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INFORMATION

Bulletin

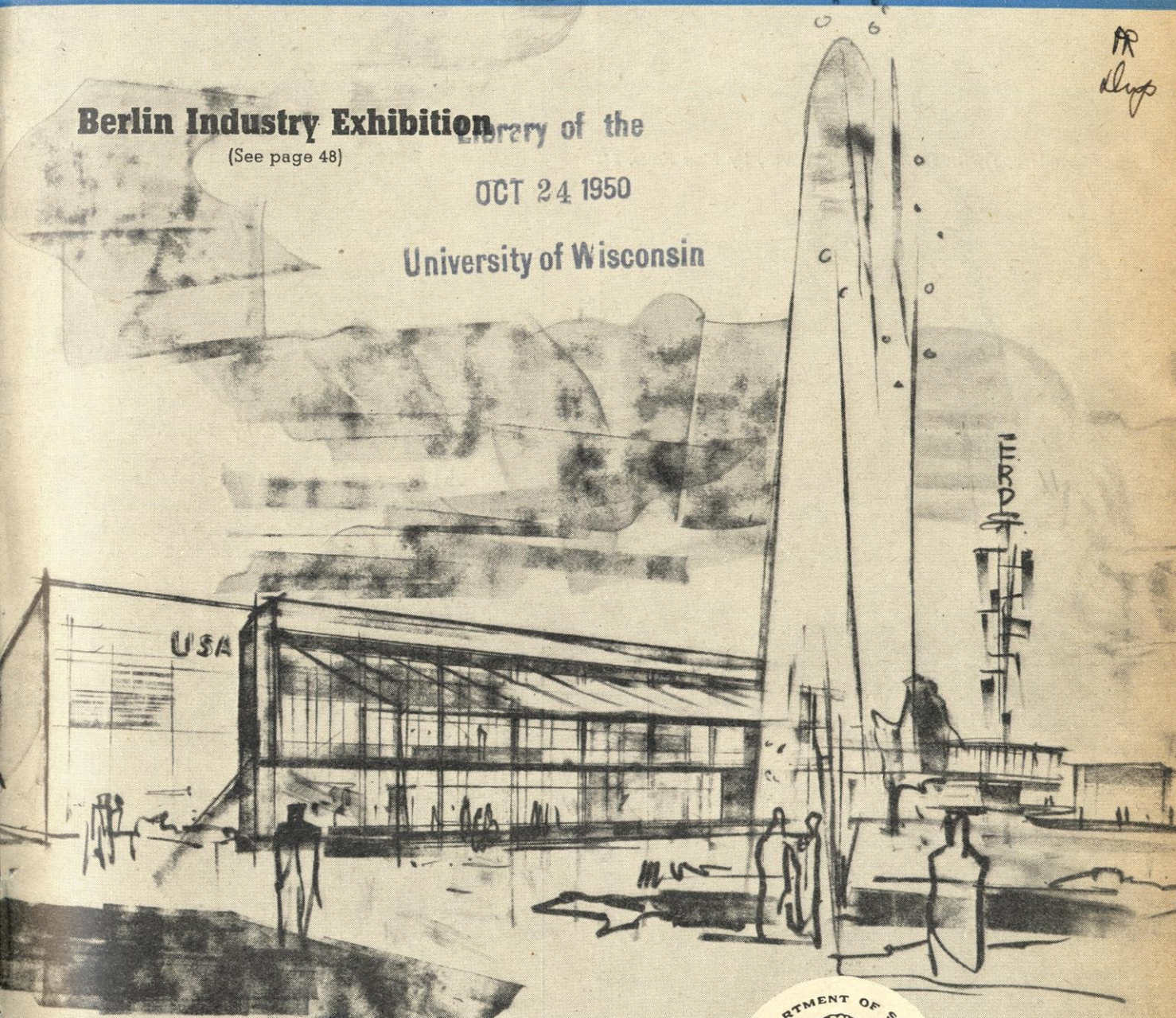
MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Berlin Industry Exhibition

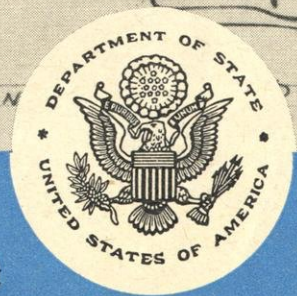
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TRIAL EXHIBITION 1950 . . . USA AN . . . PAVILION



THIS ISSUE:

- Internationalism Builds Better Schools
- Midway on the Main
- Congress for Cultural Freedom
- Communist Press
- America Is Different
- European Union

SEPTEMBER
1950



"Landscape with Path," oil on canvas, by Max Kaus, 61.



