **WERNER E. SCHROEDER**

Staff Writer of the US Resident Office, Dieburg, Hesse

FOR A LONG TIME the farmers of the small village of Harreshausen, inhabited by approximately 600 and located not far from the Bavarian border in the north-eastern corner of Dieburg county in Hesse, had had reason to contemplate how unpleasant can be the quirks of fate. The older ones among them still remember a far better, happier time. That was many, many years ago, when their meadows were the best in the vicinity and had the most succulent grass.

But all this was long before those days when the little Gersprenz river, which flows past the village on its way to the Main river, was directed into a new bed which unfortunately was much deeper and caused the soil to dry out. Meadows withered and fields were parched for water; the soil virtually cried for what it once had in abundance. The former thriving cattle-breeding industry had to give way to a more comprehensive agriculture which, of course, required an extensive irrigation system.

Later the Gersprenz river once more became a stumbling block for the Harreshausen farmers. When the government's agricultural consolidation program was carried out, the farmers found their fields on both sides of the river, which had only two bridges. One was in the village and the other far away at the outskirts of the district. Thus a farmer, to reach his property on the other side of the river, had to make a detour of one and one-half miles with his horse and carriage at least once a day.

TIME IS MONEY — and even more so in farming. A new bridge had to be built, if possible midway between the other two. But how could this wish be realized, when the village's finances were just sufficient to provide



Completed bridge, built by US Army engineers for farmers of Harreshausen. Materials were supplied by village, and willing GIs got some practice in bridge-building.

for its absolutely necessary expenditures — when the village council could not approve a new bridge because there was not even enough money for the many much more important problems that had to be solved?

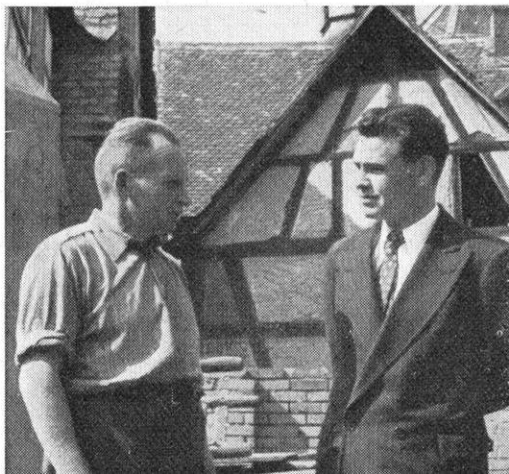
Years passed and nothing changed the situation of the farmers. Not until one day last summer when a farmer by the name of Heinrich Funk had a brilliant idea, one for which his fellow farmers still pat him on the back.

What was Mr. Funk's idea? What had made him abandon his reserve and do something that others perhaps could have done too?

Mr. Funk is a shrewd, cool calculator. He considered everything very carefully. First of all, he knew, the district had a resident officer who was known for his eagerness to cooperate with worthwhile projects. Then, there were several American troop units stationed in the nearest larger town, whose officers would surely be just as willing to help, Mr. Funk mused.

FIRST MR. FUNK HAD a talk with Harreshausen's Mayor Hartmann, who is also quick to do everything possible to realize a project he finds to be good. The

Evolution of plans for Dieburg county bridge took only few days after Farmer Funk (extreme left) presented his idea to Harreshausen Mayor Hartman. In center, Mayor Hartman wins support of E. C. Pancoast, US resident officer at Dieburg, and, at right, Lt. Leon Wilburn, plans in hand, reports that work will commence as soon as materials are ready.



mayor wrote a long letter to the Dieburg resident officer, Edwin C. Pancoast, giving a full account of the farmers' situation. "Help us—we hope for your understanding and your readiness to give us a hand."

Mr. Pancoast had both and he immediately went to see Col. Leon Albin, commanding officer of an engineers unit. Colonel Albin did not say much, but his okay was all that was needed. A young lieutenant, Leroy Henderson, sat down and worked out a plan for the new bridge, 52½ feet long and 13 feet wide, with a capacity of five tons.

In the meantime, the Harreshausen mayor conferred with the village council and reached full agreement: the bridge must be built. The village would provide timber and nails, and with the help of American engineer troops the long-wanted bridge would be built.

Some time passed before the construction could be started. The timber had to be cut, transported to a sawmill, and then transported back to the construction site. In a matter of weeks everything was ready, and one day everywhere in the village one could hear: "The troops will arrive tomorrow." They came — Colonel Albin's engineers — Company C, 547th Engineer Combat Battalion, Darmstadt — under Lt. Leon Wilburn. They all worked hard under the brilliant sun of a bright and hot September day, one of the nicest days of the year, joining the bridge piece by piece, driving the long nails into the thick wood with their heavy hammers.

Before afternoon of the next day, the bridge was completed. In honor of the Negro American engineers, the happy farmers named it "Ebony Bridge."

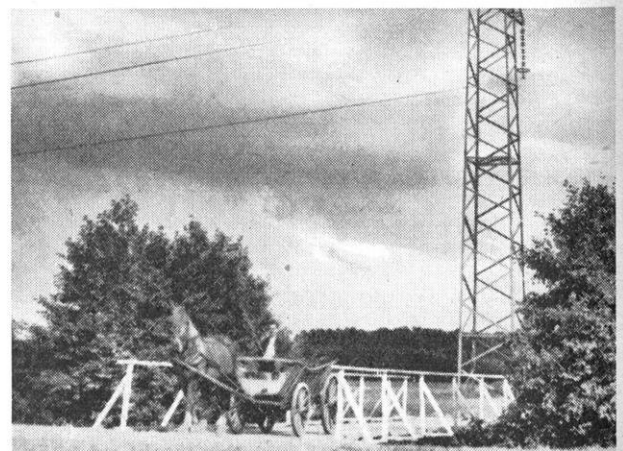
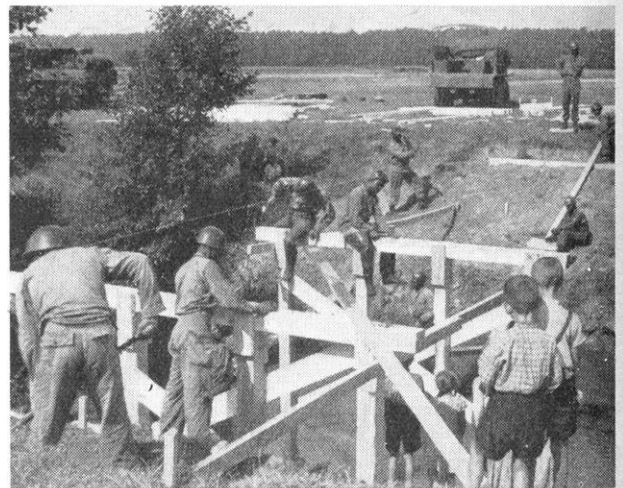
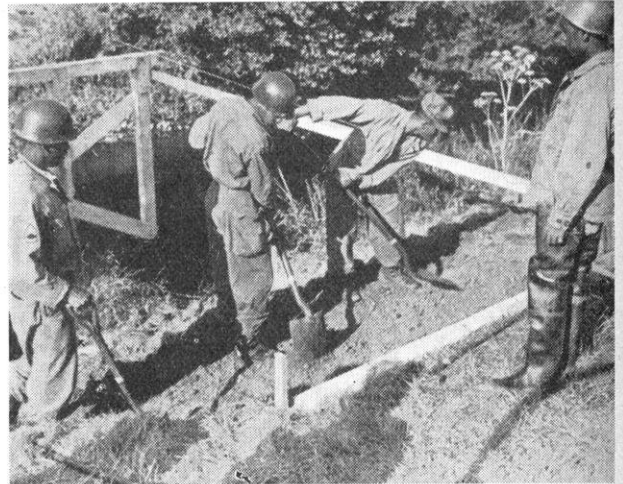
THERE MAY BE A LOT of things which seem to disturb German-American relations today. The farmers of Harreshausen, however, will not be too much interested in them. They know from actual experience that one can count upon the good will of the American civil administration and the United States Army, if the need for help arises.

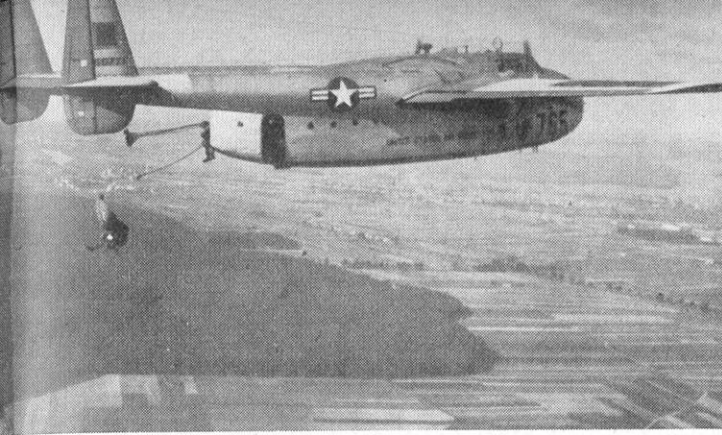
They have learned that with even as brief and little a word as "Okay" not only are good ideas recognized, but even bridges can be built — bridges between individuals and nations that are a visible sign on the path to understanding, just like the little Ebony Bridge across the Gersprenz near Harreshausen, somewhere in Hesse.

The GIs in turn were unanimous in their evaluation of the bridge-building project as a good job, from every angle. First of all, they welcomed the opportunity to get some practical experience in this type of work and, secondly, they were impressed with the importance of their contribution to the remote farming community. Said one: "It makes you feel pretty good, doing something like this. Boy, these people are so pleased, you'd think we'd given 'em a million dollars." +END

Pictures at right tell story of building of Dieburg county bridge which grateful farmers in the area have named "Ebony Bridge" in honor of the American engineers who built it. Top, Lt. Wilburn displays plans to Mr. Pancoast at spot chosen for bridge. Photos, center, show GIs hard at work with audience of children. Below, farmer drives across completed bridge.

(Photos by Schroeder)





Paratroopers drop from "Flying Boxcar" over Aschaffenburg.



Infantrymen cross Main River under cover of smoke and tanks.

EXERCISE COMBINE

OCT 3 TO 10, 1951, IN GERMANY

Pictorial Review

Photographs by US Army, US Navy and US Air Force

"Enemy" propaganda leaflet claims unit is surrounded.

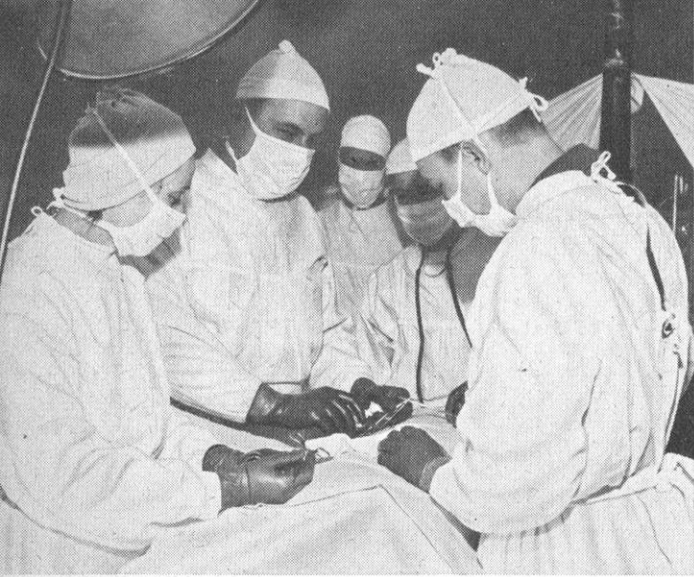


General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander, SHAPE, questions infantry sergeant on exercise.

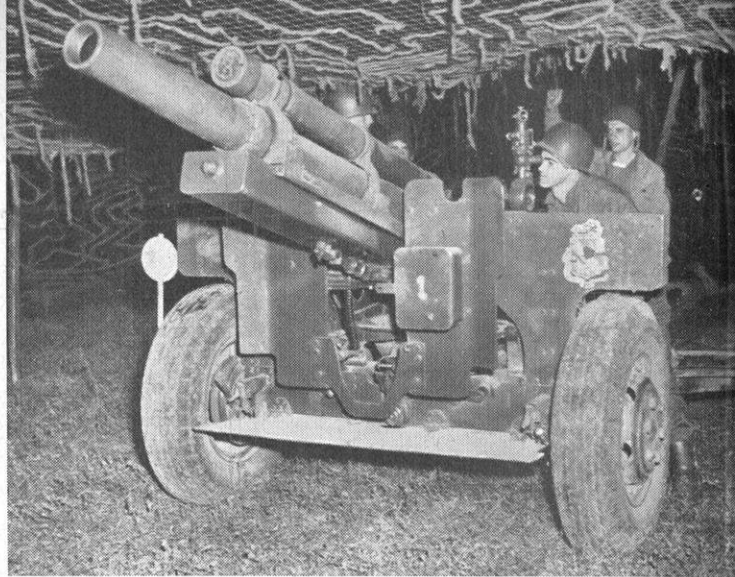


Half-track driver cleans submachine guns during rest.





Doctor, nurse and technicians operate in field.



Artillery battery in position near Aschaffenburg.



Sailors unlimber guns of patrol boat at Schierstein.



"Aggressor" rocket launching team ready to fire.



"Aggressor" platoon leaders plan next tactical move.

Antiaircraft gunners scan sky for enemy planes.



Preparation to throw pontoon bridge across river.





*Gen. Sir John Harding, CG,
British Army of Rhine.*

*Lt. Col. Arthur Ginter,
Luxembourg.*

*Col. E. Palaidhimopoulos,
Greece.*

*Col. J. H. Couzy,
Netherlands.*

*Col. Hans Thomann
and Col. Peter Burckhardt, Switzerland.*

*Brig. Gen. Gerardo Caballero
and Col. Jesus Crijalba de Lecea, Spain.*

*Major Abed Hassan
and Lt. Col. Said Houibly, Syria.*



*Maj. Gen. Michel Marchau
and Maj. Gen. George L. Beernaerts, Belgium.*

*Col. de Oliveira
and Brigadero Vilardebo, Portugal.*

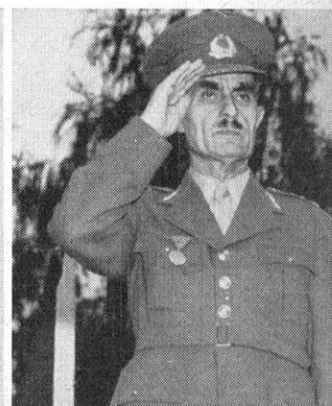
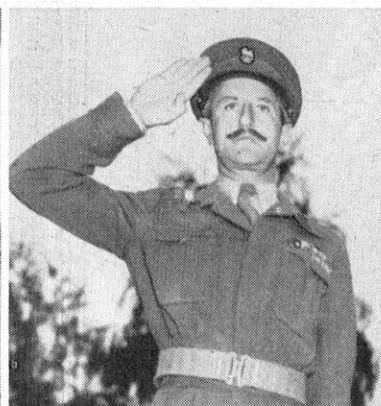
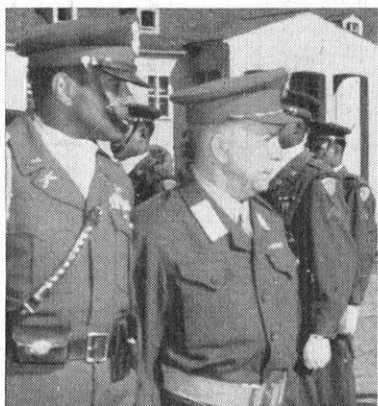
*Maj. Gen. T. K. Thygessen
and Maj. Gen. V. Bjerre Gard, Denmark.*

*Maj. Gen. Ramieri Cupino,
Italy.*

*Maj. Gen. Raidar Holterman,
Norway.*

*Brig. George Kitching,
Canada.*

*Lt. Gen. Sukru Kanalli,
Turkey.*





John G. Ward, deputy British high commissioner, inspects M-1 rifle. Looking on are Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner, and C. W. Thayer, HICOG.

General Alphonse Juin, commander-in-chief, Allied Land Forces, Central Europe, SHAEF, and General Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief, EUCOM.

General J. Lawton Collins, US Army chief of staff (right), discusses exercise with private as Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general, Seventh Army, listens.



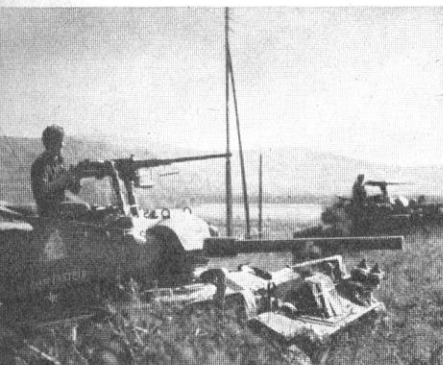
Cleaning tank guns.



Tank commander.



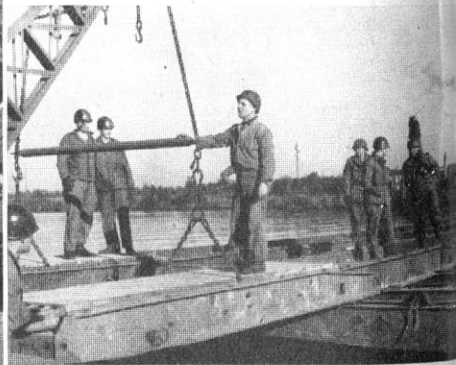
Making minor repairs.



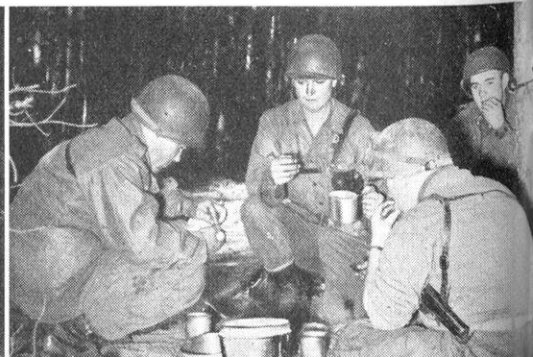
In defense position.
Comforting air "evacuee."



Mapping next move.
Camouflage.



Bridging the Main.
Time out for chow.



Selling Freedom

Address

By HENRY FORD II

President, Ford Motor Company

I HAVE RECENTLY RETURNED to this country from Europe. There I visited a front line. That front line is in Berlin, on the boundary line of a divided capital in a divided nation. Along that boundary line is being waged an endless battle of slogans, of product comparisons, of brand names, with the competitors using every technique in the advertising and propaganda book.

For instance, did you ever hear of a propaganda sewing circle? Well, they have plenty of them in Germany. Here is how they work. Groups of West German women gather to sew and knit. They meet in border towns along the East-West boundary line and invite women from the Russian zone of Germany to join them. And while this interzonal mending is going on, the Western housewives are telling their Red-dominated friends about the freedoms they enjoy.

I guess, in your business (as salesmen), that's what would be called word-of-mouth or testimonial advertising. And — just as in your business — it works. When it works, it irritates the competition. In fact, we were told by authorities that they have actually sent raiding parties into the western zone, under cover of night, to break up these sewing circles. Many German women may have paid with their lives for taking part in a democratic sewing bee.

SINCE MY LAST VISIT to Berlin and Germany in 1948, great progress has been made in every area of the western section. Even the difference between the appearance of the people of East and West Berlin is apparent to the casual tourist. In the Russian sector, depressed people stumble along through dusty and devastated areas with heads down. Occasionally, you see a bicycle, rarely an automobile.

In the free sector are still shortages of food, housing, educational facilities, professional services and vital machines and materials. But there is hope and pride in the eyes of the people — and more than an occasional smile on their faces. They seem to be going some place.

Perhaps the most startling difference between the free and slave sectors of the divided capital hits you as you pass from west to east through the Brandenburg Gate, entrance to the Russian zone. There before you, rising four stories high in shining marble, a new Red embassy stands in solitary glory amid uncleared rubble, dust and dirt. The sharp symbolism of this structure — government first, people last —

obviously escapes the master-minds of the Russian propagandists.

There, then, in Berlin these opposing forces face each other at close quarters. They form the battlefront of the cold war we read about in our newspapers. And in such an atmosphere of constant and rising tension, even minor occurrences can have far-reaching effects, for good or bad, upon the future of all of us.

For Berlin, I felt — as I walked its streets and talked to its people — is today the crossroads of the world, the point where East meets West against a backdrop of terror and tension. And I came away with a feeling that this is the place where the future course of world events is being formed. Berlin is the dramatic proving ground for cold-war strategy and theory.

IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, we are represented by a corps of this country's most qualified men under the direction of a distinguished leader, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

His wife, Ellen McCloy — who speaks German fluently and uses this ability to great advantage as the wife of the top official in the US Zone — is one of the most charming and energetic women we met in Europe. It is she, incidentally, who is credited with creating the interzonal sewing bees I mentioned a few moments ago.

I have no doubt that across the boundary the Russian counterparts to Commissioner McCloy are also experts in their own way, chosen for their tested ability to prosecute relentless warfare with the most effective political, economic and propaganda weapons their leaders can provide for them.

I left Berlin with the big issue quite clear in my own mind. Peace is our goal — but we cannot accept a peace which fails to include strict guarantees of individual freedom.

Any attempt to purchase this peace by appeasement — or any abandonment of moral principles in exchange for short-range gains — will never work. It is ironically true that only by building our own military and economic strength and the strength of other nations dedicated to human freedom can we hope to win the only kind of peace worth anything.

PAUL HOFFMAN HAS spelled out the way in which Americans can discharge the grave responsibilities

This article is the text of an address given by Mr. Ford on Sept. 11 in New York City before the National Sales Executives and the Sales Executives Club of New York on the occasion of receiving the first annual joint award by those organizations for "Outstanding Top Executive Salesmanship." Mr. Ford recently made a tour of Germany and also visited the Free University of Berlin, which has received a Ford Foundation grant of \$1,309,500 (DM 5,502,105). The introductory remarks have been omitted.

that go with our quest for a just peace. Testifying on foreign, economic and military aid before a Congressional committee, he made three major points: First, the development of Allied military strength to neutralize aggressive plans by Russia; second, the necessity of continuing economic as well as military aid for friendly nations; third, an attitude of "unpartisanship" in support of American foreign policy.

This makes sense to me.

It seems to me that these three points form the logical triangular base for any pyramid of peace we hope to build. But by no means do I believe that large or small expenditures in Europe — or anywhere else — give us the right to force our particular type of political thinking upon people who may be living under entirely different circumstances and in different environments than ours. It seems to me that as long as we keep the goal of our campaign focused on the idea that freedom of the individual is the cornerstone of peace, it makes little difference how groups of individuals may decide to govern themselves.

