



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## Information bulletin. February 1952

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany Office of Public Affairs, Public Relations Division, APO 757, US Army, February 1952

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

# INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

*Bulletin*

RECEIVED  
APR 8 1952  
UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY



## Small-Fry Skiing School

(See page 23)

ISSUE:

The Southwest State  
Role of the University  
Missionaries in Fritzlar

Plan for Safer Highways  
New Schools Arriving  
Cooperative Community



FEBRUARY  
1952



## 28th Division Welcomed To Germany

On hand to greet the first contingent of the 28th Infantry Division upon its recent arrival in Bremerhaven, Germany, was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, SHAPE commander-in-chief, shown (left) reviewing EUCOM Honor Guard, which was also present for the occasion.

Other US Army photos, taken at staging area near Mannheim, picture troops listening to orientation talk by Lt. Col. Dana, division G-3 officer (above); distribution of sleeping and other equipment (below, left) and an overshoe-fitting (center). In photo (below, right) Maj. Gen. Daniel B. Strickler, the 28th's commanding general, and Col. R. W. Springer, commanding officer of Mannheim Military Sub-Post, observe division at Mannheim debarment.

The 28th is the fourth and last US division to be assigned to General Eisenhower's NATO Army. +END



# Information Bulletin

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

#### Editorial Staff:

Editor ..... H. Warner Waid  
 Assistant Editor .... Alfred L. Meyer  
 Jean Kinnaird Helen McLaughlin  
 Cherry Lou Fellner Liselotte Goldbeck  
 Wilfried Saliger

#### Editorial Offices:

Headquarters Building, Rooms 040-042  
 Frankfurt, Germany  
 Telephones: 8428, 8691, 8738, 8896, 8958

The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. It is printed by the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division, at 39 Schelling Strasse, Munich.

Distribution is handled by the Mail and Message Center, Communications Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, located in Headquarters Building, Room 060, Frankfurt.

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

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

German mailing address is:

Editor  
 Information Bulletin  
 Public Relations Division  
 HICOG Hochhaus  
 Frankfurt/M, Germany

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

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

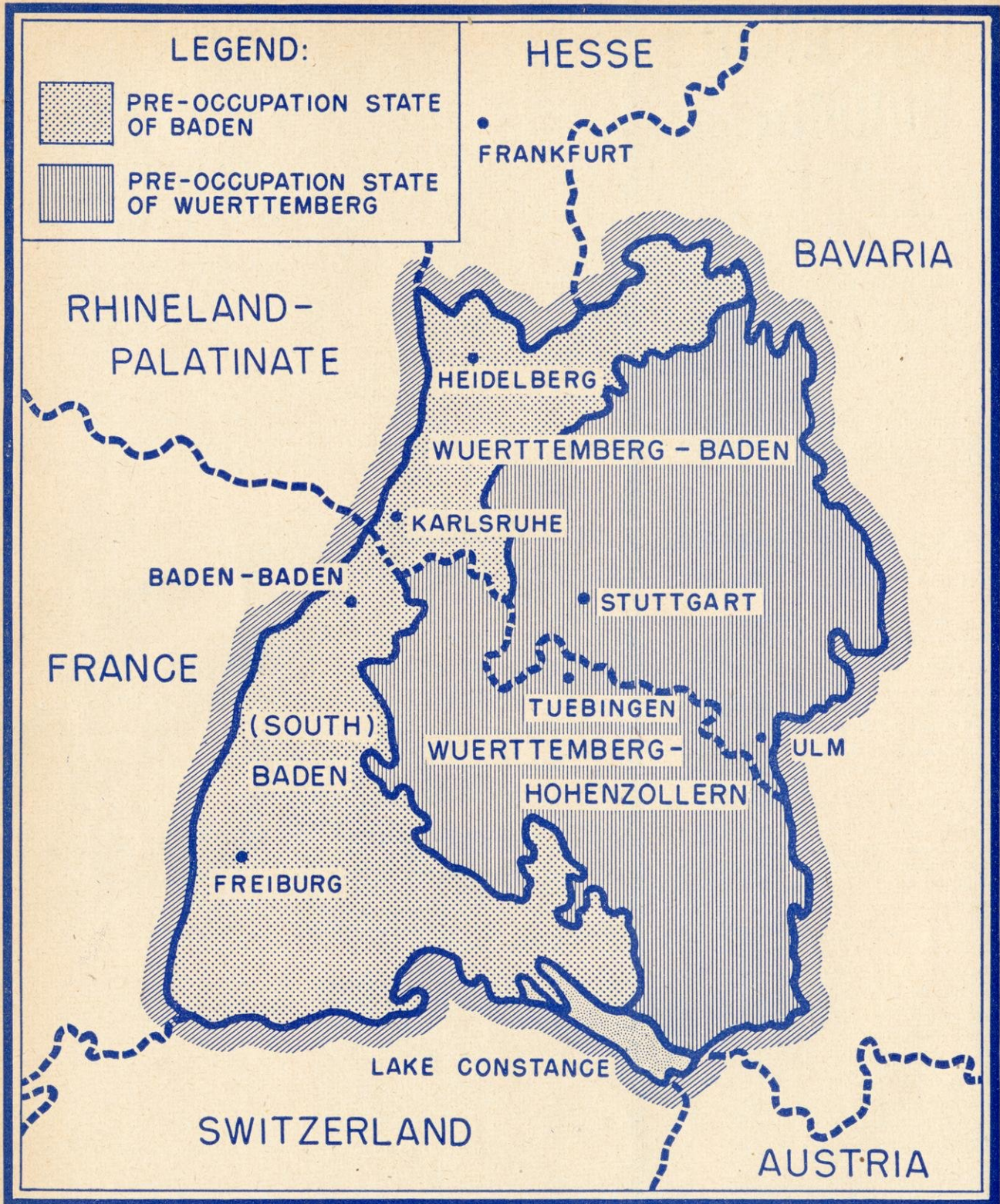
Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted. Mention of the Information Bulletin as the source will be appreciated.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

February 1952

<b>The Southwest State</b> .....	3
<i>Article by Chester B. Lewis and Robert D. King</i>	
<b>German Women Learn about UN</b> .....	8
<b>Plan for Safer Highways</b> .....	9
<i>Article by Joseph L. Lingo and John M. Gleason</i>	
<b>Missionaries in Fritzlär</b> .....	13
<i>Article by Earl H. Luboensky</i>	
<b>New Schools Arriving</b> .....	17
<i>Article by Liselotte Goldbeck</i>	
<b>Employment and Wage Guide for Household Help</b> .....	19
<i>Article by Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG</i>	
<b>Role of the University</b> .....	21
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
<b>Cooperative Community (pictorial)</b> .....	24
<i>Feature by James F. Keim</i>	
<b>Personnel Notes</b> .....	26
<b>Significance of Moral Values</b> .....	28
<b>Output Rises to New High</b> .....	29
<i>Economic review by Commercial Attache Section</i>	
<b>Calendar of Coming Events</b> .....	31
<b>RIAS Scores with East Zone Program</b> .....	33
<b>In and Around Germany</b> .....	34
<b>Big Ullstein Plant Restored</b> .....	38
<b>Washington Report</b> .....	39
<b>German Editorials</b> .....	41
<b>Official Notices</b> .....	46
Communicues .....	
Laws and Regulations .....	
Statements .....	
Announcement .....	
Recent Publications .....	
<b>Index to Information Bulletin for 1950 and 1951</b> .....	48
<i>(Supplement to Indexes in issues of May 3, 1949, and May 1950)</i>	

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



Map shows the area that will be included in the Southwest State. The division between the US and French Zones is indicated by the broken line across the area between Karlsruhe and Ulm. To the north is the US Zone state of Wuerttemberg-Baden. To the south are the two French Zone states of South Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern. The Bavarian county of Lindau (not shown), touching on the eastern tip of Lake Constance, had been attached during the occupation period to Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern to permit the French occupation authorities direct contact between their zones in Germany and Austria. Lindau County has been returned to the jurisdiction of the state of Bavaria.

# The Southwest State

By CHESTER B. LEWIS and ROBERT D. KING

*Political Affairs Division, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden*

THE TERM "SOUTHWEST STATE" has for five or more years been alternately the symbol of hope and the political whipping boy for South German politicians. To some the idea offered promise of an economically and politically stronger area; for others the new state has seemed to threaten loss of independence and tradition.

The climax was reached on Dec. 9, 1951 when voters in the area went to the polls in a special plebiscite to decide whether a new state would be created or the prewar states of Wuerttemberg and Baden would be restored. The results, a victory for the proponents of the new state, set in motion the complicated process of establishing an entirely new government and the eventual dissolution of the existing three state governments and boundaries created under the occupation.

Geographically, the new state, equal in area and population to the New England states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, will comprise the prewar states of Wuerttemberg and of Baden, and the small former Prussian province of Hohenzollern which under Hitler was administratively attached to Wuerttemberg. It will embrace an area of 13,800 square miles containing approximately 7,000,000 persons, exclusive of the refugee population, and will extend from the Rhine on the west to Bavaria on the east. It will touch the Main River and the Palatinate on the north, and Lake Constance and Switzerland on the south.

## Beginning of Occupation

In the final phases of World War II French forces were the first to enter both Karlsruhe and Stuttgart and were thus in control of the capitals of Wuerttemberg and Baden. Later, on July 7, 1945, in deference to American demands, the French withdrew from both cities to positions south of the east-west line from Ulm to Karlsruhe. In this way, vital US rail, waterway and particularly highway communication lines from Frankfurt to Munich, Salzburg and Vienna by way of Karlsruhe and Stuttgart were kept intact under American control, but at the same time both Wuerttemberg and Baden were split into two parts.

Following World War II the area was divided into the present American occupied state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, made up of the northern parts of Wuerttemberg and Baden, and the

French-occupied states of South Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, comprising the southern part of Wuerttemberg including Hohenzollern.

Creation of the new state of Wuerttemberg-Baden was proclaimed officially on Sept. 19, 1945, with the issuance of Military Proclamation No. 2. At approximately the same time the new states of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and South Baden were formally announced by the French.

Despite the amalgamation and creation of the new states, it became apparent within the next few months that neither the French nor American governments necessarily regarded the new boundaries as permanent. In a statement issued at the Moscow Conference on May 24, 1947, concerning the future political structure of Germany, US Secretary of State George C. Marshall said: "In the final settlement of *Laender* (state) boundaries the historic, economic and cultural aspects must be taken into account."

The French Government in a memorandum dated Jan. 17, 1947, concerning the constitutional reorganization of Germany submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers made the following statement: "The plan of territorial structure must, therefore, to a certain extent take into consideration the existing *status quo* and the essential economic facts as well as historical tradition."

## Early History

The people of Wuerttemberg and Baden are proud of their history, which may be traced back to the Roman

## How the People Voted on Dec. 9, 1951

Voting Districts	Eligible Voters	Participation	For Southwest State (Percent)	For Restoration (Percent)
<b>District I:</b>				
South Baden .....	868,387	70.5	37.8	62.2
<b>District II:</b>				
North Baden .....	995,251	67.2	57.1	42.9
<b>District III:</b>				
Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern	771,836	52.3	91.4	8.6
<b>District IV:</b>				
North Wuerttemberg .....	1,632,317	50.7	93.5	6.5
<b>Totals:</b>				
<b>Voting Districts I &amp; II,</b> Prewar Baden .....	1,863,638	68.6	47.8	52.2
<b>Voting Districts III &amp; IV,</b> Prewar Wuerttemberg, including Hohenzollern .....	2,404,153	50.9	92.8	7.2
<b>Total Vote for Southwest State Area .....</b>	<b>4,267,791</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>

emperors. More than three centuries of Roman domination left its mark. Vestiges of Roman architecture, protective walls and roads are evident throughout the area.

As early as the first century after Christ the Sueve tribe flooded over this part of Germany. Later joined by the Alamans and other tribes, the district took the name of Alamannia by which it continued to be known until around the 11th century when the name Swabia began to prevail. In 496 A.D. the Alamans were defeated by Clovis and surrendered the northern part of the area occupied by them to the Franks. Dukes under Frankish kings became the governing forces.

The 12th century saw the beginning of Baden as a distinct administrative, if not geographical area. The date and event generally regarded as marking the beginning of Baden is 1112 when Hermann, grandson of Berthold, Duke of Corinthia, took the title of Margrave of Baden. With the fall of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in 1268, the last great ruling house of the Duchy of Swabia, Baden went its separate dynastic way.

Yet, in spite of these conflicting interests, many smaller sovereign areas in the vicinity were administratively combined under aegis of the Holy Roman Empire in the latter part of the 15th century to form, until 1806, the territory now occupied by Wuerttemberg and Baden.

In 1806 Napoleon made the Duchy of Wuerttemberg a kingdom and gave it certain additional surrounding territory. At the same time he unified the Grand Duchy of Baden, also bringing into it a number of small, sovereign counties and feudal estates lying to the north. The two states, together with the Hohenzollern province, all later confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, thereafter remained intact for nearly 140 years until 1945 when they were, like ancient Gaul, divided into three parts.

### Constitutional Democracies

Local politicians are fond of saying, not altogether facetiously, that Wuerttemberg and Baden were democracies before Columbus discovered America. There is little doubt that the governments and constitutions of peoples in the area have been among the most liberal, and progressive in Germany. Charles James Fox, Whig leader and prime minister of England, once said that of the constitutions in Europe only those of England and Wuerttemberg were worthy of the name.

Beginning in the 11th century a series of Swabian city leagues were in existence until 1534. The fourth and last, called the Great Swabian League, organized in 1488 by Frederick III, included 22 Swabian cities and had a formal constitution, a federal council and a federal court. Under the treaty of Muensingen in 1482 the area which became the Duchy of Wuerttemberg 13 years later was declared "indivisible" forever thereafter. In the treaty of Tuebingen drawn in 1514 "the rights of the people of Wuerttemberg" were written into a formal constitution which continued in existence for almost 300 years.

A Baden constitution in 1818, followed closely by a new Wuerttemberg constitution in 1819, incorporated

many of the ideals of the American and French Revolutions, further limited the power of the crown and provided for popular assemblies. Both of these constitutions survived the Bismarck era to be supplanted in 1919 after World War I by new constitutions proclaiming that the "power of government emanates from the people."

Until 1871 the Duchy of Baden and Kingdom of Wuerttemberg retained their sovereignty and remained outside the direct control of the Prussian Emperors. It was Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor," who promoted the idea that France had designs against the Germans, resulting in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 which propelled the two states into the integrated German Empire.

### Model for Unification

Although talk of a Southwest State had been heard for years in the area, it was not until around 1947 that the desire to create a Southwest State developed among political leaders. The impetus came directly out of Wuerttemberg-Baden's experience in successfully operating a government combining two geographical areas under a single constitution and with the cooperation of parliamentary representatives from both areas.

The Bonn Basic Law for the Federal Republic includes two articles pertinent to boundary revision and the Southwest State problem. Article 29 on general territorial reorganization makes boundary revisions subject to federal law and provides for popular referendum by plebiscite. Article 118 specifically permits reorganization of Wuerttemberg-Baden, South Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern by agreement among the three states, contrary to the provisions of Article 29, but provides finally that "failing agreement, the reorganization shall be regulated by federal legislation which must provide for a referendum."

The authors of this article, because of their positions in OLCWB's Political Affairs Division, have been the principal American observers of the German progress toward the formation of the Southwest State. Mr. Lewis, former city manager of Enid and Mangum, Oklahoma, arrived in Stuttgart April 29, 1945, with the US Mission to the French occupation of the city. Eight days later, when control of the city was turned over to the American military authorities, he was named head of civil administration, continuing as division chief until HICOG replaced Military Government in October 1949. Since then he has been chief of the Political Affairs Division.

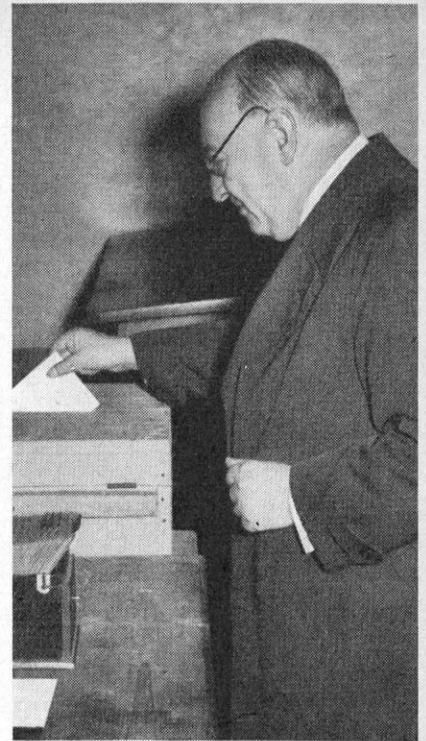
Mr. King a former aeronautics consultant with a New York law firm, came to Germany in July 1946 as deputy prosecutor to Charles M. LaFollette in the Justice Case at Nuremberg. After completion of the case, he was a commercial law adviser in the Legal Division, OMGUS, in Berlin, before going to Stuttgart in May 1948 with the Legal Division, OMGWB. On the advent of HICOG in October 1949 he became legislative adviser to the Political Affairs Division.



Dr. Reinhold Maier.



Dr. Gebhard Mueller.



Dr. Leo Wohleb.

The minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden and the state presidents of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and South Baden, respectively (left to right), cast ballots in plebiscite. Long, bitter tussle centered about these three. (DPA photos from OLCWB)

Subsequent to its passage, the Basic Law was formally approved by the military governors of the three Western zones. In a letter dated May 12, 1949, as one of the reservations of approval, they wrote that the powers set forth in Articles 29 and 118 "shall not be exercised and the boundaries of all the states excepting Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hohenzollern shall remain as now fixed until the time of a peace treaty." The following August, with the first postwar parliament and government in office in Bonn, the struggle over the reorganization began in earnest in southwest Germany.

On the surface it has been a political battle centering around three strong personalities, each of whom heads one of the three states involved. These men — Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, Dr. Gebhard Mueller, state president of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, and Dr. Leo Wohleb, state president of South Baden — have not only been responsive to public opinion in their own states but they have also helped to shape that opinion.

A little beneath the shouting and the tumult of the campaign the basic issues were well understood by the people. Slowly but surely these issues emerged until they dominated the political overtones and finally determined the outcome. Their names are "economics" and "tradition."

### Economic Factors

Economically, Wuerttemberg-Baden is one of the wealthiest states in Germany. It has been since 1948 one of the four states assessed under the Federal Financial Adjust-

ment Law (*Laender-Finanzausgleich*). This is a variation of the Robin Hood principle which takes from the rich to support the poor. Wuerttemberg-Baden's assessment in the four years the law has been in effect totals more than DM 219,000,000 (\$52,122,000). It has contributed by far the largest share for redistribution to other states under the law.

On the other hand, South Baden has received funds under the law totaling about DM 3,500,000 (\$833,000) in the same period. Many Wuerttemberg-Baden voters held the view that it would be no more expensive and possibly cheaper to take in their poorer neighbor as a part of the family.

Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, not as wealthy as Wuerttemberg-Baden, has longed to reunite with the rest of Wuerttemberg. Most of the heavy industry in former Wuerttemberg was located in the northern half which, when the state was divided in 1945, became a part of Wuerttemberg-Baden. With many of its smaller industries dependent upon its northern neighbor in another zone of occupation, the advantages of a Southwest State were apparent.

Only in South Baden — an area of scenic beauty, small industries and famous wine — did real opposition to the idea of an amalgamated state develop. Although many sympathizers in the Baden portion of Wuerttemberg-Baden, particularly around the former Baden capital of Karlsruhe, opposed a Southwest State in favor of reunited Baden, they were not able to defeat the issue in the plebiscite





Poster appeals were part of campaign. The one at left reads "United Europe? The First Step — Southwest State." Right, "Two under . . . (one hat) Southwest State. That is good!" Under hat are coats of arms of Baden and Wuerttemberg.

**Zwei unter...**



**Das ist gut!**

when the North Badeners voted by a comfortable majority for the Southwest State.

The basis of South Baden's opposition has never been entirely clear. The argument most frequently heard was that a stronger reunited Wuerttemberg would dominate its weaker partner in the new state and its heritage of tradition and culture be absorbed and finally lost.

South Baden's strong Roman Catholic majority also felt that the church in a larger state with a Protestant majority would not fare so well. Many priests openly opposed the new state from their pulpits, urging their parishioners to vote against the new state and for a reunited Baden.

### Results of Plebiscite

The plebiscite on Dec. 9 offered voters a choice between "union of the three states — Baden, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern — into one federal state" or restoration as separate states of Baden and Wuerttemberg including Hohenzollern on their prewar boundaries. For administrative purposes four election districts were established by federal law, namely:

District I—the present state of South Baden.

District II—the Baden portion of the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

District III—all of the state of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

District IV—the Wuerttemberg part of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

With 58.7 percent of the 4,267,791 eligible voters in the entire area turn-

ing out, 69.7 percent favored "union of the three states," to use formal language of the ballot. Equally important was the vote in the individual election districts. According to the Second Federal Reorganization Law under which the plebiscite was conducted, a majority for the "union" in at least three of the voting districts as well as a majority in the whole territory was necessary for the establishment of the new state.

Voters in Districts II, III and IV returned majorities for the Southwest State of 57.1 percent, 91.4 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively. Only in District I did the "union" fail to carry. There the "Old Badeners" under the leadership of State President Wohleb voted for the restoration of the state of Baden by a majority of 62.2 percent.

Victory for the Southwest State forces had been indicated in an earlier and entirely informational plebiscite held Sept. 24, 1950. There, as in the later vote,

only South Baden voted against the Southwest State with a majority of 59.6 percent. North Wuerttemberg, South Wuerttemberg (including Hohenzollern) and North Baden returned majorities for the new state of 93.5 percent, 92.5 percent and 57.3 percent, respectively. In the intervening time of more than one year between the two plebiscites, South Baden, under State President Wohleb's leadership, campaigned vigorously in behalf of its position.

When it became apparent that the states could not agree on a plan for forming a new state, the Federal Government, acting pursuant to Article 118 of the Basic Law,



On walls of cities, towns and villages throughout the three states appeared a vast variety of posters, among them (left) "We can't go on like this, therefore Southwest State" and (right) "Together we'll have it better! Southwest State."

stepped into the picture and passed on May 4, 1951, two laws designed to insure that a final plebiscite would be held. The first of these laws, popularly called the *Blitzgesetz*, extended the terms of the Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and Baden state legislatures, while the other, called the Second Reorganization Law for the Southwest State, established the conditions under which the plebiscite would be held and set up a timetable for forming a new Southwest State Government if the issue carried in the election.

The date of the plebiscite was set for Sept. 16, 1951. That was the situation in July 1951 when State President Wohleb, in a last minute attempt to hold off or prevent a showdown, challenged the constitutionality of both laws before the newly established Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

Just one week before the scheduled election, the court issued on Sept. 9, 1951, an interim injunction postponing the plebiscite until it could rule on the constitutionality of the challenged laws. The court's decision on Oct. 23, upheld the law in the main, although it declared the *Blitzgesetz* unconstitutional. The way was now clear for the plebiscite on Dec. 9.

### Completion of Unification

Under the law which now has the blessing of the Constitutional Court, the process of creating a new Southwest State government is to be completed not later than May 9, 1952. The three state governments, their legislatures and

constitutions will go out of existence simultaneously with establishment of the new government.

The process began within three weeks after the plebiscite with formation of the Council of Ministers, a body of eight members representing the three states, which will supervise election of the Constitutional Assembly and make all necessary decisions until the provisional government comes into being.

The date for the Constitutional Assembly election has been set for March 9, 1952, with the new body scheduled for its first meeting not later than March 25. A minimum of 120 members will be elected under the applicable provisions of the first federal parliament's election law. The Assembly's first duty will be to adopt a constitution for the new state. This will be followed by election of a minister-president on or before April 25. Thereafter, not later than May 9, a provisional government will officially launch the new state.

What of the future? The German political leaders who have forged the new state and the people who voted for it have faith that it will bring added prosperity and solidarity to Southwest Germany. Coming at a time when the whole Federal Republic of Germany is about to regain sovereignty, they have no doubt that the new state will develop the liberal and progressive character of its antecedents.

They feel, along with former Secretary Marshall, that the "economic and cultural aspects" have been taken into account. +END

---

## Opinion Research Specialists Confer

A plan to coordinate public-opinion research efforts has been made in Germany, a country where for a long time public opinion was officially ignored as immature or immaterial.

Under the sponsorship of the German Institute of Public Affairs of Frankfurt, more than 100 prominent German public-opinion research specialists, sociologists, civic and industrial leaders as well as experts from other European countries and the United States, met in Weinheim, northern Wuerttemberg-Baden, Dec. 14-16 to discuss their work, establish contacts and plan for the future.

Public-opinion research, first introduced by US Military Government as early as 1946\*, is now being carried on by some 20 independent or university-affiliated institutes in all parts of the Federal Republic. Some of them have won fame for recording the German people's feelings about such decisive problems as trade liberalization, European integration and German defense contribution.

The meeting featured a thorough discussion of all fields of opinion research, from polling on political problems of day-to-day interest to market analysis and management surveys of employee and customer opinions. A comparative study of the various research and polling

methods employed showed that the sociological upheaval caused by the wartime and postwar population movements faces the German public-opinion researcher with extraordinary difficulties. His technical and financial problems are not less serious, and he has to work with a greatly reluctant and disinclined public.

Yet all delegates agreed that the experiences of recent German history as well as the new dangers threatening the young republic make a timely and careful analysis of public-opinion trends more imperative than in any other European country. German experts maintain that a modern poll, held in the early 30's, could have revealed in time that the Nazis were on the verge of seizing power in the country.

The assembly established three standing committees to deal with procedural and scientific matters, public relations and coordination, with the goal to improve the work of the widely scattered institutes and increase the weight of the German public-opinion research movement, whose prominent members are now represented in the European Society for Opinion and Market Research (ESOMAR) and the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR). A new meeting has been scheduled for next fall.

\* See "What Do You Think?" in Information Bulletin, April 1950.

# German Women Learn About UN



Women from Mannheim and surrounding area listen to Dr. Schlueter-Hermkes, German author, on UN, UNESCO structure. (Photo by courtesy "Stars and Stripes")

Four leading German women, speaking in four Wuerttemberg-Baden cities, explained the workings of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to more than 1,200 women residents of the Stuttgart, Mannheim, Ulm and Kuenzelsau areas at four Human Rights Day meetings held Dec. 10.

The speakers, all members of the German committee on UNESCO, were Dr. Mathilde Gantenberg of Mainz; Mrs. Thea Harmuth of Duesseldorf; Mrs. Annedore Leber of Berlin and Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes of Cologne. Dr. Gantenberg, former state secretary in the education ministry for Rhineland-Palatinate and now a member of its house of representatives, spoke in Ulm; Mrs. Harmuth, trade union leader, in Stuttgart; Mrs. Leber, publisher of youth literature, in Kuenzelsau and Dr. Schlueter-Hermkes, author and leader in the Catholic women's organization, in Mannheim.

Purpose of the four meetings, which were arranged by OLCWB Women's Affairs Branch in Stuttgart, was to inform a wide segment of the population about the United Nations so that when Germany becomes a full member, many German women will be ready to take their places as participants in its program.

In preparation for the local meetings, Mrs. Leber held a series of training sessions for 50 Wuerttemberg-Baden women, briefing them on the UN structure. From this group were chosen discussion leaders for the gatherings on Human Rights Day and for subsequent meetings with adult education groups and other private organizations and in the Wuerttemberg-Baden schools.

Following the lecture period, the women divided into discussion groups which arrived at these general findings:

More written information about the United Nations and UNESCO should be provided.

The Federal Republic's education ministry should publish a UN booklet for use in schools.

Instruction on the UN's organization and purpose should be included in all school curricula and should be obligatory for children 10 years of age and up. Teachers should be thoroughly informed on the subject.

Films on the United Nations should be provided throughout western Germany.

Of particular interest to the women was the vast scope of the UN's aid to war-damaged countries and their displaced populations, and its efforts to preserve peace in Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir.

+END

Section of crowd which overflowed auditorium in Anna Haag House, Stuttgart, for one of four Human Rights Day meetings held in Wuerttemberg-Baden cities to acquaint German women with UN and UNESCO organizations. (Schwarz photo)



# Plan for Safer Highways

Resume of Report

By **JOSEPH L. LINGO** and **JOHN M. GLEASON**

*Visiting Consultants, Public Safety Division, HICOG*

**G**ERMANY TODAY IS FACED with a critical situation in regard to the safe and expeditious movement of traffic on its streets and highways. The problem is serious from the viewpoint of both accidents and congestion.

Although it is impossible to obtain complete and accurate statistics on the number and types of traffic accidents in the entire federal area, enough figures are available to indicate that the German traffic accident rate is one of the highest of any nation in the world.

During 1950 a total of 247,567 traffic accidents of all types was reported to the Federal Ministry of Traffic. Of that total, 6,314 resulted in deaths. Since only the more serious accidents are investigated and reported in most areas of Germany, the critical aspects of the problem become even more apparent.

It is estimated that one person is killed on German streets every 85 minutes, or an average of 17 traffic deaths a day. Figures indicate that a representative German city experiences over a yearly period approximately five times as many traffic accidents as a city of comparable population in the United States. At the same time the vehicle mileage in the German city is much less than in its American counterpart.

This useless slaughter of human lives and wasteful expenditure of money is a serious blow to the German people in their struggle for economic rehabilitation.

**G**ERMANY HAS A VERY high number of vehicles in comparison to the road mileage of the country. Latest figures indicate a total of approximately 2,282,000 registered motor vehicles of all types, using the 80,000 miles of improved roads in the federal area. This figure does not include the many millions of bicycles, vehicles from other countries, vehicles of the Allied forces and other vehicles of every imaginable type. This great diversification of vehicle types is one of the major factors responsible for the high accident experience.

Another important factor is the basic psychological attitude of the people. People, whether walking or riding on wheels, must be safety conscious and courteous. Road courtesy must be continually practiced by everyone — drivers and pedestrians — if a traffic safety program is to succeed.

A great number of persons have never owned or driven a motor car and, consequently, have no real ap-

**This article is a resume of a report on West German road traffic made by Joseph L. Lingo, director of the Purdue University Public Safety Institute in Lafayette, Ind., and John M. Gleason, chief of police in Greenwich, Conn., and immediate past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Both have been visiting consultants with the Public Safety Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, which has forwarded copies of the report to the German transportation officials in Bonn for their study.**

preciation or understanding of its potential as a dangerous weapon when mishandled.

As a pedestrian or bicyclist they cannot comprehend the real meaning and relationship between speed and stopping distance, acceleration, centrifugal force and other natural laws of vehicle operation.

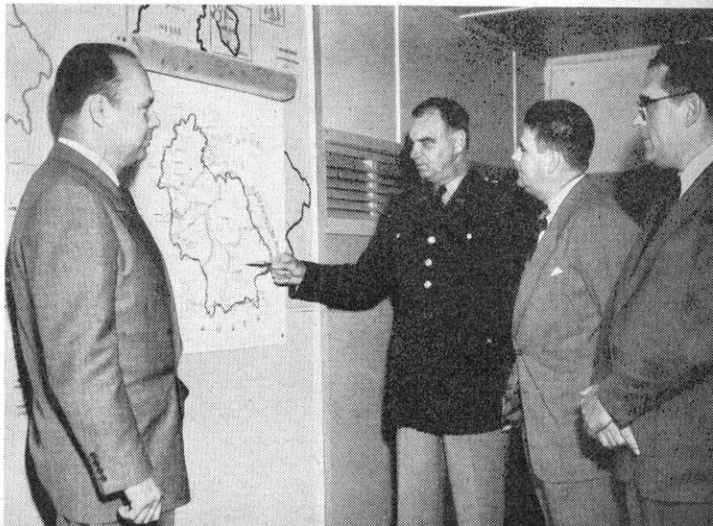
The majority of German roads have been constructed and reconstructed along lines of good engineering practices, but with little or no regard to the traffic engineering or road users' needs. The responsibility of the engineer for safe and efficient highway transportation is far greater than has

been generally realized in Germany. In fact, there is practically no recognition of traffic engineering as we use the term in America.

Traffic engineering consists essentially of using facts based on complete and accurate records in order to reduce accident rates. The need for full cooperation with the traffic police is rudimentary; unfortunately, the German concept of cooperation between official agencies has not been conducive to the sound application of these practices.

Because of the necessity for restoring bombed-out bridges, the construction of new roads and adequate maintenance of existing roads were practically at a standstill until 1949. In Bavaria alone some 750 bridges, out of 3,000, were destroyed during the war. Since 1949,

*Two US traffic experts, Prof. Joseph L. Lingo (right), director of Purdue University's Public Safety Institute, and Police Chief John M. Gleason of Greenwich, Conn., (second from right), meet with Brig. Gen. H. Maglin, EUCOM provost marshal, and Joel B. White, Jr., HICOG public safety officer, on recent survey.* (US Army photo)



some roads have been rebuilt and standards of maintenance have improved. However, there is still a great need for additional road construction, widening of present roadways and the elimination of many dangerous traffic hazards. It is estimated that only about one-fourth of the money available in 1938 for road building and maintenance is being spent today.

**WE** HAVE OBSERVED many instances where the present and potential needs of traffic were given only secondary consideration in planning the reconstruction of streets and highways in bombed-out areas.

Much of this reconstruction has been carried out along the same lines as in the past, with primary interest on some esthetic or historical consideration.

The narrow building-lined streets in most German towns and cities, with the abrupt curb-side exits, entrances from plants, buildings, homes, barns and walls, are certainly traffic hazards. Also the German farmer uses the roadway adjacent to his home and barn as part of his barnyard, as his ancestors did for many generations.

In many areas it is virtually impossible for a broken-down vehicle to pull off the traveled portion of the highway because of drainage ditches, lines of trees or walls of buildings too close to the roadway. There are many miles of trees — planted on both sides of the roadway — whose low overhanging branches cause much of the truck traffic to drive in the center of the pavements. This induces many drivers to pass slow-moving trucks on hills or curves and is responsible for many accidents.

The lack of adequate street lighting is hazardous to driving and walking conditions after dark. The high incidence of nighttime pedestrian injuries and deaths is a sad testimonial to this fact.

**T**RAFFIC VOLUME ON MANY of the secondary roads is reaching the saturation point during peak traffic hours. Where these roads traverse cities and towns, the situation has reached alarming proportions. The lack of adequate through-routes and well-defined bypasses creates many serious hazards and much congestion.

The many miles of cobblestone roads, which have been in use for generations, present definite traffic hazards. These roads are slippery when wet and become veritable ice rinks during cold weather.

The types and condition of numerous vehicles on the highways constitute an additional hazard. Some are antiquated, badly worn, in poor repair and often unsafely loaded with both passengers and cargo. Because many of the passenger vehicles are of substandard size and light construction, accidents in which they are involved usually result in a high degree of severity.

On the other hand, the roads are crowded with trucks, many of which are pulling one or two heavily loaded trailers. The type of trailer hitch used on most of these vehicles is not of the type which prevents serious swaying and whipping, particularly where a second trailer is attached. The extreme length of these truck-trailer units makes passing difficult.

Any approach to the problem of reducing accidents and relieving congestion must be positive and constructive. Motor vehicle transportation is an integral part of the social and economic life of the country, and road safety is inseparable from efficient highway transportation.

**T**HE UTOPIAN SOLUTION of the German traffic problem would involve rebuilding all or nearly all of the existing streets and highways except the super-highways, which is impossible from both a financial and practical standpoint. The alternative is to apply those measures that will produce more efficiency, in terms of traffic capacity and safety, on present facilities. In this category are such items as minor reconstruction and street widening, improving and modernizing traffic-control devices and methods, the establishment and proper enforcement of such traffic restrictions as one-way streets, parking regulations, prohibited turning movements and adequate bus and streetcar stops. There is also a vital need in German cities for off-street parking facilities.

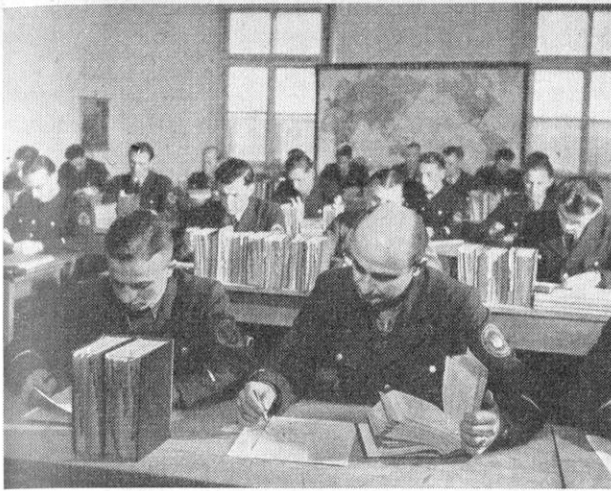
Of all the phases of a balanced program of traffic safety, the most expeditious way to affect immediately noticeable results is through enforcement as well as encouraging voluntary law observance by all operators and pedestrians. Enforcement must involve the frequent apprehension and fair, proper punishment of violators in order to develop self-discipline in the mind of the public.

We feel that German traffic law enforcement can be greatly improved by:

1. More appreciation of the seriousness of the problem by all concerned.
2. Appropriation of finances to attack the problem (including necessary motorized equipment for enforcement officers).
3. Development of uniform policies in enforcement administration.
4. More enforcement effort by the police.
5. More immediate and aggressive prosecution of traffic violators by courts.
6. More publicity on court-case dispositions and penalties.

*Police students in Bavaria train at one of five rural police schools. In simulated accident, students learn to write reports, administer first aid.* (PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)





*Student policemen at the Fuerstenfeldbruck police school near Munich, largest of Bavarian training schools, study criminal code as part of six months' intensive training.*

7. More adequate penalties and utilization of the corrective function in an educational as well as disciplinary manner.

**I**N THE CATEGORY of investigating accidents we feel that an exceptionally good job is being done. Generally, the police reports are detailed, exact, factual, painstakingly done, but there the operation stops. There is little or no analysis to show the why, how, when and where, and to use these facts as the basis of present and future traffic enforcement activities. True selective enforcement is unknown and untried.

Important development in the program of traffic safety in Germany has been the establishment of Traffic Institutes by the police in some states. These institutes are maintained to sponsor the establishment of technical training and service institutions. They are directed by the government but participated in by private interests as well. They provide a type of training and services to police and other governmental agencies in traffic safety matters which would otherwise not be available.

Perhaps the most important step in helping to bring about the much needed coordination between the police and other official and public agencies was taken in 1949 when the minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia conceived the idea for organizing a type of safety organization known as the Public Safety Council (*Verkehrswacht*).

At first the organization was organized in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. In 1950 it was expanded into the Federal Public Safety Council with local chapters in each of the 11 German states and in Berlin.

This organization is composed of individual representatives and persons representing all types of groups and organizations interested in traffic safety. It is financed through voluntary contributions from insurance, automobile, petroleum and other interested agencies. As a result of meetings and conferences with local safety council officers and persons interested in the project,

we were able to assist materially in the organizational efforts and a number of specific recommendations along these lines were presented to the officials.

There is a definite opportunity for more cooperative effort between the courts and the police. The police justifiably complain that the backlog of open cases and the fact that they have no regular knowledge of dispositions do little to help morale or to further continuous traffic activities. In some of the larger communities it may be well to try to sponsor separate traffic courts and judges.

It becomes a very pertinent matter to the police program of accident prevention whether or not penalties are severe and certain. There is also a great need for more direct cooperation between the police and the courts in the preparation of traffic cases.

We feel that the problem is of serious enough magnitude in the loss of life and financial costs for the community to provide the necessary motorized equipment, motorcycles, cars or a combination of both to carry on an effective enforcement program. A great deal can be done with very little equipment when the police authorities are thoroughly sold on its value and necessity. There has been too much of a passive attitude displayed on this score in most areas.

With the addition of a few cars and radios, many of the presently station-bound police can be turned into the highways and byways to carry on some of this activity. The instigation of a good, written traffic-warning system, with proper follow-up records, can do much to bring the public's attention to some of their careless and accident-causing habits. The present system of traffic-training institutes now in effect in some of the more progressive police departments can and should be augmented, made more universal.