"Reclining Figure," cement, by Bernhard Heiliger, 34.

"The Sanctum," oil on cardboard, by Willy Robert Huth, 60.



"Bird Life," plaster and tempera, by Hans Jaenische, 43.

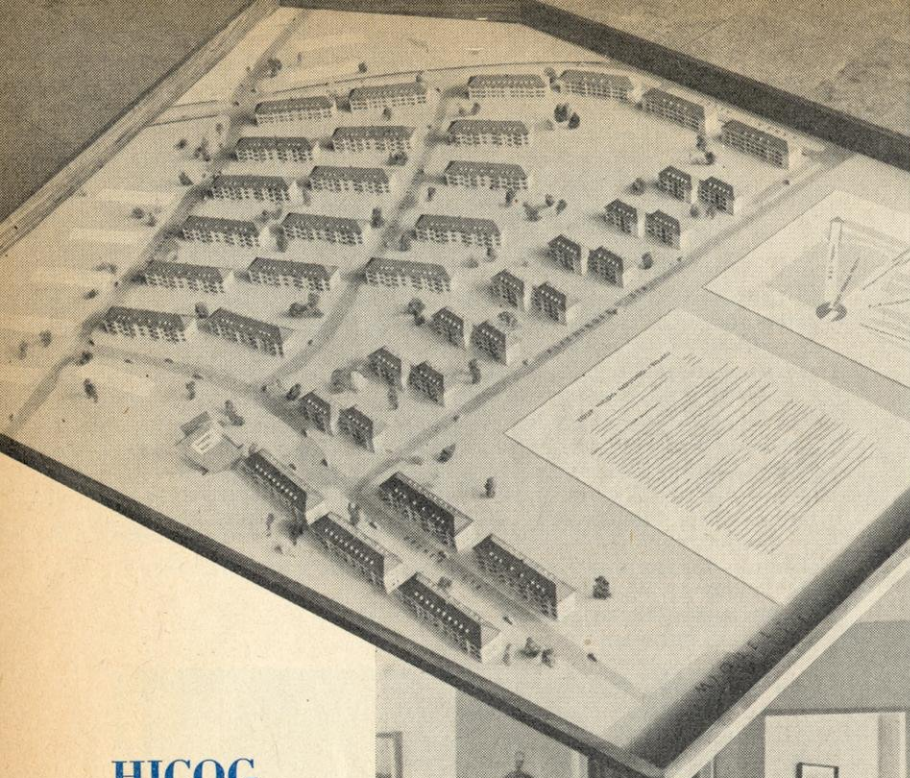
Art Exhibition in Bonn

Thirty-five Berlin painters and sculptors in July opened in Bonn an exhibition which will be moved subsequently to Belgium, France, England and USA.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

"Before the Night," oil on canvas, by Karl Hofer, 71.