And so, as I took a quick look at what was happening in Europe, questions like these kept asking for answers: "Are these front-line fighters in today's crusade for a free world getting the help they need and can use from us? Are we in the home office providing them with all they must have to do the job?"

I HAVE LEARNED since my return to this country that our gross national output is now on an annual basis of more than \$329,000,000,000 — highest in the nation's history. In the fiscal year ended June 30, we spent some \$2,800,000,000 for ECA programs abroad.

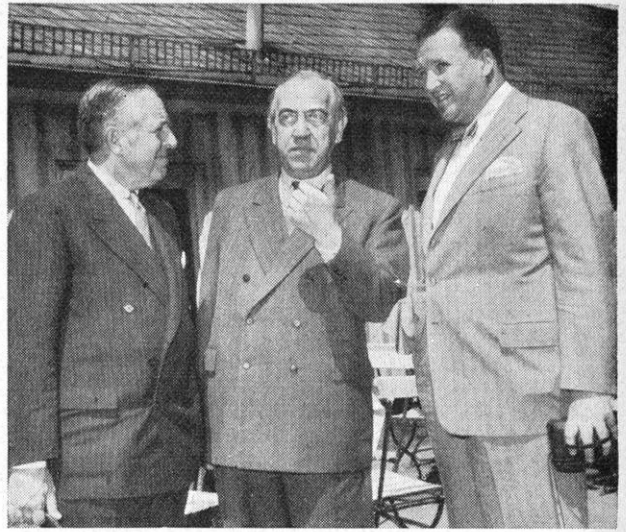
In other words, overseas economic aid alone was last year running at less than one percent of gross national product. One percent of gross sales has never seemed to me too much to pay to keep a business going and growing.

I was reminded a short time ago that England, in 1813, spent one-fifth of its national income to beat Napoleon on the Continent. Most of this amount, raised from the resources of less than 14,000,000 people, was used to subsidize any nation in Europe that would actively cooperate to beat back the Napoleonic threat.

That money, it has since been agreed, was well spent. For it was the combined efforts of the Grand Alliance — Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Swedes, Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese — and not those of the English alone, that led a would-be dictator to Waterloo.

History does not, of course, often repeat itself. It does, however, seem to maintain a certain continuity. With this in mind, I think it is encouraging to recall that having finally won what in the second decade of the 19th century appeared to be a costly peace, England went on to its most prosperous and peaceful era — the Victorian Age.

THERE IS STILL ANOTHER area in which we must work to avert war and gain permanent peace. We know about freedom. We know from experience what freedom can do for people. Our national income has



Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Ford Foundation, Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin and Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Company, are shown conferring during the two Americans' visit to the former German capital last summer. The Ford Foundation representatives also met with officials of the Free University of Berlin to study ways and means by which the Ford Foundation could contribute to the financial support of the university, the only institute of free, objective learning behind the Iron Curtain today. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

increased 13 to 14 times in the last 50 years. The purchasing power of an hour's wages has nearly trebled, and the average worker's hours of labor have been cut a third in the same period. We know we have the best product. It deserves the best we have in sales and advertising efforts. As Paul Hoffman — another great salesman — has put it, "The Big Truth, backed by big deeds, overwhelms the Big Lie."

In this connection, I had an opportunity while in Germany to learn about the great job being done by *Radio Free Europe*, the broadcasting station established by American funds, run under American technical direction, constructed at Munich by volunteer German labor and operated by a Czechoslovakian staff. Over this station — one of the most powerful in the world — messages of hope and freedom are beamed 11½ hours out of every 24 into enslaved Czechoslovakia.

Let me give you an example of the effectiveness of this work.

Russian-controlled Czechoslovakian newspapers are smuggled out of the country and reach *Radio Free Europe* offices a few hours after publication. A Czech commentator — a refugee from behind the Iron Curtain whose name and voice are known to his listening countrymen — reads item after item from the newspaper. "That is what your paper, edited by the Russians, tells you," he says. "Now listen to the truth." And he gives them facts to combat the "Big Lie."

Another example: Only a short time after the body of a patriotic and much-beloved Czechoslovakian priest is

found outside the precincts of his native town, *Radio Free Europe* is on the air with the news of his murder and the name of his assassin.

IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND why every effort — largely unsuccessful — is made by the Russians to jam these brutally telling broadcasts that are daily finding and creating new holes in the fabric of the Iron Curtain. Just how much these broadcasts hurt is perhaps best measured by the offer we now understand has been made by the Reds in Czechoslovakia to release William Oatis, provided the *Radio Free Europe* operation is discontinued.

From what I learned about *Radio Free Europe*, two things impressed me more, perhaps, than others.

First, in the station's studios and control rooms at Munich, Czechs, Germans and Americans are working efficiently and effectively together. Inspired by a common urge, a common goal, they are really united — all economic, cultural, racial, political and language barriers to such unity have vanished. This Munich battalion of fighters against Communism has learned and is applying the lessons of cooperation all Western allies must learn and apply if we are to keep the cold war cold and win the peace without bloodshed.

Second, I could not help but be impressed with the great job of work small private groups of able Americans can do in such an effort. *Radio Free Europe*, for instance, owes at least an important part of its success to three top men in their professions who have left the comparative comfort, ease and security of their homes and jobs here in the United States to work for peace on the cold-war front. Such men — and most of you know them — as C. D. Jackson, a former *Time-Life* vice president, who is today president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, the organization responsible for the establishment of *Radio Free Europe*; and Robert Lang, formerly a public-relations man with General Foods here in New York, who is today director of *Radio Free Europe*; and Barry Mahool, originally in radio at Baltimore and later with the American Heritage Foundation, who is Mr. Lang's deputy director.

Such privately financed and privately directed American task forces as these — small in personnel, big in ability — can and are accomplishing much on the cold war's front line. But they need and deserve all the help we, here at home, can give them. Let me take a moment or two to tell you something about that.

THE FUNDS FOR THE WORK of *Radio Free Europe* — which, incidentally, has no connection with the *Voice of America* — were raised last year by a group of private citizens in this country through a Crusade for Freedom appeal that reached some 16,000,000 Americans. This year, the "Freedom Crusade" is campaigning to raise approximately \$3,500,000. The money will be used to construct at least two more powerful radio transmitters under the *Radio Free Europe* operation and to provide facilities for a *Radio Free Asia* to start as soon as possible a similar program for freedom in the Far East.

Here is an opportunity for every one of us, personally, to take a hand in the job that needs to be done. Watch for the campaign. Step in and give it your best professional boost. Your efforts can help to bring true a prophecy made by a great American 125 years ago.

At that time, the citizens of Washington were preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson, its author, was invited as guest of honor. He was too ill to do so. Instead, he wrote:

May the Declaration of Independence be to the world what I believe it will be — to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all — the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which ignorance and superstition have persuaded them to bind themselves.

That is from the last letter Jefferson ever wrote. A few days after writing it, he died. But when its prophecy does come true — "to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all" — history will record America, not Moscow, as the home of the world revolution that eventually leveled the barriers between men and brought freedom and peace to mankind.

IT WILL BE A LONG, slow and tiring process. Its cost will be high. But it is a process that must prevail.

I believe that we are today winning the cold war's fight for freedom — in Berlin, in Germany, in Europe. If the tide is turning, one reason is because Comrade Stalin is making at least one bad mistake that no good sales manager — in a campaign with all the world looking on and listening in — should ever make. He is trying to sell two conflicting ideas at one and the same time: A righteous desire for universal peace wrapped up in a constant threat to wage world war.

But our efforts, I believe, eventually must meet with success — for we have nothing to sell but freedom and nothing to gain but peace. +END

Co-Determination Boards Named

Two "unit companies," recently established under the Allied High Commission regulations for breaking up the steel-industry combines, have boards of directors chosen in accordance with the federal co-determination law for German iron, steel and coal industries. Each board has five shareholder representatives, five labor members and an "eleventh man" acceptable to both.

The board for the Stahlwerke Suedwestfalen A.G., including two large steel-rolling establishments employing 6,000 persons, was formed Sept. 21. Dr. Karl Neuhoffer, director of the Brown, Boveri Co., was unanimously named the "eleventh man." Dr. Heinrich Potthoff, a labor member, was named chairman, and Dr. Hermann Schiermeyer, shareholder representative, vice chairman.

The Deutsche Edelstahlwerke A.G., encompassing five former high-grade steel companies, formed its board Sept. 28 with Rudolf Petersen, industrialist and former mayor of Hamburg, as the "eleventh man." Dr. Heinz Gehm, an employee representative, was named chairman.

Free Radio is a Blessing

Address

By REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES R. JEFFS, US NAVY (RET.)

US State Commissioner for Bremen

ONCE AGAIN WE GATHER to celebrate another milestone in the brief but outstanding career of *Radio Bremen*. It is now almost one year since many of us here met at the dedication of the new studio which was financially made possible through the combined efforts of the Bremen population and a substantial gift from the American people to the people of Bremen. These efforts and gifts were made in the interest of free and independent dissemination of news, information and entertainment in the public service. A further result of these contributions we see here before us today — the new, more powerful medium wave transmitter that will increase *Radio Bremen's* area of coverage greatly.

Radio Bremen has come a long way in its unique position as a newly created independent station entirely built since the end of the war. In late 1945 the first American who arrived in Bremen to set up a German radio station, found no studios, equipment or personnel on hand. From a villa of improvised studios and a 1,000-watt US Army mobile transmitter, *Radio Bremen* has grown to become an impressive monument dedicated to free and independent broadcasting.

RADIO BREMEN PRIMARILY owes its independent existence to its efforts in becoming a true community station. The emphasis at *Radio Bremen*, as all its listeners know, has always been closely tied with the needs and interest of the Bremen community. The wisdom of this policy has been amply confirmed by the attachment that the population of the state of Bremen expresses for its own station and also by the enthusiastic support for the station in surrounding areas.

I sometimes wonder if we people in the free world fully realize the privilege we have in receiving the objective public services of a free and independent radio station such as *Radio Bremen*.

As a frequent reminder of this blessing, this impressive antenna tower might well serve all of us not only as a symbol of free speech in the state of Bremen but also as a challenge to us, that as citizens of democratic republics, we are individually entrusted with the preservation of this sacred right. Rising forth in a field not many miles from a land where free radio stations no longer exist, this steel monument should be a constant reminder to all of us that privileges as free citizens will not long endure in a land where the right of a man to say what he thinks is denied him.

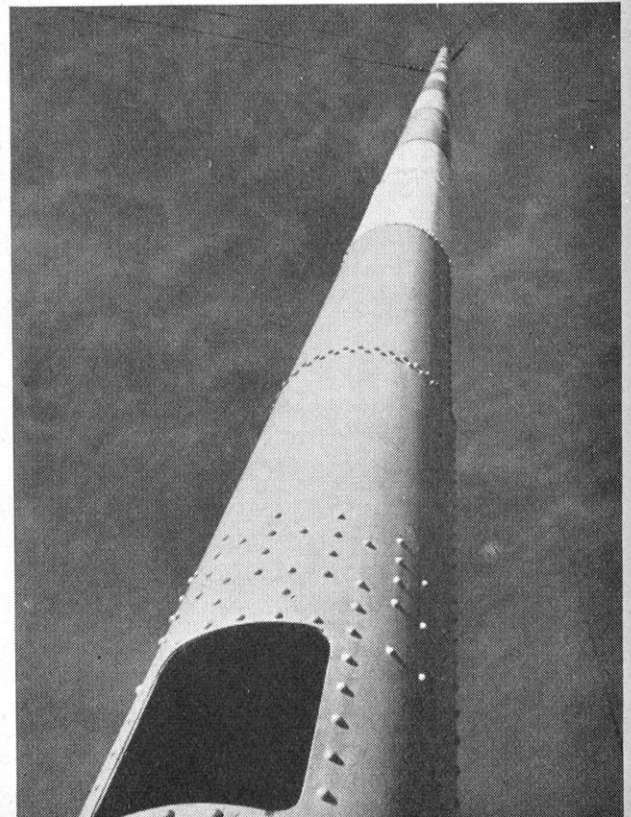
WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR with the fundamental concept that within an area of free and responsible government the unmolested flow of truthful information

and varied opinions to the citizenry must be paramount. When this is the case, an informational media, as a public trust, performs a public service. In turn the recipients discharge their duty as good and useful citizens, by taking the initiative in absorbing this information, carefully arriving at a conclusion and taking the necessary action.

Freedom cannot exist if independence is surrendered or reciprocal responsibilities of information media and citizenry are supplanted by irresponsibility or authoritarianism on the part of the media, apathy or fear on the part of the populace.

Radio Bremen in the past has shouldered its responsibilities through many public service features such as nonpartisan political commentaries, schools of the air, trade union programs, employer association broadcasts, forum programs, etc. Bremen citizens have responded with active interest and support. This is a healthy sign at a time when political extremism still looms on the German horizon. May *Radio Bremen* continue in this spirit of endeavor toward enhancing Bremen's rightful place in the world family of free communities. +END

Main tower of *Radio Bremen's* new directional antenna for the station's medium wave transmitter was dedicated Oct. 15 at a ceremony at which Admiral Jeffs delivered the address published here. (PRB OLC Bremen photo by Schmidt)



The Friendly Revolution Of Heftrich

By FRED WELTY

Press Officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG

ADOLF STEINMETZ LOOKED at the visiting newsmen with astonishment. They were in his Heftrich barnyard asking him questions, and when he spoke, his words were recorded in 15 notebooks. But the thing that astonished Mr. Steinmetz, a grizzled man with 50 years' farmwork behind him, was that his fields — which are little different from others in West Germany — might become some part of world news. These well-dressed visitors came from Frankfurt to interview him as part of an ECA press tour. Some of them appeared to be American, some British, others German, and some he couldn't identify. Their questions were direct but friendly.

"How big is your farm?" one asked.

"I own 220 pieces of land," Mr. Steinmetz answered.

"Must be a big ranch. How many acres does it add up to?"

"Thirty acres. They're scattered in every direction from Heftrich."

"How far do you travel to reach those fields?"

"Three hundred miles. It is that far to make a round trip from the village to each of my holdings. A third to one-half of my working day is spent walking from one field to the next one. Three of us till the soil: myself, my daughter and her husband. He is a refugee from the East zone and a hard worker."

THE MIRACLE IS, you three have reached all that land and were able to plant one thing or another on all those tiny parcels," said the surveyor from Wiesbaden's land consolidation office, who accompanied the newsmen. He had surveyed the area surrounding Heftrich which is being consolidated this fall, after four years' work. "There are 117 other farm-owners in Heftrich with the same problem. Combined, they own some 10,000 plots of ground in the 1,400 acres encircling Heftrich. Consolidation is changing the entire land pattern and overcoming the results of centuries of fathers subdividing their land among their sons."

"How much land will you have after consolidation, Mr. Steinmetz?"

Strip-farming requires long miles of travel to as many as 200 plots of ground. Consolidation projects in new program will permit modern methods, larger crops.

"It still adds up to 30 acres, but there will be only 11 pieces of land. I'll be able to put machinery to use. I'm enlarging my barn to take care of the bigger crops I expect. I may be able to buy a tractor later, but in the meantime I can rent one from the local farm cooperative for a few weeks out of the year."

"But will you still have to hike 300 miles?"

"Twelve miles will bring me, round trip, to all my land."

The surveyor added: "And Mr. Steinmetz will be able to get home from his fields before 11 at night, as I so often see him doing. He will have time after 50 years to acquaint himself with his town and his neighbors. He'll also have leisure for reading some of the farm and European editions of your newspapers."

"I may start out by reading some of the stories you're going to write about Heftrich," Mr. Steinmetz replied, smiling.

"Thank you, Mr. Steinmetz."

THE NEWSMEN LEFT the barnyard and walked through the cobblestone streets of the farming village.

They saw the walls of Heftrich coming down. This forgotten village has been locked within walls since the 12th century. The world by-passed it continuously until 800 years later, when wandering refugees settled there. These refugees, people who were shoved out of Iron Curtain areas, often with only the clothes on their backs, plus some who gladly volunteered the journey, make up one-fourth of the town's 1,000 population.





Mr. Welty (left), author of this article, and visiting press representatives take notes on remarks by Farmer Steinmetz.

They appear to be integrated into the farm community. Most households have a refugee or two under their roofs. They cannot be readily distinguished from other villagers, some of whose ancestors date back as far as 800 years.

The rule at Heftrich is not how far back one's ancestors go but rather "How well can you work on the farms?" and the refugees here are measuring up to this standard. The village had reached an end point where it had to expand. This expansion is taking place and the refugees, together with the native inhabitants, are being favorably affected by the disappearing walls and land consolidation.

Space gained from consolidation is being utilized to build a row of modern houses along with other major improvements. The fashionable new suburb in this case will be occupied by refugee families and as they marry into the native group (as did a refugee to Mr. Steinmetz' daughter) the integration will be more complete.

NOW THAT PROGRESS is in the air, the town is building some new fixtures — its first swimming pool, community house with public showers, and a soccer field. The farmers soon will have time for these facilities and, although they will still be early risers, the new field arrangement will let the farmers sleep a couple hours later in the morning.

To gain a better picture of the scattered farming system, the correspondents walked to a knoll at the edge of town. Spreading before them at every point of the compass were a maze of tiny holdings. The rolling hills, in a remote corner of the Taunus range, an hour's drive north of Frankfurt between Koenigstein and Idstein, resembled a patchwork quilt of strange shapes and colors. There were circles, triangles and every other geometric design. Some strips were no larger than a kitchen. The largest looked smaller than a soccer field. It was impossible to count them all.

"This is the pattern for almost half West Germany's arable land," the ECA briefing officer said. "The scattered farming system is the biggest bottleneck to bringing efficiency to farming and thus to increasing national food output.

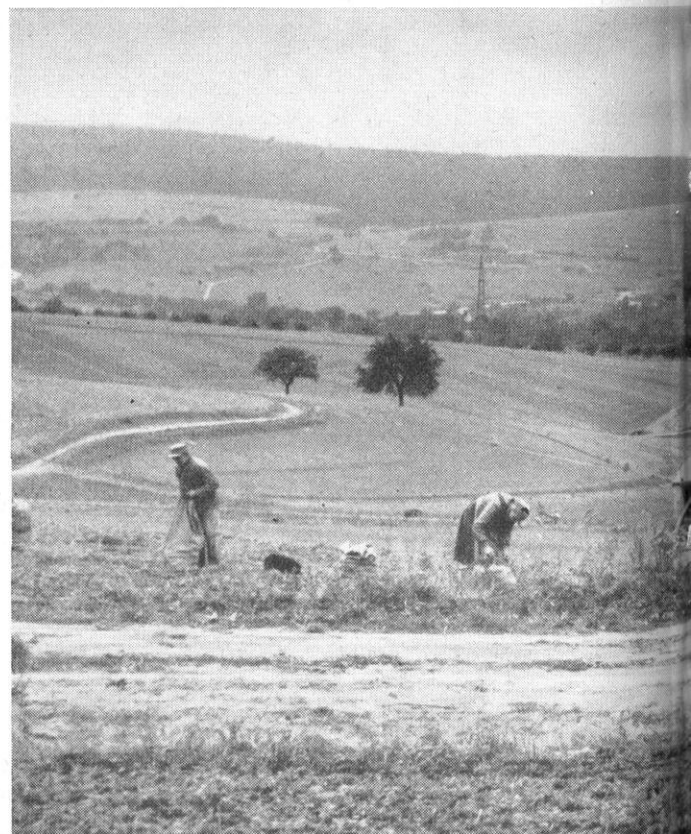
"Obviously German agriculture has been shackled by an inefficient system. Mechanization has been impossible for the most part. Large areas of land have been devoted to grass, oats and other crops for draft animals. It is no wonder that West Germany imports 40 percent of its food requirements. Nor is it surprising that 60 percent of Germany's agricultural work is done by women. All hands are needed when so many scattered fields must be tilled."

THINGS ARE CHANGING in rural Germany, however. The need for land consolidation is more clearly seen than ever before. About 800 consolidation projects are now under way in all parts of West Germany. The need for this reform was seen early, and the ECA Special Mission has given considerable encouragement as well as financial assistance to a good share of these projects. Marshall Plan counterpart funds to the equivalent of \$3,200,000 have been allotted to consolidation. In addition to the current projects, this sum is being used in part to defray a central training and refresher course for engineers and surveyors to speed up consolidation work.

Switzerland, Holland and Denmark are advanced in this agrarian change. The ECA Mission has sent teams of Germans to these countries to study their projects. Also, two American experts are in Germany to carry out an ECA technical-assistance study of land consolidation. Requested by the West German government, they will report their findings and recommendations to the federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, an agency which is facing up to the seriousness of the problem.

"Consolidation is an expensive process," stated the briefing officer. In the case of Heftrich it is costing

Hillside scene near Heftrich shows scattered land strips and



\$72,000 to consolidate 1,400 acres. But this figure is exceptionally high. Medieval walls had to be penetrated and complete new road and drainage systems built, which amounted to nine-tenths of the cost. The other tenth was for surveying and other administrative expenses.

"But the Heftrich farmers are paying two-thirds of the cost themselves. The other third comes from the Hessian state government, of which \$7,200 is from ECA counterpart funds. The Marshall Plan's part was only one-tenth of the total, but we feel this one-tenth offer went a long way toward stimulating investment of the other nine-tenths."

THE ECA MISSION SUPPORT centers especially in farm areas where consolidation consists of arundation, or simply combining fields and strips not needing new road and drainage systems. The cost is slight, the surveying time is brief and the payoff in more abundant food comes sooner.

Later, when the group walked among the fields and noted women and children cutting wheat and barley with hand scythes, after the fashion of bygone centuries, one of the group asked: "Besides eliminating back-breaking farm practices such as this, what will consolidation mean to the average West German consumer?"

Lower prices and abundant supplies will be two results, it was explained. Farmers will have more food to take to urban markets at lower unit costs. In time of uncertainty and trouble, there will be a lot more security and stability in knowing that the country is less dependent on outside areas for food. In addition it is hoped that imported food can be priced lower, because it will not be necessary to protect domestic farmers by imposing high tariffs.

Network being rationalized in larger holdings with ECA aid.



Widely separated pieces of land like those shown here mean long hours of walking daily. (PRD HICOG photos by Gassner)

"How much will national consolidation eventually cost?"

"Present estimates are that it will cost West Germany at least DM 1,000,000,000 (\$238,000,000). This is the biggest drawback since the money must be in long-term credits at low interest rates." As is known, long-term investment credit for agriculture is practically nonexistent.

DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIFIC estimates of gains resulting from consolidation?"