**T**HERE IS IN GERMANY a great need for improved techniques of driver examining and licensing. Licenses for drivers should be issued for a definite and shorter period than at present, in order to check and

*Police officials of Berlin, Bremen, Mannheim and Wiesbaden who had visited US under HICOG's Exchanges Program attend follow-up conference with HICOG Public Safety experts. Such conferences are held periodically.*



control all drivers and particularly to indicate those drivers who have a bad accident or arrest experience. There is much need for better driver records, for increased use of the suspension and revocation of licenses and for giving particular attention to those drivers who are responsible for a high number of accidents.

The many accidents on German highways due to vehicle defects and mechanical failures serve to point up the need for a much improved and more frequent inspection of vehicles. At present this activity is being carried out in a rather haphazard manner with little real effectiveness. The police should give more attention to checking vehicles, particularly in regard to lights, brakes and other obvious defects.

Legislation should be passed and strict enforcement exerted to compel many of the heavy trucks to expel their exhaust gases into the air above the truck body and not into the faces of other motorists from the side exhausts. When inquiries were made on this minor matter, the theory advanced was that upshooting exhaust gases would kill the blossoms of overhanging fruit trees along the roadside.

Another project for the chiefs-of-police associations to support might include the universal training of all policemen in at least the rudiments of first aid and the carrying of small but necessary equipment in police vehicles. Such vehicles should also be equipped with traffic torches or red flares for use in night accidents.

In cases where the police receive any encouragement from the educational authorities, efforts should be made for police officers to appear in the schools. Much good in accident prevention and public relations can come of those programs. This program is very well carried out in a few isolated German cities, but is the exception rather than the rule.

Certain efforts have been started which indicate some interest on the part of both private and official agencies

in the problem of promoting public understanding in the traffic safety field.

In Bavaria, a compulsory lesson on traffic safety has been ordered for all schools by the ministry of education.

In Bremen and Bremerhaven, the local traffic police conduct weekly safety classes in certain schools and a puppet show dealing with traffic safety is conducted in the schools by a specially trained police team.

In Hamburg a police officer has been appointed for each school district to aid the teachers in training the children along traffic lines. The police also present a puppet show, dealing with safety, to the lower grades in the schools.

In North Rhine-Westphalia the ministry of transportation has ordered that instruction in traffic rules and traffic dangers be currently incorporated in the lessons of the school students. There, also, the local police assist in providing actual traffic instruction and demonstrations.

**T**HE NEED FOR A PUBLIC relations program is particularly important to police because their traffic safety operations involve the greatest danger of a hostile public reaction. We feel the police suffer this hostile public attitude today more as a result of a system rather than the direct actions of either individuals or departments. The police or their program will advance only to the extent they have general public support.

The German press is ever on the alert for any phase of public action that has an appeal to all. The saving of lives is in that category. Accident-prevention activities lend themselves to human interest stories, editorials, feature articles, cartoons and just plain factual releases. Perhaps the German police may in some cases establish a *rapport* with the press which they do not now enjoy. A little cooperative action on this score by press and police could do much for bettering relations and selling safety.

+END

---

## Bavarian School Law Upheld

The constitutionality of the state law on Organization of Elementary Schools in Bavaria, as revised to include HICOG recommendations, has been upheld by the Bavarian Constitutional Court. In a decision Jan. 10, the court rejected the appeal of the Social Democratic (SPD) and Free Democratic (FDP) political parties, which had carried to court their struggle over the issue of confessionalization of the schools.

The law had been passed by the Bavarian legislature on July 5, 1950, after two years of controversial discussion, during which certain criticisms by US educational officials in Bavaria had been accepted. Virtually every paragraph questioned by the representative of the Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria before the legislative committee on Feb. 4, 1950, was changed accordingly.

After the bill was passed, the SPD and FDP filed an appeal, alleging that sections applicable to the selection

of teachers for interdenominational schools and the contracting with religious groups to furnish religious instruction at denominational schools, are contrary to the Bavarian state constitution and contrary to the character of interdenominational schools.

The Bavarian Constitutional Court ruled that the disputed sections only contain provisions to insure that parents' wishes are respected in the establishing of interdenominational schools, which must be self-evident in a democratic government.

The court further decided that the provisions of these sections are in no way directed against interdenominational schools, but offer parents and guardians in communities with mixed religious affiliations the opportunity to establish such institutions if the majority so desires.

+END

# Missionaries in Fritzlar

By EARL H. LUBOEANSKY

US Resident Officer, Fritzlar-Homberg

IT WAS SOMETIME in the eighth century — the early 700's, historians believe — when the English St. Boniface came as a missionary to the area which now includes the ancient town of Fritzlar, in northern Hesse. Today, more than 1,200 years later, Fritzlar has some modern missionaries, who, like Boniface, are also preaching the Christian tenet of brotherly love — but with a variation in theme demanded by the times. Their mission is propagation of faith and understanding among nations.

When 175 young persons from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Saar area, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States met in Fritzlar recently, it was the result of some determined missionary groundwork by a group of youthful German war veterans from Fritzlar-Homberg, who, realizing the dangers of a politically-divided Europe, decided to carry their belief in the need for mutual trust among nations to a concrete attempt to prove its workability on a small scale.

In the years since the war, young people of Fritzlar have had occasion to meet youth of many nations traveling in Germany, and their visits were always the occasion for good fellowship and a good time all around. Old prejudices inherited from long-forgotten forbears were dissolved in the wine of *camaraderie*, and lasting friendships blossomed easily among one-time enemies. The desire to know European youth from many countries began to grow among Fritzlar's younger element, and eventually led to the plan for an international meeting there.

The idea caught fire. Soon an organization committee was set up which included the mayor, the chairman of the city youth circle, the chairman of the local sport club, the youth activities specialist of the US resident office, the resident officer, the leader of the Youth Home (formerly German Youth Activities center) and a one-time German general.

Financing presented the chief obstacle, but at last an adequate fund composed of contributions from the German Federal Republic, HICOG, Fritzlar-Homberg county and the city of Fritzlar was raised. More than 100 German families offered to house and feed the young visitors for the eight-and-a-half-day conference.

Invitations went out to all the countries of free Europe. It was useless to send them to youth behind the Iron Curtain, the committee decided, since the only way they could come would be by slipping through one of the curtain's cracks, a tricky business at best.

IN OPENING DISCUSSIONS about problems facing youth of the world today, and especially the youth of Europe, it was agreed that a politically united Europe is a must for the solution of these problems. Thus, the

main conference theme became "How can the youth of Europe contribute to the Union of Europe?"

Six contributing factors to a unified Europe were gone into — music as an artistic force, the value of sports, the role of the present generation, the political, social and moral factors. Each discussion was divided into three parts — a talk on the particular theme by an expert, a workshop analysis and later a three-hour general session with the entire conference delegation. The simultaneous translation of the discussions into English, German and French through use of the earphone mechanism was an important aid to the success of the concluding sessions.

Excursions, film programs, sport, social and cultural events were included in the conference program, some of these extra events providing the value of mass appeal without the evils of mass demonstration. The European Rally, for instance, had 2,000 German youths from all over West Germany as participants, and the closing ceremony was presented before 1,000 youth and adults in the Fritzlar market place. The radio program, *Eintritt Frei* (Free Entry), with the youth conference as the theme, was put on and recorded before 2,500 persons, a third of the population of Fritzlar.

A Friday evening program, "European Youth Sing and Play," an outstanding performance by all national groups represented at the conference, was presented before an audience of 1,000 young persons of Fritzlar-Homberg county. A total of 1,500 heard Haydn's oratorio "The Seasons."

Other programs, each offering contacts with a different group, were the opening ceremony and dinner, special church services, evening dances with German and international spa guests in nearby Bad Wildungen, a visit to Kassel with foreign youths as the city of Kassel's guests, the film program put on by the Fritzlar theater management and the US resident office, and the informal dance

Earl H. Luboensky, US resident officer for Fritzlar-Homberg area and author of this article, addresses gathering at opening dinner meeting of European Youth Week, a program which gave 175 young persons from several countries an opportunity to discuss European unity.







Foreign youth visit ancient Fritzlar market place where English saint, Boniface, preached in the eighth century.

and social evening for the foreign guests and their Fritzlar hosts. A week-long tent camp near the ancient Wallenstein castle with 30 foreign and 15 German participants followed the conference windup.

A NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING speakers addressed the young people's gathering. They included Dr. Otto Blessing (Germany), general secretary of the *Europa-Union*; Albert Lohest, chairman of Belgium's European Union of Federalists; Dr. Ernest Schenk (Germany), member of the central committee of the *Europa-Union*; Dr. Ernst Steffan, a representative of the Swiss European Movement; and Dr. Luciano Bolis, of the Italian branch of the European Movement and press representatives at the Council of Europe.

Typical of these speakers' reactions to what they saw and heard in Fritzlar was that of Mr. Lohest, who in a statement published in *La Cite*, Brussels newspaper, said: "It was the close personal contact which stood out above all at the Fritzlar meeting, not only the friendship among the youth but the more solid contact with the people of Fritzlar. The foreign guests were quartered with German families and ate with them at the same table. All the guests felt themselves courted and beloved, wooed and pampered. I shall never forget the roses which I found every evening in my room.

"The American officials also took a great interest in the meeting, and the American state commissioner for Hesse came from Wiesbaden in order to debate directly and personally with the guests."

The address of Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, and the informal question and answer session later at the home of the US resident officer were especially beneficial in defining America's role in European affairs. Four young American farm-exchangees also did much to counteract false impressions entertained by some Europeans regarding American intentions in Europe. In two talks during the week, the resident officer emphasized the US desire to assist Europe in solving her problems and pointed especially to its interest in aiding Germany to ready herself for active participation in the world family of free, democratic nations.



Swedish group appears at widely-varied entertainment featuring songs, skits and dances by different nationals.

Chauncey G. Parker, assistant US high commissioner for operations, at the concluding torchlight ceremony in Fritzlar's beautiful old market place, told of US endeavors toward union and said that lessons learned by America might well be applied in Europe. He emphasized that the United States is urging European union for Europe's good and with no interest other than Europe's.

THE YOUNG CONFEREES made many objective criticisms in the final evaluation of the conference, such as the need for a more thorough discussion of the social-economic problems of Europe. All were of the opinion that personal contacts among the various young persons attending the session should be continued and plans for a similar meeting in 1952 were unanimously approved.

A declaration and appeal prepared by a special committee and accepted in a general acclamation called for the building of a United States of Europe as a social order based on law and the dignity of the individual to guarantee for all these basic demands of mankind — freedom, peace and economic security.

Daily receipt of mail in Fritzlar from conference participants after their return home, including letters of thanks, copies of foreign newspapers and individual expressions of opinion as to the value of the meeting, has been ample proof of its outstanding success.

Wrote Ernst Schroeder, of Adlkofen, near Landshut, Germany: "I also met during the youth week two persons from the Bavarian language group. Each of us three had, however, a different nationality, one Italian (South Tyrol), the other Austrian (Tyrol) and I German. We did not lose many words on that difference. Instead we sang together on a Fritzlar street our common folk songs and in this way solved a political problem . . .

"There in a tavern sat together philologists from Oxford, high school graduates from Luxembourg and a secretary from Hamburg discussing with an Indonesian medical student from Leiden the race problem in Holland. At another table a student of history from the Sorbonne (university) talked with a Lower-Bavarian teacher about the relations of France to Bavaria in history . . ."



Refreshments at home of the US resident officer provided informal get-together which was among outdoor diversions.

Said Henriette Gros and Beatrice Niewenglowski, of Paris: "What a reception we received in Fritzlar! It was the first time we had been in Germany. We were a little bit afraid to face the first contact with our long-time enemy — but we did not need to be afraid! The German family accepted us so wholeheartedly!"

Rotraud Muller, of Innsbruck, Austria, said: "Every single participant brought along with him the inner conviction that was necessary to make this meeting an affair which would be different — it was not a directed mass meeting, but a 'microcosm' of a future Europe."

**F**OLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS from an editorial by Curt Gasteyger, published in *Die Tat*, in Zurich, Switzerland: "It is clear that smaller youth meetings in the face of stiffer competition from larger mass gatherings must take the back stage, although these meetings, especially for the participants, are of greater significance and afterward are of more worth than those where the individual is often absorbed in the masses. There, where



Crowds jam streets for closing torchlight parade marking conclusion of week-long discussions. (Photos by Clausius)

each can express his opinion, where a real discussion and true understanding are possible, there is where the effects go into the depth and not the breadth . . .

"Such a youth week, in which smaller groups from 12 West European countries took part, was in a small, pretty town in the neighborhood of Kassel — Fritzlar. Such was the name of the place, with a little more than 7,000 inhabitants, which provided in a unique fashion the possibility for youth of Europe to participate in discussions and not conditions . . . In the foreground was the so-called 'European Discussion' — that is, speeches by political leaders and educators followed by discussions which often allowed the immoderate differences in opinion to be brought out into the light of day, in order to find a common ground for understanding and to build up from that point."

Planning is already underway for this year's meeting in Fritzlar. It is expected that the Fritzlar session will be duplicated next summer in a number of other European communities as well. +END

## Movies Attract East Zoners

**M**ORE THAN 3,000,000 East Berlin and Soviet Zone residents have seen Western-produced movies and HICOG documentary films at special showings in West Berlin between May 1950 and January 1952.

Special reduced-rate programs at 21 theaters attracted more than 2,000,000 persons, while six performances at the Waldbuehne open-air amphitheater in 1950 and 1951 drew 90,500 Easterners.

Film showings for Eastern youth at Titania Palast and programs presented in 195 other West Berlin theaters during the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival last year attracted more than 1,100,000 visitors. Thousands of others viewed open-air performances of documentaries and feature films presented at points along the East-West sector border by a mobile projection unit.

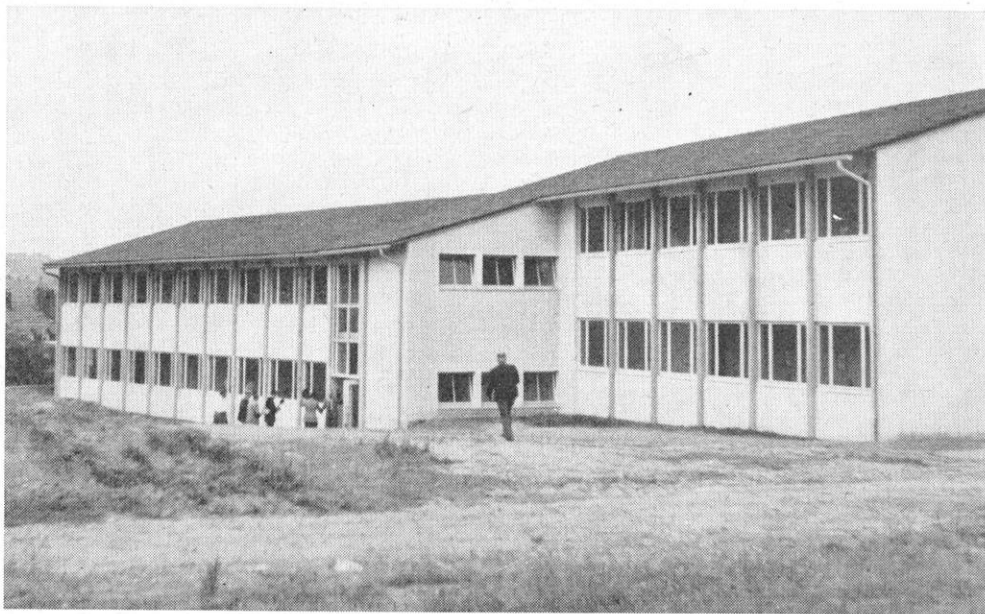
Twenty-five HICOG documentaries were shown over the Northwest German Radio's television hookup before

audiences estimated to total more than 77,500 persons. Special movie performances in Berlin's border theaters, which attracted the bulk of Eastern audiences, were started in July 1950 through the voluntary cooperation of West sector movie distributors and four theater owners whose movie houses were located within easy walking distance of the East-West dividing line. The total number of theaters cooperating in the project is now 21, with a total seating capacity of 15,000 persons.

In the daily showings, scheduled at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., the theaters have presented 393 feature films produced by West German, American, British, French and Italian movie companies. Performances for Eastern visitors include a newsreel and a documentary film. Only holders of identification cards issued by the Soviet Zone and Soviet Sector authorities are allowed to purchase tickets with East marks for these showings.



Left, partial view of Habenhausen Elementary School, one of five being built in Bremen to replace war losses. One third of all Bremen schools were destroyed in the war, which left only 20 percent of classroom space usable. The state of Bremen's school reform law is the most progressive in Western Germany. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Above, two of the four pavilions of the Arlinger Elementary School in Pforzheim have been completed and boast large, airy halls, many windows. Playgrounds are extensive, lawns broad. Right, on top a hill in Untertuerkheim borough, Stuttgart, is its modern, newly-built "Lug-ins-Land" Elementary School.



# New Schools Arriving

By LISELOTTE GOLDBECK  
Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

**G**REEN "BLACKBOARDS" WITH yellow chalk, movable desks, square and airy classrooms, one-story "pavilions" with glass-walled halls and wings are among the innovations which can be seen in some of the new school buildings constructed in Germany since the war.

This modernization in school planning and construction has resulted to a marked degree from the efforts of American educational authorities in introducing German architects and administrators to the progressive ideas which have been initiated in the outside world during the past 20 years.

Their acceptance is not unanimous. Some communities oppose change from the prewar standards and others do not have sufficient money in their treasuries to finance extensive building programs. Some architects and planners had their own ideas. But HICOG, through its exchanges, community activities and educational programs of the past two years, has provided the means by which the varying ideas could be inspected, studied and discussed before the final blueprints for new buildings were started.

Small groups of German architects were sent to the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program to observe the progress which had been made in converting the red-brick school house into an airy structure of glass and steel.

Two groups of architects and financial officials were sent to the Scandinavian countries in October 1950 and February 1951 to inspect similar buildings there.

Twenty-three German architects and school administrators were taken on a nine-day tour last summer to inspect recently-built elementary and vocational school buildings in 12 cities of Western Germany.

**T**HEN UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP of the Education Branch of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division, some 40 leading German architects, educators, city planners and public health officials met last fall to work out a program of basic standards for the construction of modern school buildings. Their four-day conference at Jugenheim, Hesse, produced a resolution setting these basic requirements:

Community planning should include the construction of schools which will also be cultural neighborhood centers.

Grammar schools (grades one to six) should be one-story buildings, considered by school experts best for modern teaching methods.

Shape and size of classrooms must provide a minimum space of 15 square feet per pupil to conform with basic hygienic as well as educational requirements.

Cross ventilation, good lighting and good acoustics are essential.

Movable furniture, used widely in progressive teaching, should replace the stationary desks.

Landscaping of schoolgrounds should be done by experts and facilities for outdoor teaching should be included in initial planning.

Buildings should be planned with a view to future extension if required.

The curricula of teachers' colleges should include the study of modern school design and the use of new teaching equipment.

Formation of a central "school building research institute" would aid materially in the further development of the program on a national scale.

**T**HE SCHOOL-BUILDING SITUATION has been extremely critical in Germany. Hundreds of buildings had been destroyed by the ravages of war. Hundreds more had been damaged but temporarily repaired. Millions of expelled and refugees from the East had added heavily to school enrollments.

In Western Germany in 1950, the elementary school enrollment, comprising 90 percent of all children between six and 18 years of age, was 6,314,460 pupils, crowded into 28,780 schools with a total of 100,440 classrooms. This averaged 64 pupils to each classroom, as compared with the US standard of 25 in the lower grades graduating up to 40 in the upper grades.

During the HICOG-sponsored tour of the 12 cities last summer, the German officials showed particular interest in the one-story "pavilion-type" school, with three or more wings ranged along an airy hall. The large, square-shaped classrooms open on wide well-kept lawns, which are used as playgrounds or for open-air teaching.

*Eight classrooms and a music room are provided in each of the two pavilions completed at Pforzheim's Arlinger Elementary School, in whose construction glass was used extensively to provide maximum light. Modern ventilation system is another advance: the pavilions are draft-proof.*



There is movable furniture in all classrooms, and eye-soothing green "blackboards" with yellow chalk replace the old-time harshness of black and white. Technically, acoustic paneling, ceiling heat, bilateral lighting and cross ventilation are equally radical departures from the past.

**A**LARGE-SCALE TRANSITION, however, from the old to the new, is a long-time process, not only because of the German wariness about "luxury buildings" or "risky experiments" but also because of the German tenacity for the standard barracks-type school—a grim, stone structure with its dim, badly-ventilated classrooms and strictly disciplined atmosphere of "education without frills."

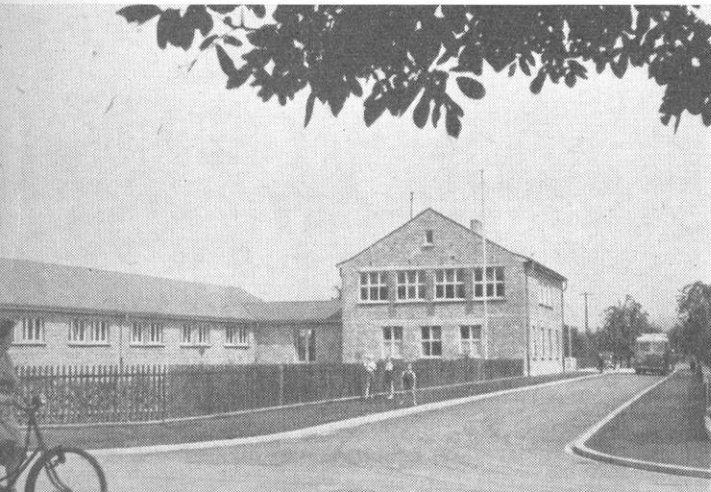
The designer of the modern, broad-windowed school at Leverkusen on the Rhine told members of the HICOG tour that "school officials refused to accept these new ideas at first, but we convinced them finally, and they are gradually getting used to them."

One of the visitors, noting the concrete flower boxes atop the radiators in each classroom, injected a humorous note. "We criticize our parents for educating us in barracks; now it seems we must be careful lest our children criticize us for rearing them in greenhouses." The pupils nonetheless are delighted with the floral arrangements. Asked who took care of them, a little girl said proudly, "We do, of course. After all, they are our flowers."

The comb-like layout—a series of wings along a corridor—is popular in such cities as Bremen, Kiel and Leverkusen, and farther south, in Stuttgart and Weinheim. South German architects and administrators, however, are more conservative. Concerned too about public reaction and expense, they claim that the one-story "pavilion" or "ranch-house" type school is more costly than a multi-storied one. They are also influenced by esthetic considerations, believing that building styles should conform with local scenery and traditional architecture.

**T**O SUPPORT THEIR ARGUMENT, some Wuerttemberg-Baden school and city leaders showed tour members the Arlinger school at Pforzheim, a modern two-storied pavilion structure built after a Swiss model. Even

*The Sebastian Bach Elementary School in Weinheim, newly completed in choice surroundings, is a structure of three wings, each containing four classrooms. Costs of construction exceeded DM 300,000 (\$71,400) and were covered in part by donations from a local businessman.*



*German architects and city planners on HICOG-sponsored tour to study modern developments in school construction, hear one of the architects responsible for Schwetzingen vocational school explain new features of that project.*

with the inclusion of many new technical features, they said, the construction cost per classroom was only DM 37,000 (\$8,806), half as much as the classroom cost for the new Bremen and Leverkusen schools.

In that area there is opposition to large, square classrooms because they require cross ventilation and additional windows in a second wall, thereby calling for additional expenditure. Commenting on the matter of room shape, a teacher in Stuttgart's new elementary school Lug-ins-Land said, "I prefer the rectangular room. I cannot teach by group work alone, but must also give a lecture once in a while, and when I do, I must have my pupils' attention. If the room is square, I cannot watch the sides."

Three and four-storied vocational schools were inspected at Bruchsal and Schwetzingen, also in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Buildings there provide along both sides of their halls 40 or more classrooms, workshops and showers for more than 600 students. Each project is based on similar plans, selected from an architects' contest, and cost DM 2,000,000 (\$476,000) and DM 2,500,000 (\$595,000), respectively.

The problem of building style, most German architects agree, is less important with respect to secondary and vocational schools, since modern, multi-story buildings are acceptable for older students.

In the Jugenheim conference discussion regarding style, Prof. Guenter Wilhelm of the Stuttgart Technical University said, "If we want to make progress in essential things, prejudices guided by taste or emotions must be overcome. Although the simplest and best fulfillment of all basic school requirements is provided by the one-story building, combinations of one and more-story structures can offer excellent possibilities. The question is not whether the multi-storied school is less expensive, but what can be achieved by either one."

As the Jugenheim conference drew to a close, Dr. Anton Fingerle, member of the Munich school board, remarked, "A school house should not look like a school house any more."  
+END

# Employment and Wage Guide For Household Help

Prepared by Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG

**I**N THE GERMAN ECONOMY the terms and conditions of employment offered by a German employer to servants in his household are determined by law, partially by generally recognized customs and partially by agreement between the employer and the individual employee. Presented here is certain basic information concerning conditions which would be normal and usual if the employer were German.

The following is a brief general outline of these conditions based on German law and information supplied by the trade unions and German governmental agencies.

**Wages.** Wages, normally determined by private agreement between the employer and the employee, may be a flat monthly rate, which is usually the case when food and lodging are supplied, or an hourly rate in the case of part-time workers or those living and eating away from the place of work.

For general household workers receiving board and room in addition to wages, the monthly net wage usually paid to adults varies between DM 60 and DM 80, depending upon the locality, local labor supply and degree of skill required by the employer. Personnel specially skilled in cooking, serving, etc., usually receive higher wages up to DM 100 or more. When the employer requires that a uniform be worn, the provision of the uniform is the responsibility of the employer together with any laundry or cleaning charges involved.

**US citizens who are members of HICOG are not subject to German laws which require that the employer collect taxes or social security deductions on behalf of German government agencies and that the employer contribute a share equal to that of the employee for social security assessments.**

**Domestic servants of HICOG members are not, however, exempt from German tax or social security legislation and are expressly required, when employed by authorities having extraterritorial exemptions from German law, to contribute their own and the employer's share of the social security assessments.**

**The foreign employer may undertake to refund such additional amounts to the domestic servant on a voluntary basis without thereby waiving any of his extraterritorial exemptions from German law. It is recommended that such an arrangement be made between employees of HICOG and their domestic employees.**

**It is the responsibility of the employer to insure that the employment of domestic servants is registered with the nearest German labor office (Arbeitsamt. — from HICOG Staff Memorandum, Nov. 28.**

The net wage quoted above does not include the employee's share of social insurance payments nor does it include the tax obligations of the employee. These are normally paid by the employer as a part of the gross wage.

For unskilled household help employed by the hour, the usual wage varies between DM 0.90 and 1.10 an hour. Under this type of arrangement, the employee pays the employee's share of social insurance and his own taxes. The employer pays the employer's share of social insurance in addition to the hourly wage agreed upon.

**Hours Worked.** The number of hours worked a day for household help living in are set by custom. They normally do not exceed 10 working hours a day between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Work in excess of 10 hours a day is to be compensated for by equivalent time off during first or second day following day on which overtime was performed. Rest and meal periods are provided.

One afternoon a week, starting no later than 3 p.m., and every second Sunday are to be granted as free time. If Sundays are normally free, one afternoon every two weeks starting no later than 3 p.m. is to be allowed as free time. In addition, adequate time off for religious observance is normally granted.

**Holidays.** German legal holidays are recognized by granting alternate holidays as free time.

**Leave.** Minimum leave for full-time employees is fixed by State law and accordingly varies somewhat. However, the usual period is less than 18 years of age — 18 working days; more than 18 years of age — 12 working days.

One additional day of leave is usually granted by the employer for each completed two years of service up to a maximum of three additional days.

Annual leave may be taken after six months of employment, the wages for the leave period to be paid by the employer in advance plus an allowance of DM 3 a day for food during leave (applicable to persons living in).

**Notice Period.** The first two weeks of employment are customarily regarded as a probationary period during which an employee may be dismissed at the end of any day. After completing two weeks of satisfactory service, a notice period of two weeks — usually given on the 15th of the month — is considered appropriate.

**References.** Upon the request of the employee, an employer is obligated to furnish a reference showing the place of work, duration of employment and type of work performed. This is important to a German worker in enabling him to establish an employment record.

**Social Insurance.** German workers are required to contribute a certain percentage of their wages for social-

insurance protection. Their employers contribute an equal amount. These contributions provide sickness, old age and unemployment benefits for the workers. Household help is covered by accident insurance without additional contribution.

In the case of the illness of household help, the employer continues payment of full wages during the first three days of illness after which the employee becomes eligible for sickness insurance benefits. Since the insurance benefits are less than the normal wage, the employer frequently supplements the benefits by partial pay for a limited period such as a month to six weeks.

Each worker has in his possession a social insurance card which is normally given to the employer upon entering employment and in which the employer enters annually the gross wages earned by the employee and the amount of social insurance deductions. Upon resignation or dismissal the card is returned to the employee, the employer indicating by date and signature the date upon which employment terminated. The amount of social insurance deductions is determined by the social insurance agency based upon the gross wage received.

The social insurance agency (*Ortskrankenkasse*) is notified of the entrance into employment of an individual within three days. For duration of the employment, the employer's and employee's shares of social insurance are sent to the social insurance agency monthly.

An exception to compulsory social insurance contributions from employers or employees is in the case of persons working less than 24 hours a week or earning less than DM 45 monthly. In such cases contributions are not required but are to be paid at the employee's request in order to insure insurance benefits if the employee is not otherwise covered.

**Taxes.** Three types of taxes are paid by the German employee after his income reaches certain levels: income tax, church tax and Berlin tax. The amount of the tax depends upon the tax rate, which varies with the amount of wages and certain personal circumstances of the employee, such as matrimonial status and number of children. These, together with certain other factors such as refugee status, determine the tax group into which the individual is placed and is recorded on a tax card which is in the employee's possession. Group I includes single persons without dependents; Group II, married persons, and Group III, persons with minor children. The tax rate in sub-groupings in Group III varies in accordance with the number of children. Of all groups, Group I carries the maximum rate.

Inspection of the tax card furnishes the employer with exact information as to the tax group into which an employee falls. The amount of tax depends upon the group and the wage received.

As in the case of social insurance, the employment of an individual is reported to the tax office with such information as the amount of wages paid. The appropriate tax is thereupon fixed by the tax office and subsequently deducted from the wages paid and forwarded periodically to the tax office.

Taxes are computed on the basis of gross income. In the case of hourly paid personnel, the rate paid an hour is the gross hourly rate, the gross weekly or monthly rate being the hourly rate multiplied by the number of hours worked a week or month respectively. For employees receiving room and board as part of their compensation, the gross monthly rate for tax purposes is computed by adding the net monthly cash wage, the employee's share of social insurance contributions, taxes when paid, and DM 36. The latter represents the standard monthly value set by social insurance agencies for board, room, heat and light.

It is merely a matter of custom that employees living in are usually employed on the basis of a net cash wage since their actual wages are gross wages. Taxes are payable on all gross weekly incomes of DM 29 or above and on all gross monthly incomes of DM 131.75 and above.

**Net and Gross Wages.** The following chart shows net cash wages from DM 60 to 100 in increments of DM 10 for servants living in, with the appropriate social insurance, charges, taxes (Group I), gross monthly wage exclusive of allowance for board and room and cash outlay necessary for the employer. The employee's gross monthly wage is computed by adding columns 1, 3 and 4. The employer's monthly expense is computed by adding columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 (taxes).

Net Monthly Wage	Social Insurance		Taxes (Group I)			Gross Monthly Wage	Employer's Monthly Expense
	Employer's Contribution	Employee's Contribution	Income	Church	Berlin		
1	2	3	4			5	6
60	10.80	10.80	—	—	—	70.80	81.60
70	12.60	12.60	—	—	—	82.60	95.20
80	12.60	12.60	0.50	0.05	0.75	93.90	106.50
90	15.00	15.00	1.65	0.20	0.75	107.60	122.60
100	15.00	15.00	2.75	0.30	0.75	118.80	133.80

The same information is given for hourly-paid workers having worked a 48-hour week at three different hourly rates. However, a lesser number of hours worked would not necessarily mean a *pro rata* reduction in social insurance contributions and taxes. In the chart the gross weekly wage is the hourly rate multiplied by the number of hours worked, in this case 48. The net weekly wage (column 6) is the result of subtracting the sum of employee's social insurance contribution (column 4) and taxes (column 5) from the gross weekly wage (column 2). The employer's weekly expense is obtained by adding columns 2 and 3.

Hourly Rate	Gross Weekly Wage	Social Insurance		Taxes (Group I)			Net Weekly Wage	Employer's Weekly Expense
		Employer's Contribution	Employee's Contribution	Income	Church	Berlin		
1	2	3	4	5			6	7
.90	43.20	4.20	4.20	1.55	0.15	0.35	36.94	47.40
1.00	48.00	4.90	4.90	2.30	0.25	0.35	40.20	52.90
1.10	52.80	5.60	5.60	3.01	0.30	0.35	43.54	58.40

**Procurement.** The local labor office (*Arbeitsamt*) acts as a registry office for those seeking work and as a referral agency for employers seeking suitable employees. Household help are frequently employed directly. If this is not the case, a request for referral is sent by the employer to the local labor office with pertinent information to aid selection such as qualifications desired and the requirement to live in.

+END

# Role of the University

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

**D**URING THE PAST YEAR, I have had many invitations from the authorities of this university to visit Freiburg and I have continuously promised myself the pleasure of coming. I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to be here today.

You will quickly realize that I am neither a scholar nor a scientist. My New York-Pennsylvania accent will convince you that I am not a philologist or expert in languages. I am not a Transcendentalist or an Existentialist. My philosophy, such as it is, is of a less advanced school. My faith, however, rests firmly in the youth of this world and particularly in the youth of Germany.

Now to say that one places his faith in youth is somewhat like saying the future lies ahead of us. As an old professor of mine once said to me when as a student at Harvard I made a similarly profound remark, such statements are like the utterances of Balaam's ass, entirely sound—but they presuppose no human intelligence on the part of the creatures from which they proceed.

There is, however, a real basis for my statement. It lies in my own experience in Germany. I have had many contacts among the youth of Germany since I have been here—in schools, in youth homes, in youth gatherings at universities and elsewhere. From these contacts I have received concrete evidence that the young people of Germany have the stuff and the determination to live a free and tolerant life in something wider than an exclusively national state. That is why it is not a conventional platitude when I say: It is in the German youth that I place my faith for the political advancement of the community.

**I**N THE YEARS BEFORE 1933 the University of Freiburg was one of the great institutions of learning in Europe. Many distinguished names were associated with this university. Today, I recall only one, Professor Husserl, the philosopher whose *Phaenomenologie* made Freiburg known around the world. Germany's progress out of the Nazi ruins is symbolized by the fact that here today we can honor Professor Husserl's name. To me it is a special privilege to do so, for his son is a valued member of my staff.

Here in the southwest corner—to keep out of trouble I have not said southwest state\*—of Germany, the civilizations of France and Germany have always been interwoven. In this

city, therefore, it is especially appropriate for us to honor such French and German statesmen as Schuman and Monnet, Adenauer and Hallstein, whose vision and courage have just given the free world great hope. The ratification of the Schuman Plan can become an historical event of prime importance.

We all know, however, that France and Germany have more than coal and steel to give to the world. Together they can nurture and strengthen the roots of civilization and peace. The University of Freiburg, strategically located at the French-German crossroads, has a challenging opportunity to be a center of thought and action in the new community of Europe.

Today, I would like to discuss briefly the role of the university, that is, the role of the student and scholar in Germany.

In a different way and for different reasons you stand today at the beginning of an epoch such as faced young Americans a hundred years ago. A new world was in the making, and new challenges faced the young men of the day. New ideas and new concepts had to be developed. In 1837, Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of the noblest minds America has produced, talked to the students of Harvard University on the role of the American scholar. I want to quote a few of the remarks he made to the young people and scholars of his day:

*Man is not a farmer, or a professor, or an engineer, but he is all. Man is priest, and scholar, and statesman, and producer, and soldier.*

*Action is with the scholar subordinate, but it is essential. Without it he is not yet man. Without it thought can never ripen into truth... Inaction is cowardice.*

And again:

*I do not see how any man can afford, for the sake of his nerves and his nap, to spare any action in which he can partake... The true scholar grudges every opportunity of action passed by as a loss of power.*

**E**MERSON BELIEVED THAT the student and scholar must learn, must know the facts; that he must be fearless in standing up for truth, for freedom and individual rights. He believed that the student and scholar must participate in the life of his community. Emerson encouraged the young American scholar of his day to have new thoughts and beliefs and to advance them with courage and vigor.

Is that not the challenge facing the young European today? It would be

**The accompanying address was delivered by Mr. McCloy before the faculty and students of the University of Freiburg at Freiburg im Breisgau, South Baden, Jan. 21.**

\* See "The Southwest State," page 3.



dangerous indeed, if under the hard pressure of getting a job and making a living, the young European student and scholar did not rise to meet his wider obligation to the community—the European Community of free men and women. At a time when regressive forces, forces of negation and totalitarianism, seek to put man's mind in chains, inaction on the part of the young, free European would not only be cowardice as Emerson says—it would also be suicidal.

At this moment great opportunities are open to the German students and German scholars. The Schuman Plan, the European Community, the coming together of the Free World to defend its freedom mean that horizons are widening, chances are growing. The continent rather than a country is your home. But all these opportunities cannot be realized if people assume that all that is needed is the vote of parliaments elsewhere or the *Bundestag* (Lower House) in Germany. Work, imagination, sacrifice on the part of the people will be needed to give spirit and life to these new developments.

Such is the compelling challenge to the European student and scholar: to become proficient in his chosen profession or work; to recognize his obligation to the society in which he lives; to be a democratic leader in thought and action. No village is too small, no city too large in which to make a contribution to the new community of free men.

**T**HE IMPORTANCE OF the participation of every citizen in the life of the community may be seen in the following example, which takes me into the political arena.

I need not tell you why the outside world watches for any evidence of the rebirth of Nazism in this country. It is my belief that the German people, which has also suffered terribly as a result of Nazi rule, ought to be in the forefront of those opposed to any recrudescence of Nazism.

My office frequently undertakes studies to determine the strength of neo-Nazi movements in the Federal Republic. Our research, I am glad to say, suggests that only 13 percent of the German people would today support a Nazi-like party or movement. Of course, it is incomprehensible that even 13 percent of the German people would again support such aberrations. Nevertheless, this percentage shows there is no immediate threat.

The real danger, according to our surveys, lies in the apathy of millions of men and women in this country, in their failure to recognize that they must act in defense of their own liberties. Here, for example, are some of the results of our surveys:

1. Eighty-seven percent of the people questioned stated they would not support a neo-Nazi party. That is encouraging.

2. But, in order to get at the deeper problem, the following question was asked: "Suppose a new party—similar to the NSDAP would try to come to power in the Federal Republic, what would be your attitude toward it?"

Here are the results:

Only 20 percent said "I would do everything I could to prevent it."

Thirty percent: "I would not like to see it happen, but I would not do anything to prevent it."

Twenty-three percent: "I would not care."

Ten percent: "I would like to see that happen, but I would not do anything for it."

Three percent: "I would welcome it and do everything I could to support it."

Fourteen percent expressed no opinion on the matter.

**I**T STRIKES ME as rather alarming that such a sizable part of the population should be so indifferent to the political structure of their country. This is particularly important in Germany where political lethargy in the recent past induced the excesses which wrecked this country. Since 1945 many Germans have said that the personal risk during the Hitler years and the fear of punishment prevented action on their part. Today there are no concentration camps in the Federal Republic. And there is no fear of punishment. Men are free to speak and to take a stand.

There will be no concentration camps, either Nazi or Communist; there will be no punishment, Nazi or Communist, if every German citizen, now and in the years ahead, is active in the defense of his own liberties. Nobody in this country should ever again be prepared to say: "I couldn't do anything about it; I was only an ordinary citizen."

Public opinion surveys are obviously not conclusive about the state of a people's mind. I repeat, nevertheless, that not enough Germans are alert to resist extremist movements. Much remains to be done before all of us can be confident that democratic habits and tendencies are secure in Germany.