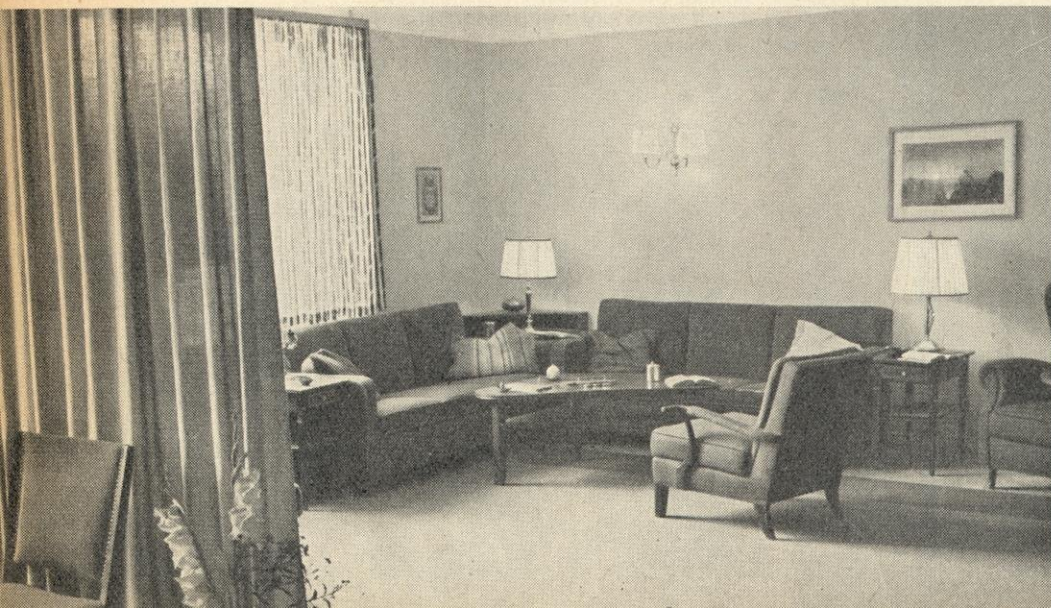
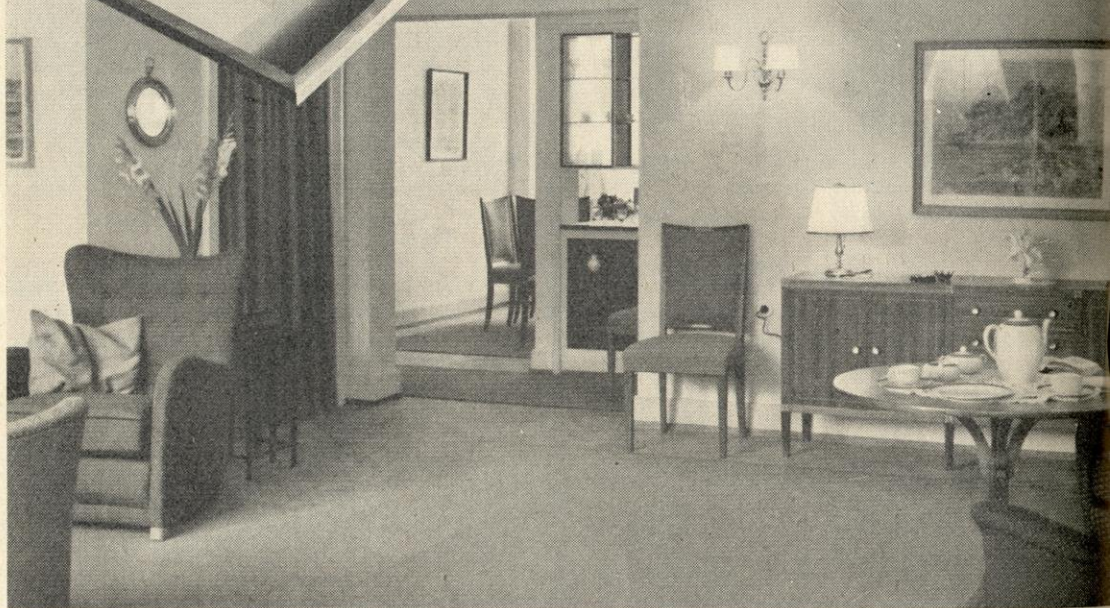


The first of 420 apartments for HICOG personnel under construction near the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt were open for inspection in August. Built entirely from GARIOA funds on land owned by the City of Frankfurt, the one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments are to be furnished with the most modern household equipment available in Germany. The four-story buildings will be beautified by surrounding shrubs and flower-groves; a play area, paved walks and hard-surface parking lot will be constructed. Eventually the project will revert to the German economy.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

HICOG Housing Project

Visitors to HICOG housing project saw this large living room and dining room (in background), part of three-bedroom apartment. Basement of each building affords electric washing machines; maids rooms are on fourth story.



Living room in two-bedroom apartment is divided by curtain from dining alcove. Central heating will eliminate smog, coal deliveries. Assignment of apartments among personnel is now underway; 420 units are expected to be completed before October 1.

Internationalism Builds Better Schools

By Dr. JAMES MORGAN READ

*Chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG*

SCHOOLTEACHERS — BOTH GERMANS and Americans alike — should remember that their mutual relations in the field of education did not begin in 1945, but go back through more than a century of interwoven interests.