"Gains resulting from consolidation would repay the investment within three to five years," it was explained. An example will point this up. With consolidation, the way will be open to mechanization. Conservative estimates show that 400,000 draft horses could be eliminated from West German farms. Each draft horse requires 2.4 acres of productive land for its year's supply of fodder. On the resultant 960,000 acres that would be freed, wheat might then be planted. Average yields, at current world wheat prices, would result in approximately another 800,000 metric tons, or \$80,000,000, of wheat from German farms each year. This production, of course, would be a direct contribution to national well-being and prosperity.

"In addition, the elimination of excess paths and roads on a national scale would bring nearly 500,000 acres into the fold for productive use. These two advantages combined would have the same effect as expanding the size of the country's farm area by 10 to 15 percent."

"But where will the tractors come from to replace all those draft animals?"

"Mechanization will be a process of many years, not a matter of one or two years, yet it does not need to be extended over too long a period. One tractor normally replaces about four draft horses. Initially, as is the case for many West German farm communities, tractors can be had through the farm cooperatives. As returns come in from land consolidation, it will be possible, on an increasing scale, for farmers to buy tractors on an individual and cooperative basis."

Glancing back to the ancient town of Heftrich at the end of the day's tour, the newsmen felt they had seen an impasse of centuries broken.

+END

Director of Berlin Element Retires

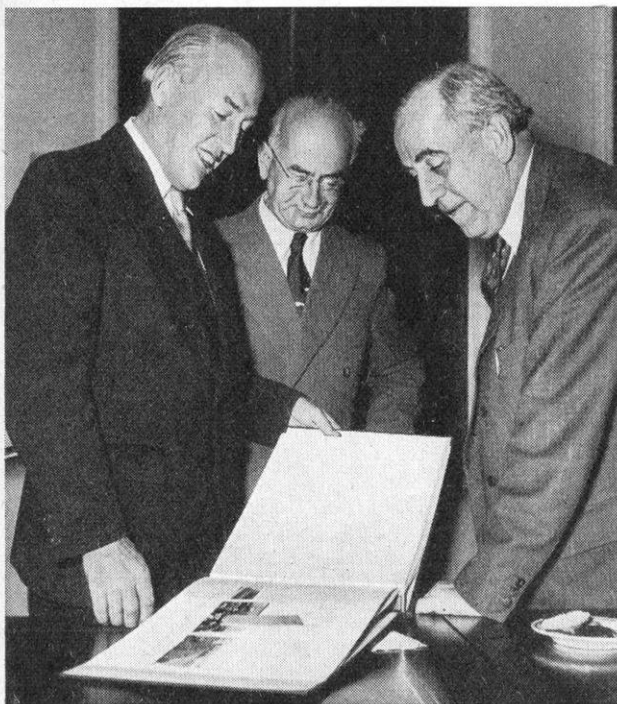
HOWARD P. JONES, RETIRING as director of Berlin Element, HICOG, turned over his duties as chief ECA representative in Berlin to Ray W. Smith, director of the Berlin Element Economic Affairs Division.

In a farewell talk Oct. 11 during a meeting of the Berlin Advisory Committee, Mr. Jones formally transferred to Mr. Smith the post of Berlin representative of the Economic Cooperation Administration. Mr. Smith assumes the post of ECA representative there in addition to his duties as director of the Economic Affairs Division.

Also present at the ECA Advisory Committee session were Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin; Prof. Ernst Reuter, governing mayor of Berlin; Dr. Paul Hertz, Berlin senator for Marshall Plan aid; Dr. Heinrich Vockel, Federal Government representative in Berlin, and officials of Berlin Element, the Berlin Senate, trade-union and other organizations, and business leaders.

Mr. Jones had been chief ECA representative in Berlin for more than a year and one half. He was appointed director of Berlin Element in July, replacing Edward Page, Jr. Mr. Jones relinquishes his posts in Berlin on being transferred to another Foreign Service post.

The Berlin ECA Advisory Committee was formed in January 1950 to draw up a long-term capital investment program for Berlin and to serve in an advisory capacity to the US commander. The committee includes representatives of industrial, financial, labor and other groups.



Mayor Ernst Reuter (right), of Berlin presents gift photo album to Howard P. Jones on his retirement as director of Berlin Element. In center is Dr. Paul Hertz, Berlin senator for Marshall Plan aid. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

DURING THE CEREMONY, Mr. Jones reviewed Berlin's industrial and trade conditions, saying in part:

"The ECA committee has played a significant role in the rehabilitation of Berlin. Including representatives of all areas of Berlin's economic life — industry, trade, labor and finance — the committee was able to unite Berliners and to lead the way in common effort toward the predetermined goal. No clique and no party held control in the development of the ECA program for Berlin. If the committee has achieved its aim, it is because of you gentlemen. That indicates a decisive assumption of personal responsibility. I am proud of the work performed by this committee and am convinced that it will continue to exist and to carry forward the task which you have thus far undertaken so effectively.

We have made great strides since January 1950, when the ECA committee held its first meeting. At that time increasing unemployment and a production index of less than 20 percent of the prewar level presented us with a problem described by many as insoluble. Without the efforts made by you and others like you, it would actually have been beyond solution. Cooperation and a sense of common purpose, in generous measure, were necessary to achieve the successes which actually were realized. Berlin still has a long road ahead of her, but it does not appear so great if we remember the great distance we already have behind us.

I would like to bring up once again what many of you have already heard me say: that Berlin with continuing Marshall Plan aid — and it will be continued — has a unique opportunity to turn misfortune into success.

The world knows that Berlin has delivered its goods in the past, and that it will continue to do so in the future. The 'little airlift' set up recently is a token of our support in this direction.

THE DESTRUCTION AND DISMANTLING of Berlin's industrial plant necessitated replacement of these facilities with the most modern machinery available. This means, too, that Berlin without doubt will be in a position to compete on the world's markets.

I want particularly to ask you all to take advantage of the steadily increasing demand on the world's markets. You should not hesitate to expand your plant facilities, with the aim of preparing to utilize all future possibilities. World markets will be open to Berlin-made goods.

Market scarcities in the fields of production in which Berlin specializes — machine tools, radio and electrical apparatus, precision instruments and the optical and clothing industries — are already beginning to develop. And we will be able to help. I see the day coming when I will receive a report from Berlin which states that the city can again support itself, can again stand on its own two feet in an economic sense. And that day is not as far off as some would have us believe." +END

Personnel Notes

Cecil B. Lyon Heads Berlin Element

Howard P. Jones, director of Berlin Element, HICOG, left Oct. 18 for the United States after resigning to accept a new Foreign Service post in Formosa. He has been succeeded by Cecil B. Lyon, who was previously special assistant to Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin.

Mr. Lyon, a member of the US Foreign Service, served in 1948 at the US Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. He has also held posts in Havana, Cuba; Hongkong; Tokyo; Peiping, and Tientsin, China, and Santiago, Chile. He arrived in Berlin last August, receiving his appointment as special assistant to General Mathewson following a tour of duty at the National War College in Washington. He is from Hancock, N.H., and New York City.



Cecil B. Lyon.

New Chief for Industry Division

F. L. Mayer has been appointed chief of the Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, to succeed Luther Hodges, who resigned recently and returned to the United States.

Mr. Mayer came to Germany in June 1945, with the US Group Control Council, and was formerly in Berlin as chief of the Industry Division of the Military Security Board. He has been deputy chief of the Industry Division of the Office of Economic Affairs in Frankfurt for the past year and, following Mr. Hodges' resignation, was acting chief. His home town is Young America, Minn.

IRO Chief Resigns

The resignation of Philip E. Ryan, chief of mission for the US Zone of Germany, International Refugee Organization, since August 1948, became effective early in November. The IRO is scheduled to cease operation on Dec. 31, 1951.

In connection with Mr. Ryan's departure, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy stated: "In the three years of its existence, the International Refugee Organization has done the world a tremendous service. Its organization in the US Zone alone helped nearly half a million unfortunate people find new lives and new hope."

As chief of the IRO Mission in Germany, Mr. Ryan has played an essential role in this great humanitarian

undertaking, and it has been due largely to his devotion and leadership that it has been so successfully carried out. In this operation there has necessarily been the closest cooperation between IRO and the High Commission, and I know that I speak not only for myself, but for all the other HICOG officials with whom he has dealt, in saying that Mr. Ryan has done an outstanding job."

Assistant for Deputy High Commissioner

Lt. Col. John C. Dalrymple has been designated as the military assistant to Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner. He will advise General Hays regarding the US Army European Command's interest and viewpoint at meetings of the Allied Security Committee and will also keep informed on all matters under negotiation by HICOG or HICOM in which the European Command has an interest.

New ECA Representative in Berlin

Ray W. Smith, director of the Berlin Element Economic Affairs Division, has taken over the position of chief ECA representative in Berlin succeeding Howard P. Jones, who retired as director of the HICOG Berlin Element in October.

The Berlin ECA Advisory Committee was formed in January 1950 to draw up a long-term capital investment program for Berlin and to serve in an advisory capacity to the US Commander there. The group includes a broad representation of industrial, financial, labor and other groups in Berlin. Chairman of the committee is Dr. Paul Hertz, Berlin senator for Marshall Plan aid.

Appointments in Berlin

Appointments of Dr. Charles B. Robson, of Chapel Hill, N.C., as deputy chief of the Berlin Element Public Affairs Division, and Dr. Christopher B. Garnett as chief of the Berlin Element Education and Cultural Relations Branch, have been announced.

A member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina for more than 25 years, Dr. Robson joined the US Foreign Service in June of this year. He arrived in Berlin in July, serving as deputy chief of the Public Affairs Division in an advisory capacity with the Education and Cultural Relations Branch.

Dr. Garnett had been acting chief of the Berlin Element E&CR Branch since January 1951. He was deputy chief of the branch in Berlin under Military Government from July 1948 to September 1949, and was appointed head of the Berlin Element Community Activities Section, E&CR Branch, when the Office of the US High Commissioner replaced Military Government in Germany in September 1949. He is a former dean of the Liberal Arts College of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and served as administrative officer with the UNRRA Mission in Shanghai, China. His home is in Washington, D. C.

Newcomers to Public Affairs

Among recent personnel changes in the Office of Public Affairs are Mary H. Sanders, assistant deputy chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division; Philip D.



Dr. Robert G. Koopman is the new chief of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division succeeding Dr. James M. Read. A teacher, school administrator and active leader in community affairs for 30 years, he has been associate superintendent of the Michigan Department of Public Instruction since 1947. His home is in Lansing, Mich.

(PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

McMains, administrative officer, and Nicholas E. Conduras, publications officer of the Information Centers Branch; Eire Stevens, reports assistant, Office of Director; and Richard H. Baxter, analyst on the Reactions Analysis Staff.

Hesse Branch Chief Resigns

H. A. (Tony) Rhoades, Public Relations Branch chief for OLC Hesse with headquarters in Wiesbaden, has resigned his position to assume a post with an American concern in Frankfurt.

Mr. Rhoades, an occupation veteran, became public information officer for the Office of Military Government, Hesse, in 1945, following his release from the army, in which he served during the war as an infantry officer. He is native of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ed Edwin, for the last two years a US resident officer in Ruedesheim, Hesse, has been appointed to Mr. Rhoades' former post. Mr. Edwin was assistant public information officer for Hesse Military Government for one year and before that time was with the American Forces Network news staff for nearly three years. His home town is Great Falls, Montana.

New Youth Adviser in Hesse

William N. Goodall, of Pomona, Calif., has been appointed a Youth Activities adviser for OLC Hesse, it was announced recently by Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse.

Mr. Goodall, a noted musician as well as youth activities specialist, studied at the New England Conservatory of Music, Juilliard School of Music, Damrosch Music School of Washington University (St. Louis) and Columbia

University. He served as the director of private youth clubs in St. Louis, a boys' camp in Maine, the head of a club for American Boys in Paris, France, recreational specialist of the National Park Service and director of the St. Louis Servicemen's Center. During the war, he served with the American Red Cross in the US and Italy.

As a Youth Activities advisor in Germany, Mr. Goodall will help in the democratic development of German youngsters, paying particular attention to local youth organizations.

Air Secretary at Fuerstenfeldbruck

Thomas K. Finletter, United States Secretary for Air, inspected the 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Fuerstenfeldbruck Air Base Oct. 18. The visit was part of an extended inspection tour by the secretary. An air show featuring the famous Skyblazers was presented for Mr. Finletter and his party.

Congressmen Visit Berlin

US Congressional representatives Fred L. Crawford (R., Mich.) and Munroe Redden (D., N.C.) paid a one-day visit to Berlin Oct. 10. The two representatives, members of the House Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs, met with US officials during their Berlin stay. Accompanying them was Erwin Silverman, chief counsel of the Office of Territories, US Department of the Interior. From Berlin, the group proceeded to Rome.

Italian Educator in Hesse

Dr. Margherita Fasolo, well-known Italian education expert, spent two weeks in Hesse during October as a visiting consultant with Education Branch officials, OLC Hesse.

Dr. Fasolo is professor of pedagogy at the Gino Cappori teacher training institute in Florence, assistant professor of pedagogy at the University of Florence, and director of the Florence delegation of training centers for progressive educational methods. In Hesse, she studied the curricula in elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

Educational Consultant in Bremen

A three-month study of the trade and industry branch of Bremen vocational education was undertaken recently by George F. Weber of South Bend, Ind., who is in Bremen as a special HICOG consultant for the Education and Cultural Relations Branch. Mr. Weber will also visit local enterprises and work with German educators on ways and means for improving vocational education for industrial apprentices.

Mr. Weber, who is director of a large vocational school in South Bend, conducted a previous study in Germany during the summer of 1950. At that time, he devoted his efforts mainly to studies in vocational guidance, with special emphasis on labor office-grade school relations. Prior to his arrival in Bremen, he made a tour of the British, French and US Zones of Germany to inspect more than 50 schools and other public institutions which were constructed with the aid of HICOG Special Projects Fund grants.

+END

Proposal for Free Election

Translation of Statement

By DR. KONRAD ADENAUER

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
before the Bundestag (Federal Assembly) at Bonn Sept. 27

Principal Western Proposals For Free All-German Election

Feb. 28, 1950 — High Commissioner McCloy proposed all-German elections for a constitutional convention.

March 22, 1950 — Chancellor Adenauer on behalf of the Federal Republic made a similar proposal and outlined the conditions necessary for such an election.

May 14, 1950 — The United States, French and British foreign ministers, meeting in London, welcomed and endorsed Chancellor Adenauer's resolution of March 22, and set forth specific conditions for unification.

May 26, 1950 — The United States, French and British high commissioners in Germany sent identical letters to the Soviet commissioner, General Chuikov, proposing the joint drafting of an election law for all-German elections.

July 3, 1950 — High Commissioner McCloy again declared himself for free democratic elections in all Germany.

Sept. 14, 1950 — A resolution was passed by the German Federal Parliament calling for free elections in all of Germany.

Sept. 19, 1950 — The foreign ministers of the United States, France and the United Kingdom issued a communique at New York restating their desire to see Germany unified and referring to previous Allied proposals for all-German elections.

Oct. 1, 1950 — Chancellor Adenauer wrote the three Western high commissioners endorsing the Federal Parliament's resolution of Sept. 14.

Oct. 10, 1950 — The United States, French and British high commissioners again wrote to Soviet General Chuikov referring to their unanswered letters of May 26, and calling attention to the West German proposals as representing the desire of the German people for unity.

Oct. 25, 1950 — Secretary of State Acheson in a statement referred to repeated proposals for free elections in all Germany and renewed America's strong support for such elections as the necessary prelude to a peace treaty.

Jan. 15, 1951 — Chancellor Adenauer once more stated the Federal Republic's position in favor of free, general, equal and secret elections.

Jan. 21, 1951 — German Social Democratic leader, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, supported Chancellor Adenauer's declaration and said that only by bringing the freedom of the West to the German East would Germany be unified.

March 5, 1951 — The United States, French and British deputies at the Paris Four-Power Conference proposed that the "re-establishment of German unity" be one of the problems to be discussed at any meeting of the four foreign ministers.

March 9, 1951 — Chancellor Adenauer and the German Federal Parliament once more demanded free all-German elections, under conditions fully safeguarding individual liberties in the Soviet Zone.

THE SUPREME AIM of the policy of the Federal Government is and remains that of re-establishing German unity in a free and united Europe. This unity should be based on the free decision of the entire German people.

The Federal Government, therefore, repeatedly proposed that free, general, equal, secret and direct elections for a constituent national assembly should take place in the whole of Germany. This proposal was last made by the government in its declaration of March 9, 1951. At the same time the Federal Government defined the indispensable prerequisites for the carrying out of free elections.

The Soviet Occupation Power did not send a reply to any of these proposals submitted by the Federal Government. The Soviet Zone authorities rejected these proposals.

Mr. Grotewohl* has now made statements in the *Volkskammer* on Sept. 15 which seem to come nearer to the proposals submitted by the Federal Government. The Federal Government has carefully examined these statements. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of Berlin immediately proposed free elections for the whole of Berlin which, unfortunately, were rejected.

Mr. Grotewohl continues to insist on consultations concerning all-German elections. What do consultations with Communists mean? From many bitter experiences the world knows that when representatives of Communism talk of consultations they mean either dictation or endless delays. It would be a different matter if we had to deal with freely elected representatives of the people of the Soviet Zone. We could at once find agreement with them.

IN ORDER NOT TO LEAVE any stone unturned, the Federal Government will submit an election procedure for free all-German elections. This election procedure will in its essential points embody the following principles:

1. The electoral area shall constitute one single constituency; each party shall submit a list of candidates for the entire electoral area.
2. Freedom of political activity for preparing and carrying out the election shall be guaranteed.
3. All restrictions on passenger traffic between the occupation zones, including Greater Berlin, shall be repealed not later than three months prior to the elections.
4. Absolute personal freedom shall be guaranteed throughout the entire electoral area to each duly nominated candidate for a seat in the National Assembly pending its convention. The candidate shall neither be arrested, detained, nor proceeded against in the courts, nor subjected to disciplinary action, dismissed from his service

* Otto Grotewohl, premier in the Soviet-Zone regime, in which the "Volkskammer" occupies the place of a parliamentary body.

or employment, nor be otherwise called to account or hindered in his freedom of movement. He must be granted the necessary leave from employment to prepare for the election.

5. Prior to, during and after the election, no one may be arrested, detained, proceeded against in the courts, subjected to disciplinary action, dismissed from service or employment, nor otherwise called to account because of his political attitude.

6. Public meetings of parties, which have duly submitted a list of candidates, and of their candidates, shall be permitted unrestrictedly and shall be placed under official protection.

7. The distribution of newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, which are published in any German state, and the reception of broadcasts must not be impaired in the entire electoral area.

8. The secrecy of the election shall be guaranteed.

9. Ballots and their envelopes shall be the same for all persons entitled to vote and must not bear any marks by which the voter may be identified. The marking of the ballot by the voter shall take place in a part of the polling station which cannot be observed by any other persons. The voter shall enclose his ballot in an envelope and put it into the ballot box in front of the polling committee.

10. Renunciation of these provisions is inadmissible. Any infringement shall invalidate the entire election of the polling district concerned.

11. The votes shall be counted in public by the polling committee consisting of the representatives of the different parties.

12. Preparation and carrying out of the election shall be under international protection and international supervision.

13. In all parts of the electoral area protection shall be uniformly entrusted to international supervisory bodies. The German authorities shall comply with the directions of these supervisory bodies.

14. The supervisory bodies shall safeguard the rights and liberties of the population resulting from these provisions. Every German has the right to appeal to the supervisory bodies.

AFTER THIS ELECTION PROCEDURE shall have been passed by the German Assembly (*Bundestag*) and Council (*Bundesrat*), the Federal Government will transmit it to the United Nations, the four Occupation Powers and the authorities of the Soviet Zone in order to obtain their views. In so doing, it will propose that the international supervisory bodies be composed of representatives of neutral powers.

Really free elections, however, are possible only if the prerequisites for the free expression of the will of the people are fulfilled in fact in the Soviet Zone. So far the over-all situation in the Soviet Zone is far removed from that state of freedom. The hundreds of refugees who daily cross the zonal border to the West, leaving all they have behind them, seeking refuge in the Federal Republic, are shocking proof of the state of lawlessness and lack of freedom in the Soviet Zone. These people are driven by harassing insecurity, the fear of the People's Police, of the concentration camps and of forced labor.

The Federal Republic feels it to be its duty to do everything in order to establish clarity and certainty in this field. This can only be done in the face of world public opinion by having a neutral international commission under the supervision of the United Nations examine, in the Soviet Zone and in the territory of the Federal Republic, to what extent the existing circumstances permit the holding of free elections. The Federal Government will at once apply for such an international investigation with respect to the territory of the Federal Republic. It is a matter for the Soviet Zone authorities to do the same.

The joining together of the territories of the Soviet Zone and of the Federal Republic will be the first step toward Germany's reunification. This is of vital importance for the German people and for world peace. +END

Aliens Start Army Training

Forty-five alien enlistees in the US Army sailed Oct. 3 from Bremerhaven for the United States (*see back cover*), where they will receive their basic training. Enlisted under a recent Act of Congress whereby certain aliens can be accepted in the Regular Army, these 45 represent the first contingent sent to the United States to undergo training. Under current plans, a flow of approximately 50 a month is planned.

The enlistees started to draw their pay of \$75 per month (equivalent to DM 315) on the day they entered the service. Increases in pay will follow as promotions are received in accordance with the usual US Army practice.

This initial group includes representatives from Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Hungary, the Ukraine, Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Rumania as well as stateless persons, and are the first alien volunteers to be accepted in the

expanding US military effort. (*See pictorial feature "Stateless Europeans Enlist" in Information Bulletin, September 1951.*)

Although 2,500 applicants can be accepted under present law, new legislation has been enacted to authorize enlistment of an additional 10,000 aliens. More than 3,400 applications have been received to date. Many of those who applied, however, were ineligible for enlistment because they were presently married. Others were ineligible because they were not nationals of countries from which enlistments are authorized.

Countries whose nationals are not eligible for enlistment are those countries which are signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty or countries participating in the European Recovery Program. German nationals are not eligible for enlistment.

In and Around Germany

Nearly 1,000,000 DPs Resettled

In 50 months of operations, the International Refugee Organization has resettled 976,109 displaced persons in new homes and repatriated another 72,584.

The IRO preliminary statistical report for August disclosed that the UN specialized agency has transported a monthly average of almost 21,000 refugees to more than 80 countries and territories throughout the world. This figure does not include the thousands of non-IRO emigrants transported by the organization on behalf of member governments, on a reimbursable basis.

The resettlement total for August, 10,765, was slightly higher than the figure for the preceding month. Movement to the United States, however, climbed more than 1,500 above July's total to reach 7,775. The United States and Canada together accounted for more than 90 percent of the August movement.

The IRO reported an active caseload of 131,566 DPs at the start of September, the vast majority of whom were located in Germany, Austria, France and Italy. More than 1,580,000 refugees have received some form of assistance from the UN agency since it was established in July 1947.