It is a fact that since 1945 there have been some strong, democratic developments in this country. There are outstanding groups, organizations, men and women who are working vigorously to strengthen the Federal Republic as a progressive, liberal force in the European Community. Partnership in that community gives reason to believe that the German people will be in a better position to develop their democratic institutions and beat off any attack of repressive forces.

But as I have said, every student and scholar carries the obligation, whoever he is and wherever he may be, to play a leading role in this conflict. The memory of the *Goettinger Sieben* should be a living inspiration for all German scholars today. The memory of the *Geschwister Scholl* should be an inspiration to every German student.\*

**A**T THE UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG, the introduction of the *Studium Generale* has marked an important step in German higher education. Men like your Pro-

\* "Goettinger Sieben" were seven professors, including the two Grimm Brothers of fairy-story fame, who were forced to leave the University of Goettingen in 1837 by order of the king of Hanover for not yielding to a royal decree. This decree meant a change in the state's constitution and limitation of civic rights. "Geschwister Scholl" refers to the beheading of a brother and sister during the Hitler regime for anti-Nazi activities at the University of Munich. See "Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher," in *Information Bulletin*, April 1950.

fessor Tellenbach have demonstrated courage and vision in helping to mold university life to fit the changing world in which we live.

Your Professor Grewe, who plays such an important role in the negotiations on the bilateral agreements in Bonn, is a fine example of the scholar tackling the realistic political problems of the day.

I would also like to mention the example of Freiburg's Academic Council. The close contact which the university representatives on it have with the delegates from the state legislature, churches, unions, chambers of commerce, professional organizations and the press undoubtedly goes a long way toward preventing the isolation of the university from governmental, political and economic life.

The class in the Freiburg Law College given jointly by a Swiss and German professor demonstrates the friendly relationships of your university with the Swiss universities, and your effort to benefit from the centuries of undisturbed democratic development of free Switzerland.

**W**E ALL HAVE MUCH to learn from each other. I consider it a credit to my country that in the 19th century American higher education was so highly receptive to the influence of the German university. Scholarship and research were the essence of the German university. Our students and scholars came to Germany to see and to learn, and on their return they stimulated a new era of American education.

Today the German university, for the sake of its own future, must be eager to study and to accept the experience of non-German universities. The postwar German university must go further to meet the problems of the young generation in this country.

Few, if any, suggest that the German university lacks a high standard of learning or of scientific achievement. There is full recognition of the high intellectual level of German faculties. Many believe, however, that there should be more contact between the German university and the community; that the university could do more to prepare the student for active citizenship. The Humboldt concept of the university, applied to today's needs, would fill the gap. If the noble Humboldt were alive today, he would undoubtedly relate the humanistic ideal of education to the social community.

*Studium Generale* is a development of the Humboldt concept. It brings teacher and student together. They live together, discuss together, work together. In this common experience the professor has greater opportunity to influence the student; the fresh and adventurous spirit of the student helps liberalize the views of the scholar. This academic community in which people live in mutual respect and tolerance then becomes a model for the greater community, for later life.

Freiburg, as I have mentioned, has given other German universities an excellent example of the *Studium Generale*. I recognize, of course, the large resources that are needed to establish colleges of this type within the German university. But if the German university needs such colleges in order to fulfill its mission, the German

## Cover Photograph

**Little Lawrence E. Sommers, III (left), and tiny Darlene Johnson try out the children's slopes at the new Rostalm ski school at EUCom's Berchtesgaden Recreation Area, established recently to give children an opportunity to enjoy the sports and recreational facilities of the US Army's "winter wonderland" in southern Bavaria.**

**With them is Ruth Stabhagen, a qualified Bavarian skier and instructor, who is in charge of the Rostalm children's school. She keeps a nurse's eye on the youngsters from the moment they are committed to her care.**

**Only children and non-expert skiers use the Rostalm school slopes, which are 10 minutes by bus from the village of Berchtesgaden. If the children tire of skiing, there are sleds and winter toys available with which they can amuse themselves. In the "All States" ski cafe, the tots can assemble for a glass of milk while waiting for transportation back to their respective hotels.**

**Lawrence is the five-year-old son of Lt. Col. L. E. Sommers, commanding officer, BRA, and Darlene is the three-year-old daughter of Maj. Darwin L. Johnson, Special Services officer.** (US Army photo)

people and authorities must find the means to meet the need. The main task is now theirs.

**T**HE PEOPLE OF THE United States have shown great interest in the problem of the German university. During the past few years we have been privileged to assist many education institutions. We have tried to help *Studium Generale*, to build student union houses, to establish institutes for political science, sociology and pedagogy. We have put great effort into the Exchanges Program to send thousands of scholars and students to the United States and other countries; we have tried to expand the program of visiting professors and students to Germany.

I wish that our resources were such that we could increase these activities. We shall continue to do what we can. But the German university will only flower and fulfill its obligation to the German people and to the world community if new and determined efforts are made from within Germany to fit the university into the needs of the second half of the 20th century.

At the German university in the next decade we can hope that the community ideal will be firmly interwoven with the ideal of scholarship. We can hope to see a flowering of the social and political sciences in Germany in the study of the most important problem of all: how men — all men — can live in freedom and tolerance. May this old institution continue to sow the seed. +END



Residents of new community "Rotweg" near Stuttgart discuss progress of the building project with Mr. Keim (center with pen), author of this feature. Only four years ago these refugees, who had come mainly from Hungary and Yugoslavia, were described as "lost people of a lost world."  
 (Photos, unless otherwise credited, from PRB OLCWB)

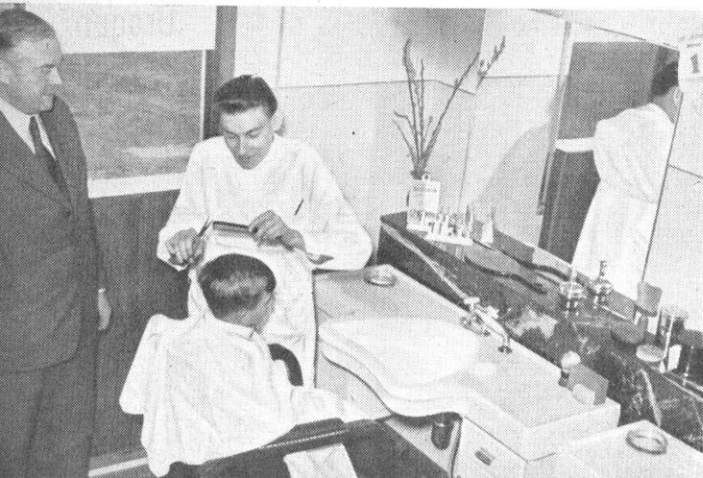


US High Commissioner McCloy, accompanied by German officials, visited Rotweg project last December. (Photo by courtesy "Stuttgarter Zeitung")



Mass was celebrated at an open-air altar in Schlotwiese in the spring of 1949 following the dedication of bell for a proposed church which has not yet been built.

Barber Werner, president of Cooperative Building Association, watches one of his sons ply family trade in their new shop in modern, 13-apartment housing project.



# COOPERATIVE

**A** NEW REFUGEE SETTLEMENT, which may someday house 20,000 persons, is rising in central Wuerttemberg-Baden to give new life and hope to thousands of ethnic Germans displaced from their former homes in southeastern Europe after the war and of Stuttgarters bombed out of their homes during the war.

Known as "Rotweg," the settlement was initiated in 1948 by a one-armed barber, a miller and a farmer — refugees from Hungary and Yugoslavia — as a Cooperative Building Association. Their idea was to improve the living conditions of the persons crowded into "Schlotwiese," a refugee camp near Zuffenhausen, suburb of Stuttgart.

Gernot Albin, one of the first rural teen-agers to go to the United States under the US Exchanges Program and now a resident of the new settlement, described the situation as follows:

"In 1948-49, a serious situation existed at the refugee camp Schlotwiese. It was a camp like numerous other camps that were established at that time in Germany — a camp that seemed to be of lost people in a lost world.

"The inhabitants of those sheds at Schlotwiese were mainly expelled Germans from southeastern Europe. In spite of their situation and their financial need, these people, descendants of generations of hardy farmers, had not lost faith in God. They knew that ways could be found to change their situation. But also they recognized that the first step for changing their circumstances had to be taken by themselves."

**I**N THIS SETTING, the Cooperative Building Association was born. The barber, Joseph Werner, who originally came from Hungary and settled in Schlotwiese in 1944, became president



Temporary dwellings, actually little more than series of connected sheds, sheltered the Bischoff and Pill families before big cooperative construction effort was completed.



These modern, three-story apartment houses have given new hope to refugees and are providing their children with first knowledge of what a happy childhood is like.

# COMMUNITY

By **JAMES F. KEIM**

*Adviser on Rural Youth Reconstruction  
OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden*

of the association. The directors included Michael Bischoff, the miller, and Andreas Pill, the farmer, both from Yugoslavia.

With the support of the camp director, Peter Pill, the three formed the association with 30-odd members. Each member paid DM 300 (\$71.40) and pledged 48 hours of manual work. A site, with a 99-year lease, was obtained by the Zuffenhausen Citizens' Committee, and the city put up DM 50,000 (\$11,900) to back the project. Further support came from the German federal agency "Soforthilfe" and from allocations of ERP funds, totaling DM 325,000 (\$77,350).

Work started April 1949 on the first apartment house for the 18 most needy families. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, officiated at its dedication the following December. By that time, the cooperative had more than 200 members. With the opening of membership to bombed-out residents of Stuttgart, the association grew by the end of 1950 to 450. More buildings were started.

"When I visited the settlement recently," Gernot Albin said, "I found the many children now living in the new apartments laughing. They are beginning to learn what a happy, sunny childhood is like. They had never known anything like that before."

Nine apartment buildings, housing 3,500 persons, had been completed by the beginning of 1952, and four more were nearing completion. The community has plans for building a hospital, a department store and a movie theater. There is a church bell but no church. Community members take collections every Sunday, hoping that in the near future they will have enough contributions to lay the cornerstone for a church. +END



Five families occupied this single room at Schlotwiese before construction of apartments at Rotweg. Settlement may someday house 20,000 ethnic German displaced persons.

Reunited in new apartment, Albin family looks at photos which young Gernot, exchange student (second from right), brought on return from year's study in the United States.



# Personnel Notes

## Draper Returns to Europe

William H. Draper, Jr., who as a major general served for two years as economic adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay in the occupation of Germany, has returned to Europe as President Truman's special representative with the rank of ambassador. He will act as the senior US civilian official concerned with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with the economic and military aid program under the Mutual Security Act.

Mr. Draper took over his new duties this month at the Lisbon meeting of the NATO foreign ministers, at which time the resignation of Charles M. Spofford, former "roving ambassador," became effective.

Before taking on the new assignment, Mr. Draper resigned as chairman of the Long Island Transit Authority, to which he was named by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, following the latest disastrous Long Island Railroad crash.

Mr. Draper, 57, is an investment banker on leave as a vice president of Dillon, Read and Company. He was active in the early efforts to set the Selective Service program in operation before the United States entered World War II, during which he commanded an infantry regiment in the Pacific theater. After leaving General Clay's staff in 1947, he became under secretary of the Army, charged with occupation policy for both Germany and Japan.

He returned to private business in New York City in 1949.

## Patricia Van Delden Going to Japan

Patricia Van Delden, chief of the HICOG Information Centers Branch, was personally lauded by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy for her "tireless and imaginative work" in developing the *Amerika Haus* (US Information Center) program in Western Germany before her departure on Jan. 15 for Washington. She is being reassigned by the Department of State to Tokyo to direct the growing US Information Center program in Japan.

She has been succeeded by Henry A. Dunlap, former director of the HICOG reference library.

In a letter to the energetic Information Centers chief, Mr. McCloy said that among his most rewarding experiences in Germany had been his visits to the America Houses.



William H. Draper, Jr.  
(Byers photo)

"It is always apparent that Germans of all ages and groups respond enthusiastically to the *Amerika Haeuser* and that they have become a part of German life," he wrote. "I have always been impressed by the fact that whenever budgetary cuts have made us consider the possibility of restricting the *Amerika Haus* program, the Germans themselves have protested strongly against any cuts.

"I know that you have made an outstanding contribution to the development of the *Amerika Haus* in Germany. Your tireless and imaginative work has borne rich fruit. The many tributes I have received from all over Germany to the *Amerika Haus* are tributes to you personally.

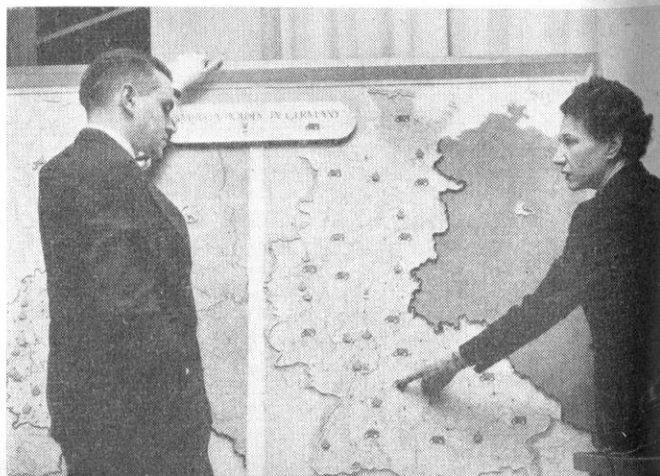
"For HICOG and the Department of State, I wish to express the deepest appreciation and thanks for your outstanding success in spreading understanding of the United States in Germany and in stimulating the growth of democratic institutions in Germany."

A native of Los Angeles, Calif., Mrs. Van Delden took over direction of the Information Centers system in January 1948, when there were 25 installations, many of them small reading rooms and libraries. The program rapidly developed to a peak period of 27 Information Centers and 164 branch libraries last year. Under a recent reorganization in preparation for a permanent embassy program, the system has been reduced to 15 Information Centers and 39 branches, supplemented by 20 "bookmobiles" (truck-mounted libraries).

Under Mrs. Van Delden's direction, the Information Centers have added to their primary library functions a broad variety of community services, including lectures, English lessons, study and discussion groups, dramatic presentations, visiting artists' performances and film showings as well as providing books, films and exhibits to many local German cultural institution. Annual attendance at all Information Center functions increased from 3,700,000 persons in 1948 to 13,885,000 in 1950.

Mrs. Van Delden studied at the Universities of Munich, Vienna and Zurich during the 1930's and married a Dutch engineer in 1939. Living in Holland during the war, she worked in the Dutch underground and was

*Mrs. Patricia van Delden, former chief of the US Information Centers in Germany, points out location of Information Centers and bookmobiles in western Germany to Henry A. Dunlap, her successor. Black line on map in background shows how the Iron Curtain divides East from West Germany.* (HICOG PRD photo by Jacoby)



awarded the Order of Orange Nassau by the Netherlands Government. Her husband was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942 and imprisoned in a Silesian concentration camp which was later overrun by the Russians. His fate has never been learned.

After the war, she worked in the United States for the National War Fund, which provided relief for war-torn countries, and later returned to Europe to serve with the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees in Vienna prior to joining the Information Centers program in Germany.

Mr. Dunlap, graduate of Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y., holds bachelor of science degrees in library methods and political science. He assisted in establishment of the OMGUS, later HICOG, reference library, which under his guidance rapidly expanded reference services available to HICOG personnel.

Since 1949, Mr. Dunlap has also served as US archivist for the Allied High Commission at the Petersberg. In addition to setting up the US archives, he assisted in publishing the Tripartite Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. Last November, he relinquished these duties to become deputy staff secretary, HICOG.

#### **New Deputy State Commissioner in Bavaria**

Paul A. Neuland, 42, former US observer for the state of Baden with offices in Freiburg, French Zone, has assumed a new post as deputy state commissioner for Bavaria.



Paul A. Neuland.  
(PRB OLCB photo by Maske)

Mr. Neuland was born in Washington, D. C., studied at Fordham University and Boston College, receiving from the latter the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. For two years, he was an instructor in literature at St. Joseph's College and Georgetown University, and later studied at the University of Innsbruck in Austria and the University of Poitiers in France. From 1939 to 1941, he attended the Foreign Service school of Georgetown University.

A veteran of almost six years in the US Army during World War II, he ended his overseas military service in Germany and in 1946 entered the Department of State.

#### **Religious Specialist Leaves**

Dr. Franklin H. Littell, member of the HICOG Religious Affairs staff in charge of evangelical affairs since 1949, has returned to the United States to assume the position of dean of the Boston University chapel. In his new position, he will be a member of the faculty and also of the Council of Deans of the university.

Dr. Littell was educated at Cornell College, Union Theological Seminary and Yale University. A native of Syra-

cuse, N.Y., he was director of religious affairs at the University of Michigan prior to his appointment to Germany.

#### **Point IV Administrator Named**

Stanley Andrews, foreign-relations expert of the US Department of Agriculture, has taken over the mission of the late Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Point IV administrator, who was killed in a plane crash at Teheran in December while inspecting and expanding the program of assistance to underdeveloped countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Mr. Andrews was a top US Military Government food and agriculture official in Germany from 1945 to 1949. Before assuming his new position, he was director of the Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations, Department of Agriculture. In this post, he visited many of the Far Eastern areas and consulted widely on Point IV technical-assistance programs.



Stanley Andrews.

Mr. Andrews was born near High Point, Mo., in 1895. He was a newspaperman for many years and is a former editor of the *El Dorado News and Times* and the *Arkansas Farmer*. He owned and managed radio station KARK. His home is in Little Rock, Ark.

#### **Boehringer Named Commercial Attache**

A commercial attache section in the Office of Economic Affairs, another step toward resumption of normal German-American commercial relations, has been established at HICOG headquarters in Mehlem.

Carl H. Boehringer is the attache, and under his direction the section — in addition to the customary economic reporting activity — will assist American firms in developing commercial relations in West Germany and will aid German firms in expanding their American trade.

Another area of activity concerns problems affecting American property interests in Germany. This operation, it is anticipated, will include reporting and reviewing German legislative activity as well as related internal and international developments. The section will work closely with US consulates throughout the Federal Republic and in West Berlin.

Mr. Boehringer, 48, has spent 21 years in the Foreign Service, specializing in economics and commercial work. He arrived in western Germany recently from Tokyo, where he was counselor for economic affairs in the Office of the US Political Adviser for Japan.

He was born in Bay City, Mich., and attended Michigan State College and the Foreign Service school at Georgetown University. He has held posts at Singapore, Batavia (now Jakarta), Manila, Osaka, Chungking, Nanking and Tokyo.

+END

# Significance of Moral Values

**H**UMAN RIGHTS, UNDERSTOOD to mean basic moral values which presume rights and obligations, are essential to the culture of Western Europe," Dr. George F. Donovan, HICOG Public Affairs adviser, told a group of German representatives of Hessian men's and women's groups at a meeting Jan. 15 in Frankfurt on "The Significance of Moral Values in the Life of the Community."

Fifty-one persons representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious groups, trade unions, industry, education, youth activities, university, radio, press, theater, motion picture, men's and women's organizations, and inter-faith relations attended the conference. It was the 14th of a series held in Hesse last year with HICOG Public Affairs assistance.

Declaring that such a fundamental interpretation is shared by all peoples of the Western World, Dr. Donovan pointed to the deep meaning of the cultural heritage of German religious life which he called "a reservoir of traditions and principles crystallizing into reality in the long history of the German people, especially in the medieval period, the 16th, 19th and 20th centuries."

"Two contributions from this storehouse are part of our treasury today," he said, "one is in the importance and the other in the definition of human rights. The former reveals that human rights are essential to the understanding and to the salvation of Western life. With them there are law, order, justice and peace in the world; without them there are lawlessness, disorder, injustice and war. They are the two alternatives — one or the other; there is no compromise.

"Human rights are defined as those principles which are derived from a natural law and ultimately from the eternal law of God, and they give men life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is up to men, however, to freely accept and guarantee these rights in the many human relations, including political, economic, social, educational and religious."

**D**R. DONOVAN REFERRED to the Frankfurt meeting as a symbol of the understanding and cooperation made possible on the community level among groups of diverse occupational, professional, educational and religious qualifications and interests. "It is team work in a very practical sense," he emphasized. Such an effort to encourage democratic leadership and action for the common good, and plans to coordinate results of the conference with similar programs in other West German

states "reflect the national understanding which recognizes and supports the individual and the self-expression of community leaders."

He stressed the importance not only of the rights, but also of the obligations of the citizen when he is observing, judging and adulating public issues. "Social alertness which recognizes human rights — their defense as well as their comparable responsibilities — is absolutely required of today's citizen," he said.

In conclusion, Dr. Donovan pointed to the impressiveness of the international background of the conference. "Some of the members of this group are already planning to integrate the thinking and the views of this meeting with international programs and groups with which they are associated. This renewed and widened horizon in Germany's attitude toward other nations of the world is a striking sign of global responsibility and interest."

**D**R. DONOVAN, FORMER president of Webster College in Missouri and recently with the Public Affairs Division of OLC Hesse, organized Germany's first postwar international conference on human rights in Limburg, Hesse, and represented HICOG at international meetings on human rights and cultural cooperation in Luxembourg, Rheims and Paris, France, and Dublin, Ireland.

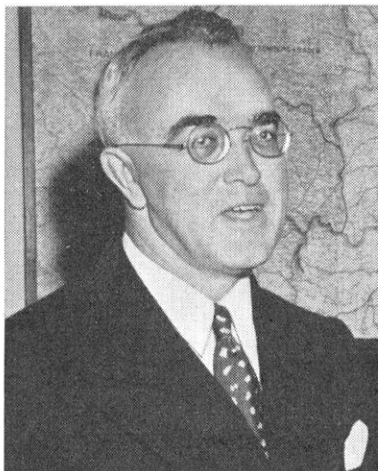
The role of moral principles in German life was also stressed by three German leaders in panel presentations which were followed by group discussions.

Fritz Krueger, director of the Christian Association for the Promotion of Culture, Frankfurt, emphasized the understanding and the cooperation which exist among Germans who are in such organizations as the group he represented and the Council of Christians and Jews.

A paper by Leopold Goldschmidt, Frankfurt and Berlin newspaperman, gave priority to the function of mass media which should be an instrument in encouraging the German citizen to appreciate intelligently the problems and responsibilities of western Germany.

Dr. Willy Borngaesser, pastor of the *Marktkirche*, a church in Wiesbaden, expressed grave concern over the indifference of many Germans toward public responsibilities and asked for a greater participation, especially of young people, in public life.

A recommendation of the conference was the formation of a steering committee of five members to coordinate work of the conference with similar organizations in western Germany. +END



George F. Donovan.  
(PRB OLC photo)

# Output Rises to New High

*Prepared by Commercial Attache Section*

THE ACCELERATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY in West Germany during the last quarter of 1951 reached a climax and postwar record in November, when, after substantial seasonal rises in September and October, the index of industrial production reported output at 148 percent of the 1936 level. Coal and steel availabilities were sufficient to curb the prolonged reports of basic material shortages, and all sectors of industry in West Germany reversed mid-year slumps.

Consumers' goods industries repeated the sizable increases in output during the preceding three months to fill Christmas orders. Basic industries also showed substantial increases in production during November in response to measures taken to ease the restraints on output which these industries have been facing. For well over a year, raw material shortages and insufficient investment capital have hampered attempts to expand output of investment and general production goods.

Cooperative efforts of German and Allied government committees, industry and labor to minimize the deterring effects of these handicaps on industrial production have resulted in increased coal production and promulgation by the Federal Parliament in December of an investment aid law for basic industries. Preliminary data indicate, however, that December output, normally slow, will drop considerably below the peak of November. (Preliminary figure for December production index is 137.) Advance statistics on production in the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse show substantial drops for the month.

\* \* \* \* \*

Labor market developments in December showed cutbacks in employment in seasonal industries, predominantly in outdoor work, which sharply boosted registered unemployment in the Federal Republic by 347,000 to a total of 1,654,000 — slightly lower

than at the close of 1950. In terms of the wage and salary-earning labor force, the unemployment rate climbed to 10.2 percent as against 10.7 percent in December 1950.

Mounting idleness primarily affected building and construction, allied building trades, and agriculture, accounting for about two-thirds of the December unemployment increase.

Although a seasonal employment decrease in building was to be expected, the extent of the drop during December indicates that financing difficulties may have been partly responsible, inasmuch as mild weather prevailed in most areas. Seasonal factors reduced employment in manufacturing during December as is customary.

Lower employment was recorded in building materials production, food processing industries, textile and clothing, woodworking, and in those branches of the metal-working and electrical equipment industries which cater to the Christmas trade.

## Coal

Hard coal production in West Germany during the last quarter 1951 was well over that of the previous year, with 3,000,000 tons more domestic coal available than in the corresponding months of 1950. Substantial imports in the fourth quarter of 1951 augmented inland coal availabilities by 4,400,000 tons. Most of these im-

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

ports came from the United States and meant higher coal prices for the many industries using American coal imports.

With only 22 working days in December, total coal production declined to 9,754,200 metric tons to register a slight decrease in daily average pro-

duction to 403,100 metric tons. Measurable production losses have dropped further in December, mine employment continued to rise, and absenteeism declined again. On the other hand, underground output per manshift did not improve in the course of the fourth quarter of 1951. It stood at 1.45 tons in both October and November, and about 1.43 tons in December.

The Coal Production Committee and its sub-committees continued to meet in December to work out short- and long-term measures for increasing coal production. Attention was focused on the introduction of a premium or bonus plan. Representatives of the Coal Mining Management (DKBL) and the mining union reached agreement on a productivity bonus effective Jan. 1, 1952.

Under the plan, each underground worker will receive a 0.1 percent increase in his gross earnings for each kilogram of coal mined above the average production per underground manshift at the respective mine shaft in the base period of September-November 1951. In effect, this will amount to a one and one-half percent increase in wages for each one percent rise in productivity. The agreement, of an indefinite duration, may be terminated after March 31, 1952, by either party upon one month's notice. The question of payment of taxes on these additional earnings is still under discussion.



Within the framework of the underground mechanization program adopted early in 1951 to increase the use of machinery and equipment as an immediate measure for increased coal production, the committee decided upon the mechanization of 40 coal faces in the Ruhr by April 1, 1952, under the supervision of the DKBL. The Federal Ministry of Economics is taking special steps to see that all required supplies and equipment are delivered promptly to implement this immediate mechanization program.

To further the miners' housing program, the committee has stated that in 1952 funds will be available for construction of 40,000 housing units for miners. It is expected that 8,000 units will be finished with ECA counterpart funds and 32,000 units with the proceeds of the DM 2 per ton price increase and matching funds from industry. In connection with the work of the Sub-Committee for Social Problems, the mining companies, with the agreement of the DKBL and the mining union, have introduced a plan providing family subsistence allowances to improve the living standards of miners with large families.

### Steel

The tight steel supply has eased for domestic industry in the course of the last few months as free dollars have been made available for coal imports, and barter agreements for German steel products against United States coal imports have decreased accordingly. Production of steel during December showed a slight decline in daily output as well as a drop in total production for the month.

While the chemical industry continues to increase production slightly, with some branches of the industry working at capacity, enlarging capacity and replacing equipment has been hampered by the slow delivery of iron and steel materials. Aluminum output was curtailed in December because of restrictions on the consumption of hydroelectric power.

Improved hydro power availability, particularly in Bavaria, has partially relieved the coal position in the public supply system, but the rationing of power to industry continues. Gas supplies from the grid system were five percent above last year's output, but not sufficient to meet all industries' demands from the grid. Municipal gas supplies met requirements without the application of restrictions which had been expected, because of increased deliveries of coal to the municipal plants. Restrictions on water consumption within the industrial area of the Ruhr are still being applied. Expansion of gas projects and improvement in various water systems continue to be delayed by lack of funds.

The December rate of railway operations remained at the normal seasonal level after the end of harvest traffic in late November. Aided by favorable weather and by still reasonably adequate locomotive coal stocks, the *Bundesbahn* (state railroad system) was able to meet demands without serious difficulties.

The freight car construction program, delayed previously because of unavailable capital, will get under way in 1952 with the release of DM 45,000,000 in counterpart

funds. These funds will be matched by the Federal Government with DM 50,000,000 plus DM 50,000,000 from the *Bundesbahn's* own funds to assure construction of approximately 14,000 vitally needed freight cars.

Since currency reform, insufficient amounts of investment capital for basic industries have been a primary bottleneck to their expansion. To alleviate this situation, the Federal Parliament passed a law in December which authorizes the raising of DM 1,000,000,000 from German trade and industry to satisfy this urgent need for capital investments in the coal mining, steel, power and water supply industries, and in the railway freight car industry.

### Foreign Trade

The foreign trade of the Federal Republic in November showed imports at \$302,000,000 and exports at \$279,000,000. Imports, while larger than in October, are well below the September-October average of \$328,00,000, with imports from the EPU area up by \$13,000,000 in November, and dollar imports up \$7,000,000. Exports showed a decline for the second consecutive month, with noticeable drops in key sectors, particularly in textiles, chemicals, ironware, machinery, and electrical equipment.

Exports to the EPU area fell by \$14,000,000 to \$217,000,000, while exports to the dollar area, particularly Latin American countries, decreased again for the fifth consecutive month. A new procedure for reporting exports, which was introduced in October, however, makes it difficult to analyze whether the decline of the past two months is real or statistical. There is some evidence that there is less pressure on some firms to export because of greater internal demand commensurate with increasing industrial production.

While midyear slackening in world demand may be reflecting itself now in lower exports of certain categories of German goods, increased prices of some items may be meeting resistance abroad. Although these factors do not seem to accord with the apparent continuing demands for goods on the world market, even an extremely high December export figure would show a decrease in the quarterly volume of exports when compared with the volume of the third quarter.

West Germany's EPU payment surplus in December amounted to \$42,900,00, as against the November surplus of \$9,600,000. This brought Germany's cumulative surplus to \$43,200,000 at the end of December.

On Dec. 15, a foreign trade circular was issued outlining a new procedure for effecting commercial imports into the Federal Republic. The new procedure, effective on Jan. 1, is designed to give a comprehensive check of current imports and foreign exchange commitments. The procedure essentially follows the pattern that has heretofore existed, except that once an original procurement authorization is obtained, it represents a binding promise of foreign exchange, subject, of course, to modification under emergency conditions.

Also on Jan. 1, the expanded German liberalization list, which was approved in Paris by an OEEC steering group, went into effect. The average percentage of liberalization will be 57.1 percent.

+END

# Calendar of Coming Events

Feb. 24 to April 15, 1952

Feb. 24-25 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Ida Hendel, violin; Issay Dobrowen (Stockholm), conductor.  
 Feb. 24-25 — Munich (Bav): Carnival procession.  
 Feb. 24-25 — Regensburg (Bav): Carnival procession in historical costumes.  
 Feb. 24-26 — Baden-Baden (SB): Gala Mainz Carnival.  
 Feb. 24-26 — Luebeck (SH): Carnival sports events.  
 Feb. 24-26 — Iphofen (Bav): Carnival.  
 Feb. 24-27 — Throughout Western Germany: Peak of carnival ceremonies with Rose Monday procession.  
 Feb. 24-March 6 — Hanover: Ice ballet.  
 Feb. 25 — Essen (NRW): Costume festival.  
 Feb. 25 — Mannheim (WB): Grand stage ball.  
 Feb. 25 — Bonndorf/Black Forest (WB): Traditional carnival.  
 Feb. 25 — Goslar (LS): Miners' carnival.  
 Feb. 25 — Eichstaett (NRW): Walpurgis festival.  
 Feb. 25 — Wolfach (Bav): 150th anniversary performance of foolish comedy, "The Women of Trippstrill."  
 Feb. 25-26 — Throughout Bavaria: *Alemanfasnet* (carnival) with famous *Narrensprung* (Jester's jump).  
 Feb. 25-26 — Bremen: Concert; Gaspar Cassado, cello.  
 Feb. 26 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Traditional "Violet Tuesday" procession.  
 Feb. 26 — Cologne (NRW): Traditional ball of the United Tuesday Ball Societies.  
 Feb. 26 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Carnival; ski jumping.  
 Feb. 26 — Aachen (NRW): Town Guard Commandant's ball.  
 Feb. 26 — Bonn (NRW): Masquerade; farewell ball of Town Soldiers Corps.  
 Feb. 26 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Carnival session of Prince Carnival's Honor Guard.  
 Feb. 26 — Mainz (RP): Grand carnival Tuesday masquerade.  
 Feb. 26 — Karlsruhe (WB): Stage ball of Baden Theater.  
 Feb. 26 — Munich (Bav): Grand carnival Tuesday ball with Prince and Princess taking leave.  
 Feb. 26 — Offenburg (WB): Burning of straw and witch dance with carnival pageant.  
 Feb. 26-27 — Clausthal-Zellerfeld (LS): Harz ski championships.  
 Feb. 26-27 — Hintertarten (WB): Black Forest ski championships.  
 Feb. 27 — Duellken (NRW): Traditional *Schoeppen Markt* on Ash Wednesday.  
 Feb. 27 — Mainz (RP): "General hangover" breakfast.  
 Feb. 27 — Duisburg (NRW): Grand herring dinner of Prince Carnival's Honor Guard.  
 Feb. 27-March 2 — Hanover (LS): German Industries Sample Fair.  
 Feb. 28 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Gertrude Pitzinger, alto; Otto Schmidtgen, conductor.  
 Feb. 28 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Horse races.  
 Feb. 28-March 2 — Oberstdorf (Bav): Third international ski flying week.  
 March 1 — Gladbeck (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano; Ludwig Holscher, piano.  
 March 1 — Muggenbrunn (WB): Black Forest junior ski championships.

March 2 — Hundsbach (WB): Black Forest ski championships.  
 March 2 — Rottach-Egern (Bav): International downhill race for the Golden Wallberg Shield.  
 March 2 — Berchtsgaden (Bav): Watzmann downhill ski run.  
 March 2 — Braunlage (LS): Jubilee ski championships.  
 March 2 — Warmensteinach (Bav): Wherman Bros. Memorial ski jumping.  
 March 2 — Mittelberg/Altgau (WB): Special slalom.  
 March 2 — Siegen (NRW): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.  
 March 2 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Vasa Prihoda, violin; G. Koenig, conductor.  
 March 2 — Stuttgart (WB): Concert; Philharmonic Orchestra; works by Bruckner.  
 March 2-3 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Leo Blech, conductor.  
 March 2-3 — Hamburg: Philharmonic Orchestra; R. Prick, violin; R. Sommer, cello; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.  
 March 2-4 — Cologne (NRW): Spring fair; textile and clothing.  
 March 2-7 — Nuremberg (Bav): Third German toy trade fair.  
 March 2-7 — Berlin: Six-day bicycle races.  
 March 3 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; contemporary music; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.  
 March 3 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.  
 March 3 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Ida Hendel, violin.  
 March 3 — Luebeck (SH): Beethoven concert; P. Esser, violin; A. Steiner, cello; Hilma Holstein, piano.  
 March 3 — Coblenz (RP): Symphony concert; D. Fischer-Dieskau, baritone; O. Winkler, conductor.  
 March 3 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Giant slalom.  
 March 3-4 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; "Requiem" by Verdi.  
 March 4 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; E. Erdmann, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.  
 March 4-5 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert; Handel's "Messiah."  
 March 4-5 — Viersen (NRW): Munich Radio Symphony Orchestra; E. Jochum, conductor.  
 March 5 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."  
 March 5 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert by Bach Society.  
 March 5-6 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.

March 5-6 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic Orchestra; works by Mozart, Boccherini, Malipiero, Stravinsky.  
 March 6 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra; contemporary works; Mascia Predit, soprano; Igor Markevitch, conductor.  
 March 6 — Munich (Bav): Academy concert; Georg Solti, conductor.  
 March 6 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; Dr. R. Wagner, conductor.  
 March 6 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.  
 March 6 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Concert; works by Hindemith; Mozart, Debussy, Straub.  
 March 6 — Sinsheim (SB): Fillies Mart.  
 March 7 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; Reine Gianoli, piano; Karl Schuricht, guest conductor.  
 March 7 — Bamberg (Bav): Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; G. Cassado, cello; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.  
 March 7 — Rheydt (NRW): Concert; works by Haydn, Bruckner, Weber. G. L. Jochum, conductor.  
 March 7-9 — Lenggries (Bav): German ski championships.  
 March 8 — Bischofsgruen (Bav): Grand "Fox Hunt." Night ski jumping.  
 March 9 — Bayrisch Zell (Bav): Hans Krapp Memorial jumping.  
 March 9 — Munich (Bav): Guest concert by Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.  
 March 9 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert; F. Leitner, conductor.  
 March 9-10 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Sir John Barbirolli, conductor.  
 March 9-10 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; works by Cherubini, Beethoven, Mozart.  
 March 9-11 — Cologne (NRW): Spring fair, household goods and hardware.  
 March 9-14 — Frankfurt (Hes): International spring fair.  
 March 9-30 — Wuppertal (NRW): Art exhibition by Heinz Battke of Florence.  
 March 10 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Verdi's "Requiem."  
 March 10 — Bonn (NRW): "Von deutscher Seele," cantata by Hans Pfitzner.  
 March 10 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Ida Hendel, violin; Johannes Schueler, conductor.  
 March 10 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Gaspar Cassado, cello.  
 March 10 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Antonio Janigro, cello; Igor Markevitch, conductor.  
 March 10-11 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; G. Wand, conductor.  
 March 11 — Offenburg (WB): Wine mart.  
 March 12 — Wesel (NRW): Concert; Adrian Aeschbacher, piano.  
 March 12 — Bottrop (NRW): Concert; works by Berlioz, Schumann, Franck. E. Trenker, conductor.  
 March 12 — Flensburg (SH): Concert; E. Mainardi, cello; H. Steiner, cello.  
 March 13 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; works by Beethoven, Sutermeister; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.