Present German-American educational relationships, therefore, cannot be viewed in the light of the "occupied" and the "occupiers," but must be in the spirit of friendly and willing exchange of ideas as has been the case in the past.

Americans are always eager to learn. Americans are not in Germany today to foist upon the Germans our ideas on the organization of their school system. We are here in Germany to help and advise the Germans in their task of developing their educational system into a living and vital part of a democratic society.

The German educational system of the past had many good aspects and has contributed to educational methods now in use in both European countries and in America. For more than 100 years, American educators have studied the German educational system with great interest and have applied many of its better points to educational processes in the United States.

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS in education began in a curious and roundabout way. In 1831 the French educator, Victor Cousin, wrote a report to his government on the Prussian school system. Three years later it was published in English in New York and parts of it appeared in all pedagogical periodicals throughout the United States.

Through this report the ideas of compulsory school attendance and state provision for public education first fired American minds. In Massachusetts, a special government department was thereupon established as early as 1835.

Two years later, the state of Ohio sent Calvin Stowe, one of its leading educators, to Germany. Stowe, whose wife, as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been widely read in Germany, visited Prussia and southern Germany. His report, which the school authorities distributed to every school in Ohio, pointed to the higher educational standards of the teachers and the

better educational methods employed in primary schools in Germany.

The report gained wide attention and was later published in five other states and distributed among schools and educators. This marked the beginning of a mutually beneficial intercourse in the educational field between the United States and Germany.

Later in the century, one of America's most prominent educators, Horace Mann, visited Europe on a tour of educational methods. He returned to the United States with a report on the school systems of England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany which belongs to the classic American literature on pedagogy.

IN AMERICA, HOWEVER, Mann's report failed to win wholehearted approval and in numerous cases gave rise to vehement protests, especially from Boston school teachers. There were some, as there are in every country, whose national feelings were hurt by the assertion that certain things abroad were better than they were at home.

To them Horace Mann retorted:

"I would think it extremely strange, if we could not find valuable hints for our own work in other countries, whether these be warnings or good examples. There are many things abroad, from which we could learn to our advantage. If the Prussian school teachers have better methods of teaching reading, writing, grammar and geography and thus obtain better results in half the time, we should adopt these methods. This does not mean that we should simultaneously adopt their attitude of absolute submission to the government and blind acquiescence in church dogmas."

This progressive view that we can profit by studying the educational systems of other countries and adapting their best features to home conditions has gradually gained ground in the minds of American school teachers. Today we owe an enormous debt to other nations whose educational achievements we have adopted.

The German democrats who came to America during and after the German revolution in the middle of the last century brought us the institution of the *Kindergarten* which has retained its German name and spread throughout the country.



Dr. James Morgan Read.
(PRD HICOG photo)



New German school textbooks were discussed when almost 100 American, German and other European educators of note gathered at Heidelberg in mid-July for a six-week international social studies workshop sponsored by HICOG to develop plans for improved social education in German schools. Examining new books are, l.-r., Dr. Read; Elsie M. Beck, director of Social Studies, Detroit Public Schools; Dr. Theodor Baeuerle, Wuerttemberg-Baden state minister of education, and Allen King, US consultant in education. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Later, America carefully studied the ideas on child education put forward by Johann Friedrich Herbart. A Herbart association was instituted in the United States and its members discussed Herbart's theories at their meetings and wrote about them in their books. American educators examined and analyzed these new concepts until the progressing knowledge of child development led to still newer ideas which seemed no longer consistent with Herbart's theories.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS in the field of child psychology, too, has been influenced by German thinking. The first Americans who supported these new ideas were followers of the great German psychologist, Wilhelm Wundt of Leipzig, and in child psychology research close contact with German scientists was constantly maintained.

The concept of the intelligence quotient, widely discussed in America for many years, was taken from the German scientist William Stern who, after the sad events of the 1930's, took refuge in an American university where he found a new field of activity.

American universities, too, owe much to their German counterparts. Until well into the second part of the last century the study of advanced sciences in American universities was still in the initial stages of development, and many of our best men in all branches of science obtained their final education in Germany.

Goettingen University, especially, counted numerous Americans among its students. In its early days, Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, the first major American university to devote its studies chiefly to graduate work, followed the German example in many ways.

Prior to the first world war, the lively exchange of ideas between Germany and the United States was at its most active in the field of vocational schools. After 1900 American high schools developed into schools for pupils from all ranks of life rather than only for those who intended to go on to higher education and expanded their courses to include subjects giving practical as well as theoretical knowledge.