German-American Industrial Leaders Meet

A firsthand exchange of management techniques between American and European industrial leaders will be made possible during a conference to be held in New York City starting Dec. 3. The ECA Special Mission to Western Germany is sponsoring the attendance of 48 prominent German industrialists among the more than 200 European management executives who will make the trip.

The program will start with a two-week tour of industrial plants. The first International Conference of Manufacturers and the International Management Productivity Mission will have as their purpose the development of techniques for improved methods of production to increase total output and to make goods available at a lower price.

Stuttgart Youth Center Started

A forward step in youth and community activities was brought about recently with ground-breaking ceremonies for a recreation center at Sillenbuch in Stuttgart. The project will be financed by DM 72,000 (\$17,136) from the HICOG Special Projects Fund and a similar amount from German sources.

Harvey M. Coverley, acting US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, termed the occasion "a milestone in the forward struggle of the German people." The ceremony was also attended by Mayor Arnulf Klett of Stuttgart and Mayor Paul Grunberg of Sillenbuch.

Immunizations for Munich Children

Wider use of immunization vaccines in Germany — a country formerly foremost in the fight against communicable diseases — is being furthered in Munich.

The Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria has made available, free of charge, a quantity of American preparations for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. In 1950 Bavaria had 6,470 cases of diphtheria with 252 deaths, and 212 deaths resulting from whooping cough.

The Bavarian State Health Department and the Munich City Health Department have agreed to immunize procedures at the three largest Munich children's hospitals: the University Children's Hospital, the Children's Polyclinic and the Schwabing Children's Hospital.

With parents' consent, shots will be given infants from six to nine months of age. A booster shot will follow one and a half years later, with a third inoculation when the child enters school.

Labor Leader Dead

Fritz Tarnow, secretary-general of the former Bizonal Trade Union Council, which was the highest union organization in the US and British Zones before the establishment of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) in December 1949, died Oct. 23 in Bad Orb, Hesse. He was 71 years old.

Joining the German Woodworking Union at the age of 19, he held union positions, was secretary of the Woodworking International Bureau in 1929 and a SPD *Reichstag* deputy until the Nazi Labor Front took over the trade unions in 1933. He lived in exile in Czechoslovakia, England, Denmark and Sweden until he returned after the war in 1946.

US Law Books Given High Courts

An American law library of approximately 1,600 volumes was presented to the Federal High Court and the Federal Constitutional Court, Oct. 8 in Karlsruhe. The American law books are part of the general law

Two Czechoslovakian officials (second and third from left) sign US Army receipt for the "Freedom Train," which carried 34 Czechs across the Czechoslovakian-Bavarian border to freedom Sept. 11. Eleven of the 34 escapees sailed for Canada Oct. 16. The "Freedom Train" was returned Oct. 11, one month after its flight. (US Army photo)





Erich Federmann, bomb disposal expert, looks over crater after he successfully detonated a 1,000-pound British bomb, dropped in Nuremberg during the war. Crew standing by placed peat bales and straw over bomb — only a few window panes were broken. Inset at left shows the nose of the long-buried missile. (US Army photo)

library serving both courts which is located in the building housing the Federal High Court.

Eli W. Debevoise, general counsel, HICOG, officially presented the law books to Dr. Hermann Weinkauff, president of the Federal High Court, and Dr. Hermann Hoepker-Aschoff, president of the Constitutional Court.

The American law library, purchased through the HICOG Special Projects Fund at a cost of about \$8,000, contains a complete set of the decisions of the US Supreme Court, the reports of the lower federal courts, the Northeastern Reporter, American Law Reports Annotated, as well as several sets of state statutes, law dictionaries, American jurisprudence, leading text books and other reference materials.

Gerhart Husserl, who is in charge of cultural exchange activities for the Office of General Counsel, said that the law library should be of particular interest to the two high German tribunals, since many of the volumes deal with problems of constitutional law, protection of the rights of the individual, social legislation and international law.

Nine similar sets of law books have been presented to West German universities and the Free University of Berlin during the past year. (See "Law Books for Universities" in *Information Bulletin*, September 1951.)

Equal Education Urged

The assurance of equal educational opportunity for all is up to the state, in the opinion of Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse. Dr. Newman spoke recently before 43 teachers from northern Hesse who were guests of the Hessian Ministry of Culture.

"The future rests with the youth," the commissioner said. "The teachers must insure the growth of the youth in a democratic environment."

Trade Union Youth Helped

As an aid in the development of trade union youth, the Office of the US State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-

Baden has presented the state trade union youth secretary Otto Wallenmaier a check for DM 12,000 (\$2,856) as the first installment of a grant-in-aid for the *Karl Kloss Jugendheim*.

The success of the operation of the *Jugendheim* in the last year has shown that German youth quickly respond to training which, even in a small measure, acquaints them with their trade union and with the world in which they live, commented Newton S. Friedman, chief of OLCW-B Labor Affairs Division.

The method of instruction, one of self-participation, also demonstrates to the young workers that they themselves can take part in the various activities, both organizational and public, which surround them.

Under the program for this year it is hoped to broaden the outlook of the participants by bringing in students from other areas.

Army Troops Aid Needy Family

The deep feeling of community responsibility by Americans was demonstrated recently to German residents of the Bavarian village of Pfaffenhofen.

A US Army truck accidentally struck and killed one of the village men. Upon hearing that the victim left a widow and four children in relatively needy circumstances, officers and men of the 8608th Administrative Area Unit, as well as the German employees, took up a collection.

Capt. William J. Jenkins, commanding officer of the unit, turned over the fund of DM 1,713 (\$407) to William E. Schaufele, Jr., US resident officer for Pfaffenhofen, who delivered the money to the widow.

Kulmbach Honors HICOG Men

The "Golden Book," which records names for everlasting commemoration in the city of Kulmbach, north



Walter Jaroschwitz (left), head of Berlin youth department, receives from Anton Schmitz, head of Berlin building and housing department, key which opens door to new West Berlin Youth Center in the Tiergarten area of free Berlin. Charles F. Weckworth, visiting HICOG consultant on community affairs and youth activities, is in center. HICOG Special Projects Fund gave aid in amount of DM 104,600 (\$24,894). (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



Mayor Georg Hagen looks on as US State Commissioner for Bavaria George N. Shuster (upper photo) and Resident Officer Adolph Dubs sign Kulmbach's "Golden Book," an honor voted the two HICOG officials by Kulmbach's City Council for "unforgettable service to the youth of our city."

of Nuremberg, has two new additions: Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, and US Resident Officer Adolph Dubs. The honor was conferred by the Kulmbach City Council in recognition of their "unforgettable service to the youth of our city."

More than 400 citizens of the area attended the ceremony Sept. 29, at which time Dr. Shuster and Mr. Dubs entered their names. Mayor Georg Hagen expressed the community's appreciation for the humane program started by the American people soon after the war's end to aid the Germans: the school children food program, the sending of CARE packages, the delivery of food on long-term credit, the Marshall Plan and the individual gifts.

The mayor pointed out that the HICOG Special Projects Fund offers further proof of the farsightedness with which the people of the United States are seeking to solve the problems of Germany.

A grant of DM 402,000 (\$95,676) from the HICOG fund was recently made for construction of a model elementary school in Kulmbach-Mangersreuth.

Farm Youth Groups Aided

Establishment and furtherance of farm youth organizations in Bavaria similar to the 4-H clubs in America is being pushed by the Youth and Community Activities Branch, Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria.

Harold C. Patrick, youth adviser, turned over DM 20,000 (\$4,760) to the Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture on Sept. 25. The money will be spread throughout 30 to 40 counties in Bavaria to stimulate interest in the program.

In some cases the money will be channeled through "winter schools" — training groups set up in most parts of Bavaria which enable farm youths to learn skills and techniques during the light work months. In other localities the HICOG grant will be used to purchase feed, poultry or livestock through which the youngsters may learn the care of farm animals by actual practice.

East Prussian Farms Neglected

The *Berliner Anzeiger* carried a DPA (German news agency) dispatch Sept. 10 saying it had been revealed by refugees from East Prussia that large areas of the once very fertile East Prussian soil were no longer being cultivated by farmers. No reconstruction has taken place in the city of Koenigsberg itself, while only the harbor of Pillau has been rebuilt by the Soviets for strategic purposes.

According to the dispatch, most Germans were deported or went to Lithuania in 1945, 1947 and 1948, the refugees said. The few remaining Germans work as farmhands on the last Soviet government farms. They have no privileges whatsoever because they can neither obtain Soviet citizenship nor correspond with Germany, let alone visit Germany.

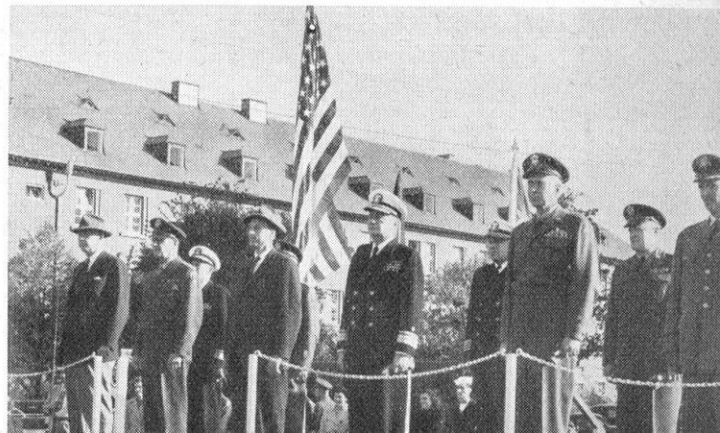
Tower Denotes Munich-Cincinnati Unity

Voluntary contributions of German and American residents of Munich and citizens of its "sister city," Cincinnati, made possible reconstruction of the tower of *Der Alte Peter* (Old Peter), Munich's oldest church and a traditional symbol of the Bavarian capital city. The 89-foot tower and building of the centuries-old parish church were badly damaged in wartime air raids.

A *Richtfest* (festival denoting completion of the roof) was held recently by 82-year-old Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Catholic archbishop of Munich and Freising, in

Secretary of the Navy Dan Kimball on an inspection tour of Europe, recently reviewed Army, Navy and Air Force honor guard at Heidelberg after 19-gun salute. In the front row, l.-r., are Secretary Kimball, General Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief, European Command; John S. Graham, assistant secretary of the Treasury; Rear Adm. Carl F. Holden, commander, US Naval Forces in Germany; Maj. Gen. Charles E. Hart, commanding general, artillery, Seventh Army, and Col. Clyde K. Rich, chief of staff, 12th Air Force.

(US Army photo)



the presence of Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Thomas Wimmer, mayor of Munich; George H. Godfrey, senior US resident officer for Munich, and others.

An "affiliation committee" of the Cincinnati city council — which is trying to intensify the good relations between the two cities — turned over a gift of \$50,000 to Munich city officials during the festival to aid in interior decoration of the church.

After the dedication ceremonies a congratulatory message by Mayor Albert D. Cash of Cincinnati was transmitted by short wave.

During a recent plenary session of the Munich city council, Mrs. Kat Seyfferth, the first council member to visit Cincinnati, reported on her three-month study trip to the United States. She especially noted that there are only nine members on the city council for Cincinnati, which has a population of 500,000 whereas Munich, with its 830,000 inhabitants, has 50 councilmen.

"Die Neue Zeitung" Editions Consolidated

The Munich and Frankfurt editions of *Die Neue Zeitung*, US-published German-language daily newspaper, were merged Oct. 1 into a single edition published in Frankfurt. The consolidated edition continues to be published by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany with Hans Wallenberg as editor-in-chief.

The staff members of the former Frankfurt and Munich editorial offices have been consolidated in the Frankfurt office. Continuing in Munich are a news bureau for Bavaria and the paper's cultural-features and literature staff.

The Frankfurt edition covers the entire area of the German Federal Republic. Not affected by the consolidation is the Berlin edition of *Die Neue Zeitung* which continues as a separate unit.

Variety Marks Information Programs

Valuable community centers instead of one-sided propaganda institutions is a feeling that continues to be emphasized at US Information Centers in western Germany.

The program for the Frankfurt "America House" during a recent week featured a different national on the platform every night with lectures ranging from political, economic and religious issues to classical and modern musical recitals and discussions. Lectures were from England, Switzerland, Ireland, the United States and Germany.

100 GYA Centers to Continue

Continuance of more than 100 GYA centers in the US Zone has been assured under a recent funding program. The centers will continue to receive complete US Armed Forces' support and assistance as in the past.

Several centers from which Armed Forces' financial support was withdrawn June 30, may still be eligible for assistance from the US Armed Forces and HICOG. The communities in which such centers are situated must assure their retention as community projects, supported and administered by the community. Local US resident



HICOG Fiscal Services branch chiefs met at Bremen recently to discuss financial structure of field offices. Seated at conference table, counter-clockwise, are Fletcher D. Mitchell, Jr., chief, Fiscal Services Division; Wallace B. McNett, deputy chief; A. J. Warnecki, Stuttgart; J. C. O'Connell, Munich; J. A. Angetti, Berlin; G. R. Jennings, Bremen; H. Goldstein, disbursing officer, Munich; Allan Chase, Frankfurt; W. J. Monticone, assistant to chief, Fiscal Services Division. (Photo by F. W. Meier, Bremen)

officers or HICOG representatives will negotiate with community leaders or groups and with GYA officers in arranging the turnover of such centers to German control.

Augsburg Gets 4-H Club

Interest in the part of youth in farming practices has been aroused in Augsburg county through the organization of a 4-H Club program. Miss Maria Lenk, home economics teacher at the Augsburg County Agricultural School, set up the club.

The first rural-youth competition in Augsburg, aided by the Bavarian ministry of agriculture and the US resident office, was held Aug. 22. Ten weeks earlier, 11 girls about 16 years of age volunteered to raise four ducks each — supplied them free of charge — following suggestions made by the office for agriculture and their schoolteacher. The first prize was awarded to the girl whose ducks were the heaviest and who showed the greatest care for her fowls. A new competition for preserved fruit is underway.

Agricultural Problems Discussed

The agricultural problems of 32 nations, including Germany, were discussed during a recent conference on the world land-tenure problem at the University of Wisconsin. Three West German delegates attended the meeting. They were: Siegfried Palmer of the federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn; Otto Schiller, professor of national agricultural policy, Hohenheim Agriculture College, Stuttgart, and Lothar Richter, student.

The three will spend some time in Wisconsin farm homes to become acquainted with American agricultural methods. A bus trip from Wisconsin to Washington, D.C., with frequent stops at farms en route was also slated.

The conference, sponsored jointly by ECA, the US Department of State and the US Department of Agriculture, was planned to cover all phases of agriculture improvements, land consolidation, establishment of machinery stations, availability of farm credits, farm taxation and farm management. +END

Berlin's Cultural Festival

The author's desire to show the resemblance between the German and French characters distinctly led him to use epic length in the exposition. The newspaper noted that only in the second part were words and actions so closely linked that a true dramatic atmosphere existed.

Another of the special foreign events during the festival was the appearance of the flame-haired actress and singer Ljuba Welitsch in "Salome." *Die Neue Zeitung* said of her performance, "It could be shocking if it were not performed with the utmost artistic sensibility." The critic sang out praise of the Viennese opera star and her interpretation as "the fulfillment of this role," "stylized hysteria which sometimes even takes cynical forms," "Welitsch's high artistic intelligence employs an unusually rich vocal palette . . . the result is phenomenal and convincing."

In summing up, the German newspaper said, "One cannot unveil the nerve-torn, gen'al-morbid spirit of Wilde's drama and of Strauss' music more relentlessly than did Heinz Tietjen in his new staging of 'Salome.'"

FOR THE NON-VOCAL ENTHUSIASTS Marcel Marceau, Paris mimic, won the cheers of all who saw his show at the *Tribune Theater*. *Der Tagesspiegel* said, "Here is a man who simply must be acclaimed as a genius. He has the ability to express the unconscious and the subconscious of surface occurrences merely through movements of his body, performed in such a way as to draw great admiration."

The "black magic" of Marceau's skill enabled him to struggle against the wind, to walk up stairs and to pull a rope, although the wind, stairs and rope were all invisible. Together with his troupe of six men and three women Marceau offered three mimic scenes.

The program notes for this cultural event stated: "The art of mimic is very difficult. The art of psychic expression through bodily movement, the world of dolls, masks and puppets is opened to us by Marcel Marceau." The critic for the *Berliner Anzeiger* found the French pantomimes "a rare pleasure" and went on to describe the scenes as "a world of exact grace, stylized and yet real in the sense of true art, making reality visible behind everyday occurrences."

Berliners during the Festival weeks also got their first look at a complete show of American art from 1720 to present day. The 65 works hung at the Schoenberg City Hall "followed no general line: reckless realism hung next to moon-struck romanticism; some materialistic works were seen together with abstract ones," according to the British-licensed newspaper *Telegraf*.

Another paper *Der Tagesspiegel*, in the US Sector, called the exhibit "a surprise" and "quite a novelty." The critic added, "creative American art is known to us only through a few accidental examples and some books, also limited in number."

Berliners these days are telling the story of the two ladies coming from a performance of the "Cocktail Party" in the Schiller Theater.

"Rather obscure, the whole thing, isn't it?" one of them says.

"Oh, I don't think so at all," the other replies. "Whoever knows religious philosophy, has read the medieval mystics, has an idea of scholastics, and has studied the Chinese philosophers should have no trouble in understanding it."

"Only," the same lady continues, meditatively, "I am not quite sure what Eliot meant when he had Celia say 'good evening' in the second act."

Der Tagesspiegel noted, "In contrast to our view, American art will not recognize modern tendencies as such, as they are guided by powerful groups, but will accept only what is true."

Another art attraction was an exhibit at the US Information Center of work by America's top photographers. *Der Tag* said of this showing, "Most of them have a remarkably good eye for the nature of things. They search in everyday life for their camera tangents, discover the attractiveness of little things."

So September passed in Berlin and with it the Berlin Festival. There are no misgivings, only fond memories. The "Oklahoma!" people went back to Boston but the Berliners are still singing "People Will Say We're in Love." +END

German-American Committee Drafts Elaborate Christmas Plans in Freising

A plan for a "Day of Pleasure" for all children of the city and county of Freising, Bavaria, has been worked out on the initiative of Chester S. Wright, US resident officer for Freising.

A German-American committee was formed to provide funds so that every child of the county can be invited to a Christmas movie-show and be given a Christmas parcel. This action will be carried out regardless of the social background of the children. All youth of the county of a certain age group will be invited to these events, which will take place at Freising, Moosburg and Nandlstadt simultaneously.

The committee consists of 18 members, including Mr. Wright; Col. Alfred A. Blanco, commanding officer of the US troops stationed there; the mayors of Freising, Moosburg and Nandlstadt, and representatives of the community administrations, schools, trade unions, women's clubs, farmer's organizations, sports clubs and welfare bodies.

Mr. Wright announced that the profits from a match between the Freising boxing club and a team from Erding Air Base was turned over to the committee. The Christmas drive will also receive substantial assistance from Rotary Clubs in the United States and from American military units stationed in Freising County.

Calendar of Coming Events

Nov. 20, 1951, to Jan. 15, 1952

CURRENT (with closing dates)

Nov. 25 — Frankfurt (Hes): Exposition of paintings commemorating Oskar Moll.
Nov. 25 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Art exposition, water colors, by Duesseldorf artists.
Nov. 30 — Heidelberg (WB): Crafts' show.
Dec. 1 — Heidelberg (WB): Association of German Private Schools, meeting.
Dec. 2 — Cologne (NRW): UNESCO exposition; colored reproductions by old and modern masters.
Dec. 2 — Cologne (NRW): Ice-skating exhibition, Maxi and Ernst Baier.
Dec. 2 — Nuremberg (Bav): Art exposition.
Dec. 15 — Essen (NRW): Art exposition.
Dec. 16 — Hamburg: *Winterdom*, festival.
Dec. 30 — Hamburg: Art exposition.
Dec. 31 — Munich (Bav): American Industrial Design Exhibit at America House.
Dec. — Hanover (LS): State museum exposition, European art from 1400 to 1800.
Dec. — Munich (Bav): "The Romans in Bavaria," exposition at National Museum.
Jan. 6 — Neuss (NRW): Christmas art exposition by Neuss artists.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 20 — Dortmund (NRW): Chamber music, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
Nov. 20-Dec. 15 — Essen (NRW): Exposition of French reproductions.
Nov. 21 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert, Bonn City Orchestra.
Nov. 21 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert.
Nov. 21 — Hamburg: Concert, Philharmonic Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
Nov. 21 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; "The Creation," Haydn.
Nov. 21 — Repentance Day (German holiday).
Nov. 22-23 — Krefeld (NRW): Horse show.
Nov. 22-25 — Karlsruhe (WB): German Cyclists' Union, meeting.
Nov. 23 — Nuremberg (Bav): Symphony concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
Nov. 23-Dec. 15 — Essen (NRW): British movie exposition.
Nov. 24-25 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Concert; "Missa Solemnis," Beethoven.
Nov. 25 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; Requiem, Max Seeboth.
Nov. 25-26 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra.
Nov. 25-26 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; Conrad Hansen, piano; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
Nov. 25-Dec. 23 — Hanover (LS): Art crafts' Christmas exposition.
Nov. 26-27 — Bremen: Concert, Philharmonic Orchestra.
Nov. 30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Gertrud Pitzinger, alto.
Nov. 30-Dec. 2 — Kassel (Hes): Hesse small animal show.
Nov. 30-Dec. 2 — Mainz (RP): Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse poultry show.
Nov. 30-Dec. 6 — Berlin: Six-day bicycle races.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1 — Ludwigsburg (WB): Palace concert; Hans Hotter, baritone.
Dec. 1-9 — Neustadt (RP): Christmas exposition.