**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.

- March 13 — Kiel (SH): Concert; Mozart, Boccherini, Martin, Hindemith; E. Mainardi, cello.
- March 13 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Kathleen Ferrier, alto; Gerald Moore, accompanist.
- March 14 — Kassel (Hes): Concert in commemoration of 125th anniversary of Beethoven's death.
- March 14 — Krefeld (RNW): Concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; R. Hubertus, conductor.
- March 14 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Chamber music; "Pro Musica Antiqua" (Brussels).
- March 14 — Munich (Bav): International ice hockey; Germany vs. Switzerland.
- March 15-16 — Feldberg (WB): International ski jumping for Curiccala-Cup.
- March 15-31 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Ladies apparel sales week.
- March 16 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Quintetto dell' Accademia Chigiana (Italy).
- March 16 — Warmensteinach (Bav): Farmer Reichenberger (11.65 mile) memorial race.
- March 16-17 — Berlin: Concert; RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Kathleen Ferrier, alto.
- March 16-17 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Joerg Dennis, piano; Sir John Barbirolli, conductor.
- March 17 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; works by Beethoven, Ravel, Dvorak; Vasa Prihoda, violin.
- March 17 — Bonn (NRW): Beethoven concert; Friedr. Wuehrer, piano.
- March 17-18 — Bremen: Philharmonic concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano.
- March 19 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Mozart, Reger.
- March 19-20 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; works by Beethoven, Reger.
- March 20 — Luebeck (SH): Beethoven concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano.
- March 20 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Choral concert; works by Stravinsky, Honnegger, Egk.
- March 20-21 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; Clemens Krauss (Vienna), guest conductor.
- March 21 — Wiesbaden (He): Cycle concert; Gerda Floessner, piano; Carl Schuricht, guest conductor.
- March 21 — Essen (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven; Gustav Koenig, conductor.
- March 21-24 — Cologne (NRW): Furniture trade fair.
- March 22 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Concert; Haydn's "The Creation."
- March 23 — Aachen (NRW): Concert, 100th anniversary of municipal orchestra.
- March 23 — Bonn (NRW): Concert in commemoration of 125th anniversary of Beethoven's death.
- March 23 — Heidelberg (WB): St. Werner procession.
- March 23 — Saeckingen (WB): *Fridolin* festival.
- March 23 — Altglashuetten (WB): Slalom and challenge trophy ski jumping.
- March 23 — Eisenstein/Bav. Forest (Bav): Giant slalom team race from Arber.
- March 23 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): International Franz Haslberger Memorial jumping.
- March 23 — Unterammegau (Bav): Giant slalom on the Puerschling.
- March 23-24 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- March 23-24 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; Georg Solti, soloist and conductor.
- March 23-April 12 — Nuremberg (Bav): Easter sales fair.
- March 24 — Luebeck (SH): Concert; works by Stravinsky, Haydn, Schubert, Jolivet.
- March 24 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert; Kathleen Ferrier, alto; Nino Sanzogno, conductor.
- March 24 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Tiny Wirtz, piano; G. Wand, conductor.
- March 24 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; Heinz Dressel, conductor.
- March 24 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Winterthurer Streich Quartet.
- March 24-25 — Brunswick (LS): Chamber music; W. Stross, violin; R. Metzmacher, cello; Hertha-Kluge-Kahn, piano.
- March 26 — Heidelberg (WB): Beethoven concert; Ninth Symphony.
- March 26 — Solingen (NRW): Beethoven concert; Ely Ney, piano.
- March 26 — Muenchen/Gladbach (NRW): Beethoven concert; Ely Ney, piano.
- March 27 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; "Sixteen Slav Dances" by Dvorak; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- March 27 — Krefeld (NRW): Beethoven concert; Ely Ney, piano.
- March 27-28 — Munich (Bav): Radio Symphony Orchestra; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
- March 30 — Freiburg (WB): Radio Symphony Orchestra of Baden-Baden; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.
- March 30 — Stuttgart (WB): Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra; works by Bruckner.
- March 30-31 — Berlin: Philharmonic Orchestra; E. Finke, cello; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
- March 30-31 — Hamburg: Concert; "The Creation" by Haydn.
- March 30-31 — Barchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on the Jenner.
- March 31 — Hamburg: Concert; Haydn's "The Seasons."
- March 31 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; H. Uhde, baritone.
- March 31 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert; Heinz Dressel, conductor.
- March 31 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Geza Anda, piano; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- March 31-April 1 — Bremen: Philharmonic concert; A. Kupper, soprano.
- March 31-April 1 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
- March-April — Dortmund (NRW): Exhibition of modern Westphalian paintings and plastic art.
- March-April — Aachen (NRW): Borderland exposition.
- March-April — Hamburg: Spring festival; Hamburg Cathedral.
- March-April — Mainau in Lake Constance (SB): Spring flower show.
- April 1 — Rheine (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Gluck, Brahms.
- April 1-2 — Bonn (NRW): Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 2 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert; Wilhelm Roth, violin.
- April 2 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; *Musica Nova*; works by Hindemith, Bartok, Herrmann.
- April 2-3 — Munich (Bav): Beethoven concert.
- April 3-4 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 3-4 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- April 4 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; H. Stanske, violin; Karl Elmendorff, guest conductor.
- April 4 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; guest performance by Academic Choir of Finland.
- April 4 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.
- April 4 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Beethoven concert; Branca Musulin, piano.
- April 4 — Rheydt (NRW): Beethoven concert; Georg Solchang, piano; G. L. Jochum, piano.
- April 5 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; A. Kupper, soprano; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- April 5 — Tuebingen (WB): Concert; Schutz's "St. John's Passion."
- April 5-6 — Neuheim/Huesten (NRW): Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 6 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 6 — Bottrop (NRW): Concert; "Ein deutsches Requiem" by Handel, Brahms.
- April 6 — Barchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom.
- April 6 — Feldberg (WB): Leni Wagner Memorial race.
- April 6 — Rottach/Egern (Bav): Roped parties race.
- April 6-7 — Berlin: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion"; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- April 6-7 — Hamburg: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 6-7 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 7 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
- April 7 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; works by Reger, Beethoven, Verdi.
- April 7 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.
- April 8 — Coblenz (RP): Mozart concert; Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
- April 9 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
- April 9-11 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 10 — Munich (Bav): Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; guest performance; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- April 10-11 — Bremen: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 10-11 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 11 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
- April 11 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
- April 11 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 11 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
- April 11 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
- April 11 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert by Bach Society.
- April 11 — Solingen (NRW): Concert; works by Bruckner, Mozart.
- April 11 — Kassel (Hes): Good Friday concert.
- April 11-14 — Bad Kreuznach (RP): International hockey tournament.
- April 12 — St. Andreasberg/Harz (LS): Traditional Easter bonfire.
- April 13 — Bergen (Bav): Giant slalom.
- April 13 — Feldberg (WB): International Easter ski jumping.
- April 13 — Lonau (LS): Traditional Easter bonfire.
- April 13-14 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; Ricardo Odnoposoff, violin; Hans Knappertsbusch, conductor.
- April 13-14 — Baden-Baden (SB): Spring flower festival.
- April 15 — Viersen (NRW): London Philharmonic Orchestra; Sir Adrian Boult, conductor.
- April-May — Essen (NRW): Art and architecture exhibition.

+ END

# RIAS Scores with East Zone Program

LETTERS AND TELEPHONE CALLS from residents of the Soviet Zone of Germany have demonstrated to officials of RIAS that its daily broadcast "Information from the Soviet Zone" has a large and interested listening audience.

RIAS, the US-operated radio station in Free Berlin,\* inaugurated the five-minute feature program on Nov. 6, offering short news items and announcements concerning the Soviet Zone. It comes on every morning at 6:40 o'clock, immediately following a regular newscast.

The word "information" was chosen for the title to make clear that the broadcast is not part of the normal news operation since it is usually impossible to recheck completely the accuracy of a report from the Soviet Zone. The response has indicated a satisfactory degree of reliability.

Listeners in the Soviet Zone, according to the letters and telephone calls received at the station's office, regard the broadcast as a means of publicizing Communist activities in factories and offices and on farms. Many of the listeners contribute reports on events in their own localities. Excerpts from some of the letters are:

"I want to express my pleasure over the fact that I, too, could contribute something to be heard by others. Herr Doctor X tells me — I was unable to listen myself — that you reported the affair of Professor Y. There is lively discussion of the case in our little group in the institute."

Concerning a trade union leader in Dresden who embezzled funds: "Employees here are convinced that RIAS knows everything and keeps a complete record of who does what. Higher party functionaries and the police inquired whether the report was correct. Its accuracy was confirmed."

CONCERNING THE BROADCAST of excerpts from the criminal record of a staff member of a convalescent home in Ueckermuende: "The doctor in charge called a staff meeting, following the RIAS broadcast, and demanded that the staff discover who the provocateurs were who on behalf of American monopolistic capitalists had delivered the false information about Doctor S to RIAS. In addition, a meeting of SED (the Communist Social Unity Party) functionaries was held at which it was stated that Doctor S had proved his friendship for the Soviet Union during the war."

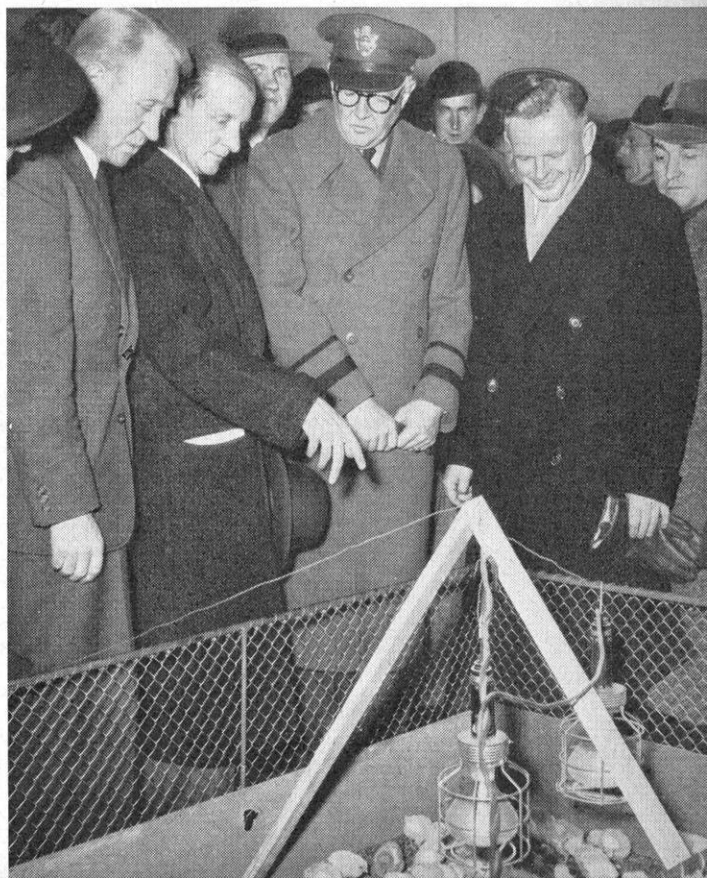
Regarding a report on compulsory overtime in the ABUS Works at Wildau: "Since you have twice told about disagreeable conditions in the ABUS in your broadcast at 6:40 a. m., I want to offer you further information... We would be very glad, dear RIAS, if you would report this new affair in your 6:40 or some

other Soviet Zone broadcast." On the same subject: the works director "was visibly angry over RIAS' broadcast on the ABUS."

Concerning a report on a vote on wage deductions for the East Berlin construction program in the IFA Works at Potsdam: "Comrade Krueger, SED propaganda leader in the plant, was all set to give the editors of the *Maerkische Volksstimme* a report on the success of the vote on Dec. 21. Then he learned that RIAS had already announced the result. His report was rewritten and given to the *Volksstimme* on Dec. 22."

ANOTHER INDICATION of the new program's effectiveness: a few hours before a delegation from the staff of the telephone office in East Berlin arrived in Secretary General Ulbricht's office to present demands of East Berlin postal employees, "Information from the Soviet Zone" reported that the meeting was to be held. Many post offices, which had not been informed of the meeting, called the postal trade union leaders to ask what the outcome of the meeting was. The RIAS report also was mentioned in the discussion in Ulbricht's secretariat. Ulbricht's personnel assistant preferred to express no opinion on the matter. +END

*Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander, Berlin, views chicken incubation equipment at "Green Week" exhibition at West Berlin fairgrounds. At his left is Karl Wiemer, fair director.* (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



\* See "RIAS, the Truth Crusader," *Information Bulletin*, December 1950.

# In and Around Germany

## Germans Send UN Soldiers Gifts

A Soviet Zone refugee couple living in West Berlin sent a box of Christmas gifts to RIAS (US-operated radio station) to be forwarded to seven UN soldiers fighting in Korea.

Erwin Johanna Musche wrote in the accompanying note that the gifts were a token of one couple's appreciation that these soldiers were spending their Christmas Eve holding back the forces of oppression.

The gifts included cigarette lighters, billfolds and cigarette cases. The recipients were to be two American and one British, French, Turkish, Australian and South Korean soldiers.

The Musches wrote that the idea came to them while listening to a Christmas Eve program over RIAS. Their own children, aged 16 and 17, were abducted toward the end of the war from their Soviet Zone home. There has been no news of their fate.

The letter added: "We thought of the mothers in America, of the mothers both in the free world and in the suppressed countries. Our thoughts went to Korea where tears and blood are being shed. Thus we had the idea which you (RIAS) can help to put into effect.

"Belatedly we wish you, dear RIAS, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Let your voice never falter: should you fall silent, our force would wane."

The gifts were sent via Army channels to the Far East.

## Child Education Exhibit

The German public became acquainted with American theories and practices in child education during the recent Mannheim *Hausfrauenverband* (Housewives Association) fair.

The show, which attracted 30,000 visitors, demonstrated the changing position of women in Germany since the

*Fifteen US state Defense Bond Drive chairmen touring Europe to observe European defense effort visit US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at his Mehlem headquarters. Problems of German contribution to Western defense were explained by Mr. McCloy and a number of prominent Federal Government officials.* (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)



*Antonio Del Pero, Italian vice consul in Berlin, accepts from Capt. Henry Gettmann, GYA officer, check for \$270 representing proceeds of variety performance arranged by GYA Inter-Club Shows of Berlin Military Post for child victims of Po River valley flood disaster. Others are, l.-r., Klaus Schiddel of GYA Inter-Club Shows; W. F. Fitzgerald of AFN and Paul Neukirchen, senior GYA center group leader in West Berlin.* (US Army photo)

19th century, with a parallel emphasis on the education and welfare of children. The Mannheim US Information Center sponsored an exhibit entitled "Helping Children Grow," which was arranged by the Association for Childhood Education International, of Washington, D.C. It included books and pamphlets on various problems of education and child development as well as 140 pictures showing children at work and play in American schools and parks.

Of greatest interest was the display of modern American factory-made toys designed for children between two and seven years. These practical and scientifically designed toys are educational and stimulate the exploring spirit of children.

Although pioneer work in the design of educational toys was carried on in Germany in the 1920's and early 1930's most of the craftsmen have left the country. Both parents and teachers commented on the German manufacturers' preference for small, brightly-colored mechanical toys which have no educational value, hold only temporary interest and are easily broken.

One visitor, an ex-manufacturer of toys, stated that he had produced unpainted building blocks and large wooden vehicles but was forced to close down, because there was no demand in Germany for this type of toy. An explanation of this contradiction may be that the majority of parents cannot afford to buy superior toys.

A display of model kindergarten equipment impressed teachers with the amount of thought devoted to the planning of playrooms and classrooms in the United States. Public high school and vocational school teachers brought their classes to see the American exhibit which held considerable appeal for children; many asked about library and youth activities at the Information Center.

## Photo Credit

Due to an oversight, credit for the fine series of photographs illustrating the article, "Bonn, the National Village," in the January issue of the Information Bulletin, was not given to Claude Jacoby, staff photographer for the Public Relations Division, HICOG, who took the many views of the federal capital used in the article.

### Otis Firm Expands Berlin Branch

Additional investments totaling DM 1,800,000 (\$428,400) in the Flohr-Otis firm (Berlin branch of the Otis Elevator Company of New York) have been hailed by HICOG Economic Affairs officials as a "gratifying indication of confidence in West Berlin."

The money was supplied by both the Otis company and by DEMAG A. G., of Duisburg (West German Otis subsidiary) and will be used to finance expansion of local manufacturing facilities.

HICOG Berlin Element representatives said: "The fact that half of these funds came from western Germany and half from the United States is additional proof that Western businessmen are willing to make collaborative efforts to aid in the continuing improvement of West Berlin's economic situation."

The total now invested in the Flohr-Otis Berlin facilities, which employ 1,200 workers, is DM 4,400,000 (\$1,047,200). A special grant of DM 500,000 (\$119,000) was made from US GARIOA funds last fall to finance construction of a workers' lunchroom and other facilities and also to replace war-damaged parts.

### Rhine-Main Teachers Visit Offenbach Schools

Eleven American and four German teachers from the Rhine-Main American Elementary School were invited

Miss Julia E. Hyman (left), agricultural reports officer in HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs, presents check for \$100 to her administrative officer, Miss Regina Rice, as March of Dimes contribution. Donation swelled fund raised by HICOG employees. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)



Teachers from Rhine-Main American dependents school during visit to Offenbach schools. At left, in front row, are Zeno Stangwilo, US resident officer, Offenbach, and the city's Education Councilor Jakob Remy. (USAFE photo)

by Offenbach German teachers to visit their schools. Offenbach teachers had previously visited the Rhine-Main school.

Escorted by Offenbach US Resident Officer Zeno S. Stangwilo, the group was welcomed to a fine, modern school of a type unique in Germany, located in Tempelsee, suburb of Offenbach. Jakob Remy, education councilor in Offenbach, welcomed the group and Adolf Baier, architect of the building, explained the plans and arrangements.

The visiting teachers were impressed by light, cheerful colors in the classrooms and by a well-equipped modern gymnasium which also serves as the main corridor and entrance-way of the building. The school, situated in a wooded area, has a spacious playground.

Especially interesting to American teachers were classroom arrangements such as blackboards that raise or lower for the use of small children, with a section which folds back for writing on either side.

The group also visited a more traditional but pleasantly arranged building, the Bach school, which has been rebuilt, within the last five years. The home economic students from the upper grades prepared and served refreshments to the visitors while the teachers exchanged viewpoints and experiences in classroom methods.

### Town Meeting Brings Results

The Bavarian village of Grassmannsdorf, recently confronted with the problem of building a school house, called a town meeting to work out details for a plan.

A grant of DM 20,000 (\$4,760) from the Bavarian government had been promised but that was insufficient for such a project. So, the villagers banded together to cart sand and stone, cut and haul in wood from nearby forests, and generally use every means possible to stretch the available money.

The cooperative plan was a success. A new school house with a large classroom, another room for group study, a washroom and a library on the first floor and

with the teacher's apartment on the second floor, has now been completed, well ahead of schedule.

### Statistics on War-Damaged Buildings

More than 2,931,000 dwelling units in more than 1,162,000 buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged in the German Federal Republic during World War II, it was disclosed by the Federal Office of Statistics recently.

North Rhine-Westphalia with 527,200 damaged buildings was at the top of the list, Rhineland-Palatinate with 128,900 next.

Of the states in the US Zone, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden suffered the heaviest building losses with 109,000 and 95,700 respectively. Hesse had 81,200 and Bremen 29,750 buildings destroyed and damaged.

Forty-two percent of this war damage had been completely restored and 52 percent partly rebuilt at the time of the statistical survey in September 1950.

### Progress in Bavarian Education

Six new adult education centers have been organized and 100 new rural extension centers established in Bavarian border counties as an outgrowth of a two-month program carried out by a team of adult educators and community organization specialists.

The five-man team toured under the auspices of the Bavarian Adult Education Association, which received a special grant from the Community Activities Branch, OLC Bavaria, to carry through the project.

Purpose of the visit was to organize and coordinate work started by community planning committees along the border area.

In each of the 26 counties a conference was held with local leaders to stimulate the adult education program by helping on financial and education problems. These meetings were attended by 1,314 persons, including 26 state legislators or their representatives, nine US resident

*Group of German and American teen-agers discuss plans for German-American Teen-Age Club at informal gathering in Heidelberg US Information Center.* (US Army photo)



*Cheerleader Mitzi Lee Neville is presented with cheerleader charm at victory banquet in Berlin's Thomas A. Roberts high school honoring Berlin Cubs as EUCOM's high school six-man tackle football champions. Col. S. Sawicki, chairman of school board, presented letters as well as team and other awards.* (US Army photo)

officers, 167 mayors, 64 clergymen, 101 adult education directors, 22 school superintendents, 423 teachers, 39 trade union representatives, 16 peasant organization representatives and 72 representatives of the local press. In many instances, the attendance drew a quarter of the population.

The conferences generally included three talks: "The Need and the Program of Adult Education," "Community Organization as a Means of Solving Public Problems," and "Our Responsibility in the East-West Crisis." They were followed by community activity and adult education films. Lectures on the East-West question drew the greatest interest. In a few cases FDJ (Communist youth organization) groups tried unsuccessfully to sabotage the program by threatening to publish the names of persons attending the lectures.

One member of the Bavarian state legislature said, "This trip has accomplished what neither the political parties nor the democratic organizations had so far been able to do — to arouse interest and participation in burning political issues and current problems."

### Conference Leadership Course

The Kempten county youth organization recently conducted a course for 35 boys and girls to give them experience in conference leadership. A film and lectures provided background on conference methods, which they later put into practice by holding actual discussions.

The Bavarian youngsters showed considerable enthusiasm for the course and have arranged for other practice sessions.

### Two New Youth Libraries Opened

Youth libraries were recently opened in two US Information Centers — at Augsburg and Heidelberg — to help meet the need for special informational and educational aids to bridge the gap between the children's libraries and the main library.

The Augsburg installation is the first joint German-American youth library in the country. The Augsburg City Council decided several months ago to establish a municipal youth library, but no suitable space could be found. The American director of the center suggested a joint library. The German portion of the library is financed by the city, while the US financial assistance is limited to the space allocation.

Details were worked out by American and German officials. The library is organized along American library lines with open shelves, reference services, book reviews and other special activities.

The joint library has become one of the most popular places in Augsburg for the younger generation, with daily attendance averaging 200 young persons. On Wednesdays, special activities for children bring approximately 400 to the US Information Center.

The Heidelberg youth library is located in an old storage vault in the cellar of the local US Information Center. A flagstone floor, brightly painted walls and flexible lamps for direct or indirect lighting make it a popular place where students can browse through the 700 books, youth magazines, pamphlets and photographs. Hinged reading tables can be folded flat to the wall to provide space for round-table discussion groups, film showings and folk dancing.

Events specially planned for young people between the ages of 14 and 18 are film showings and film discussions, an English course, an American literature group, and folk dancing. Many teachers have arranged special programs in their schools or bring their classes to the US Information Center.

### Berlin School Hot Lunches Continued

Through a noon lunch program an estimated 95 percent of the school population of West Berlin receives an average of 360 extra calories daily in the form of enriched soups, stews, chocolate, cocoa and rolls — food

*Arrangements for granting use of the Casa Carioca ballroom to Bavarian Red Cross for charitable ball are made in office of Col. Stephen S. Hamilton, Garmisch Military Post commander. L.-r. are Lt. Col. James T. Avery, Jr., GMP executive officer; Lt. Fred Duncan, assistant hotel operations officer; Prof. Alexander C. Cap, liaison officer between German and American authorities; Col. Hamilton; Councilor Franz Fux, Bavarian Red Cross president, and Hans Arnold of Garmisch council.* (US Army photo)



*French Coast Guard cutter Aillette approaches "Kaiser Lock" on visit to port of Bremerhaven.* (US Army photo)

which in many cases has meant the difference between extreme hunger and adequate nourishment.

A check for DM 2,125,000 (\$505,750) has been presented by Cecil B. Lyon, director of Berlin Element, HICOG, to Mayor Ernst Reuter as the first quarterly US contribution for West Berlin's 1952 school feeding program.

This American assistance will total DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000) for the year and will be used for food purchases. The Berlin city government will give DM 5,000,000 (\$1,190,000) to cover administration of the program and cost of preparation and distribution of the food.

This is the fourth year that American funds have helped provide more than 68,000,000 noontime hot lunches to 325,000 Berlin pupils during the school year.

### Political Activity by Veterans' Groups Opposed

The majority of West German residents oppose political activity by recently organized war veterans' groups, according to an opinion survey.

Opinion samplings were taken by a private German organization and the results were studied by the HICOG Office of Public Affairs' Reactions Analysis Staff.

Of the 1,200 persons questioned, 56 percent opposed political activity by veterans' groups, only eight percent favored it, 16 percent were indifferent to the issue, and 20 percent had no opinion. Seventy-five percent of the veterans interviewed opposed political activity by such groups.

### Freising Stages Traffic Safety Drive

Strong emphasis on traffic safety is being given by both Americans and Germans in the city and county of Freising in Bavaria.

Traffic safety courses are being carried out in all public schools and German and US military police have set up various checkpoints for inspecting lights and other equipment on motor vehicles and bicycles. During a recent traffic safety week all Freising movie theaters showed a film "Murder without Intention" and a demolished automobile and several smashed bicycles were exhibited at the town square as grim reminders. +END



# Big Ullstein Plant Restored

**T**HE DEUTSCHER VERLAG, the largest printing and publishing house in Germany, was returned to its original owners, Ullstein A.G., at a ceremony in Berlin Jan. 23, after being in US custody since the end of the war. Previously it had been operated by the Nazis for 11 years following seizure through forced sale in 1934.

Cecil B. Lyon, director of Berlin Element, HICOG, remarked at the presentation ceremony: "It is a deep pleasure and spiritual satisfaction to witness another victory of justice over injustice, even though, as in this instance, it is perhaps not humanly possible, even through complete restitution, to right such grievous wrong."

Management of the publishing house was turned over to Rudolf Ullstein, only surviving son of Leopold Ullstein, who founded the firm in 1877. The Ullstein corporation also was represented by Karl Ullstein, grandson of the founder and son of Hans Ullstein, one of the five brothers who managed the firm from about 1900 until its seizure by the Nazis. Also representing the US Government was Joseph P. McNulty, chief of Berlin Element's Property Control Branch.

In his remarks at the presentation, Mr. Lyon said: "You gentlemen have now returned to Germany, which in an unhappy and sordid chapter of its history drove from its cities and towns some of its finest, most representative and most able citizens. Resuming management of your properties after 18 years, you will find them considerably restored over the condition they were in at the close of hostilities.

"Berlin today is meeting a new totalitarian challenge, and stands courageously as the symbol of free resistance to that threat. In meeting this situation, your enterprise has already contributed in providing the facilities for the

*Rudolf Ullstein (second from left) prepares to sign documents finalizing return of Deutscher Verlag and other properties in West Berlin to Ullstein publishing firm. With him, l.-r., are Joseph P. McNulty, chief of Berlin Element Property Control Branch; Karl Ullstein, his nephew; Ernst Strunk, former custodian, and Cecil B. Lyon, Berlin Element director. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)*



creation of a large segment of a free and independent press in Berlin. These new newspapers in turn made it possible for your enterprise to recover and go forward since 1945.

"I am confident that in resuming its management you will be concerned to find a solution that is just and reasonable in your common interest with these new publishers in firmly reestablishing a responsible and democratic press in Berlin. It is, therefore, a great pleasure today to confirm your repossession of a famous enterprise and officially to release the properties to your trust. In so doing, be assured of our continuing interest and accept our congratulations and best wishes."

**K**ARL ULLSTEIN EXPRESSED the pleasure and gratitude of his family at recovering their properties and their appreciation for the assistance they had been given in putting the enterprise back into operation since the war. He assured Mr. Lyon of their determination to cooperate fully in the common task of continuing the defense of democracy in Berlin.

Return of the Ullstein properties marks restitution of private ownership of one of Europe's largest and most famous publishing houses. Under the founder of the firm and during the period in which it was managed by his five sons, Ullstein A.G. pioneered in the publication of newspapers and periodicals, developing a reputation for its liberal policies and progressive labor techniques.

At one time the firm employed more than 10,000 persons. Among publications for which it became famous were the daily newspapers, *Berliner Morgenpost* and *BZ am Mittag*, and the illustrated weekly, *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung*. The Ullsteins were also the last owners and publishers of the *Vossische Zeitung*, founded in the 18th century.

Following their seizure of the firm in 1934, the Nazis sought to capitalize on the name Ullstein, but finally changed the corporation's name to Deutscher Verlag in January 1938.

**H**EAVILY DAMAGED NEAR the end of World War II, the Ullstein A.G. plants in Kreuzberg und Tempelhof lost most of their remaining facilities through Soviet dismantlings. In August 1945, the properties were taken under property control custody by US Military Government. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of plant facilities were undertaken immediately.

Before the plant could go into operation following the end of the war, presses, linotype machines and other equipment had to be salvaged and repaired. At the present time the Ullstein firm employs approximately 3,000 persons and, in addition to its own books and periodicals, prints five of West Berlin's daily newspapers. It has been since the end of the war under the custodianship of Ernst Strunk, formerly chief engineer of the plant. +END

---

# Washington Report

---

## Marshall Plan Aims

The US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, made the following statement over NBC television on Jan. 6:

A review of developments in western Germany covering the past four years strikingly shows that the great objectives of the Marshall Plan have been largely accomplished.

A very few years ago western Germany was broken, chaotic and near starvation.

The transformation which has occurred since then might almost be called a miracle. With Marshall Plan help, West Germany has largely re-established itself as a solid, productive country. Its production has increased from 1947 threefold until it has become the second largest industrial producing country in Western Europe. Despite the fact that western Germany borders Soviet-controlled areas, Communism has been definitely blocked.

Germany has likewise made tremendous strides in the production of food, despite the loss of the rich East German farm lands. The influx of 10,000,000 refugees seriously aggravated the food shortage and seriously intensified the grave housing problem, for so much of Germany's housing was lost during the war. Western Germany's record of rebuilding is phenomenal, yet in some sections people are still living five or six to a room. One house in every five built since 1948 has received Marshall Plan aid.

Economic problems of large order still persist. These must be solved and the economic gains must be consolidated to establish a firm front against Soviet pressure — pressure which is probably greater here than anywhere else in Europe. We must continue to promote an expanding economy capable of sustaining the defense burden. To this end, the Mutual Security Agency, successor to the Economic Cooperation Administration, is designed to help build for defense. To a large extent, the staff used by ECA will be used to carry forward these aims.

Western Germany still heavily depends upon outside areas for much of its raw materials and some 40 percent of its food supplies. This requires an ever-active industry and markets if the country is to maintain an economic — and in the long run a political — balance. But the German people are hard-working and imaginative. Moreover they see now what they failed to see for a long period after the close of the war — a glimpse of hope. Others can help, but the chief aid must come from within.

In Germany this economic progress is reflected in political progress for they are related. A freely elected parliament has been functioning for more than two years, the German Government is a respected active force in international meetings, and the press and people

are free. Although the Federal Republic is not yet a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it is working on plans to make an appropriate defense contribution and to participate in the European Defense Community.

In the face of incessant opposition from the East, the question here is no longer so much whether Germany should participate in a Western defense system but rather what should be the form and extent of her participation.

As for the extent of true democratic progress in Germany, I think we can also take some satisfaction. I have said that reactionary forces from the extreme right have also been blocked but some are still about, and one day they may again make their bid for power. I doubt that they will again prevail — they certainly will not if Germany becomes, as I believe she will, definitely aligned with the democracies of the West. The habit of democracy in Germany may not yet be ingrained, but it is growing.

In short, on the basis of the economic and political progress already made, I feel one can have real faith that a satisfactory way will be found to meet the complex and heavy problems that lie ahead of the German Federal Republic and that it will develop into a constructive and reliable force for democracy in this part of the world.

---

## Monte Cassino Altarpiece Returned

A great altarpiece of the Assumption of the Virgin, lost from the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino during the war, has been recovered by HICOG officers and returned to the Italian Government for restoration to the Abbot of Monte Cassino. The announcement was made recently by the US Department of State.

The altarpiece has suffered unfortunate damage, but the original beauty of the composition is also apparent. It is approximately nine feet high and five feet wide and was painted by the Neapolitan artist and celebrated scholar, Paolo de Matteis (1662-1728), who worked at Monte Cassino during the years 1692 and 1706-9. It was originally placed over the altar of the Fifth Chapel of the Basilica of Monte Cassino, which was known as the Chapel of the Assumption.

---

## "Free Elections" in Germany?

Divided Germany is the center of the cold war in Europe. The democracies want the German republic to cooperate in Western defense against Soviet aggression. Russia and her satellites want all Germany to stay "neutral" — that is, to serve as an open avenue for the march of Red imperialism. Germany herself, split both geographically and economically, wants national unity.

Against this complex and dangerous background, the United States, Britain and France announce their plan for a United Nations investigation of the possibility of "genuine free elections" throughout Germany. The people of Eastern Germany doubtless yearn for a truly representative national government. But they are not the masters

of their destiny. Their government at Berlin is a puppet of Moscow. Russia's Vishinsky reacted violently against the idea of a UN inquiry into German electoral conditions when it was first suggested. His reaction to the detailed program, which would admit inspectors to every part of Germany, may be imagined.

It is the Korean truce dispute all over again. The Iron Curtain cuts across Germany, as the Bamboo Curtain cuts across Korea. In Communist eyes, these curtains have been sacred and impenetrable.

There is just a hope that the East German regime may follow the new lead of the Red negotiators at Panmunjom and accept "neutral" inspectors behind the curtain. The problem here is to "find the neutrals." What countries would both sides in the cold war deem genuinely neutral? Peiping and Moscow actually insist that Russia is a neutral in the Korean war.

Despite the gloomy outlook, the Western Big Three are right to urge a program for free national elections in Germany. If it is rejected under orders by the Soviet puppets, the way may be cleared for the Adenauer government to throw in its lot with the democratic West. — *from the Cincinnati Times-Star, Dec. 4.*

### Assessing DP Program

When the displaced persons program came to an end on Dec. 31, 1951, the Washington office of the US Displaced Persons Commission reflected that "probably no debt in the history of the United States is being repaid with such great interest as the \$100,000,000 debt of the displaced persons."

The commission noted that the program has "provided America with potential citizens who will help us in our fight against Communism. Many have known Communism. They have lived under the heel of totalitarian dictators. They want only freedom and a chance to live as respectable free men under a free flag. They are willing to fight to help us maintain our freedom."

The Congress authorized 336,000 visas for International Refugee Organization-eligible displaced persons. Although the original Act of Congress provided visas for 301,500 DPs from western Germany, Austria and Italy, 14,000 unused visas from other programs under the act reverted to the program, making a total of 315,000.

The Washington DP commission has estimated that in American dollars, the program cost \$100,601,000. Of the amount, \$88,704,000 is the US contribution to the International Refugee Organization which was earmarked for the care, maintenance and transportation of refugees to the United States.

On an individual basis, the commission estimates that it cost \$299.41 to resettle each DP in the United States. The American taxpayer's contribution has been fixed at \$1.93 but in terms of each American citizen, only 67 cents. Ultimately, the initial US investment will return in the form of personal income taxes at an estimated \$35,500,000 a year. On the basis of this figure, it will take less than three years for the total cost of the program to be repaid in full by the DPs themselves.

The remaining programs are for processing refugees of ethnic German origin and war orphans. Robert J. Corkery, European coordinator, predicts that the German ethnic program will be completed before the announced expiration date of June 30, 1952. Of the 54,744 visas allowed for ethnic Germans, 30,000 have been issued. On the other hand, only 2,500 visas of the 10,000 authorized for orphans have been processed.

The commission has concluded that aside from the financial outlay, the program has other meanings. "First, there is the spiritual satisfaction that derives from knowing that we are helping our fellowmen in the hour of their greatest need. Secondly, America benefits by acquiring sorely needed skills and talents of the displaced persons—skills and talents that will be utilized in our factories and on our farms to help carry on the gigantic task of defense and civilian production." — *from "The New York Times."*

### The Last DP

The last of the visas issued under the amended Displaced Persons Act of 1948 has just been granted to an Estonian family of four. The law originally was designed to end last June 30, but Congress wisely extended it for six months, to Dec. 31, to permit additional thousands of refugees, driven from their homes by European oppressors, to start new lives in the United States.

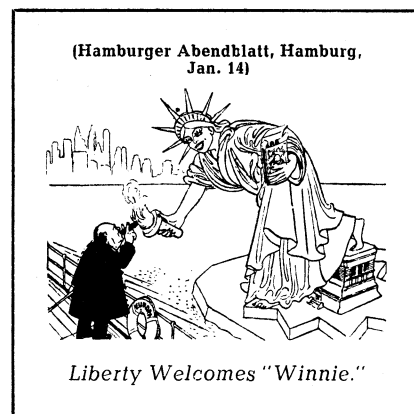
Under the DP Act, 312,554 such refugees have been admitted to this country. Thousands of others went to Canada, Israel and other countries. We can be proud of the role our own nation has played in seeing to it that the people who resisted first the Hitler tyranny and later the Stalin tyranny have not been forgotten by more fortunate human beings.

This is not to say that the job has been perfect, or that the response has always been adequate. There remain in the displaced persons camps of Germany nearly 130,000 men, women and children, some of whom could not qualify for admission to America, and some of whom found that no visas were left. For some of these latter, the New World still offers hope, particularly the "ethnic Germans" and orphans, for whom special provisions have been made. And the International Refugees Organization has reported that surprising progress has been made toward caring in western Germany for the so-called "hard-core cases"—the aged and invalid DPs who are unable or unwilling to move elsewhere.

A creditable job has been done. The IRO and the US Displaced Persons Commission have seen their efforts reach a degree of success which at times seemed unattainable. Various church and religious groups in this country have worked unrelentingly to assist and care for the refugees. Thousands of American individuals have stood as sponsors for the bewildered and harried newcomers. In time, one can hope that the DPs who have come to America will have their own contribution to make to the life and well-being of the nation. Certainly, as the great program closes, all Americans will wish these citizens-to-be the best of luck in what still is, after so many years, the land of opportunity. — *from New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 3, 1952.* +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. The cartoons have been taken from a selection reproduced by the Press Scrutiny Section, Information Services Division, HICOG.



**R**ATIFICATION BY THE GERMAN Federal Parliament in January of the Schuman Plan for a continental merger of coal and steel resources was hailed by the German press as a memorable step toward the realization of "Europe." But a much harder struggle was expected, according to the editorial comment, over the European Army issue (Pleven Plan), since on that problem the opposition in the *Bundestag* (Lower House) was much more resolute and articulate, with considerably more support in broad sections of the population. Government party circles themselves were far from united on the question of Pleven Plan acceptance.

Most of the West German press swelled with pride over the decorum and statesmanship with which the parliamentary ratification debate had been conducted. In a historic hour, said the majority, a German parliament had made a momentous foreign policy decision in an atmosphere of political maturity such as had seldom or never before been seen.

The decision itself was also generally approved, although a number were at pains to point out that it had not come to pass without decided and well-founded opposition and that even those who had voted "yes" had done so with many a mental reservation.

Nevertheless, declared the press, Germany, by entering the Montan Union with its eyes open, had taken a

calculated risk which had demonstrated its growing stature in the world of international politics. "It has launched its bark upon the unknown seas of a supra-national future," said Ernst Friedlaender, prominent columnist, "and there is no turning back."

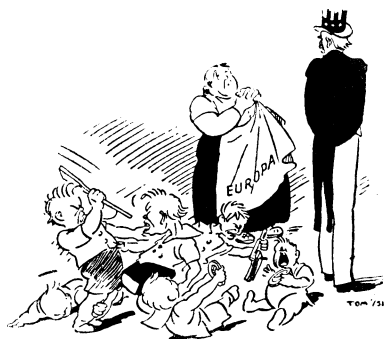
It was pointed out that the Montan Union, although ostensibly economic, was political in its motivation and aims, and that the final political objective was a complete break with Europe's fratricidal past. That France and Germany had finally been persuaded to renounce a certain measure of sovereignty in such a noble cause was a fact of paramount historical importance which represented the birth of a new Europe. True, the Montan Union was far from ideal from the German point of view.

It nevertheless stood for a grasp of realities such as had hitherto been sadly lacking in the European scene and an end to the period of "mealy-mouthed and tongue-in-cheek asseveration," according to the *Frankfurter Neue Presse* (Frankfurt). Slowly but surely, if all went well, the press believed, Europe would now progressively move in the direction of an embracing political federation, via such matters as further "Schuman Plans" for agriculture, power and international communications.

Press doubts centered mainly on the possibility that the Federal Republic had, by this act of courage and display of European good will, definitely sacrificed the

## German Opinion in Cartoons

(Westfaelische Rundschau, Dortmund, Dec. 29)



"Oh, Sam, don't leave me!"

(Abendpost, Frankfurt, Jan. 19)



Adenauer's "Kampf!"

(Frankenpost, Hof, Jan. 12)

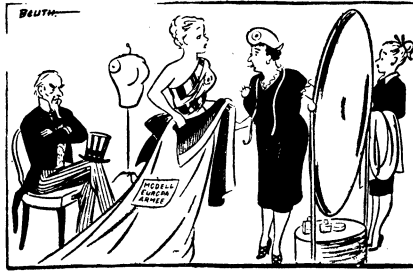


The Doctors Disagree.  
Adenauer: "This will cure him."  
Schumacher: "That will kill him."



"She still needs crutches, doctor!"

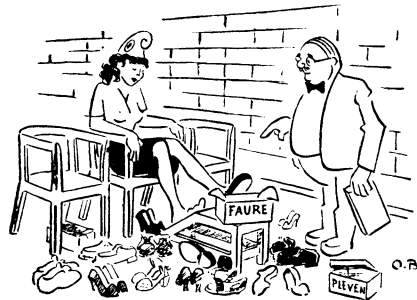
(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Dec. 28



European Army.

"If he doesn't like the dress, he won't pay the bill!"

(Ruhr-Nachrichten, Dortmund, Jan. 19)



France.

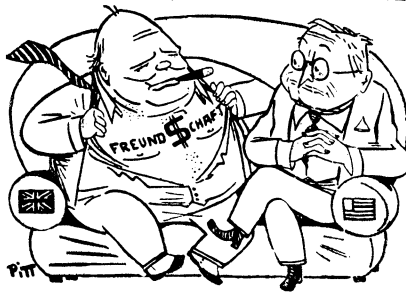
Finally a shoe that fits?

(Abendpost, Frankfurt, Jan. 10)



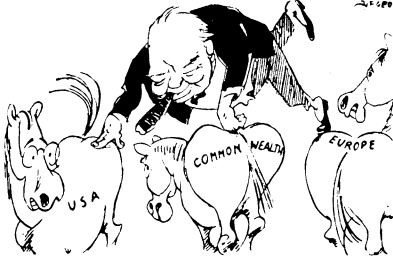
Soviet Russia.