At that time the well-known German educator, Georg Kerschensteiner, was trying to give young people attending German vocational schools a general education along the lines of their respective vocations. It was no coincidence that these two movements — the progressive development of our high schools on vocational lines and the development of the German vocational schools on more general lines — sought contact with one another.

On his study trip to the United States Georg Kerschensteiner obtained valuable hints to further his own work and at the same time gave useful tips to American school teachers. His name ranks high in educational circles in the United States and particularly in vocational schooling.

GERMAN-AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL relations, interrupted by the first world conflict, were quickly resumed at the close of the war. Far-seeing German schoolteachers, hoping to find new ideas to help them in the reformation of the German school system went to America to study democratic education. On their return to Germany they made the name of John Dewey, one of our most outstanding educators, known throughout the country.

An exchange system for university professors between the two countries was worked out. One of America's major pedagogic colleges, Teachers College of Columbia University, made study trips to foreign schools a regular part of a future teacher's education and established an institute for comparative pedagogy which made a yearly report on the status of education in other countries. Leading educators of Columbia University made it their life-work to study foreign, and especially the German, systems of education.

Hitler and a world war rudely interrupted these relations and their resumption after 1945 was strained by the relationship of victor and vanquished. In the early days of occupation, things had to be done which appeared unfriendly and which have left their scars. Certainly not everything that was done was good and right. War and occupations are always military affairs; in the educational field the undoing of Nazi injustice was as unpleasant and painful as in many another less sensitive area.

It is for this reason that Americans and Germans cannot view their present day educational relationships in the light of war and occupation. Rather both nationalities should go back over the record of years of understanding and should strive to work together in a spirit of friendly co-operation which will link not only Americans and Germans but all educators in all countries all over the world.

+END

Communist Press in Western Germany

By F. GARDNER COX, Jr.

Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

PROBABLY THE EASIEST writing job in Western Germany is for one of the 16 Communist newspapers. For a newspaperman who could bring himself to accept the principles of the Communist Party, the assignment would be easy: "Look for examples where you can claim people are being oppressed. If they are suffering injustice, that's even better. Especially try to find evidence that the 'bosses' or the Western Allies are the oppressors."

The prospective candidate for such work could forget most of what he already knew about writing news stories. He would be expected to introduce violent editorial opinion into the simplest item. He would not be called to account for the accuracy of his facts. He would be permitted to make the broadest allegations, including libelous ones, against groups, persons or institutions. He must know how to overestimate attendance at a Communist rally by several hundred percent and minimize the attendance at anti- or non-Communist gatherings. He must see support for Communist aims where no support exists. And he should end the majority of his stories with two or three of the dozen slogans which are currently emphasized in Soviet propaganda.

He must know how to threaten Soviet conquest while pleading for peace, and characterize aggression as "self-defense." He must profess that Western economies are catapulting to ruin while Soviet and satellite economies march upward and onward; that Marshall Plan aid means exploitation; that Military Assistance constitutes dumping; that the North Atlantic Pact is aggressive; and that the Cominform is a benevolent association.

Atomic bomb testing beyond the Urals constitutes "the moving of mountains for a gigantic and peaceful irrigation project," and the "progressive" brothers of yesterday become the "Tito-Fascists" of tomorrow's edition. The Communist journalist writes on. The assignment is easy, and the writer has time to concentrate on developing his style.

THE 16 NEWSPAPERS which require such talents comprise a tightly knit chain extending from one end of the German Federal Republic to the other. The network is headed by the *Freies Volk*, of Duesseldorf. It is the central organ of the *Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands* (Communist Party of Germany, or KPD), and party functionaries throughout west Germany are expected to read it in addition to the KPD newspaper of their locality.

The newspapers are:

British Zone

Freies Volk (Free People), Duesseldorf.

Die Wahrheit (The Truth), Hanover.

Hamburger Volkszeitung (Hamburg People's Paper), Hamburg.

Volksstimme (People's Voice), Cologne.

Neue Volkszeitung (New People's Paper), Dortmund.

Volksecho (People's Echo), Detmold.

Norddeutsches Echo (North-German Echo), Kiel.

French Zone

Unser Tag (Our Day), (printed in Mannheim), Offenburg.