Dec. 1-16 — Heidelberg (WB): Christmas art exposition.
Dec. 1-17 — Munich (Bav): Exhibition, Modern American Paintings, at America House.
Dec. 2 — Baden-Baden (SB): Concert, Southwest German Broadcasting Orchestra.
Dec. 2 — Ludwigsburg (WB): Samson, oratorio by Handel.
Dec. 2 — Landshut (Bav): Concert, Loewenguth Quartet.
Dec. 2 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert; Haydn, "The Creation."
Dec. 2 — Wesel (NRW): Concert; Bach, Christmas oratorio.
Dec. 2 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Adrian Aeschbacher, piano and Prof. Freund, violin.
Dec. 2-3 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Gertrud Pitzinger, alto; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
Dec. 2-6 — Aschaffenburg (Bav): St. Andrew's fair.
Dec. 2-9 — Ulm (WB): Winter fair.
Dec. 2-12 — Essen (NRW): Christmas fair.
Dec. 2-23 — Frankfurt (Hes): Art-crafts' Christmas fair.
Dec. 2-30 — Mannheim (WB): Christmas exposition by Mannheim artists.
Dec. 2-31 — Aachen (NRW): Exposition by Aachen artists.
Dec. 2-31 — Marburg (Hes): Christmas exposition by Marburg artists.
Dec. 3 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Christine Burmann, piano.
Dec. 3 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Eugen Papst, conductor.
Dec. 3 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; Heinz Stanske, violin; Otto Volkmann, conductor.
Dec. 3 — Nuremberg (Bav): Trio concert; Edwin Fischer, piano; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin; Enrico Mainardi, cello.
Dec. 3 — Coblenz (RP): Concert; Christian Ferras, violin; Otto Winkler, conductor.
Dec. 3 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Paul Tortelier, cello.
Dec. 3 — Flensburg (SH): Symphony concert; Heinrich Steiner, conductor.
Dec. 3-4 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; Arthur Grumiaux, violin; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
Dec. 8-15 — Heidelberg (WB): Working Committee on Social Plant Management "Master Course," congress.
Dec. 4 — Weinheim/Bergstr. (WB): Concert; Pasquier trio.
Dec. 4-5 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Concert; Vienna trio; Magda Rusy, piano.
Dec. 5 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin.

Dec. 5 — Bremen: Concert; Christian Ferras, violin.
Dec. 6 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert; Elly Ney, piano; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello.
Dec. 6 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Trio: E. Fischer, W. Schneiderhan, E. Mainardi.
Dec. 6 — Oberhausen (NRW): Concert; Herman Krabbers (Amsterdam), violin.
Dec. 6 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert; Loewenguth Quartet.
Dec. 6-7 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Mass in C minor by Mozart.
Dec. 6-9 — Hamburg: Northwest German congress of German surgeons.
Dec. 7 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert.
Dec. 7 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Trio: E. Fischer, W. Schneiderhan and E. Mainardi.
Dec. 7 — Viersen (NRW): Concert, Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; Clem. Krauss (Vienna), conductor.
Dec. 7 — Hof (Bav): Concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin.
Dec. 8 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Trio concert; Edwin Fischer, piano; W. Schneiderhan, violin; E. Mainardi, cello.
Dec. 8 — M.Gladbach (NRW): Symphony concert.
Dec. 8-10 — Hamburg: North German poultry show.
Dec. 8-23 — Giessen (Hes): Christmas fair.
Dec. 8-30 — Nuremberg (Bav): Professional Association of Sculptors, exposition.
Dec. 9 — Baden-Baden (SB): Concert, Southwest German Broadcasting Orchestra.
Dec. 9 — Krefeld (NRW): Singers' Union's 125th anniversary; Bruckner, "Te Deum".
Dec. 9 — Siegen (NRW): Concert, Bamberg Symphony Orchestra.
Dec. 9-10 — Berlin: Concert, RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
Dec. 9-10 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; G. Schulz-Fuerstenberg, cello.
Dec. 9-10 — Hamburg: Concert, Philharmonic Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
Dec. 9-10 — Lauterbach (Hes): Art and trade exposition.
Dec. 9-15 — Wilhelmshaven (LS): Training course for vocational school teachers.
Dec. 9-23 — Hanover (LS): Christmas fair.
Dec. 9-24 — Kassel (Hes); Bonn (NRW): Christmas fairs.
Dec. 9-24 — Dortmund (NRW): Exposition of lead figurines and prints.
Dec. 9-Jan. 2 — Essen (NRW): Exposition by Essen artists.
Dec. 10 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Gerhard Tschner, violin; I. Dobrown, conductor.
Dec. 10 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; H. Stanske, violin; Otto Matzerath, conductor.
Dec. 10 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Joachim Wallbaum, piano; Johannes Schueler, conductor.
Dec. 10 — Luebeck (SH): Concert; Paul Tortelier, cello; G. E. Lessing, conductor.
Dec. 10-11 — Bremen: Philharmonic Orchestra.
Dec. 12 — Cologne, Duesseldorf, Paderborn (NRW): Concerts.
Dec. 12-13 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, soprano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

Bav — Bavaria.
Hes — Hesse.
LS — Lower Saxony.
NRW — North Rhine-Westphalia.
RP — Rhineland-Palatinate.
SB — South Baden.
SH — Schleswig-Holstein.
WB — Wuerttemberg-Baden.
WH — Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

- Dec. 13 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; Dr. R. Wagner, conductor.
- Dec. 14 — Bremen: Concert, Loewenguth Quartet.
- Dec. 14 — Wuppertal (NRW): Oratorio concert.
- Dec. 14 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Concert; E. Baltzer, conductor.
- Dec. 14 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
- Dec. 14-16 — Stuttgart (WB): Wuerttemberg-Baden poultry-breeders' exposition.
- Dec. 15 — Viersen (NRW): Concert, Trieste Trio.
- Dec. 15-23 — Stuttgart-Weinheim (WB): Christmas fair.
- Dec. 16 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Horse races.
- Dec. 16 — Tuebingen (NB): Concert; Bach, Christmas Oratorio.
- Dec. 16 — Essen (NRW): Symphony concert; Gustav Koenig, conductor.
- Dec. 16 — Murnau (Bav): Opening ski-jumping.
- Dec. 16-17 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Stefan Askenase, piano; Karl Boehm, conductor.
- Dec. 16-17 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- Dec. 16-23 — Bad Wimpfen (WB): St. Katherine's Christmas fair.
- Dec. 16-24 — Hildesheim (LS): Christmas fair.
- Dec. 17 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- Dec. 17-18 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Maurits Frank, cello; Guenter Wand, conductor.
- Dec. 17-18 — Brunswick (LS): Christian Ferras, violin.
- Dec. 19 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert, modern music.
- Dec. 20 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; Bach, Christmas Oratorio.
- Dec. 23 — Wallgau (Bav): Opening ski-jumping.
- Dec. 24 — Biberach/Riss (WB): Santa Claus festival.
- Dec. 25 — Schliersee, Mittenwald, Berchtesgaden (Bav); Herrenalb (WB): Christmas ski-jumping.
- Dec. 25-26 — St. Andreasberg, Hahnenklee-Bockswiese (LS): Jubilee ski-running and jumping; ice hockey.
- Dec. 26 — Berlin: Philharmonic Orchestra.
- Dec. 26 — Gersfeld/Rhoen (Hes); Braunlage (LS); Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bayerisch Zell (Bav): Ski-jumping.
- Dec. 26 — Daun, Pruem/Eifel Mountains (NRW); Daaden (NRW); Morbach and Reinsfeld/Hunsrueck (RP): Ski-running and slalom.
- Dec. 26-Jan. 1 — Muenster (NRW): Six-day bicycle races.
- Dec. 28 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Symphony concert.
- Dec. 30 — Braunlage (LS); Adenau/Eifel Mountains (NRW); *Hohe Acht*; Grafenau (Bav); Berchtesgaden (Bav): Ski-running.
- Dec. 30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Symphony concert.
- Dec. 30 — Viersen (NRW): Concert; Haydn, "The Creation."
- Dec. 30-Jan. 1 — Usseln (NRW): Duesseldorf Ski Club's skiing contests.
- Dec. 31 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- Dec. 31 — Bamberg (Bav): Concert, Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- Dec. 31 — Aachen (NRW): End of year festival in cathedral.
- Dec. 31 — Oberammergau (Bav): Ski-jumping.
- Dec. 31 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Night ski-jumping.

JANUARY

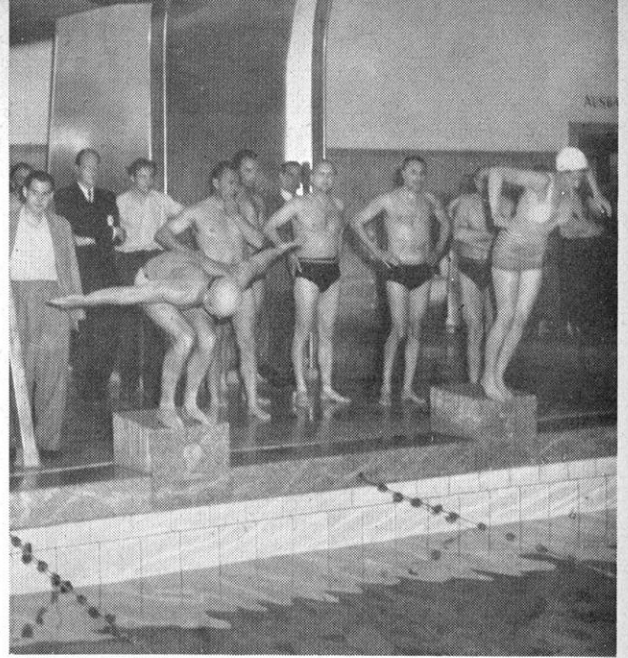
- Jan. 1 — Berlin: New Year's concert; Philharmonic Orchestra; A. Rother, conductor.
- Jan. 1 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): New Year's jumping on the Great Olympia. Ski climbing contest, Wank route.
- Jan. 1 — Haselbach (Rhoen) (Hes): Kreuzberg downhill run. Opening jump.
- Jan. 1 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Ice hockey: Berchtesgaden vs. Munich. New Year's jumping.
- Jan. 1 — Rottach/Egern (Bav): Downhill race for the Alois Hoess cup.
- Jan. 1 — Neustadt (Black Forest) (WB): New Year's ski jumping. Downhill run from High Ridge.
- Jan. 1 — Braunlage (Harz) (LS): New Year's jump run.
- Jan. 1 — Hahnenklee-Bockswiese (LS): Ice hockey games; North German two-man bobsled championship.
- Jan. 1 — Habichtswald (Kassel) (Hes): New Year's jumping, Max Hofer jump.
- Jan. 1 — Mannheim (WB): New Year's celebration of the Carnival Societies. Boat procession on the Rhine.
- Jan. 4 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Cristine Purrmann, piano; Hans Weissbach, conductor.
- Jan. 5 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Adolf Busch Quartet.
- Jan. 5-6 — Dortmund (NRW): Indoor sports festival, Olympic Games candidates.
- Jan. 5-6 — Urspringen (Hes): Junior ski day, downhill, long distance and slalom.
- Jan. 5-6 — Mittenwald (Bav): Werdenfels ski championships, Nordic combination.
- Jan. 5-6 — Kreuth (Bav): Ski contests, Nordic combination.
- Jan. 6 — Tuebingen (WB): Christmas Oratorio; H. Schutz, conductor.
- Jan. 6 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): International winter auto races.
- Jan. 6 — Daaden (Eifel) (RP): Westerwald district, ski championships.
- Jan. 6 — Adenau (Eifel) (RP): Eifel district ski championships.
- Jan. 6 — Murbach (NRW): Mosel-Hunsrueck district ski championships.
- Jan. 6 — Feldberg (Black Forest) (SB): District junior championships, Nordic combination; Gessner memorial slalom.
- Jan. 6 — Hundseck (SB): Ski jumping for Baden-Baden casino challenge trophy.
- Jan. 6 — Baiersbronn (Bav): Ski championships; Alpine combination.
- Jan. 6 — Gersfeld (Rhoen) (Hes): Rhoen ski championships, Nordic combination.
- Jan. 6 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Slalom on the Horn.
- Jan. 6 — Habichtswald (Bav): District ski championships.
- Jan. 6 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Special slalom from Hornkopf. Vienna ice revue.
- Jan. 6 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Election of Carnival Prince.
- Jan. 6 — Pottenstein (Bav): "Light Festival," procession, bonfires.
- Jan. 6-7 — Berlin: Concert; Philharmonic orchestra; Geza Anda, piano; G. Solti, conductor.
- Jan. 6-7 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Shura Cherkassky, piano; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- Jan. 6-7 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; Albert Bittner, conductor.
- Jan. 6-10 — Stuttgart (WB): "DOB" (Women's outer garment industry), sales fair.
- Jan. 6-13 — Nuremberg (Bav): Contemporary opera week; Johannes Schueler, conductor.
- Jan. 7 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Paul Tortelier, cello; Johannes Schueler, conductor.
- Jan. 7 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert.
- Jan. 7 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Helmut Roloff, piano.
- Jan. 7 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Paul Sacher, conductor.
- Jan. 7-8 — Bremen: Philharmonic concert; Hoffmann, violin; Abromeit, cello.
- Jan. 7-8 — Cologne (NRW): C. Monteverdi's opera: *Vespro della beata Vergine*.
- Jan. 7-9 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Adolf Busch Quartet.
- Jan. 8 — Solingen (NRW): Concert; Paul Richartz, violin; Ludwig Hoelscher, cello; W. Saam, conductor.
- Jan. 9 — Reutlingen (Bav): Concert; chamber music.
- Jan. 9 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; Branka Musulin, piano; Gustav Koenig, conductor.
- Jan. 9-10 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; Dr. R. Wagner, conductor.
- Jan. 10 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Dr. R. Wagner, conductor.
- Jan. 10 — Munich (Bav): Academy concert; Hans Knappertsbusch, conductor.
- Jan. 10 — Hildesheim (Hes): Concert; chamber music.
- Jan. 11 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert Shura Cherkassky, piano; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
- Jan. 11 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; Helmut Roloff, piano.
- Jan. 11 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Thomas Magyar, piano; Dr. H. Thierfelder, conductor.
- Jan. 11 — Bremen: Concert; Adolf Busch Quartet.
- Jan. 11 — Freiburg (SB): Concert Tibor Varga, violin; Carl Seemann, piano.
- Jan. 11 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert; Michele Auclair, violin; R. Hubertus, conductor.
- Jan. 11 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Concert; Guy Fallot, cello; K. Rucht, conductor.
- Jan. 12 — Bonn (NRW): Carnival events.
- Jan. 12-13 — Oberammergau (Bav): Werdenfels ski championships, Alpine combination.
- Jan. 12-13 — Bayrisch Zell (Bav): Oberland ski championships; Nordic combination.
- Jan. 13 — Cologne (NRW): Coronation of Carnival Prince and Princess.
- Jan. 13 — Rothenburg (Bav): Ski long run.
- Jan. 13 — Freiburg (Bav): Eugen Winterhalter ski endurance race (25 miles).
- Jan. 13 — Braunlage (LS): Ski relay race.
- Jan. 13-14 — Hamburg: First bestowal of Lichtwark prize for plastic arts.
- Jan. 13 — Frankfurt (Hes): 33rd national poultry show.
- Jan. 13-14 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra, Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- Jan. 14 — Reutlingen (Bav): Symphony Orchestra; Tibor Varga, violin.
- Jan. 14 — Wuppertal (NRW): Bamberg symphony orchestra; Gerhard Taschner, violin; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- Jan. 14 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; Conrad Hansen, piano; Walter Zorn, conductor.
- Jan. 14 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Johanna Martzy, piano; Jean Fournet, conductor.
- Jan. 14 — Viersen (NRW): Symphony concert; Guenther Wand, conductor.
- Jan. 14-15 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
- Jan. 15 — Bremen: Concert; Adolf Busch Quartet.

+ END



Dimpled Claire Swan, president of the Munich Junior Women's Club, was among a group of girls who modeled smart American fashions at the big Sport and Fashion Show which was a highlight of Munich's Good Neighbor Week.

An outstanding feature of the closing carnival was the traditional leap over the St. John's bonfire by several couples who, clad in typical Bavarian and other native costumes, braved the flames to thrill a large audience.



One of week's most exciting sports events was relay race in which world champion Herbert Klein (left, in cap) took on teams representing Munich City Council (represented at right by Dr. Hildegard Bruecher) and the Munich press.

Germans, Americans Stag

A "GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE," composed of both American and German women, has been making great strides in Munich with its aim of aiding refugees and other needy persons who are willing to help themselves.

Under its chairman, Mrs. George N. Shuster, wife of the US state commissioner for Bavaria, the new organization has distributed sewing machines in refugee camps, helped find apprenticeships for young refugees, sent children to summer camps, given overworked needy mothers vacations, and aided old people and university students. The committee does not compete with existing organizations but channels work through them whenever possible.

To raise funds for its projects a "Good Neighbor Week" was officially proclaimed in Munich last summer by Mayor Thomas Wimmer and Deputy Mayor Walther von Miller. The City of Munich, the US Army, Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria, refugee associations,

George H. Godfrey, senior resident officer for Munich area, with indispensable cigar firmly between his teeth, did the honors at highly-successful Bingo evening in Munich's tarriamed Hofbraeuhaus which did much to help raise funds.





Munich Military Post did its bit more than willingly and, among other contributions, staged an exhibition baseball game at the city's big Stadium between two picked Army teams.



Opening event was a benefit tea by Mrs. George N. Shuster (center), wife of the US state commissioner for Bavaria, who, with German and American guests, is shown releasing balloons with free tickets to all Good Neighbor Week events. (PRB OLCB photos by Maske)

Big "Good Neighbor Week"

the refugee secretariat of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, and private firms all lent a helping hand.

The week was opened with a benefit tea given by Mrs. Shuster at her home which brought contributions of more than DM 2,000 (\$476). A "Bingo" evening for Germans and Americans in the "Festhalle" of the famed Hofbrauhaus followed with Herman Frankel, US resident officer for Dachau, serving as master of ceremonies.

Special features were a concert by the Munich Philharmonic orchestra and a sports and fashion show. Members of the American Junior Women's Club of Munich modeled US summer fashions and the leading fashion houses of Munich held a showing of bathing suits and summer fashions. There was a water ballet, jumping exhibitions and swimming events featuring world champion Herbert Klein. Final event of the week was a "St. John's Bonfire" at the exhibition park, where refugee groups gave song recitals and folk dances. +END

Herman Frankel, US resident officer for Dachau, in role of master of ceremonies at Bingo evening, praises woolen sports shirt which was among the merchandise prizes. His fluent German made game easy for newcomers to learn.



Among the German groups which participated in the week's final event, a "St. John's Bonfire," were these members of refugee choir from Siebenbuergen in Rumania.

Waitresses employed at the large beer "Keller" took time out to try hand at Bingo. Here three of them are shown intently watching their cards after smiling colleague at right had "clicked" by winning two first prizes in a row.



Production Slump Ends

By A. J. CEFARATTI

Chief, Analytical Reports Branch, Program Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

THE SLACKENING OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT from the record level of this spring ended abruptly in September when the index of industrial production increased six points to 135 percent of the 1936 level. From the postwar high of 139 percent reached in April and May the index has shown a downward trend through the summer months, primarily due to a sharp cut in consumer goods output. The September rise, however, is a general one, with increased output in investment goods, and especially in consumer goods.

Total foreign trade in September reached a new postwar high, but showed a deficit trade balance — \$50,000,000* — for the first time since March. Imports totaled \$375,000,000, with a record monthly increase of \$88,000,000 — accounted for by increased imports of wheat and cotton, and the use of outstanding licenses for imports of finished goods from OEEC countries before the effective date of the new tariff on Oct. 1, 1951.

* * * * *

RETARDED DEMAND, AN INFLUENTIAL FACTOR in the more than seasonal drop of economic activity noted during the past few months, appeared to have reached its low point in August. While the value of retail sales during the last two months remained higher than a year ago, the volume of sales was significantly lower — even though total employment had increased approximately 500,000 in the interim. The volume of industrial orders placed in August increased slightly over the July low point but continued low with orders for investment and production goods back to pre-Korean levels and orders for consumer goods well below the level of June 1950.

The slump in the volume of industrial orders began in March of this year and in August orders for consumer goods (compared with February high point) were off by 47 percent, for "investment goods" down 29 percent and for "production goods" down seven percent. This contraction of demand from the abnormally high buying levels reached in the eight months after the outbreak of the Korean war has played an important part (along with shortages of raw materials and seasonal influences) in the decline in the actual volume of industrial production since the record levels reached in April and May.

Advance indications for September, however, promised some increase in industrial output with the index of industrial production for North Rhine-Westphalia up three points. With employment and payrolls at record levels, an increase in sales and production of consumer goods was expected during that month. Meanwhile, reports of bumper crops, expectations of record exports, stable consumer goods prices, and increased employment were further heartening developments.

Foreign Trade

Federal Republic exports in August totaled. \$314,000,000, a drop of \$6,000,000 from the record level reached in July. (The July export figure, first reported as \$315,000,000 has been revised upward by \$5,000,000 as a result of the retroactive increase in the price of export coal. According to the Federal Statistical Office, export figures for May and June also will be revised at the end of the year.) Imports in August increased only slightly, from \$285,000,000

This review is based on contributions submitted by reports officers in the Office of Economic Affairs and the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG.

to \$287,000,000. Of these, \$36,000,000 were financed through ERP or GARIOA funds, resulting in a positive commercial balance of \$63,000,000.

Despite one more working day than in July, August exports showed a two percent decrease from the previous month—mainly the result of a drop in deliveries of finished goods. This break in the hitherto steady upward movement of exports may be, in part, a reflection of production bottlenecks in Germany as the export decreases are principally in those categories which have been the mainstays of export expansion, and which, at the same time, are most severely affected by internal shortages.

Total imports in August increased only slightly, although some differences were noted within the geographic and commodity trade patterns. Imports from the EPU area in August — \$174,000,000 (c.i.f.) — attained for the first time a figure approaching the \$170,000,000 (f.o.b.) monthly level set by the OEEC. Imports from the dollar area remained almost unchanged, although foreign aid financed imports dropped. The difference was made up by further increases in free dollar imports.

The Federal Republic's cumulative European Payment Union (EPU) accounting position improved by \$45,000,000 at the end of September, reducing its cumulative deficit to \$106,000,000.

Industry

The steady drop in hard coal production noted through the summer months continued during September, and plans for increased production have been proposed by both the mining union and management groups. More than half of the loss in daily output in the third quarter was due to the decrease in extra shift production.

Total hard coal production in September of 9,343,000 metric tons (MT) for the 25 working days registered a daily average of 372,672, dropping below the daily average for August (374,062) and July (376,588). There are some signs that the seasonal low has been reached as the daily output for the first week in September averaged less than 370,000 tons, but increased to 378,000 for the last week.

The measurable loss of production continued to increase in August and September 1951 (1st quarter: 6,030 tons; 2nd quarter: 8,463; July: 12,715; August: 14,909; and for 20 working days in September: 16,619.)

* DM 119,000,000 at official rate of 23.8 cents to the Deutsche Mark.

For the first time since April, employment in the mines has increased. Of the 1,277 workers added in August, 1,153 were employed underground (including 639 face workers) and 124 on the surface. Preliminary reports for September show another slight increase.

More than half of the loss in daily hard coal output in the third quarter was due to the decrease in extra shift production. This extra shift output accounted for 17,000 tons per day in the first quarter, 11,000 tons per day in the second quarter, 3,000 tons per day in July and only 2,000 tons per day in August. The decreased extra shift production is more than seasonal. It is due also to the temporary ban on working extra shifts imposed by the state economics ministry of North Rhine-Westphalia in July.