Getting ready for a date?



Winston opens his heart to Harry.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hannover, Jan. 8)



Churchill.

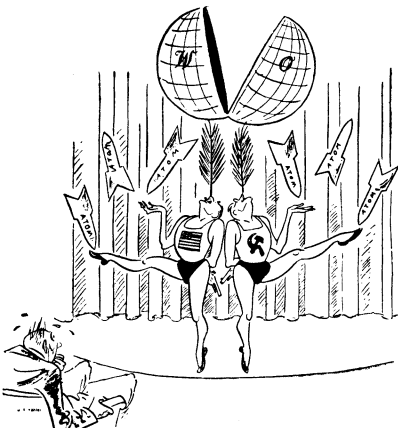
A good trick if he makes it!

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Jan. 8)

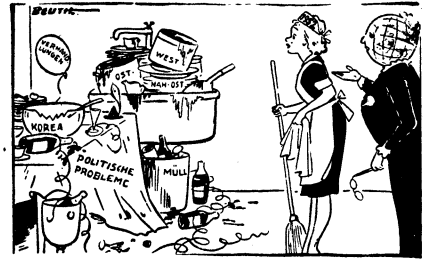


A three-handed game would be better.

(Nuernberger Nachrichten, Nuremberg, Dec. 31)



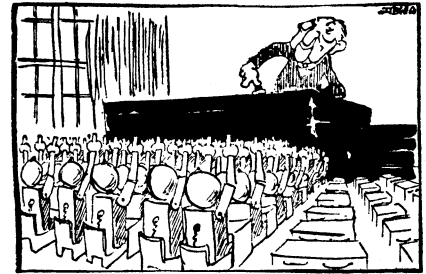
The Little Man: "A swell act, but I don't even dare applaud!"



1952.

The new maid's job.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, Jan. 17)



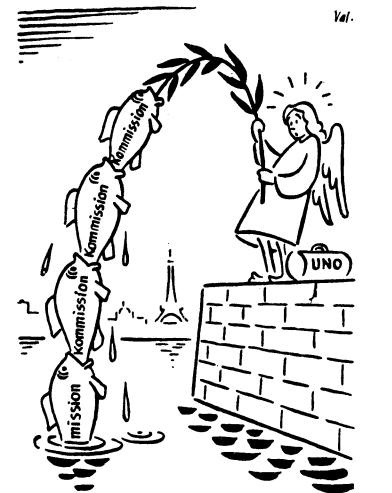
Adenauer's Ideal Bundestag.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Jan. 5)



Niemoeller in Moscow. "Polly wanna cracker?"

(Nordsee Zeitung, Bremerhaven, Dec 15)



Fishing in the Seine.

chances for German reunification and immolated 18,000,000 Eastern Germans on the altar of continental understanding.

Most papers thought that Europe was worth the risk, despite the fairly general view that it was to a great extent "a voyage into the unknown," as the influential *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt) put it. The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) pointed out that the fact that the parliament had given the Schuman Plan an impressive majority, despite its qualms, was a significant demonstration of the German will to bury the past.

The *Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim) deprecated gloomy prognostication regarding the possible consequences of Germany joining the Montan Union, declaring that Rubicons can and have been "recrossed" in the past, when history willed it so. "The force of circumstances has often, in Central European history, done away with artificial barriers — witness the policies of the Caesars, the Reformation, Napoleon and Versailles. . . . No political arrangement is permanent unless it ultimately justifies itself."

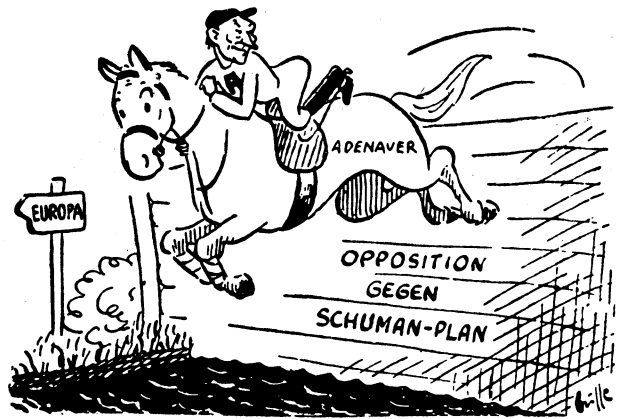
The nationalist *Kasseler Post* (Kassel), together with most other "rightist" papers, considered ratification "somewhat risky but on the whole justified. . . . "However," it added, "woe to them who use this blank check to swindle or disappoint the German people." *Essener Allgemeine Zeitung* (Essen) said that judgment must be withheld pending experience of how the Montan Union would work out in practice, and the extent to which others would meet Germany halfway.

*Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart) called it a "noble experiment" which would have a weighty and beneficial influence on the future course of Europe's history "if not abused."

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) press appeared somewhat unplussed by the resounding defeat administered the opposition on Schuman Plan ratification. Most SPD papers continued to argue the "party line" that it represented a victory for France's dreams of European hegemony, but there were others, such as the *Hamburger Echo* (Hamburg) and the *Hamburger Morgenpost* (Hamburg) which took a more moderate view. The *Echo* expressed a pious hope that "our fears may prove unjustified" and the *Morgenpost's* thesis was that "time will tell."

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) press lauded the fairness with which the debate had been conducted and charged that the SPD opposition, in its resistance to the Montan Union, was governed by doctrinaire party egoism rather than regard for the national welfare. "Dr. Schumacher's followers are chiefly concerned lest their dreams of a socialist state go up in smoke," declared the *Rheinische Post* (Duesseldorf).

Meanwhile, the German press appeared agreed that the coming defense debates in the Federal Parliament would be much more agitated than those on the Schuman Plan, and that the Federal Government would find it much more difficult to win assent from both delegates and the public in general on such matters as the Pleven Plan for a European Army, a German defense contribu-



"Tally ho!"

tion and rearmament in general. The SPD press supported the party demand that a two-thirds parliamentary majority should be required in such weighty matters.

The Federal Government was generally reproved for what many papers called lack of frankness in things that vitally concerned every German. Theodor Blank, federal security commissioner, was a particular target in this respect, being charged with a fondness for *faits accomplis*, although it was recognized that he was probably largely following orders from "higher up."

All in all, the press considered that popular approval for proposed defense measures was highly uncertain and predicted a "tough struggle." The press welcomed the fact, however, that on an international plane, at least, the problem of German rearmament had "finally emerged from the phase of secret conferences and wild conjecture" and become "a concrete subject for real debate." The general problem, as the press viewed it, was to guarantee the freedom of the Western World without violating the freedom of the individual.

The greater part of the press noted with satisfaction that matters were, in general, shaping up well and that the realization of a European Army had moved appreciably nearer in the last few weeks. Many papers stressed the fact that the present Bonn parliament was essentially "civil-minded" rather than militaristic in its outlook and was about to adopt defense measures reluctantly but determinedly because they were necessary to maintain peace. Such a gratifying attitude, so different from that of Germany's past, would go a long way toward reconciling and allaying the fears of those who still fear the possibility of a resuscitation of the old Prussian spirit.

Commissioner Blank's statements that the responsible head of the German contingent in the European Army would be a civilian, subject to parliamentary control, and that the Federal Republic was resolved to make a radical break with Germany's militarist past, were also considered reassuring in this respect. Newspapers noted with gratification from other Blank statements that the future army would be composed of genuinely "European" soldiers, uniformly recruited and uniformly treated.

## No Sympathy for Swastika

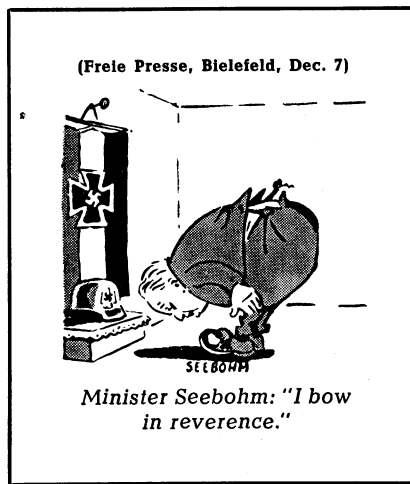
"The three high commissioners have sent a written protest to the Federal Government," reported *Bayrische Rundschau* (Kulmbach). "In view of the Allied policy of non-interference with German domestic issues, this action by Petersberg (seat of the Allied High Commission) is quite unusual. The reason for it was a speech by Federal Transport Minister Christoph Seeböhm at the Kassel convention of the German Party (DP), of which he is a member.

"Seeböhm is said to have stated that the German boundaries of 1937, being a consequence of the Versailles Treaty, could not be reconized, since the German people had previously refused such recognition. He is also said to have alleged that the Allies had created a 'social atom bomb,' called the Postdam Agreement, and to have spoken very critically about the denazification."

"Finally he said he would bow in reverence before any symbol under which Germans have lost their lives. This latter statement has aroused the Social Democratic Party (SPD), which tabled a motion in parliament demanding Seeböhm's dismissal. By his statement, the SPD concludes, Seeböhm has glorified the swastika. The minister himself announced meanwhile that he did not mean the swastika, but referred to 'German national symbols, not party symbols'...

"There is no doubt," the paper went on to comment, "that by this statement a responsible German politician has once more broken all the china that he could get his hands on — and that at a time when the chancellor is trying to create a favorable international climate for German interests. We must say, the gentlemen in the cabinet make it hard for their boss to rehabilitate Germany diplomatically."

*Schwaebische Landeszeitung* (Augsburg) wrote sarcastically: "For some years it has been said in Bonn that Chancellor Adenauer always hesitates to read the Monday morning papers because he fears that one of his ministers might have made another unfortunate Sunday



speech. And the Bonn journalists have sarcastically requested the Federal Information Office to supply them with all the necessary corrections and qualifications to go with ministerial speeches...

"The federal transportation minister, in turn, reacted in the same way other cabinet officers did before him: he held the press responsible for 'distorted reports' on his speech and, in general, explained some statements and qualified others..."

"Unmistakably he referred to the swastika!" said *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich). "He thought he owed that symbol a bow because hundreds of thousands of innocent people were

brutally murdered under it. But Dr. Seeböhm was not content with a restoration of the 1937 boundaries either. He said it had been forgotten that the German people never recognized the boundaries established by the Versailles Treaty. That is a fact, but the minister did not say that it led not only to the publication of a book entitled 'Mein Kampf,' but also to the ruins of Kassel from which Seeböhm delivered his speech."

*Mannheimer Morgen* (Mannheim) wondered how long Seeböhm could be tolerated as a cabinet officer. "It would be wrong to allege that Dr. Adenauer does not fire his transport minister for reasons of personal or political sympathy. The real reason is simply concern for the continued existence of the government coalition."

"But that method is wrong — at least in the long run. Because in the long run Seeböhm's retention in the cabinet will mean a mortgage on the Federal Government and its policy, particularly its foreign policy."

*Rhein-Echo* (Duesseldorf) wrote: "The decisive criterion of a speech is the effect for which it has been designed. We have no doubt at all what effect was aimed at in this atmosphere of revival of a long buried past... And, moreover, who wants to dispute that, between 1933 and 1945, Germany was governed and led into disaster under the swastika?"

## Reaction to Southwest State Plebiscite

The favorable vote of the plebiscite for the creation of the Southwest state (see page 3) was generally welcomed by the German press.

"The common state that these three states will form will be regarded by foreign observers as the answer to their question: Are the Germans willing and able to have a democratic self-government, which implies respect for the rights of a minority?" said *Suedkurier* (Constance). "This is the first German state not established by order of an occupation power but by a majority vote of the population."

*Der Tag* (Berlin) thought that the plebiscite was a test case also for a reorganization of the entire Federal Republic. "Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg and Lower Saxony including Oldenburg still have

(Rheinischer Merkur, Coblenz, Jan. 18)



"Try the other wall, Mao."

state boundaries established by the Occupation Powers which, however, are not a satisfactory permanent solution." The paper advised the public in the new state that "a good deal of political tact" will be necessary to reconcile the opposing groups.

*Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart), on the other hand, felt that the political differences in the Southwest had been "artificially created by the election propaganda of the past months." The paper could see no difficulty in bridging this gap, if all are willing to work together. "Cooperation is most essential, since we are facing challenging tasks. The three parts of the new state have lived separate lives for six years. Hundreds of laws and regulations were enacted during that period and now have to be adjusted. First of all, we expect the new state to reform its administration..."

"In an era of broad-minded thinking and in view of the efforts made in Strasbourg to unite Europe, the arguments of the 'Old Baden Movement' with their adherence to traditions established by Napoleon (who separated Wuerttemberg and Baden) and their talk of 'Wuerttemberg annexation and dictatorship' were grotesque anachronisms," commented the *Neue Ruhr Zeitung* (Essen, Dec. 11).

The *Tagesspiegel* (Berlin), however, said that "the result of the plebiscite is unsatisfactory, since a majority for the new state could not be secured in South Baden. State President Wohleb even talked of an 'oppression' of his state." But many papers, including the *Koelnische Rundschau* (Cologne), said that "there is no use arguing about the justness of the plebiscite method of four separate voting districts. The forthcoming elections on a constitutional assembly for the new state deserve our full attention."

*Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt), cast light on the consequence of the Southwest state decision: "The February elections in Southwest Germany will coincide with certain decisions on the future of Europe. The election campaigns, therefore, will be run on arguments for and against these decisions, and attempts will be made to portray them as a kind of popular test vote on foreign politics. Moreover, the outcome can swing the majority in the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) from the government parties to the coalition, and the Federal Council, too, has a say in foreign politics. We see: the reorganization of the Southwest area has had stronger repercussions than expected."

(Frankenpost, Hof, Jan. 12)



Niemoeller's Dream.

## Niemoeller and Wirth

The German press weighed the values of the trips by Pastor Martin Niemoeller, president of the Protestant Church in Hesse, to Moscow, ostensibly to discuss church relations, and by former German chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, who signed the Russo-German cooperation agreement at Rapallo in 1922, to Berlin to negotiate with the Soviet Zone government. Although neither pastor Niemoeller nor Mr. Wirth was backed by any political party or group in West Germany and

both visits were no more than personal affairs, great political importance was attached to them in Germany.

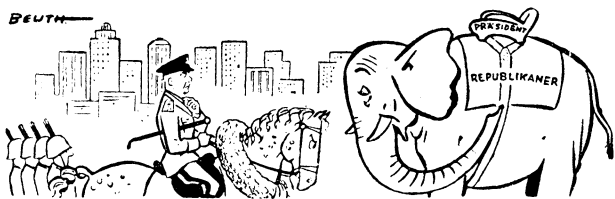
*Hamburger Abendblatt* (Hamburg) warned that "there is a certain political twilight about these trips, and it is this twilight that comprises the great danger. Numerous Germans will be inclined to sympathize with Niemoeller in Moscow and Wirth in East Berlin rather than with Hallstein (leader of the German delegation to the Plevan Plan conference) in Paris. Not because they might by any chance be pro-Communist, but simply because they believe that Germany is faced with a decision: either integration with the West or German unity. German unity is dearer to them, and it seems to be the smaller risk... They instinctively favor an immediate reunification of Germany, and it would be more than simplification to say that they fell for Communist propaganda..."

*Die Welt* (Hamburg) also felt that the dangerous consequences of the visits were the fault of European politicians: "If the state of affairs in Europe were different, visits by such people as Niemoeller and Wirth would be without political significance. They could not be dangerous, simply because their necessity or expediency could not be proved. The way things are, however, we must tell our politicians in Europe: it is your faults which permit the Kremlin to create such a disturbance with visits by two persons without any political commission..."

But many papers believed that the Soviets would not achieve the desired success. "If the Communists think they can upset the West by Niemoeller's and Wirth's pilgrimages to Moscow and the Soviet bosses in the East Zone, they are badly mistaken," said *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt). "The Western World has known for a long time that a Soviet political offensive against the integration of Europe would be started early in 1952 and that 'all-German consultations' would be one phase of it."

Messrs. Niemoeller and Wirth themselves were sharply criticized for "unknowingly playing the Russian game." *Der Tagesspiegel* (Berlin) wrote that "by allowing themselves to be misused for Soviet maneuvers, the Hessian church president and the former chancellor have proved how much they lack political instinct. Moreover, as Chancellor Adenauer put it, they stab the Federal government in the back at a moment when it more than ever needs the confidence of the people." +END

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Jan. 17)



Will Eisenhower change his mount?



# Official Communiqués

## HICOM Meeting of Jan. 10

The 84th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Jan. 10. 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 had a general discussion on various matters currently under consideration by committees of the High Commission.

The next meeting of the Council is scheduled to be held at the Petersberg Jan. 17.

## HICOM Meeting of Jan. 17

The 85th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Jan. 17. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

Certain decisions of the Council will be announced within the next few days.

The next meeting of the Council is fixed for Jan. 24 at the Petersberg.

## Laws and Regulations

### Existence, Terms, Validity, Intent of Occupation Orders Defined

Among legislative texts in the current issue of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission is an interpretation of an expression used in the Allied High Commission Law on judicial powers in the reserved fields (Law No. 13 amended).

This law provides, *inter alia*, that German courts faced with the question of the existence, terms, validity or intent of any order of the Occupation Authorities or Forces or of any authority to which they have succeeded, must suspend action and refer the question to the Occupation Authorities for decision.

The legal interpretation now published (as Allied High Commission Law No. 71) makes it clear that all cases where the existence, terms, validity or intent of such an order has to be determined must be referred to the Occupation Authorities whether the subject matter of the order is in the reserved fields or not.

The interpretation has been published to obviate any wrong impression that only those cases where the subject matter of the order is in the reserved fields need be referred to the Occupation Authorities.

### Berlin's Status Outside Federation

The Allied High Commission has annulled certain passages of the federal law concerning the position of Berlin in the financial system of the federation (Third Transfer Law). The validity of the remaining provisions of the law is not of course affected by this action, and indeed the general effect and purpose of the law, which the High Commission entirely approves, is in

no way changed by the annulment of these few passages.

The annulment applies only to a small number of provisions which

1. Implied that Berlin was included in the area of validity of the Basic Law.

2. Expressly applied federal law to Berlin as such.

These were thus wholly incompatible with Berlin's status outside the Federation and with Allied policy on this question.

At the time of the approval of the Basic Law, the Allies, in effect, suspended those clauses which would have included Berlin within the Federal Republic, and corresponding clauses in the Berlin Constitution were also suspended when that constitution was approved.

Similarly, the Allies, while having no objection to the adoption by Berlin of federal legislation in accordance with an appropriate procedure notified to the Berlin authorities, have always insisted that the provisions of a federal law cannot apply in Berlin, as such, but can take effect only by an act of the Berlin legislature, repealable by the Berlin House of Representatives in the same way as adopted.

This policy of the Allies regarding Berlin is based on the particular circumstances existing in the city and on the Allies' special position there. It is the obligation and intention of the three powers to retain this special position and their rights arising from it after the contractual arrangements now being negotiated have entered into force. As was announced in the communique issued after the meeting between Dr. Adenauer and the three foreign ministers in Paris Nov. 22, 1951, the three powers will retain, under contractual agreements, their rights relating to Berlin.

The importance of the special position of the three powers in Berlin was explained to representatives of the Federal Government, of the *Bundestag* (Lower House) and of Berlin at a meeting with representatives of the Allied High Commission, which was held in November to discuss certain points arising on the then current draft of the present law. Various provisions of that draft were later modified to meet the High Commissions' views, but the provisions now annulled were inserted after that meeting and contrary to the views already expressed by the Allied High Commission.

In all the circumstances the Allied High Commission has had no alternative but to annul the passages in question of this law.

### Transactions and Activities of the Allied Forces' Licensing Agencies Designated

An Allied High Commission regulation, published in the Official Gazette of the High Commission, designates the agencies which are empowered to issue licenses under Allied High Commission Law No. 40 (Restrictions on Transactions and Activities of Members of the Allied Forces).

In general, members of the Allied Forces, including civilian Occupation Personnel and their families, may not enter into private business or commercial transactions within the German economy; they are

restricted in the acquisition of German currency, real estate and other property, and they are under restrictions relating to the export and import of other than property for their personal uses. Thus they may not use their special position in relation to German law for personal advantage or gain.

However, there may be legitimate occasions on which the transfer of non-consumable goods (e. g., imported automobiles owned for less than six months) or on which the import or export of goods beyond the limited range permitted by general authorization (e. g., the import or export of privately owned technical equipment used in a specialized private pursuit) may appropriately be licensed for members of the Allied Forces. The possibility of transactions of this sort exists because of the special status of the Allied Forces in Germany and thus the following Allied agencies have been named as the authorized empowered to issue licenses:

a) In the United States Zone:  
Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany,  
APO 80, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., N. Y.

b) In the British Zone:  
Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner,  
Wahnerheide, B.A.O.R. 19.

## Official Statements

### US Note on Retention of POWs

*Following is the text of a note delivered to the Soviet Government in Moscow by the United States Jan. 8, urging USSR cooperation in the United Nations effort to gain repatriation of German and Japanese prisoners of war still retained in Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

On Dec. 11, 1951, the Hon. J. G. Guerrero, chairman of the *ad hoc* Commission on Prisoners of War established by the resolution of Dec. 14, 1950, of the United Nations General Assembly, addressed a letter to the United States Government. In this letter Mr. Guerrero indicates the decision of the commission to invite those governments directly interested in the problem to establish contact with the commission with a view to studying jointly the measures which it would be possible to take in this connection and requests the US Government to designate a representative with whom the commission could confer during its session which is scheduled to start in Geneva on Jan. 21, 1952. It is the understanding of the US Government that the Soviet Government has also received an invitation to participate. The United States has already informed the commission of its intention to send a representative to this meeting.

It is the hope of the US Government that the Soviet Government, despite refusal to date to associate itself with the aforementioned resolution or to assist the commission in its attempts to obtain factual information, will now agree to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in this most recent attempt to find a satisfactory solution to the POW issue.

The human tragedy involved in the continued detention of hundreds of thousands of German and Japanese nationals taken into Soviet custody in the course of the war, who have been neither repatriated nor accounted for, hardly needs elaboration.

It is therefore the earnest hope of the US Government — a hope which we know is fervently shared by the families of these unfortunate individuals — that the Soviet Union will join other interested nations in affording the Commission every assistance in its efforts to bring about the return of all those still alive and to account for those who have died.

### Statement by HICOG

The following statement was issued Jan. 9 by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

The Soviet Government has on many occasions committed itself in principle to the complete repatriation or accounting for prisoners of war. Although the USSR has failed thus far to honor these commitments in practice, it is hoped that it will revise its hitherto negative attitude and cooperate with the United Nations POW Commission by attending the Geneva meeting Jan. 21. The past six and a half years have witnessed continuous effort on the part of the Western Powers to solve this urgent international problem and return POWs to their homeland and families. The four powers adopted a resolution at the Moscow conference in April 1947, fixing the final repatriation date as Dec. 31, 1948. This date passed with hundreds of thousands of POWs taken into Soviet custody during the last war still not repatriated or accounted for.

Despite the fact that the Soviets signed the 1949 Geneva Convention which requires the protection and repatriation of these people, the trickle of returnees continued to be far short of the total known to be held. It was a bitter blow to countless families throughout the Federal Republic when the official Soviet News Agency, Tass, proclaimed on May 5, 1950, that all but approximately 13,000 POWs had been released.

This shocking disregard for international commitments and human welfare gave rise to vigorous new efforts on the part of the Federal Government during the course of last year to gain the release of their countrymen. The Chancellor immediately reported to the *Bundestag* (Lower House) and highlighted the gross inaccuracies of the Tass report. A multi-party resolution rejecting the Soviet claims and appealing to the Allied High Commission and the United Nations for assistance was adopted by all members of the *Bundestag* (Lower House) excepting the Communists.

This urgent appeal has been underscored many times by the Federal Government, the opposition party (SPD) and countless private associations and groups, notably associations of former prisoners of war who themselves experienced Soviet retention and forced labor practices. It was in response to this appeal in the interest of millions of Germans that the United States, United Kingdom and France sent notes to the USSR in July 1950, urging that complete information regarding the fate of all detained persons be furnished and that an international commission conduct an investigation to verify such information.

Despite Soviet refusal to cooperate, the Western Powers continued to press the matter by supporting a resolution at the UN General Assembly session in 1950, under which a commission was established on Dec. 14, 1950, to get the facts and obtain release of the large numbers of POWs still detained.

The Federal Government has produced and is now in the position to augment conclusive evidence regarding the large numbers of Germans still held under one guise or another by the Soviets. It will be the main purpose of the coming Geneva meeting to review this and other evidence which has been assembled by the UN Commission and to urge international cooperation in a final effort to remove this tragic and unnecessary source of human suffering.

---

## Official Announcement

---

### Commissary Tax

Shoppers in commissaries throughout the European Command began to pay a share of the stores' operating expenses when the four percent surcharge ordered by Congress on all commissary purchases went into effect Jan. 3.

EUCOM announced that authority for the service charge is contained in the Defense Department's appropriation bill for 1952 passed by Congress last fall. It officially went into effect on the first of the year, but because commissaries were closed for inventory at that time, the charge was effective Jan. 3. Commissary shoppers at military installations in the United States began paying a five percent service charge on Jan. 1. It applies only to individuals and non-appropriated fund agencies and not to authorized organizations drawing supplies from commissary warehouses.

EUCOM quartermaster officials said that the charge would not be hidden in the price of goods themselves but would be added to a customer's bill at the end of the month. The service charge will be computed by commissary accounting departments.—from EUCOM announcement.

---

## Recent Publications

---

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

**Weltfrieden** (World Peace), Information Services Division, HICOG (Frankfurt), November 1951 (available from Special Publications Section, ISD). Text in German of radio address by President Truman in Washington Nov. 7.

**Unsere Staerke ist Freiheit** (Our Strength is Freedom), *Institut fuer angewandte Publizistik*, Munich, November 1951. Pictorial East-West comparison in Germany since war.

**Kontakt** (Contact), Vol. 1, No. 2, Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), November 1951. Magazine in German with articles on activities of the HICOG Exchanges Program.

**International Workshop on Guidance, Education Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), December 1951. Compilation of reports, resolutions and recommendations of workshop at Weilburg, July 15 to Aug. 17, 1951.**

**Soziale Beziehungen in der Industrie** (Social Relations in Industry), Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Dec. 18, 1951. Monthly publication of articles in German on labor relations.

**Moege diese Welt mit Gottes Hilfe eine Wiedergeburt der Freiheit erleben** (That this World under God Shall Have a New Birth of Freedom), Press Office, Senate of Berlin, December 1951 (distributed by US Information Centers, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, Frankfurt). Record of the first year of the Freedom Bell in Berlin.

**Amerika und der europaeische Geist** (America and the European Spirit), published by the US Information Service, Vienna, December 1951 (available from Special Publications Section, Information Services Division, HICOG, Frankfurt). Five articles in German from the Saturday Review of Literature, New York.

**Arbeitsbedingungen in den Vereinigten Staaten** (Free Enterprise in the United States), reprinted from *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, Zuerich, Switzerland, December 1951 (available from Special Publications Section, Information Services Division, HICOG, Frankfurt).

**Weekly Analysis of Publications**, No. 307, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 4, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated to Jan. 4.

**Die Vereinten Nationen** (The United Nations), Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, Frankfurt, January 1952 (available from Special Publications Section, Information Services Division, HICOG, Frankfurt).

**Weekly Analysis of Publications**, No. 308, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 11, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Jan. 11.

**Der Monat** (The Month), No. 40, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Berlin), January 1952.

**Abseitsstehen ist Feigheit** (Standing Aside is Cowardice), Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), January 1952 (available from Special Publications Section, ISD). Text in German of address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, at Freiburg University Jan. 21, 1952 (see page 99 for English text).

**Weekly Analysis of Publications**, No. 309, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 18, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Jan. 18.

**Realites Allemandes** (Facts of Germany), No. 35-36, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, Jan. 22, 1952. Report for November and December.

**Zwei Abruestungsvorschlaege** (Two Disarmament Proposals), US Archiv-Dienst, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), January 1952 (available from Special Publications Section, ISD, Frankfurt). Document in German of proposals for disarmament submitted to the United Nations by the West on Nov. 19 and by the Soviet Union on Nov. 24.

**Buecher Vorschau** (Book Review), No. 62, US Information Centers Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 23, 1952. List of American books to be distributed among the US Information Centers in Germany.

**Weekly Analysis of Publications**, No. 310, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Jan. 25, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated to Jan. 25. +END

# INDEX

# Information Bulletin

## For Issues of 1950 and 1951

(Supplement to Indexes in Issue No. 160 of May 3, 1949, and in Issue of May 1950)

### A

<b>Across-the-City Student Exchange Begins</b> , description of program of American and German schools in Wiesbaden .....	March	1951	<b>American Affairs Institute</b> , article by David L. Hoggan, assistant to the director, American Institute at Munich University, reviewing founding of first school in Europe to specialize in American affairs .....	February	1950
<b>Adding the Human Element</b> , description of departure of 350 German students, teachers and leaders for year's study in United States, with text of address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner .....	October	1950	<b>American and German Theater</b> , adaptation of lecture by Frederic Mellinger, visiting consultant, US Information Centers, on comparison of theatrical acts in United States and Germany .....	June	1950
<b>Agreement on Relations of Control over German Industry</b> , text of HICOM release .....	May	1951	<b>AMERICAN ASSISTANCE</b>		
<b>Agricultural Outlook</b> , article by Gwynn Garnett, chief, Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, outlining program to meet deficit in Germany's food production .....	March	1950	<b>All-German Art Contest</b> .....	April	1950
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>American Affairs Institute</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Agricultural Outlook</b> .....	March	1950	<b>American Christmas Spirit</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Bavaria Was Never Like This</b> .....	December	1951	<b>Bavaria's Law Library</b> .....	November	1951
<b>Brannan Urges Greater Food Production</b> .....	August	1951	<b>Berlin, Christmas 1950</b> .....	December	1951
<b>Farmers from America</b> .....	September	1950	<b>Berlin Festival 1951</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Freedom for Farm Women</b> .....	May	1951	<b>Berlin's Neighborhood Houses</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Keeping Youth on Farms</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Bridge for Dieburg, A</b> .....	November	1951
<b>New Markets for Meat</b> .....	April	1951	<b>The CARE Legend</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Phoenix at Reichswald</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Design for Use, USA</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Science for the Farmer</b> .....	August	1951	<b>Fellowship of Love</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Seeds of Understanding</b> .....	December	1950	<b>Frankfurt Stopover</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Tale of the Potato Bug</b> .....	September	1950	<b>Free Artists in Berlin</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Traditional Green Week Returns to Berlin</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Freedom Bell Tolls Message of Hope and Faith</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Young Farmers Return</b> .....	May	1951	<b>"Freedom" Prizes for Artists</b> .....	June	1950
<b>All-German Art Contest</b> , pictorial story of prize-winning paintings in contest sponsored by Belvins Davis, US art patron, in Munich .....	April	1950	<b>Friendship Camps</b> .....	October	1951
<b>ALLIED AREAS</b>			<b>Germans Guard Civil Liberties</b> .....	March	1951
<b>French Point of View, The</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Hollywood Stars Speak German!</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Hedler Case, The</b> .....	April	1950	<b>Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Major Responsibility, The</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Invitation to a New Conscience</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Moral and Material Resistance</b> .....	November	1950	<b>Law Books for Universities</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Through British Spectacles</b> .....	November	1950	<b>Medical Mission</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Women of North Germany</b> .....	April	1950	<b>Midway on the Main</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Allied Communique on Revision of the Occupation Statute and Implementation of the New York Agreements</b> , text of HICOM releases .....	April	1951	<b>Model Classroom Set Up in Bavaria</b> .....	August	1950
<b>ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION</b>			<b>Occupation Costs</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Agreement on Relations of Control over German Industry</b> .....	May	1951	<b>Penicillin Produced in Germany</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Allied Communique on Revision of the Occupation Statute and Implementation of the New York Agreements</b> .....	April	1951	<b>Promoting German Trade</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Allied Policy on Germany</b> .....	October	1950	<b>Relief by Parcel Post</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Allied Watch on the Rhine</b> .....	March	1950	<b>Resident Officer Saves Child</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Anti-Rearmament Law</b> .....	June	1950	<b>Santa in Blue</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Constitutional Development</b> .....	January	1950	<b>School Clean-Up Day</b> .....	August	1950
<b>German Scientific Research</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Student Participation in Free University</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Germany Approaches National Sovereignty</b> .....	April	1951	<b>Study-Time at Berlin Fair</b> .....	November	1950
<b>New Status of Germany</b> .....	November	1950	<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Reorganization of Germany's Iron and Steel Industries</b> .....	August	1951	<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Settlement of German Debts</b> .....	July	1951	<b>UNICEF</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Allied Policy on Germany</b> , text of communique issued by the foreign ministers of France, United Kingdom and United States Sept. 19 following meeting in New York City .....	October	1950	<b>US Architects Display Ideas</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Allied Watch on the Rhine</b> , article by Haynes R. Mahoney, staff writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, describing the functions and operations of the Allied High Commission .....	March	1950	<b>Voluntary Assistance</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Alternative to "Pre-Medieval Barbarism,"</b> article by Otto Stolz, assistant chief editor of "Welt der Arbeit," official trade-union journal, in support of Schuman Plan .....	June	1951	<b>The Wichita Special</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Ambassadors in Khaki</b> , article by Dr. W. P. Shoftail, adviser to US Armed Forces, GYA Branch, OPOT Division, EUCOM, reviewing GYA training course at Oberammergau .....	January	1950	<b>Working Together</b> .....	August	1951
<b>America Book, The</b> , article by Helen McLaughlin, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on favorable reception of "The America Book for Youth," published in German by informational agencies of the US Government .....	July	1951	Also see ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, EXCHANGES PROGRAM, GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, PUBLIC WELFARE		
<b>America Comes to Heidelberg</b> , pictorial story of opening of new US Information Center in Heidelberg .....	December	1950	<b>American Christmas Spirit, The</b> , review by Beth Burchard, Information Bulletin staff writer, of Christmas parties and presents given by Americans to German children and needy .....	January	1951
<b>America is Different</b> , article by Friedrich G. K. Grohe, student at Darmstadt Institute of Technology, giving impressions from year and half study in the United States .....	September	1950	<b>AMERICAN INFORMATION</b>		
			<b>America Book, The</b> .....	July	1951
			<b>America Comes to Heidelberg</b> .....	December	1950
			<b>American and German Theater</b> .....	June	1950
			<b>Books for Bayreuth</b> .....	August	1951
			<b>Campaign for Truth</b> .....	January	1951
			<b>Dateline: Germany</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>Declaration of Friendship</b> .....	August	1951
			<b>Democracy Stalks the Library</b> .....	February	1951
			<b>Design for Use, USA</b> .....	May	1951
			<b>German Newsmen Tour Army Bases</b> .....	September	1951
			<b>Germany Goes to the Movies</b> .....	January	1951
			<b>Homes for Better Living</b> .....	September	1951
			<b>Information Uncensored</b> .....	December	1951
			<b>Literary Trip to America</b> .....	May	1951
			<b>"Mach mit" — at ARIAS</b> .....	April	1950
			<b>Mannheim Information Center Formally Dedicated</b> .....	September	1951
			<b>Only American Radio Station behind the Iron Curtain</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>ARIAS, The Truth Crusader</b> .....	December	1950
			<b>Stuttgart US Information Center</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>TV Comes to Berlin</b> .....	September	1951
			<b>US Information Center in Hamburg</b> .....	October	1950
			<b>Windows to the West</b> .....	August	1950
			<b>American Policy in Germany</b> , text of address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, US assistant high commissioner, before annual spring conference of American school teachers in Berchtesgaden .....	May	1950
			<b>America's Faith in Europe</b> , address by Dr. Frederick H. Burkhardt, deputy director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, at the International Youth Camp on the Lorelei .....	October	1951

<b>Anti-Polio Drive Spreads</b> , description of expansion of Munich's "Pfennig-Parade" throughout Bavaria to fight infantile paralysis .....	August	1950	<b>Bavaria's Law Library</b> , article on the efforts of Judge Leo M. Goodman of the US Court in building a research library of legal documents in Munich ..	November	1951
<b>Anti-Rearmament Law</b> , summary of statute issued by Allied High Commission (with text of law) .....	June	1950	<b>Bavaria's Sounding Board</b> , summary of two meetings in Augsburg area of Bavaria .....	June	1950
<b>Approach to Clemency Decisions</b> , excerpts from letter by US high commissioner to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on reasons for his decisions on clemency pleas of men convicted at Nuremberg war crimes trials .....	May	1951	<b>Bells are Ringing, The</b> , description of art of casting church bells .....	January	1951
<b>ARMED FORCES</b>					
<b>Ambassadors in Khaki</b> .....	January	1950	<b>Berlin, Christmas 1950</b> , article by Wilmer Froistad, chief, Public Health and Welfare Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, on the many Christmas programs sponsored by American groups for the children and needy in Berlin .....	December	1950
<b>Armed Forces Day Celebrated</b> .....	June	1951	<b>Berlin Festival 1951</b> , preview by William F. Keeffe, deputy chief, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, of month-long cultural program in Berlin .....	August	1951
<b>At Home on the Sea</b> .....	April	1951	<b>Berlin Film Festival</b> , preview of international exposition in Berlin .....	May	1951
<b>Basketball Comes Back</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Berlin Industry Exhibition</b> , pictorial preview of huge international display in Berlin .....	September	1950
<b>Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria</b> .....	July	1951	<b>Berlin Nutrition Program</b> , article by Margaret Fedde, nutrition specialist, Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, and Dr. Erwin P. Brauner, chief, Public Health Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on result of program for better feeding of children in Berlin .....	August	1951
<b>Bridge for Dieburg, A</b> .....	November	1951	<b>Berlin Women's Club</b> , review of relief work of organization .....	April	1950
<b>Detroit on the Isar</b> .....	February	1951	<b>Berlin Youth Rebuff Bavarian Reds</b> , article by Francis C. Lindaman, chief, District II, Field Division, OLC Bavaria on successful speaking tour in northern Bavaria by nine young men and women of Berlin .....	November	1951
<b>Eisenhower Inspects West Zone Defenses</b> .....	June	1951	<b>Berliners Acclaim 1936 Olympic Games Star</b> , reprint from "Stars and Stripes" of article by Dwight Schear, Berlin correspondent, of talk by Jesse Owens to huge basketball crowd in Olympic Stadium .....	September	1951
<b>Erlangen Gives Pool to US Army</b> .....	October	1950	<b>Berlin's Cultural Festival</b> , review by William H. Conlan, Berlin Element, HICOG, on German press and public reactions to contributions of the United States and other countries to the festival in September .....	November	1951
<b>EUCOM Handicraft Contest</b> .....	July	1951	<b>Berlin's Neighborhood Centers</b> , article by Wilmer Froistad, chief, Public Health and Welfare Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG. ....	January	1951
<b>Europe's GIs Go to US School</b> .....	July	1950	<b>Berlin's Whitsun Auto Show</b> , pictorial story .....	July	1950
<b>Exercise Combine</b> .....	November	1951	<b>Big Brothers and the "Little Leaguers,"</b> pictorial feature by John Zecca, resident officer at Mannheim, on US Army unit's aid for orphan boys ..	January	1951
<b>Exercise Shamrock</b> .....	May	1950	<b>Big Difference, The</b> , article by Aksel G. Nielsen, chief, Youth Activities, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, on conference which illustrated contrast between East and West in their organization of youth ..	January	1951
<b>Fire Alert</b> .....	March	1950	<b>Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria</b> , resume of German construction program with Marshall Plan assistance .....	July	1951
<b>German Newsmen Tour Army Bases</b> .....	September	1951	<b>Birth of a City, The</b> , article by C. F. von Rospach, deputy chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria, on re-establishment of famous Gabelnolz glass industry in Bavaria by refugees from Czechoslovakia ..	January	1951
<b>GI-German Relations</b> .....	October	1950	<b>Bonn Project to be Ready by Fall</b> , pictorial feature ..	June	1951
<b>Hell on Wheels</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Books at Your Service</b> , article by Henry A. Dunlap, chief librarian, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG, and US archivist, Allied High Commission, on scope and services of HICOG Reference Library .....	May	1950
<b>High German Officials See Big Paratroop at Rhine-Main</b> .....	July	1951	<b>Books for Bayreuth</b> , article by Donald S. Root, US resident officer for Bayreuth, Bavaria, on program to alleviate shortage of books in school libraries ..	August	1951
<b>Highway Patrol</b> .....	April	1950	<b>Boost for Trade, A</b> , article by Fred Welty, staff writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, describing program for German-American Trade Promotion Company .....	December	1950
<b>Ivy Fourth, The</b> .....	July	1951	<b>Brannan Urges Greater Food Production</b> , summary of tour in Germany by Charles F. Brannan, US secretary of agriculture .....	August	1951
<b>Latvians Move On</b> .....	June	1950	<b>Breaking Down the Barriers</b> , article by Information Bulletin staff on development of German-American relations .....	May	1950
<b>MDAP Aid to Denmark</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Bremen Helps Its Youth</b> , article by Cherry Lou Feller, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on the youth recreational program .....	December	1951
<b>Memorial to Airlift Dead</b> .....	August	1951	<b>Bridge for Dieburg, A</b> , article by Werner E. Schroeder, staff writer of the US Resident Office, Dieburg, Hesse, on the construction by US troops of a bridge for neighboring farmers .....	November	1951
<b>Mission of Peace, A</b> .....	February	1951	<b>Bridgebuilders in Straubing</b> , article by Lt. Richard L. Canady, Sixth Armored Cavalry, Straubing, on work of American Women's Welfare Club for better German-American relations .....	May	1951
<b>Model Father's Club</b> .....	June	1950	<b>Building Strength against Communism</b> , concluding chapter of the booklet "Confuse and Control," published by the Department of State .....	June	1951
<b>Morocco Comes to Wetzlar</b> .....	June	1951	<b>Bundestag Parliament Group Sees Link with West</b> , summary of impressions by six German legislators following visit to the United States .....	March	1951
<b>Mutual Defense Assistance Program</b> .....	September	1950			
<b>Rhine-Main's Adopted Children</b> .....	August	1950			
<b>Santa in Blue</b> .....	December	1950			
<b>School Clean-Up Day</b> .....	August	1950			
<b>Small Animal Clinic</b> .....	February	1950			
<b>Soap Box Derby Goes German</b> .....	August	1950			
<b>Spot of History, A</b> .....	February	1951			
<b>Stateless Europeans Enlist</b> .....	September	1951			
<b>Talmud Returns, The</b> .....	November	1950			
<b>Vigil on the Border</b> .....	April	1951			
<b>"Vittles Bowl" Festivities in Frankfurt</b> .....	January	1950			
<b>WACs in Bivouac</b> .....	October	1951			
<b>Youth Aid US Air Base</b> .....	March	1951			
<b>Armed Forces Day Celebrated</b> , pictorial feature of parades and displays by US Army units .....	June	1951			
<b>Art Exhibition in Bonn</b> , pictorial story of exhibition of Berlin painters and sculptors .....	September	1950			
<b>Art Lover's Tour, An</b> , article by Dr. Heiny Leitermann of the German Tourist Association on important art centers in Germany .....	December	1950			
<b>Art of Giving Thanks, The</b> , sermon by E. Theodore Bachmann, deputy chief, Religious Affairs Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, at Thanksgiving service of Americans in Frankfurt ..	January	1951			
<b>As I See America</b> , article by Ernst Reuter, mayor of Berlin, on recent visit to the United States ....	May	1951			
<b>At Home on the Sea</b> , pictorial feature on US Navy Labor Service Units in Bremerhaven .....	April	1951			
<b>Attitude toward Jews</b> , declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany as pronounced by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer .....	October	1951			
<b>Attractions for 1951</b> , preview by Dr. A. Stark, German Central Tourist Association, on outstanding events for year .....	January	1951			