Neues Leben (New Life), (printed in Mannheim), Ludwigshafen.

Unsere Stimme (Our Voice), Schwenningen.

US Zone

Suedbayerische Volkszeitung (South Bavarian People's Paper), Munich.

Nordbayerische Volkszeitung (North Bavarian People's Paper), Nuremberg-Fuerth.

Sozialistische Volkszeitung (Socialist People's Paper), Frankfurt.

Badisches Volksecho (People's Echo of Baden), Mannheim.

Volksstimme (People's Voice), Stuttgart.

Tribuene der Demokratie (Tribune of Democracy), Bremen-Bremerhaven.

These 16 papers follow a unified policy dictated by the directives of the KPD. Their editors are the leading party functionaries of the locality, many of whom hold important positions without salary as one of their regular party duties. Their readers are party members, actual and prospective, and the curious (who buy occasional copies at newsstands).

It is impossible for any of these readers to distinguish between the newspapers and the Communist Party, for each paper is considered an arm of the party by the KPD itself. The KPD owns, staffs and produces all of its newspapers, and owns all but a few of the presses which print them.

THE IMPORTANCE which the KPD attaches to its newspapers stems not only from their usefulness in keeping the rank and file abreast of the latest ramifications of the party line. Prior to currency reform in June 1948

This article, originally written by Mr. Cox for the Information Bulletin, was released by the Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, on Aug. 16 for immediate use as background material because of its timely nature.

the KPD "information sheets" were able to supply the party with a steady and appreciated income. The "information sheets," which were made to look as much like political party newspapers as the regulations would allow, were then operating under conditions where paper was strictly rationed and subject to price control for the entire publishing industry. They were materially assisted by shipments of precious paper from outside Communist sources.

The regulations which hindered publication of political party newspapers were ended in the late summer of 1949. The KPD "information sheets" developed into tabloid-sized newspapers. As quickly as possible their frequency of publication was increased from once a week to three times weekly, and then, in many cases, to daily. With newsprint no longer rationed, there was less advantage to be gained in receiving paper shipments from the Soviet Zone.

Also printing costs were higher than before currency reform, and the KPD was losing political ground rapidly. Popular support for the KPD had melted away since the peak days of 1946-1948, and paying customers for the party's publications generally melted away with it. During the past year Soviet actions and the party line itself in West Germany have shown many Germans that Communism and the best interests of Germany had nothing in common.

Today, party printing presses, originally purchased in Western Germany from party funds or shipped in from the Soviet Zone, are operating at a severe loss. KPD headquarters has ordered that strenuous efforts be made to cut costs, boost circulation and increase advertising in order to lessen or eliminate the heavy deficits. At the same time the KPD looks eastward to its source of ultimate support for material help.

BECAUSE COST FACTORS, circulation methods, advertising departments and outside support of KPD newspapers are wholly unlike those of other papers, it is most profitable to examine them as keys to the KPD's system of operations.

Salaries of responsible editors are partial or non-existent, since leading party functionaries have editorial responsibilities in addition to their other duties. Reporters and others on the staffs also have dual functions, such as making available classified reports to KPD headquarters, for transmission via Berlin to upper Communist echelons outside the Federal Republic. By utilizing every paid, and unpaid, party worker in every capacity he can fill, the KPD can hardly expect to reduce over-all costs beyond the bare minimum it has already reached.

In recent months, seeking contributions for press facilities, the party has even called for and hailed contributions which were made by returned prisoners of war from money they received after their belated return from captivity in the USSR. This would indicate that the barrel is being vigorously scraped for contributions from party members and sympathizers.

KPD newspapers are continually pressing for increased circulation. Canvassers are unpaid. Party members or sympathizers are expected to solicit on the job and on their own time. As support for the KPD has melted away, there have also been continuing circulation drives to keep old subscribers from canceling or changing over to one of the "bourgeois" newspapers. Party members in good standing are required to subscribe as a matter of course. The impression that KPD members collectively own their newspaper is probably fairly general since most of them have been paying out subscription money for it, campaigning for it, and seeking new subscribers for it since days when it was an "information sheet."

IN THE ADVERTISING department, bona fide party members are the solicitors. The work calls for specialized talents. Advertising solicitors must convince representatives of shops and firms that it is profitable in business or in other ways to contribute to the KPD. The current drive for increased advertising is an integral part of the Communist campaign of threats which is being waged overtly and covertly in Western Germany. Those who advertise in KPD newspapers roughly break down into five categories.