In the first two weeks of September extra shift output both on normal workdays and on Sundays increased slightly, and the DKBL still hopes to realize its original forecasts of 10,000 to 15,000 tons per day in extra shift output in the fourth quarter. Total absenteeism showed another large increase in August standing at 19.2 percent compared to 18.1 percent in July.

Meetings of representatives of the Federal Government, the miners' union and coal management groups were held in September to discuss measures to increase coal output. Vice-Chancellor Bluecher stated that an increase in output of hard coal to 410,000 tons per day is technically possible if there is improvement of certain psychological and political factors. He emphasized the need for better housing for miners, improvement of other social conditions and for maintaining stable consumers' prices.

The DKBL reported that negotiations to establish a profit sharing system (*Erfolgsanteilsystem*) have begun, whereby the miners would benefit through savings brought about by increased efficiency. Studies are being made of the levels of operating costs related to increased efficiencies and the methods to interest miners in the plan.

Steel and Chemicals

Total August production of both pig iron and steel exceeded July levels and compared very favorably to the June peaks. September production showed a decline because of fewer working days, but the September daily average of 45,400 tons crude steel and 31,100 tons pig iron increased over the preceding two months.

The order book for rolled products and semi-finished steel on Aug. 1 was 8,729,872 MT, of which 856,434 tons were export bookings, little change from July.

August aluminum production of 8,112 tons was maintained at nearly the record high level of the previous month. Production of other principal non-ferrous metals also remained near previous month levels. The nickel production from Petsamo ores at the Norddeutsche Raffinerie, Hamburg, had to be stopped due to lack of coke. It is hoped this production can be resumed soon, because nickel together with electrolytic copper are the main short supply items in the non-ferrous metals.

The control ordinance of May 4, 1951, for the distribution and use of non-ferrous metals is now showing some effects; as the supply of metals in general has eased considerably. Still in very tight supply, however, are nickel and electrolytic copper, with pure aluminum, copper and zinc somewhat easier, and resmelted aluminum — and particularly brass — in abundant supply.

The August production index for the chemical industry at 137 percent of the 1936 level was up 1.3 percent after a seven point drop in July. Following the production index high of 147 percent in April, this is the first change in the declining production trend in four months.

The coal allocation for the chemical industry for September has been 150,000 tons of hard coal or 41.8 percent of normal requirements, as compared with 50 percent in the previous month. The chemical industry continues to make up its shortage on coal by barter deals and free

dollar purchases while the increasing use of other fuels such as sludge and fuel oil persists.

Restrictions in production of certain chemicals were relaxed by the Allied High Commission in April. The chlorine production increased from 20,320 tons in April to 23,800 tons in September, and a further 30—40 percent production increase is expected by the end of this year when the necessary equipment is delivered. Synthetic rubber production was to be started in October or November at a rate of 600 tons per month.

At present, the phosphate industry operates at 75 percent of its capacity. The four firms which ceased production in July and August due to lack of rock phosphate were able to resume operation with the arrival of North African and Florida imports.

There is no indication of a change for the better in the shortages of metallurgical coke and of scrap. The improved August production of pig iron and steel over July and the third quarter gain over the second quarter, contrary to earlier German predictions, appears to be due to increased utilization of US coal.

The question of scrap exports has been resolved by the United States and the United Kingdom with the Federal Government. The troublesome problem, however, continues to be scrap availability which, in turn, depends on increased collections. Scrap stocks on hand in the iron and steel industry on July 31 amounted to 314,500 MT as compared to 335,400 on June 30, 1951.

While detailed data are not available, the recent Federal Republic and Soviet Zone trade agreement will be of assistance in supplying raw materials to the consumer industries in both Western Germany and Western Berlin.

Traffic Developments and Electricity

During the first half of September, traffic demands on the railways remained at the August level. They started to increase sharply around Sept. 15, and daily car loadings reached the 1951 record figure of 63,100. This is only 1,000 cars below the postwar peak of October 1950, so a new record will probably be set this year.

Although freight car shortages began to develop, about 97 percent of total demands still could be met. The *Bundesbahn* intends to order, build and put to work about 10,000 freight train cars during the next year. This program will fill about the only remaining gap in orders in German heavy industry.

Power consumption for the month of September was estimated at 2,995,000,000 kilowatt hours, which is 18.7 percent more than consumed in September 1950.

The coal situation for the power utilities has improved slightly, but in view of the increased demand for power, these stocks are considered insufficient. As the tentative allocation for the fourth quarter is exactly the allocation for the same quarter of last year, increased demands for power were not considered in making this allocation. If additional coal is not forthcoming, it will be necessary to apply restrictions totaling about 65,000,000 kWh per week during the winter months. This question is still under consideration in Bonn, however, and there is considerable pressure to increase the fourth quarter coal allocation for the power industry.

Finance

Although the *Bank Deutscher Laender* authorities did not change their restrictive credit policy, short-term commercial credits to the private sector of the economy continued to rise in July, increasing by DM 246,000,000 compared with DM 278,000,000 increase in June. The reasons for this expansion are believed to be still the same as in the previous month: the extensive use of export credits which are exempted from the general restrictions on short-term credits and the growth of import cash deposits by some DM 73,000,000, which apparently are financed to a large extent by additional

short-term credits. Medium and long-term credits to the private sector also continued their increase of the previous months, rising by DM 261,000,000, as compared to a DM 313,000,000 increase in June.

Cash figures or direct estimates of the federal and *Laender* (states) receipts and expenditures are not yet available for the month of July. However, the movements of indebtedness, coinage credits and cash balances indicate that the federal cash deficit was DM 252,000,000 compared to DM 176,000,000 in June.

The foreign account once more was the cause of a net release of funds during the month. The commercial balance of payments reflected in the accounts of the *Bank Deutscher Laender* showed a surplus of DM 328,000,000, but payments to counterpart funds by importers amounted to DM 168,000,000. Moreover, cash deposits made by applicants for import licenses in accordance with the 25 percent import license deposit requirement increased by DM 73,000,000. The combination of these three elements led to the net release of funds on foreign account by about DM 87,000,000.

Labor

Registered unemployment has continued to decline, but since June the downward trend has slackened as employment increases in the outdoor occupations have gradually contracted. The September unemployment figure of 1,234,979 registered the smallest monthly decline (-24,332) since the seasonal turning point in January 1951, but approximates the 1950 low point of 1,230,000 in October. The rate of unemployment to the total wage and salary earning labor force stood at 7.7 percent as compared with 8.2 percent on Sept. 30, 1950.

Employment reached a new postwar high of 14,884,522 at the end of September, which is a quarterly increase of 164,000 as compared with the 450,000 increase for the third quarter of 1950. In addition, the total labor force appears to have increased only 73,000 — by far the smallest quarterly increase since currency reform — but may indicate normalization of labor force growth.

The upward employment trend in trade and commerce was resumed after a temporary slackening in July when the unemployment data reflected the end-quarter dismissals of salaried employees in June.

Management-union acceptance of a mediation proposal ended the four-week-old work stoppage in the Hesse metal industry, the longest and largest strike in postwar Germany. The walkout, which was marked by considerable bitterness on both sides and which had been considered a test of strength by union and employers, transcended in importance the confines of Hesse. The union had announced that any gains achieved in this strike would be used to fulfill wage demands in the metal industry in other areas. Shortly thereafter, 700,000 metal workers in North Rhine-Westphalia achieved wage increases in an award which cannot be terminated before Sept. 30, 1952, probably the longest-period wage agreement in West Germany.

Food and Agriculture

During September, the availability of all foods in the Federal Republic was sufficient to meet requirements and maintain satisfactory reserves. In the case of bread grains, beginning stocks rose above expectations.

The supply of sugar also remains satisfactory, even though it is estimated that September beginning stocks declined to approximately 100,000 MT and will further decline to about 44,000 MT by the end of the month. Imports, however, are arriving regularly, and sugar from the new crop became available in October.

The action taken by the Federal Ministry in May and June with respect to increasing imports of fats and oils had a very important effect on their supply position during September. As a result of increased imports,

stocks reported as of the beginning of September totaled approximately 115,000 MT.

Preliminary official grain production estimates indicate a bumper crop of 11 000,000 MT. This is about eight percent above the very good crops of the two preceding years (about 10,200,000 MT each). Bread grain production is estimated at 6,100,000 (up about five percent over last year) and feed grain at 4,900,000 MT (up 15 percent). The biggest production increase was in wheat — more than 300,000 MT, mainly reflecting increased yields. Rye production dropped 38,000 MT (good yields but reduced area). This year's excellent grain yields are due mainly to the favorable weather conditions plus increased use of fertilizer and good seed.

Total oilseed production is estimated at about 86,500 MT (preliminary), compared to 83,751 in 1950. Total production of potatoes is expected to be 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 MT, about 3,000,000 under last year's bumper crop. Sugar beet area is up some 16 percent over 1950 and total sugar production is forecast at about 960,000 MT white sugar, compared with 915,000 MT last year. Wine is expected to be 75 percent of last year's bumper production of 3,237,000 hectoliters.* In contrast, an excellent hop crop of 12,000 MT (compared to 9,500 MT in 1950) is expected.

Berlin

The total value of industrial deliveries** in West Berlin was DM 212,800,000 for August, according to preliminary data furnished by the Senate's Statistical Office. In July, with one less working day than August, deliveries totaled DM 191,600,000. The city's index of industrial production, which is estimated from the value of manufacturers' current deliveries rose from 41 percent of 1936 levels to 42 percent. The number of hours worked in industry was 23,400,000 — approximately the same daily rate as in July. The total of hours worked was reduced in both months by vacations.

Registered industrial employment in August amounted to approximately 168,000 — with a relatively small gain as compared with the previous month. However, these statistics do not include a large number of subcontractors and home workers employed on a seasonal basis by clothing manufacturers. In view of the high level of activity in the clothing industry, it is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 home workers are now employed.

Total registered employment (including self-employed and family helpers) in all sectors of the economy amounted to 906,000 as of the middle of September. This total figure also includes some 45,000 workers employed under the GARIOA Work Relief Program. Registered unemployment was approximately 282,000, or 24 percent of the labor force. The most important development during the first half of September was the elimination from the registered labor force of several thousand persons who, for a number of reasons, are no longer willing or able to work and are not actively seeking employment.

It is believed that the rescreening of the labor rolls now being carried out by the Berlin Labor Office will result in the elimination of perhaps 40,000 persons whose continued registration is artificially inflating the unemployment rolls.

Concurrently with cost rises, the volume of total activity has fallen off substantially, and it is likely that the building season which ended last month will prove to have been the poorest since the blockade. Employment of building workers on both public and private construction projects has fallen off sharply—the total was 52,000 in July 1951, as against 65,000 in July 1950. On private building projects alone, the decline in employment has been 23 percent as compared with July 1950. +END

* At 3.78 liters to the gallon, approximately 85,635,000 gallons.

** Excluding building and electric power and gas production.

Washington Report

US Training for Europeans

The US Economic Cooperation Administration, beginning in January 1952, will take hundreds of skilled and semi-skilled working men from 17 Marshall Plan countries to the United States for a year's training.

The men, 20 to 33 years old, will work in American industry, increasing their technical skills and gaining the American concept of industrial productivity and labor relations. They also will attend college classes and learn firsthand what "our country and people are like," ECA said in an announcement Oct. 1 in Washington.

The proposal recently was outlined to the Marshall Plan countries and "has met with a most enthusiastic reception," ECA reported. "Already a number of countries have set up their own selection committees, leading toward the nomination of their young citizens who will be the candidates for this program."

The new program will begin in January with the arrival of the first 400 workers, selected from among more than 2,000 candidates now being listed. The initial group, an experimental nucleus for larger numbers to follow, will be enrolled in 20 colleges of the more than 60 offering to cooperate in the project. The program may eventually bring 2,000 workers a year to the United States.

A busy schedule will confront the young Europeans, most of whom will be placed in American industry in full-time day jobs similar to the jobs they have been holding in their own countries, and will be enrolled in night classes at colleges. Some will take night jobs, attending college classes in the daytime.

"Once they arrive at the colleges and are placed in jobs, they will pay their own fees, living expenses, and even the usual American taxes, from their earnings," the statement said. "Their own countries and ECA are to share the transportation and incidental costs."

The largest number of participants is expected to come from western Germany, France and Italy, which have been asked to elect 400 candidates each. Austria and England will choose 200 candidates each; Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Turkey and Greece, 100 each; Sweden, Ireland, Portugal and Yugoslavia, 50 each; Trieste 20 and Iceland 10.

VOA Broadcasts from Munich

The *Voice of America* is now broadcasting in the Polish language from studios in Munich.

The Department of State announced that the new program, the first of a series of foreign language broadcasts which will originate in European studios, started Oct. 1. The broadcasts are designed to cut down the time lag involved in news programs originating from New York and will make available a firsthand defector and refugee interviews.

In addition to the defector interviews, the department said, the new Polish language program consists of eastern European news and special features and commentary, supplementing the *Voice of America* standard Polish language program from New York.

The new programs are broadcast at 6:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. on the medium wave 251 meter band.

AFL International Relations

The American Federation of Labor emphasizes that it is the "responsibility of organized labor throughout the world to provide the dynamic faith" in the cause of freedom and democracy.

"Otherwise, the forces of Communist totalitarianism or some other brand or amalgam of despotism, will subvert democracy from within and, under Soviet direction, crush it from without," says a statement adopted Sept. 24 at the AFL 70th convention in San Francisco. In approving the report of its international labor relations committee, AFL also called for conclusion of the international treaties delayed by the Soviet Union, the promotion of social reforms and unrelenting opposition to Communist subversion and usurption of legitimate government.

The AFL statement said that the "Soviet brand of dictatorship over the Russian people has become the gravest threat to human liberty and world peace." The statement added:

"The first desire of American labor and the American people is world peace. Our paramount duty is to promote and preserve peace, to strengthen the forces of peace and to create the conditions which will assure enduring peace...

"In our unswerving quest for this great goal, we must always keep in mind that peace and freedom are indivisible. Peace and strength are inseparable."

The AFL, with a membership of 8,000,000 trade unionists, adopted a series of proposals "toward preserving and promoting international peace and freedom, furthering social justice, and fostering national independence and individual freedom."

Among the proposals approved by the labor organization were:

"In line with our policy pursued in the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, our government should do everything in its power to have the democracies sign with the German Federal Republic a treaty guaranteeing its unconditional sovereignty and complete national independence. This is the first prerequisite for drawing the German people into the community of free nations and into the Schuman Plan and the Atlantic alliance (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), where it can assume its rightful responsibilities in the defense of western Europe and enjoy the benefits of collective security and peace.

"In accordance with the democratic aims of our nation's foreign policy and in order to prevent the resurgence of any neo-Nazi and other reactionary militarist forces and to assure a healthy German democracy, dedicated to peace, our government should lend far greater encouragement to and support of the genuine democratic

forces in Germany — particularly the organized labor movement, whose spearhead is the 6,000,000-strong German federation of labor affiliated with the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and a sworn enemy of all totalitarian ideologies and movements."

Importance of European Defense

General Dwight D. Eisenhower believes that the future of civilization is at stake in the defense of western Europe.

"I believe that failure to recognize the threat here would be a terrific error," General Eisenhower was quoted as having said in Paris. The remarks of the North Atlantic Treaty forces' commander in Europe were made to members of the US Senate Foreign Relations committee and made available to the public Aug. 28 in Washington. The nine-man subcommittee of the Senate was carrying out a survey in the various European capitals in connection with the mutual security program legislation pending in the US Congress.

General Eisenhower told the senators that "this area, if it is going to be defended, has to defend itself in the long run." He added: "This in spite of the fact that in some of the more technical things, air and navy, we might have to stay here for a long time. But in the meantime, the purpose is to give the people the umbrella under which they can start building this thing; the confidence that the United States is here with them; that there is something behind that; that it is not just mere empty suggestion."

In discussing the efforts of NATO partners, General Eisenhower said, "You will find that every single country has gone to the limit, almost, in raising its military budget, in lengthening tours of military service, in doing many things to bring themselves along in line with what their anticipated strength is to be, and as rapidly as possible . . . The American troops that are now in Germany, and the British troops that are now in Germany are among the most splendidly trained troops that I have ever seen in my life. They are fit, and they can take good care of themselves in so far as their strength will permit them. They are well led, they have experienced commanders, and they are themselves very fine."

European Medical and Health Programs

The fifth world health assembly in May 1952 will be given suggested European medical and health programs estimated to cost more than \$1,000,000.

The recommendations for sponsorship by the World Health Organization in 1953 were prepared at a recently concluded first session of WHO's European regional committee in Geneva. The recommended programs for 20 European countries are along lines of similar programs prepared by WHO regional committees for the Americas, Africa and southeast Asia.

Next meeting of the regional committee will be in Portugal in September 1952. The 16 countries attending were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.



Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander, Berlin, and Mayor Ernst Reuter cut tape to open new international airport at Tempelhof Airdrome. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

Report on Germany

Reporting a luncheon meeting of the Women's National Press Club of Oct. 2, the *Washington Star* quoted from a talk by Mrs. Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, head of her own Washington news bureau, on her impressions during a six-week tour in Germany.

Mrs. Tufty, press representative with a State Department sponsored (but not financed) tour by American women through Germany, stressed that "Germany has become the key country as far as defense of Europe—and the United States and the entire free world—is concerned."

"When the chips are down," she predicted, "the Germans will side with the Americans."

"It is sardonic that the two former enemies of the United States—Japan and Germany—now are our most important friends. It speaks well for the Occupation Forces and personalities that we can be on working relation with these countries. They do not love us — how can they, walking about their bombed cities? But even the Germans must have friends."

"And they prefer us to the Russians, French and British, in about that order," she said.

Mrs. Tufty reported she found a variety of answers to her questioning of a variety of German people on rearmament. Some seemed eager to "make a great show of strength by sticking together." Other answers were of the Germans being "too tired." One farm woman lamented that to rearm was "sad, but necessary."

But all said they would choose the American side to the Russian, she said.

+END

US Press Views Germany

Louder, Please

The day has passed for talking softly while carrying a big stick. The cold war demands that the *Voice of America* talk loud even if it doesn't talk big.

The first two of 10 superpowered antennas which will give the *Voice* a power gain of 200 times its present strength go into operation this month. When all 10 are completed they will enable the *Voice* to reach millions of hearers who cannot now receive the broadcasts because of weakness of signal or Soviet jamming.

A reader has asked this newspaper why it is necessary to have both the official *Voice of America* and the radio activities of the privately sponsored Crusade for Freedom. Is there not a wasteful overlapping of effort? he asks. The answer is no.

Free from all questions of official policy or diplomatic consideration, *Radio Free Europe* (radio arm of the Crusade for Freedom) is able to carry on the hardest-hitting sort of campaign in its broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries. It attacks, warns, names agents of the secret police, invites civil disobedience.

In the very nature of things, the *Voice of America* cannot perform these same functions. It concentrates instead on presenting the positive message of democracy and freedom. It tries to avoid antagonizing hearers by talking big, by mere boasting of American power, while it endeavors to present to the world the true picture of American life, ideals and motives.

This less bellicose activity may, after all, be characterized as "talking softly." Yet it is a vital weapon in the mental and moral arsenal of democracy. America can well afford to raise its *Voice* higher on behalf of the positive truths for which it stands. — *From Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 4.*

Calling a Red Bluff

The Communists have opened a counter-campaign against the integration of West Germany with the Western nations as outlined at Washington and Ottawa. Instead, they have proposed the reunification of West and East Germany, something which, of course, always has been immensely popular with all Germans. Happily, the Bonn government has met this propaganda head-on by drawing up 14 points under which it would be glad to agree to a vote on the issue in both Germanys.

The 14 points would insure a truly free election. They provide safeguards for adequate campaigning in person, by radio and through the press on both sides of the dividing line. They insist on secrecy of the ballots and an impartial count. They guarantee voters and candidates against intimidation and reprisal. They would give East Germany a chance to repudiate its Red bosses.

In short, they are conditions most unlikely to be accepted by the Russian puppet, Premier Otto Grotewohl of East Germany. But if the Communists do not accept them, it will be well nigh impossible for them to convince any reasonable German that the Western Powers and not the Russians stand in the way of unification.

Chancellor Adenauer was at first inclined to ignore the Reds' unification campaign, but changed his attitude under pressure from members of his own coalition as well as the Social Democratic opposition. And it is well that he did so. Otherwise the Communists would have had a free field for propaganda against Bonn and the West. This might have been very effective, especially among the refugees from Iron Curtain Germany. Now the Red bluff has been called.

Either the Communists must consent to a fair test or their insincerity stands exposed.—*From St. Louis Post Dispatch, Oct. 2.*

For Defense, All Must Contribute

When General Eisenhower said the other day that building up the military power of Western Europe will contribute nothing to the permanent security of Europe unless accompanied by the beginnings of European confederation, he was speaking not from his knowledge of the theory of the case, but from his experience with the hard facts.

His own headquarters, SHAPE, in coming to grips with the problem of strengthening NATO defenses, has performance recognized this essential truth.

Currently, one of its main projects is the forming of the Army of Europe. This is a unique undertaking. It contemplates that soldiers from France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and perhaps Holland will be formed into one army, wear the same uniform, undergo similar training and have a common equipment.

One of the initial objects of this plan, when it was put forward by the member states, was to make it possible for France and Germany to work together...

A main question currently is how such an army can be formed, financed, supplied and controlled.

No one wishes to see the old German general staff brought back into being. But the Germans certainly will not yield their units to management by some other nation.

The logical compromise appears to be the establishment of a new political mechanism, in which states contributing to the Army of Europe will join, for the purpose of administering the army and all economic problems related to it.

To that mechanism, each state will necessarily yield some of its own sovereignty, since it will have to con-

cede control over a large portion of its nationals to the governing body.

For these reasons, the embryonic Army of Europe may indeed mark the beginning of a far-reaching political reform. The main hurdles are still to be surmounted, but at least the signs are hopeful. — *From Detroit News, Sept. 4.*

Festival of Youth

The good news from West Berlin should not be allowed to obscure the challenge from East Berlin.

It is fine that so many young Communists attending the World Festival of Youth should be slipping across the line to see for themselves the higher standard of living in the western sector. The comparison can only be damaging to Soviet propaganda. Yet no one should imagine for a moment that ice-cream sodas and whipped-cream cake are the answer to Communism's bid to youth.

It is true that many of the young sight-seers show themselves far from satisfied with conditions behind the Iron Curtain. There are doubts, complaints, questions, simmering opposition. Yet among hundreds of thousands of youthful delegates to the festival there are almost overwhelming tides of enthusiasm for a common goal, there is shining-eyed idealism and ardor for peace — none the less real because it is duped and perverted to terrible ends by hardheaded cynics.