## B

<b>Back from America</b> , article by Louise Conner, Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, with excerpts from reports from German youth following visits to the United States .....	August	1951			
<b>Basketball Comes Back</b> , article by Capt. Frances C. Brand, assistant GYA officer, Stuttgart Military Post, on US soldier's assistance to revive German court game .....	March	1951			
<b>Batter Up</b> , pictorial feature on American softball game in Frankfurt .....	July	1951			
<b>Bavaria to Repeat "School Week,"</b> pictorial feature ..	August	1951			
<b>Bavaria Was Never Like This</b> , pictorial feature from "Erding Journal" on experiences and ideas two Bavarian farm youth brought back from year's study in the United States .....	December	1951			
<b>Bavarian Schools on View</b> , article by Dr. Martin Mayes, education adviser, OLC Bavaria, on inauguration of school-week program .....	July	1951			
<b>Bavaria's International Look</b> , pictorial feature of gigantic youth meeting in Munich .....	January	1951			

C

**Campaign of Truth**, article by Edward W. Barrett, assistant secretary for public affairs, Department of State, on meaning of freedom ..... January 1951

**CARE Legend, The**, article by James Stanley, CARE Mission to Germany, on operations and results of large American relief association ..... August 1950

**"Challenge to the Christian World,"** summary of radio address by Captain Charles R. Jeffs, USN, US state commissioner for Bremen, stressing fundamental decency and freedom of man ..... April 1950

**Child Guidance**, article by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on conference for inauguration of more democratic methods of supervising children in public schools ..... September 1950

**Child's Play Becomes Woman's Work**, article on refugees' doll industry of Bavarian Mothers' Service ..... August 1951

**Christmas Shooters, The**, article by Everett W. Schoening, US resident officer at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, describing traditional Christmas custom of shooting off ancient pistols ..... December 1950

**Church Social Problems**, excerpt from monograph "The History of Religious Affairs" by Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey for the Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG ..... July 1951

**Citizens Meet their Government, The**, article on town meeting in Russelsheim when members of Hessian cabinet answered questions and grievances of industrial city's workers ..... May 1951

**Classroom Discussions**, article by Noble Hiebert, adviser on educational affairs, Education and Cultural Affairs Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, on efforts to modernize German teaching methods ..... October 1950

**Classroom on Tour**, pictorial feature of American school students visiting Stuttgart industrial plants ..... May 1951

**Coal in Postwar Germany**, statement by the US Element, Coal Control Group, Essen, reviewing entire coal situation ..... December 1951

**Coal Productivity**, statement by Michael Harris, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany ..... November 1951

**Co-Determination, Keystone of Trade Union Policy**, article by Lloyd White, special adviser, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, on German idea of labor-management relations ..... December 1951

**Common Problems — Common Front**, article by Helen McLaughlin, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on discussions and results of international conference for young women at Hindelang, southern Bavaria ..... November 1951

**Communication Rehabilitation**, pictorial story by Eugene H. Merrill, chief, Communications Branch, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, depicting restoration of facilities and services since war ..... January 1950

**Communications System Expanding Steadily**, summary of growth of German operation with ECA assistance ..... March 1951

**Communique of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris**, text of communique issued by the foreign ministers of the three Allied Powers in Paris Nov. 22 after their meeting with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany ..... December 1951

**Communist Party**, fifth in series taken from "Political Parties in Western Germany" by Civil Administration Division, OMGUS ..... January 1950

**Communist Press in Western Germany**, article by F. Gardner Cox, Jr., Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, reviewing Communist propaganda tactics and describing their newspaper-type publications ..... September 1950

**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES**

Bavarian Schools on View ..... July 1951

Bavaria's Sounding Board ..... June 1950

Books for Bayreuth ..... August 1951

Bremen Helps its Youth ..... December 1951

Community Council Arrives ..... May 1951

Democracy in Munich ..... March 1950

Dream-Come-True House ..... September 1951

Education in Citizenship ..... September 1951

Erksdorf, Model of Cooperation ..... October 1951

Expellees' Glove Firm ..... May 1950

Farm Youth Speaks Out ..... August 1950

Fellowship of Love ..... April 1950

From Huts to Houses ..... December 1950

Germans Form Study Group ..... August 1951

Good Neighbor Week ..... February 1950

House of Clay ..... May 1950

House of Neighbors ..... June 1951

House that Youth Built, The ..... June 1950

Junior Chamber Arrives ..... August 1951

Meeting "Their Government" ..... December 1951

Model Classrooms Set Up in Bavaria ..... August 1950

Movies on American Life Popular ..... June 1950

**New Accent on Youth** ..... November 1950

**"Parade" of Progress** ..... March 1951

**Piennig Parade, The** ..... June 1950

**Phoenix at Reichswald** ..... October 1951

**Power of Open Forums** ..... March 1950

**Quiz Comes to Nuremberg** ..... August 1951

**Schluetchern Plan, The** ..... July 1950

**School Clean-Up Day** ..... August 1950

**School Kids Meet the Mayor** ..... July 1950

**Sonthofen Case, The** ..... December 1950

**Swabia Speaks Up** ..... February 1951

**They Got the Bus Rolling** ..... October 1950

**Town of Two Nations** ..... March 1951

**Young Citizens Hold Forum** ..... November 1951

**Community Council Arrives**, article by Jack P. Houlihan, special consultant, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on inauguration of community councils .. May 1951

**CONFERENCES**

**Child Guidance** ..... September 1950

**Common Problems — Common Front** ..... November 1951

**Congress for Cultural Freedom** ..... September 1950

**Famed Lorelei Beckons Youth to Peace and Unity** ..... September 1951

**Farm Youth Speaks Out** ..... August 1950

**Freedom to Meet** ..... September 1951

**Fulda Art Congress** ..... April 1950

**German-American Convention** ..... July 1950

**Germans Form Study Group** ..... August 1951

**Germany and Europe** ..... December 1951

**Guarding Human Rights Today** ..... November 1951

**Health and Human Relations** ..... November 1951

**May Day in Berlin** ..... June 1950

**OLCWB State Seminar for Resident Officers** ..... March 1950

**Resident Officers** ..... January 1950

**Resident Officer's Conferences** ..... August 1951

**Second RO's Conference** ..... November 1950

**Special Labor Congress** ..... August 1951

**Teachers Go Back to School** ..... November 1950

**Women's Responsibilities** ..... November 1950

**World's Students Talk Things Over** ..... November 1950

**Young Citizens Hold Forum** ..... November 1951

**Congress for Cultural Freedom**, review by Wolf von Eckardt, deputy chief, Editorial Project Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on discussions and results of international gathering of prominent artists, writers and scientists in Berlin ..... September 1950

**Constitutional Development**, article by Anton F. Pabsch, Political Affairs Liaison Office, US Element, Allied High Commission, Bonn, and S. L. Wahrhaftig, Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, describing organization of a democratic and representative government in Germany, with profiles of top officials of Federal Republic ..... January 1950

**Control of Government in the Soviet Zone**, text of report by the Political Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, on how Soviets retain control of their East German regime (with chart) ..... March 1950

**Cornerstone of a Better Future**, address by Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner for Germany, over Bavarian radio ..... April 1951

**Cost of Schooling**, study by Wallace H. Strevell, chief, Education Research, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, on what the Germans are paying to run their two-track educational system ..... January 1951

**Courage to Love**, address (translated from German) by Dr. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, before Wiesbaden Council of Christians and Jews, urging strong inter-faith relations ..... January 1950

**CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

**All-German Art Contest** ..... April 1950

**America Comes to Heidelberg** ..... December 1950

**American and German Theater** ..... June 1950

**Art Exhibition in Bonn** ..... September 1950

**Art Lover's Tour, An** ..... December 1950

**Berlin Festival 1951** ..... August 1951

**Berlin Film Festival** ..... May 1951

**Berlin's Cultural Festival** ..... November 1951

**Congress for Cultural Freedom** ..... September 1950

**Free Artists in Berlin** ..... December 1950

**"Freedom" Prices for Artists** ..... June 1950

**Fulda Art Congress** ..... April 1950

**Goethe House Restored** ..... June 1951

**Hollywood Stars Speak German!** ..... May 1950

**International University Theater** ..... March 1950

**Invitation to a New Conscience** ..... April 1951

**Mainz Psalter Returned** ..... June 1950

**Mannheim Information Center Formally Dedicated** ..... September 1951

**New Career — at 76** ..... October 1950

**Porcelain, Old and New** ..... June 1951

**Returned Masterworks** ..... January 1950

**Search for Looted Art** ..... September 1951

**Singers with a Message** ..... May 1951

**Stars over West Berlin** ..... July 1951

**Tomorrow's Artists** ..... February 1951

**Young Thespians** ..... October 1951

Wagner Returns to Bayreuth .....	April	1951
World's Oldest Stained-Glass Windows .....	December	1950
World's Worst Theater .....	April	1951
Czechoslovakia a Concentration Camp, Refugee Official Says, summary of press conference by Maximilian Jiri Lom, former official of Czechoslovakian ministry of foreign trade, after flight from East ...	October	1951

## D

Dachau Camp, pictorial feature by Claude Jacoby, staff photographer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, of transient camp for displaced persons, refugees and expellees .....	August	1950
Dateline: Germany, Information Bulletin staff article describing work of the American news correspondents in Germany .....	March	1950
Decartelization Law Prosecutions Filed, summary of first anti-cartel action taken by HICOG against German concerns .....	July	1950
Decartelization Law Violators Fined, summary of verdict and sentence in first HICOG decartelization action against German firms .....	October	1950
Declaration of Friendship, text of resolution adopted by US Congress and summary of effort to get it to Russian people .....	August	1951
Declaration of Rights of Displaced Persons, summary of draft law of German federal government .....	September	1950
Declaration on Germany, summary of press comment concerning declaration of London Conference of Foreign Ministers (with text of declaration) .....	July	1950
Defense of Common Freedom, address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, before Bremerhaven Chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association, Nov. 3 .....	November	1951
Defense of Democracy, text of address by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at the opening of the US Information Center in Hanover, May 22 ..	July	1950
Deggendorf Marks 1,200th Anniversary, article by John J. Greeley, US resident officer at Deggendorf, on eastern Bavarian town's celebration plans ..	August	1950
Democracy Comes to Dachau, article by William J. Caldwell, chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria, on improvement of German-American relations .....	May	1951
Democracy in Munich, pictorial feature of development of civic activities in Munich by means of public forums .....	March	1950
Democracy Stalks the Library, article by Robert Behrans, director of the US Information Center in Stuttgart, on introduction of open-shelf system in German libraries .....	February	1951
<b>DEMOCRATIZATION</b>		
Attitude toward Jews .....	October	1951
Berlin Youth Rebuff Bavarian Reds .....	November	1951
"Challenge to the Christian World" .....	April	1950
Democratization of Education .....	March	1950
Exchanges Applaud US Visit .....	August	1950
Fellowship of Love .....	April	1950
Forbidden City, The .....	September	1951
Freedom Bell Tolls Message of Hope and Faith ..	November	1950
Germans Guard Civil Liberties .....	March	1951
Guarding Human Rights Today .....	November	1951
"I Hate Communism" .....	September	1951
Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher .....	April	1950
Leadership Training for Youth .....	December	1950
Man's Passions and Prejudices .....	December	1950
Nationalism and the Modern State .....	August	1950
New Trends in Education .....	April	1951
Practicing the Golden Rule .....	September	1950
Preservation of Democracy .....	September	1950
RIAS, the Truth Crusader .....	December	1950
Stamping Out of Racial Prejudice Urged .....	July	1950
Teachers Go Back to School .....	November	1950
US Films Ride the Rails .....	June	1950
What are We Doing for German Youth? .....	May	1951
Democratization of Education, summary of survey by Dr. Hermann E. Wells, president of the University of Indiana and chairman of the Commission on the Occupied Areas of the American Council of Education, on development of democratic education in Germany .....	March	1950
Denmark's Harbors Modernized, pictorial story of ECA assistance .....	January	1950
Design for Use, USA, pictorial feature on exhibit of American household articles in Stuttgart .....	May	1951
Detroit on the Isar, description of Karlfeld Ordnance Depot for rebuilding US Army vehicles .....	February	1951
Deutsche Post, pictorial story of service offered by the German postal system to Allied personnel in Germany .....	July	1950
Displaced Persons, article by Charles T. Reyner, chief, Office of Public Information, International Refugee Organization, describing work of IRO in Germany .....	February	1950

## DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Birth of a City, The .....	January	1951
Czechoslovakia a Concentration Camp .....	October	1951
Dachau Camp .....	August	1950
Declaration of Rights of Displaced Persons .....	September	1950
Displaced Persons .....	February	1950
100,000th DP Sails for Canada .....	June	1951
Emigration from Germany .....	July	1950
Ethnic Germans Emigrate .....	December	1951
Expellees' Glove Firm .....	May	1950
From Huts to Houses .....	December	1950
From Nissen Huts to New Homes .....	August	1951
German Refugees and Expellees .....	March	1950
Gift of Self-Respect, The .....	March	1951
Homes Across the Seas .....	March	1951
Integration on its Way .....	February	1951
Latvians Move On .....	June	1950
Manhunt for 6,000,000 .....	May	1951
800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated .....	October	1950
New Homes for Refugees .....	May	1950
Newsman Survey Refugee Situation .....	August	1950
Phoenix at Reichswald .....	October	1951
Refugee Camp .....	May	1950
Refugee Enterprise .....	December	1951
Refugee Glassmakers .....	June	1951
Refugee Shoemaker .....	April	1950
Refugee Helping Themselves .....	August	1950
Rehabilitation for Emigration .....	April	1951
Schluechtern Plan, The .....	July	1950
Sonthofen Case, The .....	December	1950
Stateless Europeans Enlist .....	September	1951
Sudetens Come Home .....	May	1950
They Rode "Freedom Train" .....	October	1951
US Replies to Czech Note .....	October	1951
Voluntary Assistance .....	March	1950
Distorting German History, article by Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, former US deputy chief prosecutor at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, reporting on current publishing industry in Germany (reprinted from "New York Herald-Tribune") .....	March	1950
Dollar Drive, article by Fred Welty, press officer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on efforts to have German exports balance imports .....	June	1950
100,000th DP Sails for Canada, pictorial feature of ceremony marking departure .....	June	1951
Drama of German Recovery, article by Aileen S. Miles, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on use of ECA counterpart funds to assist German economic recovery .....	July	1950
Dream-Come-True House, article by Helen McLaughlin, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on dedication of Anna Haag Home for girls in Bad Cannstatt, Wuerttemberg-Baden, with text of Mrs. Haag's often-given address on the benefits of the Marshall Plan .....	September	1951

## E

East German Schools Sovietized, summary of special HICOG report .....	May	1951
East Side, West Side, All Around Berlin, review by Paul G. Hoffman, retiring ECA administrator, of impressions and comparisons gained on tour of all sectors of Berlin .....	November	1950
East Zone Government, analytical review by Henry B. Cox, foreign affairs specialist, Office of German Political Affairs, US Department of State, on the Soviet-created regime in eastern Germany (reprinted from "Department of State Bulletin") .....	March	1950
ECA Agreement Signed, summary and analysis of pact signed by Germany to participate in ECA program (with text of agreements) .....	February	1950
ECA Aid to Germany, text of statement by Robert M. Hanes, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, before Congressional committees in Washington .....	April	1950
ECA on Tour, pictorial feature of touring exhibit documenting ECA assistance .....	March	1950
ECA Serves . . . , pictorial story of ECA assistance in Europe .....	April	1950
<b>ECONOMIC AFFAIRS</b>		
Alternative to "Pre-Medieval Barbarism" .....	June	1951
Attractions for 1951 .....	January	1951
Berlin's Whitsun Auto Show .....	July	1950
Boost for Trade, A .....	December	1950
East Side, West Side, All Around Berlin .....	November	1950
Economic Prospects for Germany .....	July	1951
Economic Review (January) .....	April	1951
Economic Review (February) .....	May	1950
Economic Review (March) .....	June	1950
Economic Review (April) .....	July	1950
Economic Review (May) .....	August	1950
Economic Review (June) .....	September	1950
Economic Review (July) .....	October	1950
Economic Review (August) .....	November	1950

Economic Review (September)	December	1950	Free Tuition	January	1950
Economic Review (October)	January	1951	Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher	April	1950
Economic Review (November)	February	1951	International Aspect, An	December	1950
Economic Review (December)	March	1951	International University Theater	March	1950
Economy of Berlin	December	1950	Internationalism Builds Better Schools	September	1950
Employment at All-Time High (July)	September	1951	Law Books for Universities	September	1951
Exports Again Exceed Imports (June)	August	1951	Leadership Training for Youth	December	1950
Exports Again Top Imports (May)	July	1951	Lesson to be Learned, A	June	1951
Finding Dollar Markets	November	1950	Little Michel's Fear	November	1950
Freedom of Trade	October	1950	Maryland U. Honors US	July	1951
German Scientific Research	October	1951	Midway on the Main	September	1950
German, US Press Look at Schuman Plan	June	1951	Model Classrooms Set Up in Bavaria	August	1950
Germany Makes Restitution	June	1950	Modern Schools Planned	May	1951
Germany Today — Economically and Financially	July	1950	New Trends in Education	April	1951
"Gewerbfreiheit" (freedom of opportunity to work)	April	1951	Present Status of Universities	June	1951
Industrial Activities Slacken (August)	October	1951	School Financing	March	1951
Industrial Production Again Up (September)	December	1951	Student Participation at Berlin's Free University	October	1951
Only Port in the American Zone	June	1950	Study-Time at Berlin Fair	November	1950
Output, Exports Set Records (April)	June	1951	Survey Exposes Soviet Zone Education	February	1951
Patents System	January	1950	Teachers Go Back to School	November	1951
Production, Employment Rising (March)	May	1951	Training for Citizenship	June	1950
Promoting German Trade	July	1951	What are We Doing for German Youth?	May	1951
Ruhr Industry's Problems	August	1950	Wooden Road to Safety	April	1951
Schuman Plan and Germany, The	April	1951	World's Students Talk Things Over	November	1950
Schuman Plan Treaty Signed	May	1951	Youth Self-Help	August	1950
Settlement of Bizonal Fusion Agreement	September	1950	Education in Citizenship, article by Walter Galling, US resident officer for Schwaebisch-Gmuend, Wuerttemberg-Baden, on innovation of town meeting and other civic action by city officials	September	1951
Settlement of German Debts	July	1951	"Ein Glas Milch, Bitte" (A Glass of Milk, Please), article prepared by Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, on increasing milk consumption in Hesse and use of more sanitary methods of processing and delivery	September	1950
Soviet Zone Five-Year Plan	October	1950	Eisenhower Inspects West Zone Defenses, pictorial feature of inspection tour in Germany of the NATO supreme commander	June	1951
Summary of the Essential Provisions of the Schuman Plan Treaty Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community	April	1951	Emigration from Germany, article by George Weisz, deputy chief, Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, on emigration problem in Germany	July	1950
Tourist "Dollar Drive"	February	1950	Employee Morale, article by Chester E. Beaman, chief, Employee Relations and Services Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, outlining assistance given HICOG employees	January	1950
TV Comes to Berlin	September	1951	175,000 Enter ECA Contest, pictorial feature of paintings by school children concerning Marshall Plan aid	April	1951
600,000 Visitors Buy 98,000 Cars, Trucks at Auto Show	May	1951	Erksdorf, Model of Cooperation, article by James B. Peabody, US resident officer for Marburg, Hesse, on progressive village school	October	1951
West German Steel Industry	September	1950	Erlangen Gives Pool to US Army, pictorial feature of city's effort to cooperate with US Armed Forces on local controversy	October	1950
Also see INDUSTRY					
ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION					
Berlin Industry Exhibition	September	1950	ERP House Building for Refugees Progresses in Schleswig-Holstein, pictorial story (Note: "New Homes for Refugees")	September	1950
Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria	July	1951	ERP Marks Second Anniversary, text of address by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at opening of ERP exhibit in Passau, Bavaria	June	1950
Communications System Expanding Steadily	March	1951	ERP Providing Homes, article by William T. Neel, US resident officer for Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, about ECA-assisted housing project at Waiblingen, near Heidelberg	April	1951
Denmark's Harbors Modernized	January	1950	Ethnic Germans Emigrate, article provided by the US Displaced Persons Commission on the processing of a typical family to the United States	December	1951
Dollar Drive	June	1950	EUCOM Handicraft Contest, pictorial feature on GYA activity	July	1951
Drama of German Recovery	July	1950	"Europa-Union" Plebiscites, article by Allen C. Siebens, governmental affairs officer, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, on strong favorable vote in referenda concerning European integration in Breisach in South Baden and in Castrop-Rauxel in North Rhine-Westphalia	September	1950
ECA Agreement Signed	February	1950	"Europa-Zug" in Munich on Eve of Tour, pictorial feature of train with graphic exhibits of Marshall Plan assistance	May	1951
ECA Aid to Germany	April	1950	Europe Builds, pictorial story of touring motor ECA exhibit at Bremen (Note: "Europe Builds" in October 1950 issue)	September	1950
ECA on Tour	March	1950	Europe's GIs Go to US School, pictorial story of US Army's Ordnance School at Eschwege for military men of other European nations	July	1950
ECA Serves	April	1950	Evangelical Bridge, article by James C. Flint, Religious Affairs adviser, Berlin Element, HICOG, on German Evangelical Church Congress in Berlin	September	1951
175,000 Enter ECA Contest	April	1951	Exchange Students Visit New York, pictorial story	December	1950
ERP Marks Second Anniversary	June	1950	Exchangees Applaud US Visit, summary of statements by Germans who had returned from study in the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program	August	1950
ERP Providing Homes	April	1951	Exchangees from America, pictorial feature of six American teen-agers arriving for year's study in Europe	December	1951
"Europa-Zug" in Munich on Eve of Tour	May	1951	Exchangees Say . . . The, summary by Beth Burckard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, of reports		
Europe Builds	September	1950			
Exports to US Top \$100,000,000	February	1951			
George C. Marshall House	November	1950			
Germany's Need for ERP Aid in 1950-51	November	1950			
Housing for Europe's People	February	1950			
Improving Water Highways	March	1950			
Individual's Role in ERP	May	1950			
Industrial Expansion Aided	February	1950			
Lights for Free Berlin	January	1951			
Midway with ERP	April	1950			
800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated	October	1950			
New Homes for Refugees	May	1950			
OEEC Truck Caravan	October	1950			
Operation "Show-How!"	May	1950			
Road to Recovery Seen in Berlin	April	1951			
1,442,647 See "Train of Europe"	September	1951			
Sonthofen Case, The	December	1950			
Third ECA Investment Program Begins	April	1951			
Vocational Training for Youth of Europe	May	1950			
Wanted: Publicity Campaign	January	1951			
"We Must Export . . ."	May	1950			
Also see ECONOMIC AFFAIRS					
Economic Prospects for Germany, article by Jean Cattier on his retirement as director of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, and chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany					
Economy of Berlin, text of address by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander, Berlin, at German World Economic Society meeting, analyzing the economy of the city	December	1950			
EDUCATION					
Across-the-City Student Exchange Begins	March	1951			
American Affairs Institute	February	1950			
Bavarian Schools on View	July	1951			
Bavaria to Repeat "School Week"	August	1951			
Child Guidance	September	1950			
Classroom Discussions	October	1950			
Classroom on Tour	May	1951			
Cost for Schooling	January	1951			
Democratization of Education	March	1950			
East German School Sovietized	May	1951			
Europe's GIs Go to US School	July	1950			
Exchangees Applaud US Visit	August	1950			
Fellowship between Schools	October	1951			
Food for Thought	February	1951			

and statements from Germans after return from study and observation in the United States . . . . . October 1950

**EXCHANGEES PROGRAM**

<b>Adding the Human Element</b> . . . . .	October	1950
<b>America is Different</b> . . . . .	September	1950
<b>As I See America</b> . . . . .	May	1951
<b>Back from America</b> . . . . .	August	1951
<b>Bavaria Was Never Like This</b> . . . . .	December	1951
<b>Bundestag Parliament Group Sees Link with West</b> . . . . .	March	1951
<b>Exchange Students Visit New York</b> . . . . .	December	1950
<b>Exchanges Applaud US Visit</b> . . . . .	August	1950
<b>Exchanges from America</b> . . . . .	December	1951
<b>Exchanges Say . . . The</b> . . . . .	October	1950
<b>Farmers from America</b> . . . . .	September	1950
<b>Fellowship between Schools</b> . . . . .	October	1951
<b>Fellowship of Love</b> . . . . .	April	1950
<b>German Viewpoint, The</b> . . . . .	April	1951
<b>Hesse's Elder Statesman Views Life in America</b> . . . . .	September	1951
<b>Hitchhiking through America</b> . . . . .	October	1951
<b>Impact of Exchanges Program</b> . . . . .	December	1951
<b>Looking Steward</b> . . . . .	July	1951
<b>Mannheim Plans for Tomorrow</b> . . . . .	November	1951
<b>Message from America</b> . . . . .	February	1951
<b>Modern Schools Planned</b> . . . . .	May	1951
<b>Nation of Neighbors</b> . . . . .	August	1951
<b>Nation of Youth</b> . . . . .	October	1951
<b>Seeds of Understanding</b> . . . . .	December	1950
<b>View of Labor, A</b> . . . . .	February	1951
<b>Young Farmers Return</b> . . . . .	May	1951

**Exercise Combine**, pictorial review of fall maneuvers of US Armed Forces and Allied troops . . . . . November 1951

**Exercise Shamrock**, pictorial story of US Armed Forces maneuvers . . . . . May 1950

**EXHIBITIONS**

<b>Art Exhibition in Bonn</b> . . . . .	August	1950
<b>Bavaria to Repeat "School Week"</b> . . . . .	August	1951
<b>Berlin Film Festival</b> . . . . .	May	1951
<b>Berlin Industry Exhibition</b> . . . . .	September	1950
<b>Berlin's Whitsun Auto Show</b> . . . . .	July	1950
<b>Design for Use, USA</b> . . . . .	May	1951
<b>ECA on Tour</b> . . . . .	March	1950
<b>ERP Marks Second Anniversary</b> . . . . .	June	1950
<b>"Europa-Zug" in Munich on Eve of Tour</b> . . . . .	May	1951
<b>Europe Builds</b> . . . . .	September	1950
<b>Frankfurt's Spring Fair</b> . . . . .	April	1951
<b>Free Artists in Berlin</b> . . . . .	December	1950
<b>George C. Marshall House</b> . . . . .	November	1950
<b>Homes for Better Living</b> . . . . .	September	1951
<b>Individual's Role in ERP</b> . . . . .	May	1950
<b>New Gadgets for 1952</b> . . . . .	October	1951
<b>OEEC Truck Caravan</b> . . . . .	October	1950
<b>Orientation via the Eye</b> . . . . .	July	1950
<b>Partnership in Sacrifices</b> . . . . .	October	1951
<b>1,442,647 See "Train of Europe"</b> . . . . .	September	1951
<b>Study-Time at Berlin Fair</b> . . . . .	November	1950
<b>Traditional Green Week Returns to Berlin</b> . . . . .	March	1951
<b>US Architects Display Ideas</b> . . . . .	November	1950

**600,000 Visitors Buy 98,000 Cars, Trucks at Auto Show** . . . . . May 1951

**Expellees' Glove Factory**, pictorial feature of cooperatively operated plant by Sudeten refugees in Offingen, Bavaria . . . . . May 1950

**Exports to US Top \$100,000,000**, summary of ECA report on Germany's 1950 trade with the United States . . . . . February 1951

**Extradition Policy in US Zone**, summary of statement by US High Commissioner in reference to two cases . . . . . January 1951

**F**

**Face is Familiar, The**, article by William F. Keefe, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, on the industry of dubbing German dialogue into foreign-made films . . . . . May 1951

**Faith—Barrier to Tyranny**, text of address by Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, at the Catholic Day ceremonies in Passau . . . . . December 1950

**Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution,"** text of letter by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, in reply to one from Soviet Zone group, pointing out hypocrisy of Communist-sponsored petition allegedly in behalf of peace . . . . . October 1950

**Famed Lorelei Beckons Youth to Peace and Unity**, article by Liselotte Goldbeck, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on the international youth camp near St. Goarshausen on the Rhine . . . . . September 1951

**Farm Youth Speaks Out**, article by James F. Keim, Community Activities adviser on rural education and agriculture, Public Affairs Division, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, on rural youth leadership training conferences . . . . . August 1950

**Farmers from America**, article by Trudy Kriegsmann, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, on experiences of three young Americans living on Hessian farms . . . . . September 1950

**Fellowship between Schools**, article by Capt. Frances C. Brand, assistant GYA officer, Stuttgart Military Post, on visits of German and American students to other schools in Stuttgart . . . . . October 1951

**Fellowship of Love**, article by Leroy Vogel, chief, Education Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, on relief and exchange work of Brethren Service Commission . . . . . April 1950

**Fighters against Inhumanity**, article by John T. Butterwick, Berlin Element, HICOG, on German organization in Berlin to oppose inhumane methods, especially behind the Iron Curtain . . . . . October 1950

**Finding Dollar Markets**, text of address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, US assistant high commissioner, at opening ceremonies of Export Week in Munich . . . . . November 1950

**Fire Alert**, pictorial feature of crash and fire protection at Rhine-Main Airport near Frankfurt . . . . . March 1950

**Five-Year Inventory, A**, text of address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, US assistant high commissioner, at US Information Center in Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden . . . . . August 1950

**Five Years after Potsdam**, text of address by Ralph Nicholson, director of Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, at Institute of Foreign Affairs at Earlham University, Richmond, Ind., reviewing postwar occupation activities in Germany . . . . . June 1950

**Food for Thought**, article by William F. Keefe, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, on school-feeding program in Berlin . . . . . February 1951

**Forbidden City, The**, article by Haynes R. Mahoney, press officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on West Berlin's reception of youth slipping away from Communist Youth Festival in East Berlin, with excerpts from discussions between US High Commissioner McCloy and group of Communist youth visiting RIAS . . . . . September 1951

**Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Germany**, statement after meeting in Washington Sept. 10-14, with text of communique . . . . . October 1951

**Frankfurt Housing Project**, pictorial story of plans for HICOG apartment houses . . . . . February 1950

**Frankfurt Stopover**, pictorial story of American-supported Red Cross-aid station in Frankfurt's main railroad station . . . . . September 1950

**Frankfurt Synagogue Dedicated**, pictorial feature by Claude Jacoby, staff photographer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on dedication ceremony . . . . . November 1950

**Frankfurt's Spring Fair**, pictorial feature . . . . . April 1951

**Free Artists in Berlin**, article by Eline McKnight, American art patron, on selection of works of Berlin artists for exhibition in the United States . . . . . December 1950

**Free Tuition**, digest of radio talk by Dr. Herman L. Offner, educational adviser, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, describing waste of potential and available ability due to education tuition costs . . . . . January 1950

**Free Vote for Unity**, text of statement by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at press conference in Berlin Feb. 28 on US policy of fostering a politically united Germany . . . . . April 1950

**Freedom Bell Tolls Message of Hope and Faith**, article by Lowell Bennett, chief, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, on dedication of American-presented bell in Berlin . . . . . November 1950

**Freedom for Farm Women**, article by Katharine Holclaw, Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG . . . . . May 1951

**Freedom of Trade**, text of address on decartelization by Robert R. Bowie, general counsel, HICOG, at opening of US Information Center in Hamburg . . . . . October 1950

**"Freedom" Prizes for Artists**, article by Peter F. Szluk, deputy chief, Employee Relations and Services Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, on establishment of art awards in Berlin . . . . . June 1950

**Freedom to Meet**, address by Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, at a youth conference in Fritzlär, Hesse . . . . . September 1951

**French Point of View, The**, address by Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner for Germany, before the Frankfurt Press Club . . . . . March 1951

**Friendship Camps**, article by Mary M. Coppock of the Brethren Service Commission at Kassel on international works camps . . . . . October 1951

**From Huts to Houses**, article by Alfred Gorge, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, on housing project of Hungarian-German expellees near Darmstadt . . . . . December 1950

**From Nissen Huts to New Homes**, pictorial feature on refugees' reclamation of former military areas in Hesse for agriculture purposes . . . . . August 1951

**Fulda Art Congress**, pictorial feature by Dr. Leo Weismantel, director, Teachers Training College at Fulda, Hesse, on congress of art instructors . . . . . April 1950



# G

General Taylor Leaves Berlin, review of farewell ceremonies for US commander in Berlin .....	February	1951	Majority of Germans Side with West in Cold War	August	1950
George C. Marshall House, pictorial description of ECA-financed hall at Berlin exhibition grounds ...	November	1950	Need for Immunization .....	November	1950
German-American Convention, summary of fourth annual gathering of the Federation of German-American Clubs in Augsburg, Bavaria, in May ....	July	1950	Occupation Costs .....	January	1951
<b>GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS</b>			Old Farming Custom, An .....	December	1950
Across-the-City Student Exchange Begins .....	March	1951	Plight of Book Publishers .....	October	1950
Adding the Human Element .....	October	1950	Public Welfare's Mailbag .....	June	1950
America is Different .....	September	1950	Report to America .....	July	1951
American Christmas Spirit .....	January	1951	Road Back to Health .....	April	1950
Anti-Polio Drive Spreads .....	August	1950	Royalty Lends a Hand .....	December	1950
Bavaria's New Library .....	November	1951	Science for the Farmer .....	August	1951
Brannan Urges Greater Food Production .....	August	1951	Surveying the Occupation .....	February	1951
Breaking Down the Barriers .....	May	1950	Training for Citizenship .....	June	1950
Bridge for Dieburg, A .....	November	1951	Wanted: Publicity Campaign .....	January	1951
Bridgebuilders in Straubing .....	May	1951	West German Steel Industry .....	September	1950
Classroom on Tour .....	May	1951	<b>GERMAN FESTIVALS</b>		
Courage to Love .....	January	1950	Art Lover's Tour, An .....	December	1950
Democracy Comes to Dachau .....	May	1951	Attractions for 1951 .....	January	1951
Deutsche Post .....	July	1950	Berlin Film Festival 1951 .....	August	1951
Erlangen Gives Pool to US Army .....	October	1950	Berlin's Cultural Festival .....	November	1951
Exchangees Applaud US Visit .....	August	1950	Christmas Shooters, The .....	December	1950
Exchangees Say ... The .....	October	1950	Deggendorf Marks 1,200th Anniversary .....	August	1950
Farmers from America .....	September	1950	Rothenburg Wine Ceremony .....	July	1950
Frankfurt Stopover .....	September	1950	Wagner Returns to Bayreuth .....	April	1951
Freedom Bell Tolls Message of Hope and Faith .....	November	1950	World's Oldest Stained-Glass Windows .....	December	1950
"Freedom" Prizes for Artists .....	June	1950	Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects .....	July	1951
German-American Convention .....	July	1950	Zugspitze Observatory Marks Golden Jubilee ...	January	1951
GI-German Relations .....	October	1950	<b>GERMAN GOVERNMENT</b>		
Hand of Friendship .....	July	1951	Allied Communique on Revision of the Occupation Statute and Implementation of the New York Agreements .....	April	1951
High German Officials See Big Paratroop at Rhine-Main .....	July	1951	Allied Policy on Germany .....	October	1950
Lesson to be Learned, A .....	June	1951	Anti-Rearmament Law .....	June	1950
Maryland U. Honors US .....	July	1951	Attitude toward Jews .....	October	1951
Memorial to Airlift Dead .....	August	1951	Bundestag Parliament Group Sees Link with West Constitutional Development .....	March	1951
Midway on the Main .....	September	1950	Declaration of Rights of Displaced Persons .....	January	1950
Mutual Understanding .....	September	1951	ECA Agreement Signed .....	September	1950
Objective: Friendship .....	September	1950	Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Germany .....	February	1950
Occupation Costs .....	January	1951	Free Vote for Unity .....	October	1951
Pfennig Parade, The .....	June	1950	German Participation in International Bodies .....	April	1950
Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy .....	June	1950	German Approaches National Sovereignty .....	July	1950
Promoting German Trade .....	July	1951	Germany's Civil Service .....	November	1950
Proposal for Terminating State of War with Germany .....	August	1951	Hessian Ministers-President Honored .....	December	1951
Spirit of Carl Schurz, The .....	March	1951	International Situation and Germany, The .....	November	1950
Spot of History, A .....	February	1951	New Status of Germany .....	November	1950
Termination of the State of War with Germany .....	December	1951	No Conditional Unity .....	February	1951
Tide of Toys .....	May	1951	Patents System .....	January	1950
Tide of Toys .....	May	1950	Settlement of German Debts .....	July	1951
Tokens of Friendship .....	September	1951	Who's Who in the Federal Cabinet .....	June	1951
West Greets West .....	November	1951	German-Jewish Relations, reprint of interview (translated from German) given by Prof. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal German Republic .....	September	1951
Wichita Special, The .....	February	1951	German Newsmen Tour Army Bases, pictorial feature .....	September	1951
Windows to the West .....	August	1950	German Participation in International Bodies, list of international organizations in which the German Federal Republic is a member or has participated, or to which an invitation was under study .....	July	1950
Working Together .....	August	1951	German Refugees and Expellees, article by Guy J. Swope, chief, Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, presenting comprehensive review of situation .....	March	1950
Youth and Civic Responsibility .....	March	1950	German Scientific Research, article by Helen McLaughlin, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on current policy concerning restrictions and promotion of research .....	October	1951
<b>GERMAN CIVIL AFFAIRS</b>			German, US Press Look at Schuman Plan, roundup of editorial comment .....	June	1951
Citizens Meet their Government, The .....	May	1950	German Viewpoint, The, article by Heinrich von Brentano, CDU member of the Federal Parliament, on impressions of US visit .....	April	1951
Co-Determination, Keystone of Trade Union Policy .....	December	1950	Germans Form Study Group, article by Matthew D. Smith, Jr., US resident officer for Dillingen, Bavaria, on inauguration of series of conferences on social and economic problems .....	August	1951
Communist Press in Western Germany .....	September	1950	Germans Guard Civil Liberties, article by Wilfried Saliger, chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on the introduction and growth of the Civil Liberties Union in Germany .....	March	1951
Courage to Love .....	January	1950	Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable, text of radio interview by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, with Ed Haaker, NBC correspondent .....	September	1950
Fighters against Inhumanity .....	October	1950	Germany and Europe, resume by Liselotte Goldbeck, staff writer, Information Bulletin, of discussion at the first international conference of the European Movement in Hamburg .....	December	1951
Germany Makes Restitution .....	June	1950	Germany Approaches National Sovereignty, article by Richard A. Yahraes, chief, Public Relations Branch, Petersberg-Bonn, on the documents which provide basis for the Federal Government .....	April	1951
Hedler Case, The .....	April	1950	Germany Calling Overseas, article by John D. Ryals, Communications Branch, Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, describing telephone service between the United States and Germany .....	March	1950
Hesse to Combat Intolerance .....	September	1950	Germany Goes on Television, pictorial feature on NBC project of recording scenes of life in western Germany .....	March	1951
Hesse's Elder Statesman Views Life in America .....	September	1951			
Lesson to Learn, A .....	December	1950			
Liberty is at Stake .....	May	1951			
Local Self-Rule .....	January	1950			
Medical Associations .....	March	1950			
Police Reform .....	April	1950			
Public Politically Inert .....	March	1950			
Stamping Out of Racial Prejudices Urged .....	July	1950			
Students More Liberal than their Elders .....	July	1950			
Way of Democracy .....	March	1950			
"What Do You Think?" .....	April	1950			
<b>GERMAN CONDITIONS</b>					
Agricultural Outlook .....	March	1950			
Building Strength against Communism .....	June	1951			
Coal in Postwar Germany .....	December	1951			
Distorting German History .....	March	1950			
East Side, West Side, All Around Berlin .....	November	1950			
Economic Prospects for Germany .....	July	1951			
Economy of Berlin .....	December	1950			
"Ein Glas Milch, Bitte" (A Glass of Milk, Please) .....	September	1950			
German-Jewish Relations .....	September	1951			
Germans Guard Civil Liberties .....	March	1951			
Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable .....	September	1950			
Germany Today — Economically and Financially .....	July	1950			
Germany's Need for ERP Aid in 1950-51 .....	November	1950			
Germany's Problems .....	August	1951			
"Gewerfreiheit" (freedom of opportunity to work) .....	April	1951			
Health Problems in Bavaria .....	August	1951			
Hollywood Stars Speak German! .....	May	1950			
"I Hate Communism" .....	September	1951			