First and most numerous are those who want to exploit the market represented by the KPD membership. In view of the current internal propaganda against "objectivism" (which includes the sin of reading any newspaper not following the Communist line) these advertisers are partially correct in assuming they cannot reach KPD readers through any other medium.

Secondly, there are, of course, advertisements placed by men who are themselves party members or followers; and thirdly, some are placed by firms which feel the expenditure may assist their efforts to sell in the East.

Fourth, there is the contributor who allegedly is motivated by the desire to have factory equipment stay in good working order, and avoid the possibility of entirely unexpected machinery "failures." Such incentives appear to have been particularly persuasive in areas where the KPD is strongest within the factory groups or within the company's labor force in general.

The fifth type of advertiser is the reputable firm which has given in to a combination of cajoling and long-range threats by "solicitors." They are told they should play it safe in case Communist aggression from the East should conquer Germany and elevate the KPD to power. Such firms report that KPD "solicitors" make heavy-handed references to the possibility of a Soviet-inspired move into Germany, even while soliciting advertisements for a newspaper which for months has been piously avowing its desire for peace and the outlawing of the atom bomb (but not the outlawing of naked aggression). The central party organ, *Freies Volk*, recently came out with a special supplement prominently featuring advertisements by most of the important Ruhr steel and coal companies.

It is further indicated that there are firms which contract for advertisements they know will never appear; the money is directly deposited in the party's coffers.

IN ADDITION TO COST cutting, circulation drives and the "soliciting" of advertisements, the KPD press-and-party can receive outside support when it can show it has exhausted all other means. Local deficits have been helped out through bulk shipments of fine porcelain, optical equipment, textiles and other products from Soviet-seized enterprises and "people's own enterprises," for sale within the Federal Republic by KPD fronts. KPD members are further assisted by periodic bulk shipments of National Front propaganda, which arrives from the Soviet Zone in box-car lots (variously listed on the manifests as upholstery material, typewriters, etc.). The KPD pressures its members to buy the material for 10 to 30 pfennigs per item and to sell also to anybody else who will buy. Receipts cushion the deficit of the party and of the KPD press.

The question is inevitably raised, "How effective is the Communist press?" The answer must be qualified. Its circulation and readership is not considered significant. Its organization is more cohesive than that of any other affiliation of newspapers in Western Germany. Its voice is disproportionately loud for its size, and has the advantage of speaking for the most ruthlessly disciplined political group in the area. Its principal danger to the Federal Republic and to the Western Allies lies in the unscrupulousness of the party which it represents and helps to weld.

Like a matched chorus the KPD chain has sung each new line composed for it in Berlin and beyond. The line is becoming bellicose, more strident, increasingly libelous with each Kremlin move and with each propaganda directive.

THERE ARE FEW LIMITATIONS on the freedom of the press in Western Germany, but the Communist press has overstepped them all. In addition to generally well-conceived German legislation, the KPD press, like other newspapers, is subject to High Commission regulations which have been administered with intentional forbearance. These regulations contain prohibitions against encouraging sabotage, insurrection or subversion to the prejudice of the Allied Forces, and Law No. 5 provides penalties against enterprises or persons who act in a manner "affecting or likely to affect prejudicially the prestige or security of the Allied Forces."

On a number of occasions between September 1949 and August 1950 the High Commission has suspended individual Communist enterprises (newspapers) for periods of one or two weeks at a time. In most cases the regular subscribers of the suspended paper have received a sister-paper in its place for as long as the suspension was in effect. In two instances the replacement paper was printed at the same party-owned press as the paper which had been suspended. In a British Zone case where a Hanover Communist paper and its press were closed down during a court trial of the re-

sponsible party officials, the suspended paper was replaced within two days by another having the same format, same subscribers and much of the same staff, but bearing a new masthead. Until the trial ended, printing was done at a sister-press in nearby Hamburg.

Following every suspension, the remaining newspapers in the KPD chain have tended toward repeating the offense which brought on the original action, and have campaigned against the injustice which the suspense-action allegedly represented.