The West will make a tragic mistake if it does not recognize that Communism is reaching out to world youth not merely by whipping up hatred but by appealing to the sense of good — and particularly of brotherhood. As young people from all over the world, black, white, brown, yellow, march side by side in East Berlin or stand at huge rallies with hands linked, singing a "song of the youth of the world" set to an old Russian folk tune, the West, which holds out an ice-cream soda as a lure, is oddly enough put in the position of seeming to be the "materialist."

This is all wrong. The "brotherhood" of the Communist can lead only to the faceless uniformity of the ant colony. What men have lived and sacrificed and fought for through long centuries in the West — the priceless rights of individual conscience — are tossed aside as of no moment. An almost boundless ignorance confuses its own good will with the arbitrary will of a brutal earthly ruler.

It is all illustrated by the young delegate who is reported as having said that he felt a deep guilt in slipping over to West Berlin for a visit since that was "not the sort of activity the party wants." Here is a totally different order of thinking from the individualistic democracy of the West. How is it to be countered?

Not by the selfish individualism that asks on every occasion, "What's in it for me?" Not by the 19th-century liberalism which treated the individual as though he were an isolated center of experience without inherent responsibilities to his fellow man. Not by the 20th-century cult of material ease and pleasure. Not by the

nationalism and racism which deny the universality of good and the equal rights of one's fellow beings.

These are the limiting factors of Western democracy, the handles which the West gives to Communist propaganda. But behind them are the stupendous, incalculable achievements of a society in which the leaven of freedom is at work. The right of dissent — of what might be called the Protestant spirit — is written into institutions based on the recognition of man's individual dignity as the Son of God. And today the necessity for cooperation — for a true universalism — is pointing the way toward institutions based on a recognition of man, genetically and collectively considered, as the Son of God.

Here, and here alone, is the motive power of democracy's appeal to the best in men everywhere. Let the West hold out its ice-cream sodas — but let it above all hold out a hope for the realization of true brotherhood. — *From Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 14.*

Make It Worth While

The American people must stand with General Lucius D. Clay in his refusal to be blackmailed by the Czech government into shutting down *Radio Free Europe* in exchange for the freedom of Associated Press correspondent William Oatis.

Because the people of this country abhor imprisonment of anyone on false charges, because freedom of the press and speech is so dear to us, any decision which leaves Mr. Oatis in this bitter predicament is a hard one to make. Yet, to bow before the demands of the Communists would be to admit to them that strong-arm tactics against us will be successful.

During the centuries many brave men have given up their freedom and even their lives in the name of liberty. It seems that it is the bitter fate of Mr. Oatis that he must remain in a Communist jail so that the free world can continue to spread the word of freedom behind the Iron Curtain. The attempted extortion by the Czechs shows that the voice of freedom must be hurting in the blackness of Red Europe.

But, if Mr. Oatis must pay that price, this privilege that he has bought for us so dearly must be exploited to the fullest extent. That decision means that every American must dig into his pockets to support the Crusade for Freedom, which in turn supports *Radio Free Europe*. To ignore the drive for funds now being waged is to say cynically to Mr. Oatis, "We have decided that you shall give your life — or a portion of it — but don't expect us to give any cash." — *From Fort Worth Star-Telegraph, Sept. 27.*

They Found Hope in the Air

When the members of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Relations went to Europe recently, some of them carried with them the feeling of hopelessness they had felt in previous visits to Europe in the first few years after the war... This time it was different... The atmosphere was changed...

There was hope in the air, industry and optimism. No one was fooled into doubting that there was great danger in the ambitions and threats of Russia, but many Europeans did see — for the first time in years — the chance of doing something positive to protect their futures. They saw an alternative to the fatalism that had led many to feel that Russian domination was inevitable.

The senators saw the change in Europe, and came back to urge passage of the European aid bills to foster the increasing will of Europe to regain its feet and prepare to defend itself. They came back agreeing with General Eisenhower that what has happened to the spirit of Europe in three short years was "miraculous"...

In the last half year, although there are still not forces enough in Europe to defend it, unified defense has become a very real skeleton upon which can be built the flesh of a force strong enough to defend Europe against anything Russia can throw against it. All that is needed is time — another year and a half or two years...

The tremendous accomplishments in the short time since Europe rose from near collapse to economic and growing military strength are, as General Eisenhower says, miraculous. They are beyond anything any observer could have hoped for Europe only three short years ago. They are justification for what we have done, and the money we have spent. — *From Milwaukee Journal, Sept. 17.*

Land Reform is Ours

"Land reform" is one of those appealing phrases that the Communists have attempted to monopolize, and with a considerable degree of success. Of course, land reform in the Communist book ultimately means transfer of ownership from the large private landowner to the even larger public landowner, the state, while the landless peasant or the tenant farmer fares no better or a good deal worse than before.

Yet "land reform" is something for which the multitudes in Asia and other parts of the world justly yearn, and they can hardly be blamed for not knowing that Communist-style land reform is a fake. It is the only kind of land reform that most of them have ever heard of, because we in the West — who offer the genuine product — have been so slow, so timid and so inept in calling the world's attention to the sort of agricultural reformation for which we stand.

But we are making progress. In both word and deed the United States has been exercising pressure — not enough pressure, but pressure nevertheless — toward genuine improvement of the condition of land tenure throughout the world. In Geneva the United Nations Economic and Social Council (the Soviet bloc abstaining) has approved a resolution essentially in the form proposed and fought for by the United States, endorsing land reform as a means of raising the standard of living in underdeveloped countries.

Genuine land reform means fundamentally a redistribution of holdings into areas of maximum productivity,

the size depending on the type of agriculture undertaken and on a multitude of local conditions. It means reduction of exorbitant rental charges; it means security of tenure, improvement of working conditions, clearing of title, reform of tax systems, granting of agricultural credit, establishment of cooperatives increase of yield, and so on.

In occupied Japan we have given a practical demonstration of what we mean by land reform. Within two years the Japanese land tenancy system has been peacefully revolutionized, so that today absentee landlords as a class have disappeared. In other countries where we have had great influence and where land reform has been a crying necessity, such as Italy, changes have been slower and harder to come by; but they are under way.

Genuine land reform that preserves human dignity and individual values is demonstrably our policy; it is demonstrably not the Communist policy; and it is up to us to see that the whole world never forgets that this is so. — *From The New York Times, Sept. 12.*

Communism's Decline

Shrinkage of Communist strength in the free nations of Europe is reported by Dr. George Gallup in an article in the September issue of *Pageant* magazine. The American pollster's conclusions are based on "opinion polls" conducted in five western European nations this year and on election results in 1951 and 1948.

In Norway, Communists polled 12 percent of the vote in 1945; their strength there has dwindled to an estimated 2.1 percent and they no longer have any seats in the Norwegian *Storting*. In Denmark, the Communist Party vote fell from 13 percent in 1945 to 4.5 percent last year. In Holland it dropped from 10.5 percent in 1946 to six percent this year. Swedish Communists polled 11.2 percent in 1946, but only half that percentage in 1948. Even in Finland, directly under the Communist menace, the Red vote fell from 23.5 percent in 1945 to 20 percent in 1948. In France the Communists' loss is reported at two percent and in Italy at nine percent.

The opinion polls this year indicate a continuance of Communist losses, despite Moscow's strenuous efforts to build popular strength in western Europe. Economic improvement in western Europe probably has been the major demolisher of the Communist propaganda, but doubtless also the Red aggressions elsewhere and the enslavement of the peoples forced under Communist yoke has disillusioned and disgusted tens of thousands in the free countries who were misled by Communist promises now broken everywhere and Communist lies whose falsity has been demonstrated by Communist performances wherever they have gained dominance. The only elections the Reds have been able to carry have been those one-ticket, bayonet-bolstered travesties rigged behind the Iron Curtain. — *From New Orleans Times-Picayune, Sept. 1.*

+END

German Editorials And Cartoons

Material for this section is compiled from press digests and analyses prepared by various divisions of HICOG and OLC offices, and from official releases of German agencies. These compilations are intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any viewpoint does not give concurrence to that view or opinion.



UN Security Council
and Persian Oil.

"Don't kill the goose that lays
the golden eggs!"

Understanding in America

Christian Fette, president of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), found "among leading men in the American labor unions and the Department of State in Washington great understanding for the position of the German trade unions on a major defense contribution and the Schuman Plan."

Mr. Fette, who had visited the United States as guest of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), reported in a statement in Duesseldorf Oct. 4: "I carefully pointed out to the US State Department the conditions which the German trade unions would like to see fulfilled before endorsing a German defense contribution and the participation of the Federal Republic in the Schuman Plan."

"One condition for the participation of Germans in military security measures for Europe is the establishment of a true unity of the free and equal peoples of Europe and the adoption of collective security measures with the rest of the free world. Germany must be given the same rights and the same opportunities as other free nations."

"The people of the Federal Republic can hardly be asked to defend a freedom which they do not yet even possess. In view of the special experiences which one has had in Germany, democratic control of all military formations and especially of the officer corps is essential."

According to the statement, which was made public by the news service of the DGB Press Office, Mr. Fette also cited the resolutions adopted at the AFL convention in

San Francisco, calling for conclusion of a treaty between the democratic countries and the Federal Republic for recognition of the latter's full sovereignty and national independence. (See page 65 for resume of AFL resolutions.)

Mr. Fette attended the AFL convention and also visited the Congress for Industrial Organization (CIO) in Washington, noting that these visits had drawn a closer bond between the two large American labor organizations and the DGB.

Southwest State Issue

The decision of the Federal Constitutional Court that the plebiscite on the unification of the southwest German states of Wuerttemberg-Baden, Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern must be held not later than Dec. 16, 1951, was the top news in nearly all German newspapers Oct. 24.

Press reports emphasized that the high court had declared the first reorganization law on a prolongation of the Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern state legislature periods as unconstitutional and that it confirmed the validity of the essential parts of the second law providing for the procedure of the southwest German states' reorganization.

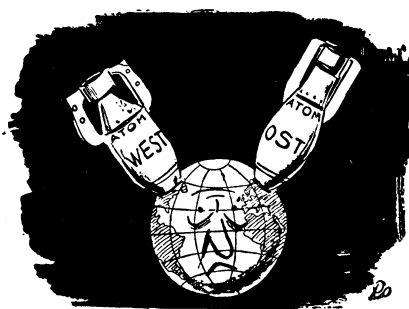
The press in general expressed relief that the long uncertainty over the proposed state was finally to come to an end. Although the majority of the newspapers was convinced that the many accusations against the southwest German politicians would cease, the Rhine-Neckar

(Der Mittag, Duesseldorf, Sept. 18)



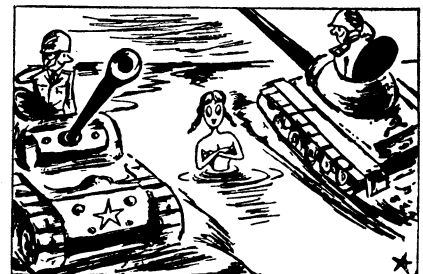
Little German Michel's Psychosis.

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Oct. 8)



World's Headache.

(Telegraf, West Berlin, Sept. 22)



Army Maneuvers.
Protecting Miss Germania.

Zeitung (Heidelberg) feared the "sad spectacle of reciprocal defamation and animosity" might be repeated during the weeks preceding the plebiscite. However, the paper held the court decision a "wise judgment" which would make the southwestern German population breathe freely again.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt) wrote that everybody who has a sound feeling for justice would receive the Constitutional Court's decision with satisfaction, and the *Hessische Nachrichten* (Kassel) stated the "wise ruling" not only clarified this "complicated problem" but also made a valuable contribution to the relationship between the federation and the state governments.

The *Badische Zeitung* (Freiburg, Baden) wrote that the adherents of the old Baden concept lost a "juristic battle" but that they would endeavor to win the political fight, to wit, the plebiscite. The *Kasseler Zeitung* (Kassel), calling the court decision a "victory for justice," said the Constitutional Court gained "a valuable capital of confidence" by its first ruling and hoped the "Solomon's wisdom and fairness" would serve as a model for the forthcoming election campaign.

Release of Prisoners

Western Berlin newspapers reported Oct. 9 the Investigating Committee of Free Soviet-Zone Jurists declared that the Soviet Zone amnesty proclaimed by Soviet-Zone President Wilhelm Pieck on Oct. 7 would affect primarily criminal offenders. At best 4,000 to 5,000 political prisoners would be freed.

The committee said it had learned that only convicts sentenced up to six months would be released regardless of whether they are criminal, political or economic of-

fenders. Terms up to one year would be shortened only if the prisoners agreed to serve a year in Soviet Zone mines or heavy industries. The jurists' committee pointed out that most political prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude and that, therefore, only very few would benefit from the amnesty.

The committee of jurists, the papers said, called upon all relatives of political prisoners to report to its headquarters if their next of kin have not returned home after the general discharge of Soviet Zone prisoners.

According to the committee, the Soviet Zone authorities were holding 25,000 political prisoners, 8,000 so-called economic criminals and 15,000 criminal offenders. The amnesty provides for the release of 20,000.

Rights for All

In an editorial entitled "Once More the Ex-Soldiers," the *Darmstadter Echo* (Darmstadt, Hesse, Oct. 10) said: "Common sense forbids us to let the professional soldiers claim political power . . .

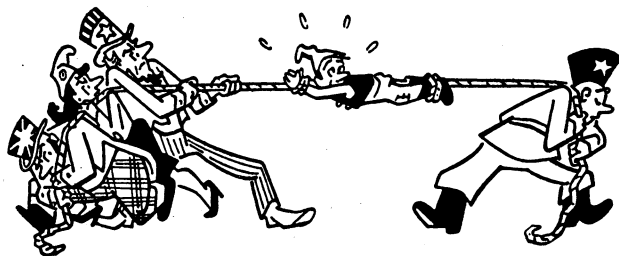
"The professional soldiers have not more and not less rights than the Basic Law grants all citizens of the German Federal Republic. They should accommodate themselves to civil life, fight for their social and economic rights, and perform their civil duties, as many of their former colleagues are doing today already . . .

"We need no other loyalty than that which the state laws impose upon us . . . We need free citizens who control the passage of these laws and, if necessary, correct them."

Dehler-Labor Unions Dispute

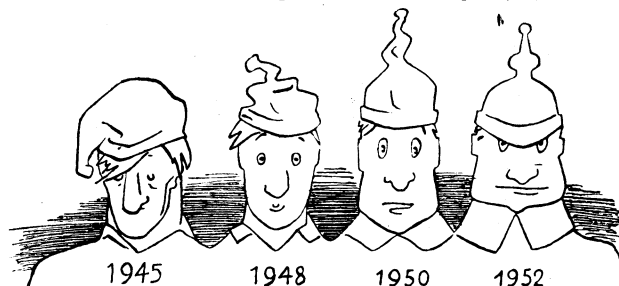
Prominently and extensively covered in the German press Oct. 19 was Federal Justice Minister Thomas Dehler's speech over the *Bavarian Radio*, in which he reiterated

(Frankenpost, Hof, Sept. 29)



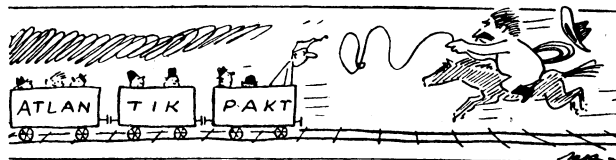
Michel's Part in the East-West Tug-of-War.

(Westdeutsches Tageblatt, Dortmund, Sept. 29)



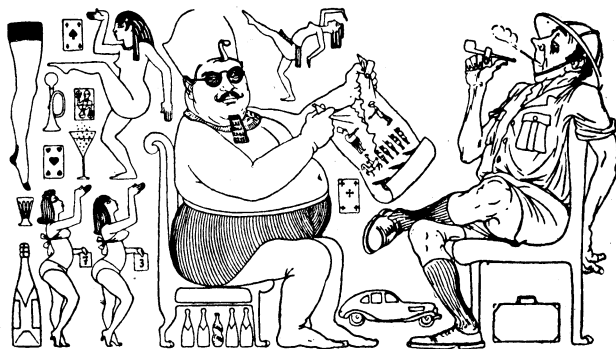
Wonders of Re-education.

(Abendpost, Frankfurt, Sept. 26)

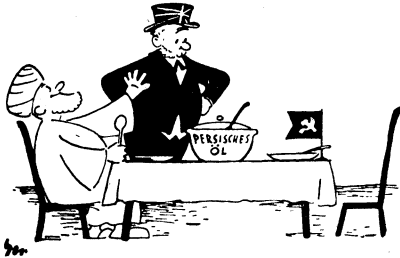


Atlantic-Pact Train—No Text!

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Oct. 13)



Pharoah Farouk.



"Are you expecting somebody?"



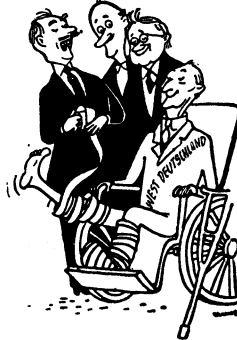
Grotewohl Writes a Letter!



United Europe — a la Moscow.



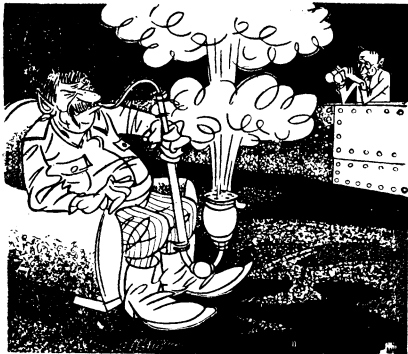
Mossadegh: "Come on out, lover; he's just left!"



"Take off the bandages and let him walk."



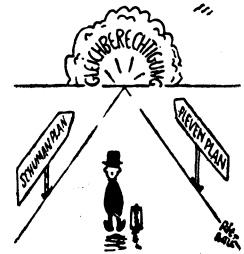
Miss Europe's Modern Transportation.



Another Violent Puff at the Peace-Pipe.



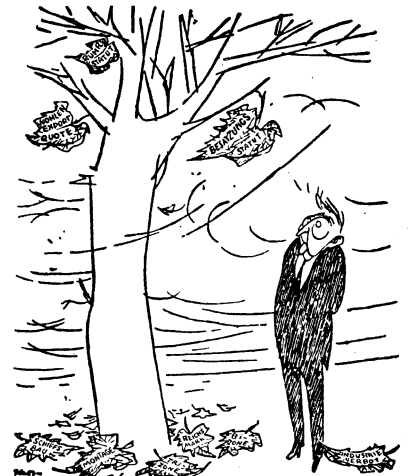
A Form of Dismantling the British Lion Doesn't Like.



"German Equality a Mirage?"



Pieck's Amnesty.



Occupation Statute, Ruhr Statute, Coal Quota.

"When will the last leaves fall?"

A Communist View!
 [Junge Welt (FDJ organ), East Berlin, Sept. 25]

Hocus-pocus in West Germany.
 Occupation troops go, "Protectors" come.

his charge that the labor unions were "changing our entire political structure, shifting the political equilibrium and finally destroying the mechanics of democracy."

It was further reported that, because of this speech, the Executive Committee of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) decided to discontinue temporarily its negotiations with the Federal Government, at the same time asking Chancellor Adenauer to disavow Minister Dehler's statements.

Mr. Dehler reportedly threatened to resign if the government gives in to DGB pressure to obtain the right of co-determination in additional industrial branches. While the SPD sharply criticized Mr. Dehler, the Bavarian Free Democrats aligned themselves fully with his speech.

The Berlin *Telegraf* commented that Mr. Dehler's speech presented Chancellor Adenauer with the alternative of "either dismissing his minister of justice or trying to govern with the opposition of the labor unions."

The *Wiesbadener Kurier* stated that neither Mr. Dehler's "rough fighting style nor the DGB's hypersensitivity meets the requirements of real politics," and called for an immediate reopening of the door to negotiations, "because the German economy cannot afford a negotiation strike."

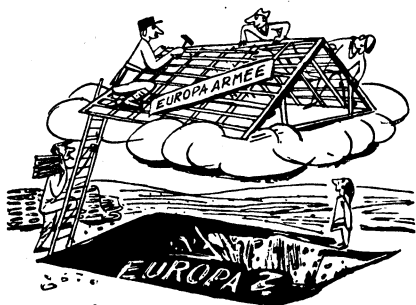
Aligning itself with Mr. Dehler's "necessary and sober reply" to the DGB, the *Kasseler Post* wrote it is an "alarming sign that the DGB first claims for itself the right of violently criticizing others and then tries to silence by almost terroristic means those who criticize it."

Shipbuilding Boom Reported

While shipbuilding activities throughout the world increased by approximately 2.5 percent to 5,500,000 gross register tons during the third quarter of 1951, German shipyards reported an increase of about 11 percent to 430,927 tons, according to a report in *Die Welt* (Hamburg, Oct. 24). The German share in international shipbuilding increased from 7.3 percent on June 30 to 7.9 percent on Sept. 30.

Of the 139 ships under construction in German yards, 105 of 248,913 gross register tons had been ordered by German customers, while the remaining 34, totaling 183,014 tons, were for export. Foreign customers included Panama, with four ships, followed by Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, the United States and the Netherlands.

(Nuernberger Nachrichten, Nuremberg, Sept. 22)



"Where's the foundation?"

(Kasseler Post, Kassel, Oct. 13)



In the British Museum.
The Egyptian mummy comes to life!

(Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, Oct. 7)



East and West Germany.
"Why can't we play together?"

USSR-Soviet Zone Trade

Berlin newspapers reported that at a press conference held in Berlin Oct. 15 Soviet-Zone Planning Minister Heinrich Rau and Propaganda Minister Gerhart Eisler revealed details on the long-term agreement concluded recently between the Soviet Union and the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Eisler told newsmen that the Soviet Union would certainly have been ready to conclude a trade agreement not only with the Soviet-Zone German regime but also with the whole of Germany. He said that the new agreement has made the Soviet Zone economy "boycott-proof" and has secured the fulfillment of the five-year plan.

According to Eisler, the Soviet Zone will receive large quantities of crude iron and steel mill products, non-ferrous metals and ores, chemicals, grain, meat and fats which "are almost not obtainable any longer on the capitalist markets as a result of the imperialist war policy." In return the Soviet Zone will supply the Soviet Union with industrial equipment, various types of machines, optical and mechanical instruments, chemicals, porcelain, glass, potash and "a number of other products." So, "this trade agreement serves the development of the peace-time economy," Eisler emphasized.

Rau explained at length details of the agreement and criticized the fact that despite the recent signing of the interzonal trade agreement internal German trade does not proceed properly. He cited discussions on an agreement "for the development of extensive and unhampered trade" with the Soviet Union and her satellites.