<b>Germany Goes to the Movies</b> , article by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on documentary films of American life .....	January	1951	<b>Hedler Case, The</b> , summary of German press reaction to acquittal of a member of the Federal Parliament to charges of making undemocratic remarks .....	April	1950
<b>Germany in a United Europe</b> , text of address by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy before annual Pilgrim's Dinner in London .....	May	1950	<b>Hell on Wheels</b> , pictorial feature of the Second Armored Division .....	October	1951
<b>Germany in World Defense</b> , address by US High Commissioner McCloy at the Third Resident Officers' Conference in Frankfurt .....	September	1951	<b>Hesse to Combat Intolerance</b> , text of reply by Christian Stock, minister president of Hesse, to Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner on desecration protest (note "Stamping Out of Racial Prejudices Urged," July 1950) .....	September	1950
<b>Germany Makes Restitution</b> , article prepared by Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, on returning German-looted property to rightful owners .....	June	1950	<b>Hesse's Elder Statesman Views Life in America</b> , article by Alfred W. Gouge, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, OLC Hesse, on observations of Christian Stock, former minister president, during US visit .....	September	1951
<b>Germany Today — Economically and Financially</b> , text of address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, US assistant high commissioner, before the Investment Bankers' Association of America at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. ....	July	1950	<b>Hessian Ministers-President Honored</b> , description of ceremony marking the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of a German government in the state of Hesse .....	December	1951
<b>Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique</b> , summary by Wilfried Saliger, chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, of editorials from German press .....	October	1950	<b>HICOG Begins Building Bonn Housing</b> , pictorial feature of ground-breaking ceremony .....	March	1951
<b>Germany's Civil Service</b> , text of address by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, at the Evangelical Academy's Conference on the German Civil Service .....	November	1950	<b>HICOG Houses its Employees</b> , article by Dorothy Chadbourn, special HICOG feature writer, on US apartment buildings in Frankfurt .....	February	1951
<b>Germany's Need for ERP Aid in 1950-51</b> , excerpt from annual report of the Economic Cooperation Administration particularly in reference to Germany .....	November	1950	<b>HICOG Housing Project</b> , pictorial story of interior of new apartments for HICOG personnel in Frankfurt .....	September	1950
<b>Germany's Problems</b> , article (translated from German) by Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the Council of Europe, following tour of western Germany .....	August	1951	<b>HICOG in January</b> , text of PRD-AFN broadcast on HICOG activities during month .....	March	1950
<b>"Gewerbefreiheit"</b> (freedom of opportunity to work), article by Vaughn Smartt, staff writer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, describing conflict between medieval licensing restrictions and modern progressive trend toward individual's right to choose and do work he desires .....	April	1951	<b>HICOG in March</b> , text of PRD-AFN review of HICOG activities .....	May	1950
<b>Gift of Self-Respect, The</b> , article by Kay Boyle, noted American author, on work of German woman among refugees in East Holstein with help of contributions from Americans .....	March	1951	<b>HICOG Learns German</b> , article by William G. Moulton, professor of German linguistics at Cornell University and special consultant to the Employee Relations and Services Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, on the HICOG German-language study course .....	October	1950
<b>GI-German Relations</b> , digest of radio address by Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree, commanding general, Munich Military Post, advocating better relations with the Germans among US Army personnel .....	October	1950	<b>HICOG Moves to Bonn</b> , article by Henry A. Goodman, press officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on the construction of the US housing and office projects in the Bonn Enclave and the movement of HICOG employees and families from Frankfurt .....	December	1951
<b>"Glueck auf!"</b> (Luck to you), article by John J. Slocum, chief, ECA and Economics Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on life and conditions of miners in the Ruhr .....	November	1951	<b>HICOG OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Goethe House Restored</b> , article by Robert P. Ball, press officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on rebuilding of birthplace of Johann Wolfgang Goethe in Frankfurt .....	June	1951	<b>Batter Up</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Good Neighbor Week</b> , article by John W. Jergensen, US resident officer formerly at Friedberg, Hesse, describing local social experiment for community cooperation and better housing .....	February	1950	<b>Bonn Project to be Ready by Fall</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Guarding Human Rights Today</b> , address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, at conference on human rights at Limburg, Hesse .....	November	1951	<b>Books at Your Service</b> .....	May	1950
			<b>Employee Morale</b> .....	January	1950
			<b>Frankfurt Housing Project</b> .....	February	1950
			<b>General Taylor Leaves Berlin</b> .....	February	1951
			<b>HICOG Begins Building Bonn Housing</b> .....	March	1951
			<b>HICOG Houses its Employees</b> .....	February	1951
			<b>HICOG Housing Project</b> .....	September	1950
			<b>HICOG in January</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>HICOG in March</b> .....	May	1950
			<b>HICOG Learns German</b> .....	October	1950
			<b>HICOG Moves to Bonn</b> .....	December	1951
			<b>HICOG Staff Planning</b> .....	June	1950
			<b>Historical Studies</b> .....	November	1950
			<b>New Consulate General in Hamburg</b> .....	September	1951
			<b>One Year of HICOG</b> .....	October	1950
			<b>Orientation via the Eye</b> .....	July	1950
			<b>Report to the People</b> .....	January	1950
			<b>Report to the People</b> .....	February	1950
			<b>Stuttgart US Information Center</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>US High Commissioner for Germany and his Staff "What Do You Think?"</b> .....	February	1950
			<b>Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects</b> .....	April	1950
				July	1951
			<b>HICOG POLICY</b>		
			<b>Allied Policy on Germany</b> .....	October	1950
			<b>American Policy in Germany</b> .....	May	1950
			<b>Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria</b> .....	July	1951
			<b>Declaration on Germany</b> .....	July	1950
			<b>Employee Morale</b> .....	January	1950
			<b>Five-Year Inventory, A</b> .....	August	1950
			<b>Free Vote for Unity</b> .....	April	1950
			<b>German Scientific Research</b> .....	October	1951
			<b>Military Security Board</b> .....	February	1950
			<b>Mission for 1950</b> .....	February	1950
			<b>New Rules for Allied Personnel</b> .....	January	1951
			<b>Occupation Costs</b> .....	January	1951
			<b>Our German Problem Today</b> .....	January	1950
			<b>Reorientation of Germany, The</b> .....	June	1950
			<b>Report on Germany — Our Progress, Problems and Objectives</b> .....	October	1951
			<b>Resident Officers' Bible</b> .....	December	1950
			<b>Six Points of US Policy</b> .....	May	1951
			<b>Speeches of US High Commissioner Delivered in Stuttgart and Boston</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>Tasks for the Coming Year</b> .....	November	1950
			<b>HICOG Staff Planning</b> , article by David Wilken, chief, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, on personnel management .....	June	1950
			<b>HIGH COMMISSIONER</b>		
			<b>Adding the Human Element</b> .....	October	1950
			<b>Defense of Democracy</b> .....	July	1950
			<b>ERP Marks Second Anniversary</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Hand of Friendship</b> , review by Aileen S. Miles, press escort officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, of six-week survey tour of Germany by panel of 11 prominent American women .....	July	1951			
<b>HEALTH AFFAIRS</b>					
<b>Berlin Nutrition Program</b> .....	August	1951			
<b>"Ein Glas Milch, Bitte"</b> (A Glass of Milk, Please) .....	September	1950			
<b>Health and Human Relations</b> .....	November	1951			
<b>Health Problems in Bavaria</b> .....	August	1951			
<b>Medical Associations</b> .....	March	1950			
<b>Medical Mission</b> .....	November	1950			
<b>Medical Reform in Prisons Urged</b> .....	October	1950			
<b>Need for Immunization</b> .....	November	1950			
<b>Old Farming Custom, An</b> .....	December	1950			
<b>"Parade of Progress"</b> .....	March	1951			
<b>Penicillin Plant Dedicated</b> .....	September	1950			
<b>Penicillin Produced in Germany</b> .....	January	1950			
<b>Road Back to Health</b> .....	April	1950			
<b>Health and Human Relations</b> , review by Dr. Muriel W. Brown and Donata Helmrich-Hardt on the results of the international conference sponsored by Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation at Hiddesen, North Rhine-Westphalia .....	November	1951			
<b>Health Problems in Bavaria</b> , article by Dr. B. A. Kogan, public health adviser, OLC Bavaria, on failure of Germans to apply modern preventive methods .....	August	1951			

Extradition Policy in US Zone .....	January	1951
Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution" .....	October	1950
Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable .....	September	1950
Germany Goes on Television .....	March	1951
Germany in a United Europe .....	May	1950
International Aspect, An .....	December	1950
Landsberg, A Documentary Report .....	February	1951
New Approach to History .....	May	1951
New Status of Germany .....	November	1950
Penicillin Plant Dedicated .....	September	1950
Press Replies, The .....	November	1950
Report on Progress .....	February	1950
Reverence for Life .....	September	1950
Ruhr Industry's Problems .....	August	1950
Six Points of US Policy .....	May	1951
Speeches of US High Commissioner Delivered in Stuttgart and Boston .....	March	1950
Stuttgart Speech .....	March	1950
Tasks for the Coming Year .....	November	1950
US High Commissioner for Germany and his Staff	February	1950
High German Officials See Big Paratroop at Rhine-Main, pictorial feature of tour by German officials of US Air Force installations in Germany .....	July	1951
Highway Patrol, report on first year's operation of EUCOM's Military Police unit for handling American vehicle traffic on German roads .....	April	1950
Historical Studies, article describing functions and preparations of Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG, in drafting monographs recording the history of specific operations of the office of the US High Commissioner for Germany .....	November	1950
Hitchhiking through America, article (translation from German) by Otto Baer, HICOG exchange student, on experience in the United States .....	October	1951
Hollywood Stars Speak German!, article by Beth Burchard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on adaptation of American-made motion-picture films for showing in Germany .....	May	1950
Holy Year Pilgrimage, Information Bulletin staff preview of preparations for Germans and US personnel to attend religious ceremonies in Rome .....	January	1950
Home for Young Girls, pictorial feature of Nuremberg project .....	August	1951
Homes across the Seas, article by Edoardo Canali, International Refugee Organization, on emigration of refugees to Canada .....	March	1951
Homes for Better Living, review of the American display at the International Housing Exhibition in Hanover, Lower Saxony .....	September	1951
Homes for the Wanderer, article by Hillard Anthony Rhoades, chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Hesse, on home for homeless boys near Wiesbaden .....	January	1951
5,000,000 Homes Needed, summary of survey by Lawrence H. Cox, president of the National Association of Housing Officials in the United States, on building and city planning for better housing in the US areas of Germany .....	January	1950
House of Clay, pictorial feature of community housing project in small Bavarian town of Riedheim .....	May	1950
House of Neighbors, article by Margaret Day Anthon, representative of American YWCA, on activities of Neukoelln neighborhood house in Berlin .....	June	1951
House that Youth Built, The, article by Raymond Lascoe, US resident officer, Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, on construction of youth center .....	June	1950
Housing for Europe's People, pictorial story of ECA assistance for building houses .....	February	1950
Humor from the Soviet Zone, collection of jokes as told by refugees about activities and conditions in eastern Germany .....	August	1951

## I

"I Hate Communism," interview by Henry A. Goodman, staff writer, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, with LeRoy Everett of Kansas City on his reactions as an American Negro to conditions behind the Iron Curtain .....	September	1951
Impact of Exchanges Program, article by Anne Turner, public liaison officer, Exchanges Staff, and James G. Rogers, reports officer, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG .....	December	1951
Improving Water Highways, pictorial story of ECA assistance for developing waterways and hydroelectric power in Europe .....	March	1951
Index, list of articles published in the Information Bulletin during 1949 .....	May	1950
Individual's Role in ERP, text of address by Robert M. Hanes, chief of ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and director of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, at opening of ERP exhibits in Stuttgart .....	May	1950
Industrial Expansion Aided, review of assistance to German industrial firms from ECA counterpart funds .....	February	1950

## INDUSTRY

Agreement on Relaxations of Control over German Industry .....	May	1951
Bells are Ringing, The .....	January	1951
Berlin Industry Exhibition .....	September	1950
Birth of a City, The .....	January	1951
Coal in Postwar Germany .....	December	1951
Coal Productivity .....	November	1951
Communication Rehabilitation .....	January	1950
Communications System Expanding Steadily .....	March	1951
Deutsche Post .....	July	1950
Expellees' Glove Firm .....	May	1950
Frankfurt's Spring Fair .....	April	1951
Germany Calling Overseas .....	March	1950
"Glueck auf!" (Luck to You) .....	November	1951
Industrial Expansion Aided .....	February	1950
Lights for Free Berlin .....	January	1951
Mailman Gets a Home, The .....	April	1950
New Gadgets for 1952 .....	October	1951
New Markets for Meat .....	April	1951
Penicillin Plant Dedicated .....	September	1950
Penicillin Produced in Germany .....	January	1950
Porcelain, Old and New .....	June	1951
Refugee Enterprise .....	December	1951
Refugee Glassmakers .....	June	1951
Refugee Schoemaker .....	April	1950
Relief by Parcel Post .....	February	1950
Reorganization of Germany's Iron and Steel Industries .....	August	1951
Ruhr Steel and Coal for Western Defense .....	March	1951
Today's Coal Situation .....	September	1951
Transportation Revival .....	April	1950
Women in Industry .....	March	1950
Also see ECONOMIC AFFAIRS		
INFORMATION AGENCIES		
Books at Your Service .....	May	1950
Communist Press in Western Germany .....	September	1950
Dateline: Germany .....	March	1950
Distorting German History .....	March	1950
Face is Familiar, The .....	May	1951
Germany Goes on Television .....	March	1951
Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique .....	October	1950
Index .....	May	1950
International Aspect, An .....	December	1950
International Brotherhood and the Radio .....	August	1950
Literary Trip to America, A .....	May	1951
"Mach mit" — at RIAS .....	April	1950
Movies on American Life Popular .....	June	1950
New Accent on Youth .....	November	1950
New Networks for Germany .....	January	1951
Newsman Survey Refugee Situation .....	August	1950
Only American Radio Station behind the Iron Curtain .....	March	1950
Plight of Book Publishers .....	October	1950
Press Replies, The .....	November	1950
Radio Institute .....	January	1950
RIAS, the Truth Crusader .....	December	1950
Soviet Zone Press, The .....	March	1951
Information Uncensored, article by Jean Kinnaird, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on the operation and influence of the US Information Centers in Germany .....	December	1951
Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher, article by Beth Burchard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on special democratization school project in Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden .....	April	1950
Integration on its Way, article by Max Zackmann, deputy chief, Displaced Populations Branch, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, on the assimilation of 9,000,000 expellees and refugees in western Germany .....	February	1951
Intelligent Understanding, address by Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, before the American Women's Club of Berlin on problems facing Germans .....	February	1951
International Aspect, An, texts of three speeches delivered by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, before a student audience at Kiel University, before a group of labor leaders and trade-union members in Hamburg and at the dedication of a new studio at Radio Bremen .....	December	1950
International Brotherhood and the Radio, address by Ralph Nicholson, director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG .....	August	1950

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Allied Policy on Germany .....	October	1950
Alternative to "Pre-Medieval Barbarism" .....	June	1951
America's Faith in Europe .....	October	1951
Art Lover's Tour, An .....	December	1950
Bavaria's International Look .....	January	1951
Berliners Acclaim 1936 Olympic Games Star .....	September	1951
Boost for Trade, A .....	December	1950
Communique of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin .....	December	1951
Congress for Cultural Freedom .....	September	1950
Cornerstone of a Better Future .....	April	1951
Dateline: Germany .....	March	1950
Declaration on Germany .....	July	1950

Displaced Persons .....	February	1950	800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated .....	October	1950
Dollar Drive .....	June	1950	Special Labor Congress .....	August	1951
ECA Agreement Signed .....	February	1950	Trade Unionism Growing .....	November	1950
Emigration from Germany .....	July	1950	View of Labor, A .....	February	1951
"Europa-Union" Plebiscites .....	September	1950	Worker Goes to School, The .....	August	1951
Europe's GIs Go to US School .....	July	1950	Youth Aid US Air Base .....	March	1951
Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution" .....	October	1950	<b>Labor-Movement Pattern</b> , text of address by Harvey W. Brown, director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, at convention of the Railway Machinists' General Chairmen's Association in Chicago .....	November	1950
Famed Lorelei Beckons Youth to Peace and Unity Fellowship of Love .....	September	1951	<b>Labor Picture</b> , article by Harvey W. Brown describing impressions on survey of labor conditions in western Germany .....	January	1950
Finding Dollar Markets .....	April	1950	<b>Labor's Responsibilities</b> , address by Harvey W. Brown at Woodworkers' Union convention at Stuttgart .....	July	1951
Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Germany .....	October	1951	<b>Labor's Unfinished Tasks</b> , review by Harvey W. Brown of German labor conditions on his retirement as director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG .....	October	1951
Friendship Camps .....	October	1951	<b>Landsberg, A Documentary Report</b> , text of documents dealing with final actions of the US High Commissioner and the commanding general of the European Command on war-crimes sentences of the Military Tribunals (US Military Government) at Nuremberg and the Military Courts (US Army) at Dachau .....	February	1951
German Participation in International Bodies .....	July	1950	<b>Latvians Move On</b> , pictorial story of Latvian labor service force at Rhine-Main Air Base .....	June	1950
German, US Press Look at Schuman Plan .....	June	1951	<b>Law Books for Universities</b> , article on presentation of sets of US law documents to German law libraries .....	September	1951
Germany and Europe .....	December	1951	<b>Leadership Training for Youth</b> , article by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on introduction of democratic methods in teaching leadership among young Germans .....	December	1950
Germany Calling Overseas .....	March	1950	<b>LEGAL AFFAIRS</b>		
Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique .....	October	1950	Approach to Clemency Decisions .....	May	1951
Health and Human Relations .....	November	1951	Bavaria's New Library .....	November	1951
Holy Year Pilgrimage .....	January	1950	Decartelization Law Prosecutions Filed .....	July	1950
International Aspect, An .....	December	1950	Decartelization Law Violators Fined .....	October	1950
International Situation and Germany, The .....	November	1950	Extradition Policy in US Zone .....	January	1951
Internationalism Builds Better Schools .....	September	1950	Freedom of Trade .....	October	1950
Invitation to a New Conscience .....	April	1951	Landsberg, A Documentary Report .....	February	1951
Lesson to Learn, A .....	December	1950	Law Books for Universities .....	September	1951
MDAP Aid to Denmark .....	October	1951	New Industrial Habits for Old .....	November	1950
Medical Mission .....	November	1950	Patents System .....	January	1950
Morocco Comes to Wetzlar .....	June	1951	Reich May Be Sued, Court Rules .....	April	1951
Patents System .....	January	1950	Returned Masterworks .....	January	1950
Schuman Plan and Germany, The .....	April	1951	<b>Lesson to be Learned, A</b> , article by Mary Merchant, principal of the American Elementary School in Frankfurt, on friendship between German and American school children .....	June	1951
Schuman Plan Treaty Signed .....	May	1951	<b>Lesson to Learn, A</b> , text of address (translated from German) by Wilhelm Kaisen, president of Bremen Senate, at opening of new US Information Center in Bremen .....	December	1950
Settlement of Bizonal Fusion Agreement .....	September	1950	<b>Liberty is at Stake</b> , summary (translated from German) of a pamphlet distributed by the Social Democratic Party .....	May	1951
Soviets Delay Repatriation of German PWs .....	September	1950	<b>Lights for Free Berlin</b> , article by John H. Gayer, communications and electrical adviser, Berlin Element, HICOG, on the ERP-assisted reconstruction of electric power plant dismantled by the Russians .....	January	1951
Summary of the Essential Provisions of the Schuman Plan Treaty Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community .....	April	1951	<b>Literary Trip to America, A</b> , pictorial feature on the introduction of the book "The America Book for Youth" in Germany .....	May	1951
Tourist "Dollar Drive" .....	February	1950	<b>Little Church behind the Curtain, The</b> , article by Maurice E. Lee, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on the American Church of Berlin .....	March	1951
UNICEF .....	January	1950	<b>Little Michel's Fear</b> , article by Gisela Konopka, assistant professor of social work at the University of Minnesota and visiting consultant to the Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on progress made in Germany in child-guidance work .....	November	1950
US Press Cites Fraud in Communist "Peace Petition" .....	September	1950	<b>Local Self-Rule</b> , digest of radio broadcast by the late Dr. Albert C. Schweitzer, chief, Political Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, advocating decentralization of government .....	January	1950
Vigil on the Border .....	April	1951	<b>Looking Stateward</b> , interview by Liselotte Goldbeck, staff writer, Information Bulletin, with Magda Maier, daughter of the minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, on preparation to enter American college on a scholarship .....	July	1951
Voluntary Assistance .....	March	1950			
"We Must Export ....." .....	May	1950			
Winter Tourists .....	January	1950			
Women's Responsibilities .....	November	1950			
World's Students Talk Things Over .....	November	1950			
<b>Also see GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS</b>					
<b>International Situation and Germany, The</b> , text of radio address (translated from German) by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of German Federal Republic .....	November	1950			
<b>International University Theater</b> , article by Herman Hahn, theater specialist, Education and Cultural Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, reviewing week-long international student theatrical conference at Erlangen University .....	March	1950			
<b>Internationalism Builds Better Schools</b> , article by Dr. James Morgan Read, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, citing contributions of Germans to American educational progress .....	September	1950			
<b>Invitation to a New Conscience</b> , article by Maurice E. Lee, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on activities of UNESCO in Germany .....	April	1951			
<b>Ivy Fourth, The</b> , pictorial feature of the Fourth Infantry Division .....	July	1951			
<b>J</b>					
<b>Job Seekers in Berlin</b> , pictorial story by Claude Jacoby, staff photographer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on employment counseling and unemployment relief in Berlin .....	June	1950			
<b>Junior Chamber Arrives</b> , article by Eugene L. Weyland, US resident officer for Fulda, Hesse, on inauguration of junior chambers of commerce in Germany .....	August	1951			
<b>K</b>					
<b>Keeping Youth on Farms</b> , article by Haynes R. Mahoney, press officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on program to assist farm youth .....	October	1951			
<b>L</b>					
<b>LABOR AFFAIRS</b>					
Alternative to "Pre-Medieval Barbarism" .....	June	1951			
Co-Determination, Keystone of Trade Union Policy "Gewerbetfreiheit" (freedom of opportunity to work) .....	December	1950			
International Aspect, An .....	April	1951			
Job Seekers in Berlin .....	December	1950			
Labor-Movement Pattern .....	June	1950			
Labor Picture .....	November	1950			
Labor's Responsibilities .....	January	1950			
May Day in Berlin .....	July	1951			
	June	1950			
<b>M</b>					
"Mach mit" — at RIAS, pictorial feature by Fred G. Taylor, director of American-operated radio station in Berlin, on station's quiz-entertainment programs to aid needy refugees from Soviet Zone .....	April	1950			
<b>Mallman Gets a Home, The</b> , pictorial-text story by Thomas E. Nelson, Communications Branch, Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG,					



O

**Objective: Friendship**, text of radio address by Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, over Radio Munich ..... September 1950

**Occupation Costs**, summary of basic pertinent facts showing that the United States is paying far more of the costs of the occupation than Germany ..... January 1951

**Occupation Vignettes**, collection of brief interesting stories of life in Germany ..... February 1950

**OEEC Truck Caravan**, article by Howard Calkins, chief, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, on visit of touring motor exhibit to Bremen ..... October 1950

**OLCWB State Seminar for Resident Officers**, article by Cecil Headrick, US resident officer at Nuertingen, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, summarizing state conference ..... March 1950

**Old Farming Custom, An**, article by J. E. McKee, professor of sanitary engineering at the California Institute of Technology and sanitary engineering specialist, Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch, E&CR Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, describing poor sanitation precautions taken in Germany and need for applying modern techniques to correct conditions ..... December 1950

**Oldest Consulate in Germany**, article by Robert P. Chalker, consul, US Consulate General in Bremen, on history of consular office in Bremen ..... May 1950

**One Year of HICOG**, pictorial and chronological review of first year of American activities in Germany under the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany ..... October 1950

**Only American Radio Station behind the Iron Curtain**, pictorial story by Claude Jacoby, staff photographer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, of RIAS in Berlin ..... March 1950

**Only Port in the American Zone**, pictorial story of port of Bremen ..... June 1950

**Operation "Show-How!"** article by Aileen S. Miles, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on technical assistance provided Germany by ECA ..... May 1950

**Orientation via the Eye**, article describing purpose and operations of Exhibitions Section, Visual Presentation Branch, Operating Facilities Division, Office of Administration, HICOG..... July 1950

**Our Department of State**, text of remarks by Dean Acheson, US secretary of state, in Washington .... July 1950

**Our German Problem Today**, digest of address by Henry A. Byroade, director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State ..... January 1950

P

**"Parade" of Progress**, article by Gerhard M. Werner, executive secretary of the Munich German-American Men's Club, on fund-raising campaign in Bavaria to fight infantile paralysis ..... March 1951

**Partnership in Sacrifice**, address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, at opening of Frankfurt fall fair ..... October 1951

**Patents System**, article by Victor L. Billings, Legal Advice Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, on reestablishment of patent office in Germany and readmission to international organizations ..... January 1950

**Penicillin Plant Dedicated**, description of ceremony at new plant with text of address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (Note: "Penicillin Produced in Germany," January 1950) ..... September 1950

**PERSONALITIES**

**Constitutional Development** ..... January 1950

**Hessian Ministers-President Honored** ..... December 1951

**Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher** ..... April 1950

**New Career — at 76** ..... October 1950

**Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy** ..... June 1950

**Who's Who in the Federal Cabinet** ..... June 1951

**Piennig Parade, The**, review of Bavarian adaptation of American "March of Dimes" fund-raising methods to care for and treat victims of infantile paralysis ..... June 1950

**Phoenix at Reichswald**, article by Cherry Lou Fellner, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on land consolidation and farm communities program for refugees in North Rhine-Westphalia ..... October 1951

**Plight of Book Publishers**, article by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, describing postwar revival and problems in Germany ..... October 1950

**Police Reform**, article by James L. McGraw, chief, Public Safety Branch, Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, on postwar improvement in German police organizations and methods ..... April 1950

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

**Allied Communiqué on Revision of the Occupation Statute and Implementation of the New York Agreements** ..... April 1951

**As I See America** ..... May 1951

**Communiqué of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris** ..... December 1951

**Communist Party** ..... January 1950

**Communist Press in Western Germany** ..... September 1950

**Constitutional Development** ..... January 1950

**"Europa-Union" Plebiscites** ..... September 1950

**German Viewpoint, The** ..... April 1951

**Germany Guard Civil Liberties** ..... March 1951

**Germany Approaches National Sovereignty** ..... April 1951

**Germany's Civil Service** ..... November 1950

**Hesse's Elder Statesman Views Life in America** ..... September 1951

**Liberty is at Stake** ..... May 1951

**Local Self-Rule** ..... January 1950

**Minor Political Parties** ..... February 1950

**Public Politically Inert** ..... March 1950

**Radical Right, The** ..... September 1951

**Socialist Unity Party, The** ..... March 1951

**Termination of the State of War with Germany** ..... December 1951

**US Policy in Europe** ..... June 1951

**Porcelain, Old and New**, article by George W. Ware, chief, Vocational Education Section, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, on the history of the porcelain industry and the evaluation of porcelain in Germany ..... June 1951

**Power of Open Forums**, article by Ellis H. McKay, US resident officer at Mellrichstadt, Bavaria, describing development of local interest in democratic progress through community meetings ..... March 1950

**Practicing the Golden Rule**, text of address by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN (Ret.), US state commissioner for Bremen, to graduating class of American High School in Bremerhaven ..... September 1950

**Present Status of Universities**, address by Dr. James M. Read, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, office of public affairs, HICOG, over Radio Stuttgart ..... June 1951

**Preservation of Democracy**, text of address by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, on July 4 in Stuttgart ..... September 1950

**Press Replies, The**, summary of editorials from German newspapers commenting on radio address Oct. 6 by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (Note "New Status of Germany," November 1950) .... November 1950

**Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy**, article by Rosemarie Spenner, press officer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on activities of wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany .. June 1950

**Promoting German Trade**, review of progress achieved during the first year of the German-American Trade Promotion Company ..... July 1951

**Proposal for Terminating State of War with Germany**, text of President Truman's letter to US Congress August 1951

**PUBLIC OPINION**

**Citizens Meet their Government** ..... May 1951

**Declaration on Germany** ..... July 1950

**Europa-Union Plebiscites** ..... September 1950

**German, US Press Look at Schuman Plan** ..... June 1951

**Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communiqué Hedler Case, The** ..... October 1950

**Majority of Germans Side with West in Cold War Movies on American Life Popular** ..... April 1950

**Press Replies, The** ..... August 1950

**Public Politically Inert** ..... June 1950

**Students More Liberal than their Elders** ..... November 1950

**Stuttgart Speech** ..... March 1950

**US Press Cites Fraud in Communist "Peace Petition"** ..... July 1950

**"What Do You Think?"** ..... September 1950

Also see "GERMAN EDITORIALS AND CARTOONS" in each issue

**Public Politically Inert**, summary of US-Zone public-opinion survey by Reactions Analysis Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG ..... April 1950

**Public Welfare's Mailbag**, summary of letters received by the Public Health and Welfare Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, asking for assistance .... March 1950

**Puppet "People's Police" Protested**, text of US, British and French notes to the Soviet Union condemning creation of Soviet-sponsored German army in eastern Germany ..... June 1950

**Quiz Comes to Nuremberg**, article on inauguration by LeVan Roberts, US resident officer for Nuremberg, of quiz program ..... July 1950

Q

# R

<b>Radical Right, The</b> , excerpt from the seventh Quarterly Report on Germany by the Office of the US High Commissioner, concerning the Socialist Reich Party .....	September	1951
<b>Radio Institute</b> , condensed text of address by Ralph Nicholson, director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, at ceremony in Nuremberg Nov. 18 marking return of Radio Technical Institute to German management .....	January	1950

## RECONSTRUCTION

<b>Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Bonn Project to be Ready by Fall</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Communication Rehabilitation</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Democracy in Munich</b> .....	March	1950
<b>ERP Providing Homes</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Frankfurt Housing Project</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Frankfurt Synagogue Dedicated</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Friendship Camps</b> .....	October	1951
<b>From Huts to Houses</b> .....	December	1950
<b>From Nissen Huts to New Homes</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Gift of Self-Respect, The</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Goethe House Restored</b> .....	June	1951
<b>HICOG Houses its Employees</b> .....	February	1951
<b>HICOG Housing Project</b> .....	September	1950
<b>HICOG Moves to Bonn</b> .....	December	1951
<b>Homes for Better Living</b> .....	September	1951
<b>5,000,000 Homes Needed</b> .....	January	1950
<b>House of Clay</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Housing for Europe's People</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Mallman Gets a Home, The</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Modern Schools Planned</b> .....	May	1951
<b>800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated</b> .....	October	1950
<b>New Homes for Refugees</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Phoenix at Reichswald</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Schluetchern Plan, The</b> .....	July	1950
<b>School Clean-Up Day</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Sonthofen Case, The</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Spot of History, A</b> .....	February	1951
<b>US Architects Display Ideas</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects</b> .....	July	1951

<b>Refugee Camp</b> , pictorial story on transient camp in Giessen, Hesse .....	May	1950
<b>Refugee Enterprise</b> , article by Herman Frankel, US resident officer at Aichach, Bavaria, on industries started and carried on by refugees .....	December	1951

<b>Refugee Glassmakers</b> , article on revival of noted lens-making firm, formerly in Jena in Soviet Zone, in new plant with ECA aid in Zwiesel, Bavaria .....	June	1951
<b>Refugee Shoemaker</b> , article by Information Bulletin staff on development of prospering shoe manufacturing plant in Berlin by refugee from Breslau .....	April	1950

<b>Refugees Helping Themselves</b> , article by Beth Burckard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, summing up press tour of refugee camps and their activities .....	August	1950
<b>Rehabilitation for Emigration</b> , article by Archie S. Lang, chief, Displaced Populations Branch, OLC Bavaria, on IRO vocational training centers .....	April	1951

<b>Reich May Be Sued, Court Rules</b> , summary of decision of the US Court of Restitution Appeals .....	April	1951
<b>Relief by Parcel Post</b> , pictorial feature by Eugene Merrill, chief, Communications Branch, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, depicting postal channel for carrying gift packages from Americans to Germans .....	February	1950

## RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

<b>Art of Giving Thanks, The</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Bells are Ringing, The</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Church Social Problems</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Courage to Love</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Evangelical Bridge</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Faith — Barrier to Tyranny</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Frankfurt Synagogue Dedicated</b> .....	November	1950
<b>German-Jewish Relations</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Hesse to Combat Intolerance</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Holy Year Pilgrimage</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Little Church behind the Curtain, The</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Stamping Out of Racial Prejudices Urged</b> .....	July	1950
<b>Talmud Returns, The</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Working Together</b> .....	August	1951

<b>Reorganization of Germany's Iron and Steel Industries</b> , text of HICOM orders .....	August	1951
---	--------	------

<b>Reorientation of Germany, The</b> , text of address by Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, prepared for delivery before the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in Chicago, May 14, 1950 (invitation canceled by committee prior to scheduled time of delivery) .....	June	1950
--	------	------

<b>Reply to Friendship Resolution</b> , resume of Soviet Government's action on resolution from the US Congress .....	September	1951
---	-----------	------

<b>Report on Germany — Our Progress, Problems and Objectives</b> , text of statement by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, before House of Representatives' Special Subcommittee on Economic Cooperation Administration .....	October	1951
--	---------	------

<b>Report on Progress</b> , text of radio address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, in Washington .....	February	1950
<b>Report to America</b> , address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, from Washington over nationwide radio networks .....	July	1951
<b>Report to the People</b> , text of PRD-AFN broadcast on HICOG's activities in November .....	January	1950
<b>Report to the People</b> , text of PRD-AFN broadcast on HICOG activities in December .....	February	1950

## RESIDENT OFFICERS

<b>Anti-Polio Drive Spreads</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Bavaria's Sounding Board</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Big Brothers and the "Little Leaguers"</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Books for Bayreuth</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Bridge for Dieburg, A</b> .....	November	1951
<b>Christmas Shooters, The</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Citizens Meet their Government, The</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Community Council Arrives</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Deggendorf Marks 1,200th Anniversary</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Democracy Comes to Dachau</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Democracy in Munich</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Education in Citizenship</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Erksdorf, Model of Cooperation</b> .....	October	1951
<b>ERP Providing Homes</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Germans Form Study Group</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Good Neighbor Week</b> .....	February	1950
<b>House of Clay</b> .....	May	1950
<b>House that Youth Built, The</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Junior Chamber Arrives</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Meeting "Their Government"</b> .....	December	1951
<b>Moral and Material Resistance</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Movies on American Life Popular</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Mutual Understanding</b> .....	September	1951
<b>OLCWB State Seminar for Resident Officers</b> .....	March	1950
<b>"Parade" of Progress</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Piennig Parade, The</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Power of Open Forums</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Quiz Comes to Nuremberg</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Resident Officers</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Resident Officer Saves Child</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Resident Officer's Bible</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Resident Officer's Conference</b> .....	August	1951
<b>School Clean-Up Day</b> .....	August	1950
<b>School Kids Meet the Mayor</b> .....	July	1950
<b>Second ROs' Conference</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Surveying the Occupation</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Swabia Speaks Up</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Tasks for the Coming Year</b> .....	November	1950
<b>They Got the Bus Rolling</b> .....	October	1950
<b>Through British Spectacles</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Touring the Border</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Town of Two Nations</b> .....	March	1951
<b>US Films Ride the Rails</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Wichita Special, The</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Young Citizens Hold Forum</b> .....	November	1951
<b>Youth at the Helm</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Youth Help Run City for a Day</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Youth Learns Government</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Youth Week</b> .....	January	1950

<b>Resident Officers</b> , summary of first zonal conference in Frankfurt .....	January	1950
---	---------	------

<b>Resident Officer Saves Child</b> , pictorial story of successful effort to get right food for dying orphan .....	February	1950
---	----------	------

<b>Resident Officer's Bible</b> , article by George Vadney, senior resident officer at Kassel, on fundamental points for each resident officer to understand and practice in his work .....	December	1950
---	----------	------

<b>Resident Officers' Conference</b> , resume of the third annual gathering of American field representatives .....	August	1951
---	--------	------