Plastics Production Behind Demand

The plastic material industry in Germany continues to show favorable developments, according to the *Handelsblatt* (Economic Journal), of Duesseldorf (Oct. 22).

While plastics production in 1947 was only 22,800 tons, or one-tenth of 1943 production, it jumped to 70,000 tons in 1949 and will probably total 160,000 tons in 1951 despite shortages. The production value is estimated at DM 600,000,000 (\$142,800,000).

In spite of the success achieved, production still lags behind demand. German export prospects for plastics are considered favorable. Export of 10,000 tons in the first seven months of 1951 was principally to the Benelux states, Switzerland and Sweden, but demand from the United States also was great.

+END

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of Oct. 4

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 76th meeting at the Petersburg Oct. 4.

Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

The Council is scheduled to hold its next meeting at the Petersburg Oct. 11. (This meeting subsequently was postponed to Oct. 18.)

HICOM Meeting of Oct. 18

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 77th meeting at the Petersburg Oct. 18.

Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Signed a law further amending Allied High Commission Law No. 34. Law No. 34, which refers to land reform as it affects property in Germany owned by non-German nationals, is amended in three respects:

(a) Definition of the term "disposal" of land is made more precise. Land is considered to have been disposed of within the periods prescribed in the law if, during that time, the parties to the transfer have concluded effective agreements binding under German law and have applied for approval of these agreements, and if the transfer of title has been entered in the land register within one year from the end of the period.

(b) Provided that at least one-third of the purchase price has been paid, a mortgage created in favor of the transferer of the land in order to secure the unpaid balance of the purchase price is not for the purposes of the law to be considered as an interest retained by the transferer.

(c) In view of these changes, the period granted to non-German nationals to dispose of those parts of their property in Germany which are in excess of the area permitted by German land reform legislation is extended from Dec. 31, 1951, to Feb. 29, 1952.

Text of the amending law will be published in the Official Gazette.

2. Scheduled its next meeting for Oct. 25 at the Petersburg and decided to meet in Berlin on Nov. 8, 1951.

HICOM Meeting of Oct. 25

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 78th meeting at the Petersburg Oct. 25.

Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council will hold its next meeting Nov. 8, 1951, in Berlin.

Official Statement

Highway Traffic Control

The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany advised the Federal Government Oct. 22 that, in order to insure safety of both Allies and Germans, American military police have been required to check non-occupation traffic on German highways. In a letter, the Federal Government was invited "to recommend to the local German police in the American Zone that they cooperate as much as possible with the American military police in their effort to prevent useless loss of life and property among all persons who use the German highways."

Following an inquiry submitted to the *Bundestag* (Federal Parliament) on July 9, the Federal Government in a letter to the US High Commissioner's office had noted that German motor vehicles on the *Autobahn* between Frankfurt and Munich were being checked by US military police as to observance of speed limit regulations. The letter stated further that German police officers were not taking part in these American control measures, and raised a question of jurisdiction of the military police in this connection.

The American reply, which notes that "due to the failure thus far of the German authorities to provide adequate traffic control, it has been impossible for the military police to shed this responsibility," follows:

* * *

I have to refer to your letter, 241-07 ii/8452/51, of July 28 forwarding a copy of an interpellation in the *Bundestag* of July 9, 1951 concerning traffic control by United States military police on the Frankfurt-Munich *Autobahn*.

This matter has been carefully considered both by the High Commissioner and the American military authorities. The latter are most anxious to relieve the military police of responsibility for controlling non-occupation traffic on German highways. However, due to the failure thus far of the German authorities to provide adequate traffic control, it has been impossible for the military police to shed this responsibility.

The military authorities have made every effort to encourage the local German authorities to take over the responsibility of traffic control. They have likewise encouraged the German police to accompany military police patrols. Wherever this is done, the local German police questioned and examined the documents of non-occupation drivers. In the event of violations, the German police retained the offending driver's papers until he was brought to the nearest German police station. In the comparatively few cases where German police do not accompany our military police patrols, it is due either to their lack of personnel or their unwillingness to cooperate.

During the first six months of 1951 the military police accompanied by German police arrested 5,278 non-occupation drivers for speeding and 1,137 non-occupation drivers for other violations of German traffic laws. Nevertheless, the rate of fatalities

and injuries continues to be deplorable, both among personnel of the United States Forces and among the general public. The records indicate that the accident rate in Germany is the highest of all countries for which adequate statistics are available.

With regard to the legal basis for arrests by military police of non-occupation drivers, your attention is invited to Paragraph 2 (e) of the Occupation Statute under which the Occupation Authorities have reserved the right to insure the "security of Allied Forces, dependents, employees and representatives." The chaotic traffic conditions upon the German highways offer a constant threat to the lives of all who travel by road, as the tragically high rate of fatalities indicates. The failure of the competent German authorities to deal with this threat has forced the military police most reluctantly to undertake the task.

You may rest assured that as soon as adequate measures are taken by the German authorities, the military police will be only too glad to cease their activities in this field. In the meantime, it is suggested that the federal authorities may desire to recommend to the local German police in the American Zone that they cooperate as much as possible with the American military police in their effort to prevent useless loss of life and property among all persons who use the German highways.

In order that the American High Commissioner's position in this matter can be made absolutely clear to the German public, I am taking the liberty of releasing this letter to the press.

Official Announcements

HICOG to Cease Employing Domestic Servants for Personnel

Effective Dec. 1, all domestic servants assigned to residences occupied by personnel of the Office of the US High Commissioner and US Consulates or by personnel of private or governmental agencies accredited to HICOG will cease to be employed by HICOG or paid from occupation cost funds appropriated to HICOG, the Office of Administration announced Oct. 23.

It was emphasized that there will be no allowances of any kind granted to HICOG and other affected officials in lieu of the domestic service which is being discontinued. Arrangements with servants must, after Dec. 1, be made privately and their wages paid by the individuals employing them.

This action will result in extensive savings from occupation costs in the US Zone of Germany, West Berlin and the Bremen Enclave. All servants now paid from occupation costs are included in the group whose employment will be terminated. However, firemen and others who protect and maintain US-controlled or requisitioned properties will retain their jobs.

In a letter to the domestic servants involved, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy explains that, in line with HICOG policy, their services are being terminated in order to reduce expenses from occupation costs.

The letter states further:

"I wish to take this occasion to express my appreciation for the faithful service you have rendered, and to express the hope that each of you has benefited from association with Americans as we have benefited from our association with you.

I hope that many of you will be able to continue to work for your present employers or for other Americans in the future."

All dismissed employees are being notified and the Personnel Division is informing them that it will make every effort to assist them in finding other suitable employment. In employing domestic servants, HICOG personnel will be required to comply with German laws concerning such matters.

Visiting Berlin

The following procedure has been instituted to clear HICOG personnel who are to visit Berlin on duty status:

The originating office will submit by Savacall the following information to the Administrative Liaison Office, Mr. M.B. Lustgarten, Ext. 43150:

1. Name, rank, and title of person traveling.
2. Name of Berlin HICOG office to be visited on duty.
3. Date of arrival in Berlin, mode of travel, length of stay in Berlin, nature of duties in Berlin.
4. The name and telephone number of the HICOG-BE official contact in Berlin.

The Administrative Liaison Office will clear the request with respective office to be visited, arrange for reservation with Visitor's Bureau, and obtain required clearance number to be included in the Travel Orders.

The clearance number and verification of clearance will be communicated to the originator by the Administrative Liaison Office.

(The same procedure is applicable to leave travel. However, the task of providing billets for the visitor rests with the sponsor.) — *from HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 246.*

Alteration of MPC Currency

All personnel are cautioned to closely examine all MPC fifty cent (MPC \$0.50) notes received by them to insure that such pieces of currency have not been altered or raised. Particular attention should be paid to the written portion of the number "Fifty Cents" in the body of the bill rather than by simply reading the figured number 50 in the lower section of the bill.

Altered, or raised, MPC 50-cent notes have appeared in Berlin recently and all personnel should be alert to detect any further attempt at passing of such altered currency. — *from BMP Daily Bulletin.*

Travel to Finland

HICOG personnel traveling to Finland are reminded that all Americans entering Finland must have valid Finnish visas. In several instances, recently, Americans, official and private, have arrived in Finland without Finnish visas, which costs them a great deal of time, effort and inconvenience.

Finnish Consulates in Germany are located in Cologne and Hamburg. By appearing personally at either of these two offices, American citizens may receive a Finnish visa upon the presentation of their valid passport and two photographs. Application blanks may be secured by mail if the traveler cannot appear in person. There is no charge for the Finnish visa for American citizens. — *from HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 282.*

QM Handles Gas Sales

Responsibility for dispensing gasoline, and oil in bulk, against coupons to privately-owned vehicles registered in the European Command was transferred from the EUCOM Exchange System (EES) to the Quartermaster Oct. 1.

Beginning Oct. 1, books of coupons for 100 gallons of gasoline cost \$15.25 each, and motor oil in bulk costs 14 cents a quart. The sale of motor oil in sealed cans, spare parts, most services and repairs continue to be handled by the EES.

New Quartermaster gas and oil coupon books will be sold through EES outlets beginning Nov. 1. The current gas and oil coupons will be valid until Nov. 15.

EUCOM officials cautioned motorists that after Nov. 15, EES gas and oil coupons will not be accepted by Quartermaster filling stations and cannot be redeemed for cash. Therefore, such coupons must be redeemed before the Nov. 15 deadline. This should be kept in mind, especially by motorists who plan to be away from their stations in November.

The change-over affects 67 gasoline stations in the United States area of responsibility in Germany. Most of these stations are operated jointly by the EUCOM Quartermaster and the EES. Quartermaster service includes dispensing of gasoline, engine oil in bulk, water for radiator and battery, and air for tires. EES provides lubrication and oil change, emergency repairs, sale of parts and supplies, and car washing service at stations equipped to handle such work. Major repairs are accomplished only at EES garages and repair shops. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

Licenses for Use of Blocked DM To Aid Relief Projects Abroad For Victims of Nazi Oppression

Rehabilitation and resettlement projects abroad for the victims of Nazi oppression will be aided by a recent decision of the Allied High Commission. The decision, conveyed to the Federal Government by letter dated Oct. 5, is to permit "successor" organizations which have been legally established to take into trust Nazi-confiscated properties for which no known claimants survive, to work out with the Federal Government schemes for the use of the Deutsche mark funds that have accrued from the disposal of these properties.

Tentative discussions for this purpose have recently been initiated with the Federal Government by one of the successor groups — the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization* — but it has been necessary for the Allied High Commission to make a statement of policy since restitution is a subject over which reserved powers are exercised and which is affected by much Allied legislation.

Specifically, the High Commission has stated that it would interpose no objections to the issue by the Federal Government of special licenses to permit successor organizations to purchase goods within the federal territory, up to a value of DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) yearly, for use on rehabilitation and resettlement projects abroad.

The High Commission has also recommended that the following additional principle should be applied:

* See "OMGUS Gives JRSO the Go-Ahead" in Information Bulletin, No. 144, Sept. 21, 1948.

1. All legally-established successor organizations in the Federal Republic should be given equal facilities to utilize Deutsche mark funds in this way.

2. Exports to be permitted to all countries which have accepted victims of Nazism.

3. Purchase in Germany of goods in short supply for normal export trade should not be allowed.

4. Purchase of goods which might form part of a German defense contribution should not be allowed.

Local Bonn Personnel

In order to settle any doubts that may exist, it becomes necessary to clarify the provisions of Paragraph 3 (Duration of Lease and Termination) of the lease contract appended to HICOG Staff Memorandum; Subject: HICOG Housing in the Bonn Enclave — Local Personnel, dated September 17, 1951.

While representatives of the Federal Republic will administer the housing projects, HICOG formulates policy relative to the projects, e.g., the assigning of living space and the issuance of any termination notices.

Normally it will be the policy of HICOG, upon an employee's separation, to allow him to remain in the project for a period of 90 days. However, in instances where it is imperative to evict the employee for reasons of undesirability, or upon the occasion of becoming a major nuisance to the other occupants of the building, the period may be shortened. Likewise, the period may be lengthened in extenuating circumstances. — *from HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 282.*

Spelling of Freiburg im Breisgau

The name Freiburg im Breisgau, located in the state of Baden, French Zone, is frequently confused with "Friedberg," which is the name of two other cities in Germany, one near Augsburg in Bavaria and one near Frankfurt in Hesse. Communications addressed to American offices in these places frequently go to the Office of the US Observer for State Baden, Freiburg im Breisgau, both by diplomatic pouch and by Deutsche Post and have to be readdressed. Many long distance telephone calls land there instead of in the proper American office in those other cities.

In addition to this confusion, the spelling given to the name of this city is frequently incorrect. In order to avoid this confusion, care should be taken by all concerned when correspondence is prepared for this city or when long distance calls are booked. For the benefit of oral accuracy, the first syllable of this city is pronounced like the American word "fry" and not like "free." — *from HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 258.*

Wage Agreement at Bonn

The Allied High Commission has accepted a tariff regulation, negotiated by the Federal Government and the German trade unions, as the basis for wage scales and working conditions of persons employed by the Allies in the Bonn Enclave and paid in Deutsche marks from occupation costs.

The new tariff regulation, which has now been put into effect, takes into account the principles adopted by the High Commission in January 1951. According to these principles, each Allied element will exercise the full rights of an employer but may dele-

gate the functions of job grading and pay arrangements to German authorities. Terms and conditions of employment follow German industrial standards.

In accepting the regulation, the High Commission has drawn attention to the fact that the regulation may be superseded by a tariff regulation for employees of the Allies covering the state of North Rhine-Westphalia or the whole federal area. The replacement of the Occupation Statute by contractual arrangements may also make it necessary to revise the regulation. +END

Phone Rates Revised

By agreement between the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany and the *Bundespost*, rates charged for Class "B" (private) telephone and telegraph and related services will be revised effective Dec. 1, 1951, in order to normalize the provision of these services to US personnel in Germany to the most practicable extent.

Since May 1947, when US personnel began paying for private communications services in US dollars, Class "B" services have been provided under a concessional rate schedule based on the conversion factor of the Deutsche mark to the dollar of DM 1 equals 10 cents and no adjustment was made following currency reform in June 1948.

Under the new regulations, the *Bundespost* will continue to provide these services with certain concessional provisions. For example, the subscriber will receive a telephone and 100 local calls for a reasonable monthly flat rate charge of approximately DM 12 converted to US dollars at the current legal rate of exchange (approximately \$2.85); the *Bundespost* will continue to waive application of certain provisions of the German civil regulations which would result in a hardship to US personnel because of the transient nature of their employment in Germany such as the minimum duration of contract (one year for an ordinary telephone), and US personnel will continue to enjoy priority of installation over all civil subscribers in order to insure that their requests for services are expeditiously fulfilled. However, the flat rate charge for telephones will vary slightly in some communities.

Rates for local calls originating from Class "B" telephones in addition to the 100 included in the monthly flat rate charge mentioned above, long distance telephone calls, telegrams, and other services and installation fees will be in accordance with the normal civil tariffs in Deutsche marks converted to US dollars at the current legal exchange rate. Investigation has disclosed that the revised rates for local telephone services compare favorably with those in effect in the United States and that the charges for long distance telephone calls and telegraph services are lower in many cases. Further details may be obtained from local *Bundespost* offices serving US personnel. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, No. 292.

Coffee Ration

Effective Oct. 3, the following policy governs the ration and sale of packaged coffee in post exchanges:

1. Personnel entitled to commissary privileges are not authorized to purchase coffee in post exchanges. This includes family and billet type messes.

2. The coffee ration in post exchanges is two pounds of roasted and ground coffee and four units of powdered coffee

each month for personnel who are authorized exchange rations under the provisions of Paragraph 17, EUCOM Circular 73, 1951, but who are not authorized commissary privileges.

3. Back rations are limited to one pound.

4. When EES ration cards are issued to those personnel and their dependents who are authorized commissary privileges, all coffee rations are voided by drawing lines in ink through the coffee line for the entire period covered by ration card.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, No. 283.

Emergency Services

Telephones for emergency use are installed on the Frankfurt-Cologne Autobahn at a distance of every three kilometers (two miles). The telephones are attached to white pillars which are illuminated during the evening hours. The telephones connect the calling person with the nearest road guard which is manned by a German operator.

When Americans have an accident or car trouble on the Frankfurt-Cologne Autobahn, they should go to the nearest highway telephone to call for assistance.

The following procedure will be followed:

1. Pick up the telephone located on the white pillars. A German operator will answer and upon hearing English, he will contact the Emergency Military Police.

2. Tell the MP the location as marked by the nearest kilometer stone reading. (MP stations have a map showing location of stone markers.)

3. Your family may be notified of delay through the Military Police station at your request.

4. Indicate to Military Police if ambulance or wrecker is needed and wait for MPs to arrive.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, No. 283.

HICOG Given Authority over German Educational Grants*

August 23, 1951.

Pursuant to authority contained in Section 4 of Pub. Law 73, 81st Congress, it is hereby ordered that the Chief, Exchanges Staff, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, is authorized to make, amend or terminate grants: (a) To German students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, (b) to teachers, guest instructors, professors and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge and skill from other European countries, and (c) to German private or governmental agencies or institutions, for the purpose of carrying out exchange of persons programs between Germany and other European countries administered or serviced by the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany under authority vested in the Department of State.

This delegation shall be effective as of June 1, 1951.

For the Secretary of State:

W. K. SCOTT,

Deputy Assistant Secretary

— from *Department of State Bulletin*, Oct. 22, 1951.

* Delegation of Authority No. 42, printed from 16. Fed. Reg. 9099, supersedes Delegation of Authority No. 21, dated May 22, 1950 (15 Fed. Reg. 3400)

Recent Publications

Listed below are official publications received in the editorial office of the *Information Bulletin* during September. Request for these publications should be addressed to the originating agency.

Cumulative Index of Legislation, Office of General Counsel, HICOG (Frankfurt), Sept. 24, 1951. Supplement, containing changes according to pages in original Cumulative Index of July 20, 1951.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 295, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 5, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Oct. 5.

Focus of Berlin Editorial Opinion, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG (Berlin), Oct. 8, 1951. Digest of West and East licensed Berlin press editorial areas of emphasis during the week ending Oct. 6.

Official Gazette, No. 66, Allied High Commission for Germany (Bonn-Petersberg), Oct. 10, 1951. Contains official texts of legislation adopted by or under authority of the Allied High Commission. Pages 1170-1240.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 296, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 12, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Oct. 12.

Focus of Berlin Editorial Opinion, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG (Berlin), Oct. 15, 1951. Digest of West and East licensed Berlin press editorial areas of emphasis during the week ending Oct. 13.

The Exchange of Persons Program in Western Germany, Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 16, 1951. Historical monograph written by Henry P. Pilgert.

The History of the Development of Information Services through Information Centers and Documentary Films, Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 16, 1951. Historical monograph by Henry P. Pilgert.

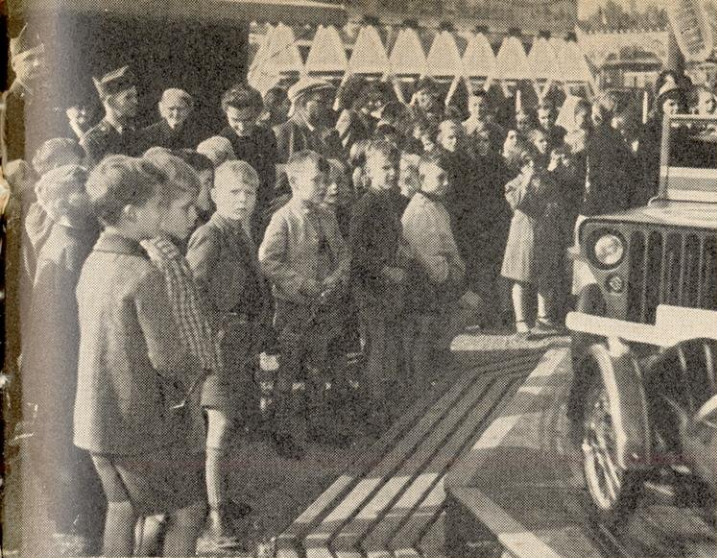
Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 297, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 19, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Oct. 19.

Focus of Berlin Editorial Opinion, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG (Berlin), Oct. 22, 1951. Digest of West and East licensed Berlin press editorial areas of emphasis during the week ending Oct. 20.

Buecher Vorschau (Book Review), Information Centers Branch, Education and Cultural Affairs Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 23, 1951. Lists American books to be distributed among US Information Centers in Germany.

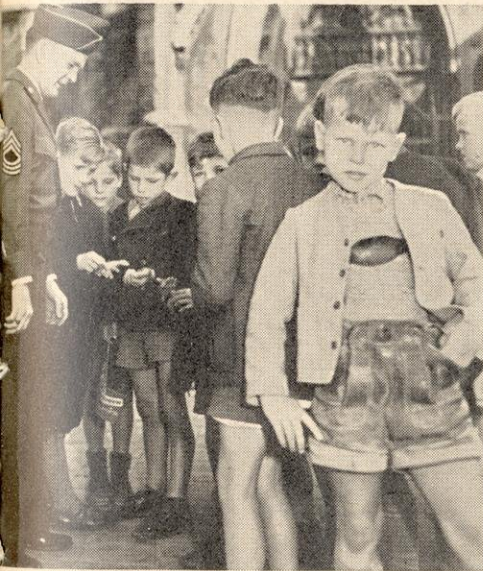
Information Bulletin for October, Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 24, 1951. Contains articles and pictorial features on US operations in Germany.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 298, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Oct. 26, 1951. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Oct. 26. +END



Capt. William D. Singleton and Master Sgt. Earl Moore of the Munich Masonic Club wait to load German orphan children aboard "jeeps" at fun-filled "Oktoberfest." Youngsters were wide-eyed until they were slipped money to spend on rides and candy. Laughs and yells soon replaced wonderment. (Hornstein photos by courtesy of "The Munich American")

Orphans Enjoy "Oktoberfest" Treat



A visit to Munich's big annual "Oktoberfest" was a special treat for 112 boys from the Spengelhof Boys' Orphanage and 50 girls from the Evangelisches Girls' Orphanage, who were guests of the Munich Masonic Club.

The party day started off with gifts of toys and candy from the German Youth Activities group, then the youngsters from six to 16 boarded buses to get to the fair grounds.

At their destination each child was given DM 2 (48 cents). It wasn't long before they were riding the ferris wheel, whirling on the merry-go-round, sliding down a toboggan, and sticky from ear to ear with candy and ice cream. Their laughs and shouts gave assurance that the visit was a huge success. +END





A group of aliens who recently enlisted in the US Army here in Germany left for the United States in October to take their training. The men wait in line to board a transport at Bremerhaven. (US Army photo)