<b>Returned Masterworks</b> , article by Theodore Allen Heinrich, cultural adviser, Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, describing Wiesbaden Collection Point for returning German-looted art and exhibition of famous paintings brought back from temporary safekeeping in the United States .....	January	1950
---	---------	------

<b>Reverence for Life</b> , text of statement by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, to group of German youth leaders, and resume of their response .....	September	1950
---	-----------	------

## REVIEWS AND REPORTS

<b>Church Social Problems</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Coal in Postwar Germany</b> .....	December	1951
<b>Control of Government in the Soviet Zone</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Democratization of Education</b> .....	March	1950
<b>East Side, West Side, All Around Berlin</b> .....	November	1950

<b>Economic Review</b> , monthly in each issue from May 1950 to December 1951 .....		
<b>Five Years after Potsdam</b> .....	June	1950

<b>Germany's Need for ERP Aid in 1950-51</b> .....	November	1950
<b>HICOG in January</b> .....	March	1950

<b>HICOG in March</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Medical Associations</b> .....	March	1950

<b>Medical Reform in Prisons Urged</b> .....	October	1950
<b>One Year of HICOG</b> .....	October	1950

<b>Radical Right, The</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Report on Progress</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Report to the People</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Road to Recovery Seen in Berlin</b> .....	April	1951

<b>Resident Officers</b> .....	January	1950
<b>Socialist Unity Party, The</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Status of Denazification</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Stuttgart Speech</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Survey Exposes Soviet Zone Education</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Trade Unionism Growing</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Women in Industry</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Youth Organizations Developing</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Rhine-Main's Adopted Children</b> , pictorial feature of difficulties of admission of adopted children to the United States .....	August	1950
<b>RIAS, the Truth Crusader</b> , article by Aileen S. Miles, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on operation of the American radio station in Berlin, particularly describing its work in counteracting Communist propaganda .....	December	1950
<b>Road Back to Health</b> , article by Lt. Col. Walter R. de Forest, chief, Medical Affairs Section, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on postwar medical advance in Germany .....	April	1950
<b>Road to Recovery Seen in Berlin</b> , review of year of Marshall Plan aid .....	April	1951
<b>Rothenburg Wine Ceremony</b> , pictorial story of annual festival in historic Bavarian town .....	July	1950
<b>Royalty Lends a Hand</b> , pictorial feature of a former German prince launching a woodworking shop, partly to train apprentices and partly to produce finished products .....	December	1950
<b>Ruhr Industry's Problems</b> , text of address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, at dinner of Ruhr industrialists, political leaders and bankers in Duesseldorf-Graffenberg .....	August	1950
<b>Ruhr Steel and Coal for Western Defense</b> , pictorial feature .....	March	1951

**S**

<b>Santa in Blue</b> , article by Sgt. Josephine J. Stong, staff writer, Public Information Office, Hqs. USAFE, on Christmas plans by personnel of the US Air Force in Germany .....	December	1950
<b>"Save Our Children!"</b> text of letter from Soviet Zone describing Communist falsehoods being taught school children .....	January	1951
<b>Schluetchern Plan, The</b> , article by Beth Burchard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on special project in Hessian community to provide housing and industry for refugees from Eastern areas .....	July	1950
<b>School Clean-Up Day</b> , pictorial story by George H. Godfrey, senior resident officer, Munich, on assistance of US soldiers and airmen to Munich citizens in cleaning rubble from war-damaged school buildings .....	August	1950
<b>School Financing</b> , study by Wallace H. Strevell, chief, Education Research, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG .....	March	1951
<b>School Kids Meet the Mayor</b> , article by Zeno Stangwilo, US resident officer at Gelnhausen and Schluechtern, Hesse, on interests promoted among youth in municipal affairs .....	July	1950
<b>Schuman Plan and Germany, The</b> , article by Sidney H. Willner, chief, Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG .....	April	1951
<b>Schuman Plan Treaty Signed</b> , analysis prepared by Office of Public Affairs, Department of State .....	May	1951
<b>Science for the Farmer</b> , article by Dr. Conrad Hammar, deputy chief, Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, on improvement needed in German farming methods .....	August	1951
<b>Search for Looted Art</b> , article by Ardella R. Hall, arts and monuments officer, Division of Overseas Information Centers, Department of State, on art known to have been stolen from German-occupied countries and still missing .....	September	1951
<b>Search for Truth</b> , excerpts from speech by Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, before a group of German women's clubs in Frankfurt on women's responsibilities .....	March	1951
<b>Second RO's Conference</b> , resume of three-day progress meeting of resident officers in Frankfurt .....	November	1950
<b>SECURITY</b>		
<b>Anti-Rearmament Law</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Approach to Clemency Decisions</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Armed Forces Day Celebrated</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Eisenhower Inspects West Zone Defenses</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Europe's GIs Go to US School</b> .....	July	1950
<b>Exercise Shamrock</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Fire Alert</b> .....	March	1950
<b>German Newsmen Tour Army Bases</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Germany in World Defense</b> .....	September	1951
<b>High German Officials See Big Paratroop at Rhine-Main</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Highway Patrol</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Landsberg, A Documentary Report</b> .....	February	1951

<b>Medical Reform in Prisons Urged</b> .....	October	1950
<b>Military Security Board</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Mission of Peace, A</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Morocco Comes to Wetzlar</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Mutual Defense Assistance Program</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Police Reform</b> .....	April	1950
<b>Stateless Europeans Enlist</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Status of Denazification</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Touring the Border</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Vigil on the Border</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Wooden Road to Safety</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Youth and German Defense</b> .....	February	1951
<b>1,442,647</b> See "Train of Europe," review of visit to Berlin of train-illustrated assistance provided by Marshall Plan .....	September	1951
<b>Seeds of Understanding</b> , interview by William J. Caldwell, chief, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, with young American working on a German farm .....	December	1950
<b>Settlement of Bizonal Fusion Agreement</b> , summary of Department of State announcement and text of British note .....	September	1950
<b>Settlement of German Debts</b> , text of HICOM release .....	July	1951
<b>Singers with a Message</b> , review of second annual singing contest sponsored by EUCOM's German Youth Activities, with text of address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy .....	May	1951
<b>Six Points of US Policy</b> , address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, over Bavarian radio .....	May	1951
<b>Small Animal Clinic</b> , pictorial feature on veterinarian service to pets of American personnel .....	February	1950
<b>Soap Box Derby Goes German</b> , pictorial story of US Army-sponsored GYA adoption of American youth sport .....	August	1950
<b>Socialist Unity Party, The</b> , excerpts from HICOG report describing Communist activities in eastern Germany .....	March	1951
<b>Sonthofen Case, The</b> , article by Alfred T. Schadde, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, describing method of citizens of Bavarian county of Sonthofen raising funds by self-imposed taxes and with ECA assistance to build houses for refugees and tourists .....	December	1950
<b>Soviet Obstruction</b> , statement by Henry A. Byroade, director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, on Soviet failure to cooperate in establishing a democratic government in Germany .....	June	1951
<b>SOVIET AREA</b>		
<b>Building Strength against Communism</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Control of Government in the Soviet Zone</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Czechoslovakia a Concentration Camp, Refugee Official Says</b> .....	October	1951
<b>East German Schools Sovietized</b> .....	May	1951
<b>East Side, West Side, All around Berlin</b> .....	November	1950
<b>East Zone Government</b> .....	March	1950
<b>Fighters against Inhumanity</b> .....	October	1950
<b>Forbidden City, The</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Humor from the Soviet Zone</b> .....	August	1951
<b>"I Hate Communism"</b> .....	September	1951
<b>"Mach mit" — at RIAS</b> .....	April	1950
<b>No Conditional Unity</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Puppet "People's Police" Protested</b> .....	July	1950
<b>Reply to Friendship Resolution</b> .....	September	1951
<b>RIAS, the Truth Crusader</b> .....	December	1950
<b>"Save Our Children!"</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Socialist Unity Party, The</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Soviet Obstruction</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Soviet Zone Five-Year Plan</b> .....	October	1950
<b>Soviet Zone Press, The</b> .....	March	1951
<b>Soviets Delay Repatriation of German PWs</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Survey Exposes Soviet Zone Education</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Tale of the Potato Bug</b> .....	September	1950
<b>They Rode "Freedom Train"</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Touring the Border</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Why "Vopos" Desert</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Youth under Communism</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Soviet Zone Five-Year Plan</b> , critical analysis of Soviet-sponsored program, showing inconsistencies and omissions (condensed translation from Berlin edition of "Die Neue Zeitung") .....	October	1950
<b>Soviet Zone Press, The</b> , article by F. Gardner Cox, Jr., of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, describing the newspapers in eastern Germany and how the Communists run them .....	March	1951
<b>Soviets Delay Repatriation of German PWs</b> , text of note delivered July 14 to Soviet Foreign Office by American Embassy in Moscow regarding prisoners of war still in Soviet custody .....	September	1950
<b>Special Labor Congress</b> , article by Albert H. Berman, chief, Manpower Analysis Branch, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, on election of new president by the German Trade Union Federation .....	August	1951
<b>Speeches of US High Commissioner Delivered in Stuttgart and Boston</b> , text of addresses by John J. McCloy .....	March	1950



<b>Spirit of Carl Schurz, The</b> , address by Benjamin J. Buittenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, before the Carl Schurz Society in Bremen	March	1951
<b>Spot of History, A</b> , description of community center in Wiesbaden on derequisitioning of part to German authorities	February	1951
<b>Stamping Out of Racial Prejudice Urged</b> , text of letter from Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, to Christian Stock, minister-president of Hesse, concerning failure of state to prosecute desecrators of Jewish cemeteries	July	1950
<b>Stars over West Berlin</b> , article by Maurice E. Lee, staff writer, Information Bulletin, of revival of German astronomical group after departure from Soviet domination	July	1951
<b>STATE, DEPARTMENT OF</b>		
<b>Allied Policy on Germany</b>	October	1950
<b>Building Strength Against Communism</b>	June	1951
<b>Campaign of Truth</b>	January	1951
<b>Declaration of Friendship</b>	August	1951
<b>Declaration on Germany</b>	July	1950
<b>East Zone Government</b>	March	1950
<b>Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Germany</b>	October	1951
<b>Nation of Youth</b>	October	1951
<b>New Consulate General in Hamburg</b>	September	1951
<b>Oldest Consulate in Germany</b>	May	1950
<b>Our Department of State</b>	July	1950
<b>Our German Problem Today</b>	January	1950
<b>Proposal for Terminating State of War with Germany</b>	August	1951
<b>Puppet "People's Police" Protested</b>	July	1950
<b>Reply to Friendship Resolution</b>	September	1951
<b>Settlement of Bizonal Fusion Agreement</b>	September	1950
<b>Soviet Obstruction</b>	June	1951
<b>Soviets Delay Repatriation of German PWs</b>	September	1950
<b>Termination of the State of War with Germany</b>	December	1951
<b>US Consulates Come Back</b>	October	1950
<b>US Policy toward Germany Clarified</b>	March	1951
<b>US Replies to Czech Note</b>	October	1951
<b>Stateless Europeans Enlist</b> , pictorial feature of first aliens to enlist in US Army	September	1951
<b>Status of Denazification</b> , review extracted from fifth quarterly report of the US High Commissioner	March	1951
<b>Student Participation at Berlin's Free University</b> , article by Dr. Carl G. Anthon, higher education adviser, Berlin Element, HICOG, on program at the Free University of Berlin, with resume of presentation of grant by Ford Foundation	October	1951
<b>Students More Liberal than their Elders</b> , summary of public-opinion survey by Reactions Analysis Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG	July	1950
<b>Study-Time at Berlin Fair</b> , pictorial feature of tour of home economics students from German school to American model house at Berlin Industry Exhibition	November	1950
<b>Stuttgart Speech</b> , summary of reactions of world press to major policy speech by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, in Stuttgart	March	1950
<b>Stuttgart US Information Center</b> , pictorial story of opening of new center	March	1950
<b>Sudetens Come Home</b> , pictorial story of arrival in Bavaria of ethnic Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia	May	1950
<b>Summary of the Essential Provisions of the Schuman Plan Treaty Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community</b> , text of official release from Paris	April	1951
<b>Survey Exposes Soviet Zone Education</b> , analysis by Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, on political regimentation practiced in eastern Germany	February	1951
<b>Surveying the Occupation</b> , radio broadcast by Charles M. Emerick, US resident officer for Fuerth, Bavaria, on impressions of six years in Germany	February	1951
<b>Swabia Speaks Up</b> , article by A. B. Trowbridge, US resident officer for Heidenheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, on the forming of citizens' committees in rural communities	February	1951
<b>T</b>		
<b>Tale of the Potato Bug</b> , summary of Communist propaganda campaign alleging US spreading of pest in Soviet Zone and description of failures of Soviet and East-German regime to take effective action to combat such infestation	September	1950
<b>Talmud Returns, The</b> , article by Bernard Quinn, Feature Section, Public Information Division, EUCOM, on publishing of 19-volume sets of the sacred documents of Judaism to replace those destroyed by the Germans during the Nazi times	November	1950
<b>Tasks for the Coming Year</b> , text of address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, at second conference of US resident officers in Frankfurt	November	1950
<b>Teachers Go Back to School</b> , review of activities and results at series of teacher institutes held in Bavaria	November	1950

<b>Termination of the State of War with Germany</b> , text of proclamation issued by President Truman	December	1951
<b>TEXTS OF SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS</b>		
<b>Adding the Human Element (McCloy)</b>	October	1950
<b>American Policy in Germany (Buttenwieser)</b>	May	1950
<b>America's Faith in Europe (Burkhardt)</b>	October	1951
<b>"Challenge to the Christian World" (Jeffs)</b>	April	1950
<b>Coal Productivity (Harris)</b>	November	1951
<b>Communique of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris</b>	December	1951
<b>Cornerstone of a Better Future (Francois-Poncet)</b>	April	1951
<b>Courage to Love (Heuss)</b>	January	1950
<b>Defense of Common Freedom (McCloy)</b>	November	1951
<b>Defense of Democracy (McCloy)</b>	July	1950
<b>ECA Aid to Germany (Hanes)</b>	April	1950
<b>Economy of Berlin (Taylor)</b>	December	1950
<b>ERP Marks Second Anniversary (McCloy)</b>	June	1950
<b>Faith — Barrier to Tyranny (Shuster)</b>	December	1950
<b>Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution" (McCloy)</b>	October	1950
<b>Finding Dollar Markets (Buttenwieser)</b>	November	1950
<b>Five-Year Inventory, A (Buttenwieser)</b>	August	1950
<b>Five Years after Potsdam (Nicholson)</b>	June	1950
<b>Foreign Ministers' Declaration on Germany</b>	October	1951
<b>Free Tuition (Offner)</b>	January	1950
<b>Free Vote for Unity (McCloy)</b>	April	1950
<b>Freedom of Trade (Bowie)</b>	October	1950
<b>Freedom to Meet (Newman)</b>	September	1951
<b>French Point of View, The (Francois-Poncet)</b>	March	1951
<b>German-Jewish Relations (Heuss)</b>	September	1951
<b>Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable (McCloy)</b>	September	1950
<b>Germany in a United Europe (McCloy)</b>	May	1950
<b>Germany in World Defense (McCloy)</b>	September	1951
<b>Germany Today — Economically and Financially (Buttenwieser)</b>	July	1950
<b>Germany's Civil Service (Gross)</b>	November	1950
<b>Germany's Problems (Spaak)</b>	August	1951
<b>GI-German Relations (Sebree)</b>	October	1950
<b>Guarding Human Rights Today (Buttenwieser)</b>	November	1951
<b>Individual's Role in ERP (Hanes)</b>	May	1950
<b>Intelligent Understanding (Mrs. McCloy)</b>	February	1951
<b>International Act, An (McCloy)</b>	December	1950
<b>International Brotherhood and the Radio (Nicholson)</b>	August	1950
<b>International Situation and Germany, The (Adenauer)</b>	November	1950
<b>Labor-Movement Pattern (H. Brown)</b>	November	1950
<b>Labor's Responsibilities (Brown)</b>	July	1951
<b>Labor's Unfinished Tasks (Brown)</b>	October	1951
<b>Lesson to Learn, A (Kaisan)</b>	December	1950
<b>Local Self-Rule (Schweizer)</b>	January	1950
<b>Major Responsibility, The (Kirkpatrick)</b>	March	1950
<b>Man's Passions and Prejudices (Menuhin)</b>	December	1950
<b>Message to German Youth (Jeffs)</b>	February	1951
<b>Mission for 1950 (Nicholson)</b>	February	1950
<b>Moral and Material Resistance (Francois-Poncet)</b>	November	1950
<b>Nationalism and the Modern State (Hannon)</b>	August	1950
<b>New Approach to History (McCloy)</b>	May	1951
<b>New Status of Germany (McCloy)</b>	November	1950
<b>No Conditional Unity (Adenauer)</b>	February	1951
<b>Objective: Friendship (Shuster)</b>	September	1950
<b>Partnership in Sacrifices (Buttenwieser)</b>	October	1951
<b>Penicillin Plant Dedicated (McCloy)</b>	September	1950
<b>Practicing the Golden Rule (Jeffs)</b>	September	1950
<b>Preservation of Democracy (Gross)</b>	September	1950
<b>Proposal for Terminating State of War with Germany</b>	August	1951
<b>Radio Institute (Nicholson)</b>	January	1950
<b>Reorientation of Germany, The (Buttenwieser)</b>	June	1950
<b>Report on Germany — Our Progress, Problems and Objectives (McCloy)</b>	October	1951
<b>Report on Progress (McCloy)</b>	February	1950
<b>Report to America (McCloy)</b>	July	1951
<b>Reverence for Life (McCloy)</b>	September	1950
<b>Ruhr Industry's Problems (McCloy)</b>	August	1950
<b>"Save Our Children!" (Letter from Soviet Zone)</b>	January	1951
<b>Search for Truth (Mrs. McCloy)</b>	March	1951
<b>Singers with a Message (Buttenwieser)</b>	May	1951
<b>Six Points of US Policy (McCloy)</b>	May	1951
<b>Soviet Obstruction (Byroade)</b>	June	1951
<b>Speeches of US High Commissioner delivered in Stuttgart and Boston (McCloy)</b>	March	1950
<b>Spirit of Carl Schurz, The (Buttenwieser)</b>	March	1951
<b>Stamping Out of Racial Prejudices Urged (Newman)</b>	July	1950
<b>Surveying the Occupation (Emerick)</b>	February	1951
<b>Tasks for the Coming Year (McCloy)</b>	November	1950
<b>Through British Spectacles (Kirkpatrick)</b>	November	1950
<b>Today's Coal Situation (Buttenwieser)</b>	September	1951
<b>Unity and Strength (McCloy)</b>	January	1951
<b>US Policy in Europe (Reber)</b>	June	1951
<b>US Policy toward Germany Clarified (Byroade)</b>	March	1951
<b>US Replies to Czech Note</b>	October	1951
<b>Way of Democracy (Ehard)</b>	March	1950
<b>Women's Role Today (Buttenwieser)</b>	July	1951
<b>Youth and Civic Responsibility (Mrs. McCloy)</b>	March	1950
<b>Youth and German Defense (McCloy)</b>	February	1951
<b>Youth's Greatest Opportunity (McCloy)</b>	July	1951
<b>That Man's Here Again</b> , summary of US income tax laws	January	1951
<b>They Got the Bus Rolling</b> , article by William T. Neel, US resident officer in Heidelberg, on success		

through town meeting of citizens of Wuerttemberg-Baden town of Mueckenloch to get transportation service .....	October	1950
<b>They Rode "Freedom Train,"</b> pictorial feature of train and refugees after their flight from Czechoslovakia to Selb, Bavaria .....	October	1951
<b>Third ECA Investment Program Begins,</b> summary by Jean Cattier, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany .....	April	1951
<b>Through British Spectacles,</b> text of address by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British high commissioner, at second conference of US resident officers in Frankfurt .....	November	1950
<b>"Tide of Toys,"</b> pictorial story on distribution to German children of toys collected by the American Legion .....	May	1950
<b>"Tide of Toys,"</b> pictorial feature on distribution of toys, collected by the American Legion, to needy German children .....	May	1951
<b>Today's Coal Situation,</b> statement by Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy .....	September	1951
<b>Tokens of Friendship,</b> resume of contributions by Germans for relief to flood victims in Kansas.....	September	1951
<b>Tomorrow's Artists,</b> pictorial feature on children's art classes sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in Frankfurt.....	February	1951
<b>Touch Football,</b> pictorial feature of football game between HICOG personnel and American press correspondents .....	December	1951
<b>Touring the Border,</b> article by W. J. Caldwell, chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria, on work of US resident officers, along the German-Czech border .....	June	1951
<b>Tourist "Dollar Drive,"</b> summary of efforts by German agencies to attract foreign visitors.....	February	1950
<b>Town of Two Nations,</b> article by Frank J. Gates, US resident officer for Tirschenreuth, Bavaria, of conditions in town divided by German-Czech border .....	March	1951
<b>Trade Unionism Growing,</b> summary of trade-union reports on increase in membership in Germany....	November	1950
<b>Traditional Green Week Returns to Berlin,</b> pictorial feature of annual agricultural fair.....	March	1951
<b>Training for Citizenship,</b> review of various teaching methods used in US areas of Germany.....	June	1950
<b>Transportation Revival,</b> article by William A. Fagan, chief, Transportation Branch, Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, on postwar rebuilding of railroad and waterway facilities in Germany .....	April	1950
<b>TV Comes to Berlin,</b> review of demonstration of American television equipment and operation.....	September	1951

## U

<b>UNICEF,</b> article on United Nations aid to needy children, especially in Germany.....	January	1950
<b>Unity and Strength,</b> address by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, delivered in German Jan. 1 over RIAS and German radio stations with New Year's message .....	January	1951
<b>US Architects Display Ideas,</b> description of exhibition showing America's latest designs for building needs in Germany .....	November	1950
<b>US Consulates Come Back,</b> article by Mildred A. Smith, US Consulate General in Frankfurt, on re-establishment of offices in Germany.....	October	1950
<b>US Films Ride the Rails,</b> story by Sidney S. Siskind, chief resident officer, Regensburg, OLC Bavaria, on showing of US documentary films in specially adapted cars of railroad trains .....	June	1950
<b>US High Commissioner for Germany and his Staff,</b> two-page photograph of top officials in HICOG organization .....	February	1950
<b>US Information Center in Hamburg,</b> pictorial story of opening of new center in northern German port city .....	October	1950
<b>US Policy in Europe,</b> address by Samuel Reber, director, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, before international group in Munich.....	June	1951
<b>US Policy toward Germany Clarified,</b> statement by Henry A. Byroade, director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State.....	March	1951
<b>US Press Cites Fraud in Communist "Peace Petition,"</b> summary of editorials from leading newspapers in the United States .....	September	1950
<b>US Replies to Czech Note,</b> text of US note concerning the Czech train on which refugees escaped to western Germany .....	October	1951
<b>US State Observers,</b> article by Bradford Wells, Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, on functions and responsibilities in western Germany.....	October	1950
<b>US Women Leaders Touring Germany,</b> preview of six-week survey by group of 11 representative women leaders from the United States.....	May	1951

## V

<b>View of Labor, A,</b> article by Lowell Bennett, chief, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, on impressions of Berlin labor specialists who had visited the United States under the Exchanges Program .....	February	1951
<b>Vigil on the Border,</b> article by Maj. Warren E. Crane, executive officer, 7751st MP Customs Unit, EUCOM, on customs enforcement .....	April	1951
<b>600,000 Visitors Buy 98,000 Cars, Trucks at Auto Show,</b> pictorial feature of International Automobile Show in Frankfurt .....	May	1951
<b>"Vittles Bowl" Festivities in Frankfurt,</b> pictorial story of parade and activities with Thanksgiving Day football game .....	January	1950
<b>Vocational Training for Youth of Europe,</b> pictorial story of youth training under ECA program.....	May	1950
<b>Voluntary Assistance,</b> article by Aileen S. Miles, staff writer, Information Bulletin, describing work of American and world welfare groups, in conjunction with IRO, to help European exiles.....	March	1950

## W

<b>WACs in Bivouac,</b> pictorial feature of annual overnight bivouac by WAC Detachment of Frankfurt Military Post .....	October	1951
<b>Wagner Returns to Bayreuth,</b> article by Mildred A. Smith of the staff of the US Consulate General in Frankfurt, on the revival of the Bayreuth Festival .....	April	1951
<b>Wanted: Publicity Campaign,</b> summary of ECA report on needs for German tourism.....	January	1951
<b>Way of Democracy,</b> text of address (translated from German) by Dr. Hans Ehard, minister-president of Bavaria, before state legislature on neo-Naziistic symptoms in Germany .....	March	1950
<b>"We Must Export..."</b> article by Fred Welty, staff writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on promotion of Germany's post-war foreign trade.....	May	1950

**WELFARE ACTIVITIES**

<b>American Christmas Spirit, The</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Anti-Polio Drive Spreads</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Berlin's Neighborhood Centers</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Berlin, Christmas 1950</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Berlin Nutrition Program</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Berlin Women's Club</b> .....	April	1950
<b>CARE Legend, The</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Dream-Come-True House</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Fighters against Inhumanity</b> .....	October	1950
<b>Food for Thought</b> .....	February	1951
<b>Frankfurt Stopover</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Friendship Camps</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Home for Young Girls</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Homes for the Wanderer</b> .....	January	1951
<b>House of Neighbors</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Job Seekers in Berlin</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Little Michel's Fear</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Occupation Vignettes</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Pfennig Parade, The</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Public Welfare's Mailbag</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Refugee Camp</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Relief by Parcel Post</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Resident Officer Saves Child</b> .....	February	1950
<b>Rhine-Main's Adopted Children</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Santa in Blue</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Student Participation at Berlin's Free University</b> ...	October	1951
<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1950
<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Tokens of Friendship</b> .....	September	1951
<b>UNICEF</b> .....	January	1950
<b>West German Steel Industry,</b> survey and review of industry in western Germany (reprinted from monthly report of the Control Commissioner for Germany, British Element) .....	September	1950
<b>West Greets West,</b> feature on the exchange invitation of the city of Santa Rosa, Calif., to Germany .....	November	1951
<b>What are We Doing for German Youth?,</b> article by Haynes R. Mahoney, staff writer, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on task of building a democratic tradition in youth affairs .....	May	1951
<b>"What Do You Think?,"</b> article by Dr. Leo P. Crespi, chief, Reactions Analysis Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on operations and reports of public-opinion surveys in Germany .....	April	1950
<b>Who's Who in the Federal Cabinet,</b> thumbnail sketches of the officials in the German government .....	June	1951
<b>Why "Vopos" Desert,</b> summary by Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, of reasons given by members of Soviet-Zone police forces for deserting .....	August	1951
<b>Wichita Special, The,</b> pictorial feature by T. W. Seelye, US resident officer for Mosbach, Wuerttemberg-Baden, on adoption of German town by city in Kansas.....	February	1951

<b>Windows to the West</b> , article by Haynes R. Mahoney, chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on purpose, development, program and activities of US Information Centers in Germany .....	August	1950	<b>Bavaria's International Look</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Winter Tourists</b> , preview of German activities and accommodations .....	January	1950	<b>Berlin Youth Rebuff Bavarian Reds</b> .....	November	1951
<b>Woman's World, A</b> , article by Beth Burchard, staff writer, Information Bulletin, on work with women's affairs in Wuertemberg-Baden .....	March	1951	<b>Big Brothers and the "Little Leaguers"</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Women in Germany</b> , article by Herta Gotthelf, executive member of the Social Democratic Party, on German women in political life .....	April	1951	<b>Big Difference, The</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Women in Industry</b> , resume of report by two visiting American experts, Sara Southall and Pauline M. Newman, on the participation of German women in industry .....	March	1950	<b>Bremen Helps its Youth</b> .....	December	1951
<b>Women of North Germany</b> , report on women's affairs in British Zone (reprinted from monthly report of the Control Commission for Germany, British Element) .....	April	1950	<b>Child Guidance</b> .....	September	1950
<b>WOMEN'S AFFAIRS</b>			<b>Classroom on Tour</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Berlin Women's Club</b> .....	April	1950	<b>Dream-Come-True House</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Common Problems — Common Front</b> .....	November	1951	<b>EUCOM Handicraft Contest</b> .....	July	1951
<b>Freedom for Farm Women</b> .....	May	1951	<b>Exchange Students Visit New York</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Hand of Friendship</b> .....	July	1951	<b>Famed Lorelei Beckons Youth to Peace and Unity</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Intelligent Understanding</b> .....	February	1951	<b>Farm Youth Speaks Out</b> .....	August	1950
<b>Search for Truth</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Fellowship between Schools</b> .....	October	1951
<b>US Women Leaders Touring Germany</b> .....	May	1951	<b>Forbidden City, The</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Woman's World, A</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Freedom to Meet</b> .....	September	1951
<b>Women in Germany</b> .....	April	1951	<b>Friendship Camps</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Women in Industry</b> .....	March	1950	<b>Home for Young Girls</b> .....	August	1951
<b>Women of North Germany</b> .....	April	1950	<b>Homes for the Wanderer</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Women's Responsibilities</b> .....	November	1950	<b>House of Neighbors</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Women's Role Today</b> .....	July	1951	<b>House that Youth Built, The</b> .....	June	1950
<b>Women's Responsibilities</b> , review of international meeting of women leaders in Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria .....	November	1950	<b>Keeping Youth on Farms</b> .....	October	1951
<b>Women's Role Today</b> , address by Benjamin J. Buttnerwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, at annual convention of German-American Clubs in Heidelberg .....	July	1951	<b>Leadership Training for Youth</b> .....	December	1950
<b>Wooden Road to Safety</b> , pictorial feature by Harald Guenther, staff reporter, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bremen, on traffic education week for children .....	April	1951	<b>Lesson to be Learned, A</b> .....	June	1951
<b>Worker Goes to School, The</b> , article by Joseph T. Taylor, chief, Labor Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, on trade-union school at Oberursel .....	August	1951	<b>Literary Trip to America, A</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects</b> , review of traditional German festival marking completion of roof framework of HICOG housing construction near Bonn .....	July	1951	<b>Little Michel's Fear</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Working Together</b> , article by Dr. Sterling W. Brown, general manager, National Council of Christians and Jews in New York, on Christian-Jewish cooperation in Berlin .....	August	1951	<b>Mannheim GYA Center in German Hands</b> .....	November	1951
<b>World's Children Pledge Friendship</b> , pictorial feature on presentation of friendship pins to members of the Brownie scout troupe in Berlin .....	April	1951	<b>Mannheim Plans for Tomorrow</b> .....	November	1951
<b>World's Oldest Stained-Glass Windows</b> , article by Elisabeth von Witzleben on famous windows in cathedral at Augsburg, with colored prints (translated from Deutschland Review, publication of German Tourist Association) .....	December	1950	<b>Message from America</b> .....	February	1951
<b>World's Student Talk Things Over</b> , pictorial story of international seminar on student government and self-help at Koenigsstein .....	November	1950	<b>Message to German Youth</b> .....	February	1951
<b>World's Worst Theater</b> , article by Wilfried Saliger, chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division, HICOG, on the political cabaret in Germany .....	April	1951	<b>New Accent on Youth</b> .....	November	1950
<b>Y</b>			<b>Reverence for Life</b> .....	September	1950
<b>Young Citizens Hold Forum</b> , article on the initial program for new voters to meet city and state public officials .....	November	1951	<b>"Save Our Children!"</b> .....	January	1951
<b>Young Farmers Return</b> , article by Margaret Glick, Brethren Service Commission, on activities of young Germans on the farms following exchange-program visit to the United States .....	May	1951	<b>School Kids Meet the Mayor</b> .....	July	1950
<b>Young Thespians</b> , pictorial feature of children's theater in the US Information Center in Berlin .....	October	1951	<b>Singers with a Message</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Young Visitors from America</b> , pictorial story of various student groups from American universities touring Germany .....	November	1950	<b>Soap Box Derby Goes German</b> .....	August	1950
<b>YOUTH ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Across-the-City Student Exchange Begins</b> .....	March	1951	<b>"Tide of Toys"</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Ambassadors in Khaki</b> .....	January	1950	<b>Tomorrow's Artists</b> .....	February	1951
<b>America Book, The</b> .....	July	1951	<b>UNICEF</b> .....	January	1950
<b>America's Faith in Europe</b> .....	October	1951	<b>Vocational Training for Youth of Europe</b> .....	May	1950
<b>Back from America</b> .....	August	1951	<b>What are We Doing for German Youth?</b> .....	May	1951
<b>Basketball Comes Back</b> .....	March	1951	<b>Wooden Road to Safety</b> .....	April	1951
<b>Bavaria Was Never Like This</b> .....	December	1951	<b>World's Children Pledge Friendship</b> .....	April	1951
			<b>Young Citizens Hold Forum</b> .....	November	1951
			<b>Young Farmers Return</b> .....	May	1951
			<b>Young Thespians</b> .....	October	1951
			<b>Youth and Civic Responsibility</b> .....	March	1950
			<b>Youth and German Defense</b> .....	February	1951
			<b>Youth at the Helm</b> .....	August	1951
			<b>Youth Help Run City for a Day</b> .....	January	1951
			<b>Youth Learns Government</b> .....	August	1951
			<b>Youth Organizations Developing</b> .....	April	1950
			<b>Youth Self-Help</b> .....	August	1950
			<b>Youth under Communism</b> .....	May	1950
			<b>Youth Week</b> .....	January	1950
			<b>Youth's Greatest Opportunity</b> .....	July	1951
			<b>Youth Aid US Air Base</b> , pictorial feature on work of Labor Service Units at Rhine-Main Air Base .....	March	1951
			<b>Youth and Civic Responsibility</b> , resume of activities, and text of speech by Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, at meeting of the German-American Youth Club in Nuremberg .....	March	1950
			<b>Youth and German Defense</b> , letter by the US High Commissioner to a young German replying to his letter on defense of western Germany .....	February	1951
			<b>Youth at the Helm</b> , article by Raymond Lascoe, US resident officer for Pforzheim, Wuertemberg-Baden, on results of first "Youth Day" .....	August	1951
			<b>Youth Help Run City for a Day</b> , summary of experiment in Bremerhaven and essays by some of youth officials .....	January	1951
			<b>Youth Learns Government</b> , article by Herbert Graf, Youth Activities specialist, US resident office for Giessen, Hesse, on results of county's first "Youth Day" .....	August	1951
			<b>Youth Organizations Developing</b> , summary by Lee S. Wilson, retiring chief, Youth Activities Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on growth of youth groups .....	April	1950
			<b>Youth Self-Help</b> , article by Everett G. Chapman, Community Affairs adviser, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on efforts of German youth to get broader education .....	August	1950
			<b>Youth under Communism</b> , article prepared by Information Bulletin staff from official sources on organization and program of Communist youth group in eastern Germany .....	May	1950
			<b>Youth Week</b> , pictorial feature by Nicholas Semaschko, Jr., resident officer at Esslingen, on special local youth program .....	January	1950
			<b>Youth's Greatest Opportunity</b> , address by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at the University of Frankfurt .....	July	1951
			<b>Z</b>		
			<b>Zugspitze Observatory Marks Golden Jubilee</b> , pictorial feature .....	January	1951



Soldiers, airmen and sailors stationed in Germany dug way down in their pockets to make Christmas 1951 the gayest ever for thousands of needy children and grownups. Above, left, Santa talks with a little friend at party for tots of US personnel in Berlin. Right, members of Second Armored Division treat small fry at Sonthoien county children's home.

## Armed Forces Play Santa to Young and Old



Left, more than 400 wide-eyed children visiting the Baumholder post watch antics of puppets. Center, Air Force officers show youngsters Christmas toys at children's home in Wiesbaden. Right, gifts of food and clothing purchased by men of the Second Armored are given to refugee family, one of many in Bad Kreuznach area receiving holiday cheer.

Below, left, little girl is aided with her Christmas feast at Seventh Army party in Stuttgart at which soldiers entertained 300 children. Center, tiny blonde at Waiblingen orphanage beams at new doll as admiring host tells her, "You are pretty, too." Right, proud boy (holding shoe) shows pals the several gifts he received. (US Army and USAFE photos)



# INFORMATION

# Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

THIS ISSUE:

**Young East-Zone  
Skeptics**

**Symbol  
Of Appreciation**

**Parallels  
And Contrasts**

**German Women  
Evaluate Visits  
To the States**

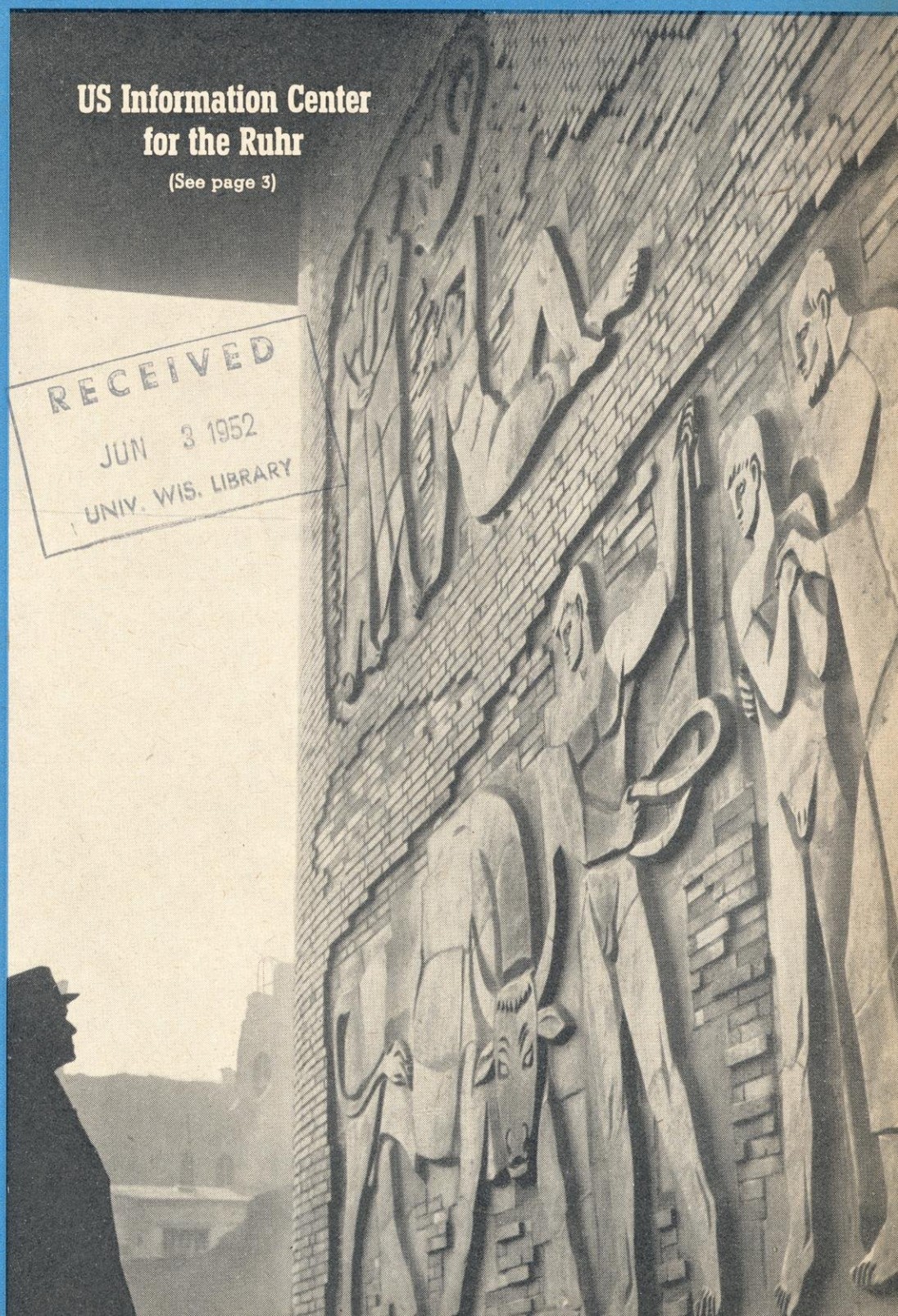
**Toward  
German Unity**

**The Prize Package:  
Freedom**

**Germany's Defense  
Contribution**



**MARCH  
1952**



**US Information Center  
for the Ruhr**

(See page 3)