Between the Hanover case in November 1949 and Aug. 3, 1950, no occupation authority has exerted its power to take suspense-action against a printing plant. The Allied High Commission has sought, as a matter of principle, to avoid the harsher measures at its disposal. The organizational pattern of the KPD press, its effective evasive tactics and its heightening tone of vilification have brought it under closest scrutiny. One Allied observer has summed up the situation in stating "The Communist press cannot be permitted to occupy a position which is above the law or outside the law." The non-Communist press, both independent and political party, is and has been judged under the letter of the law.

THAT THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS have devoted personal attention to the foregoing problem is shown in the announcement made public after their meeting on July 13. It states that the High Commissioners "examined a report on the activities of the Communist press in Germany, particularly with respect to the publication of material in violation of Allied High Commission Law No. 5,"* and that "they agreed... to deal with such violations including, if necessary, the suspension of the operations of printing plants involved."

Such action was taken Aug. 3 when the Allied High Commission through the US state commissioner for Hesse ordered the three-month suspension of the Frankfurt KPD daily, *Sozialistische Volkszeitung*. German police were also ordered to lock up the KPD-owned printing plant in Frankfurt to prevent any evasion of the order.

The *Sozialistische Volkszeitung* had carried on Aug. 3 specific items apparently calculated to test the High Commissioners' decision of July 13. Its editorial sought also to misrepresent the tenor and intent of conversations between Allied state commissioners and KPD leaders of their respective areas on the limits beyond which the KPD and its press could not go.

The editorial and accompanying items, besides warping the conversations in characteristic Communist manner, impugned the motives and recent actions of the Allied High Commission and of its state commissioners.

Similar action had been taken against nine other newspapers and their publishing houses by Aug. 16. These were the Communist organs published at Duesseldorf, Hanover, Hamburg, Cologne, Dortmund and Detmold, in the British Zone; Ludwigshafen, in the French Zone; and Mannheim and Stuttgart, in the US Zone.

+END

* Law on Press, Radio, Information and Entertainment; for full text see Information Bulletin, Oct. 4, 1949, page 34.

E·R·P

SONDERPROGRAMM FÜR DEN BAU VON
10 000 FLÜCHTLINGSWOHNUNGEN
IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

BEREITUNG: ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR
PROJ. FLÜCHTLINGSHILFE E.V. KIEL-WIK
IN KIEL: 1460 WOHNUNGEN

VERTRAG: VERLANGT 15 MÄRZ 1948

275 WOHNUNGEN - BAUBEREIN

WOHNUNGSBAUGESSELLSCHAFT,
HEIM-DRIFTHAN-PRÄSIDENTEN NORDMARK IN KIEL, 100
GEMEINNÜTZIG HEIMSTATEN-GENOSSENSCHAFT KIEL-NORD, 100

PLANUNG UND BAUFÜHRUNG

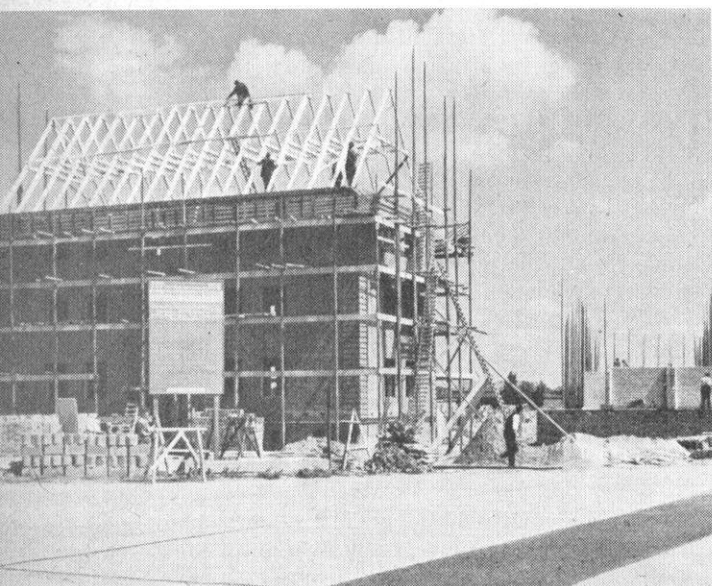
ARCHITECT: B. DR. KARL DOORMANN REG. BAUMEISTER 1. O.
KIEL, SOPHIEENPLATZ 17

ERP House Building for Refugees Progresses in Schleswig-Holstein

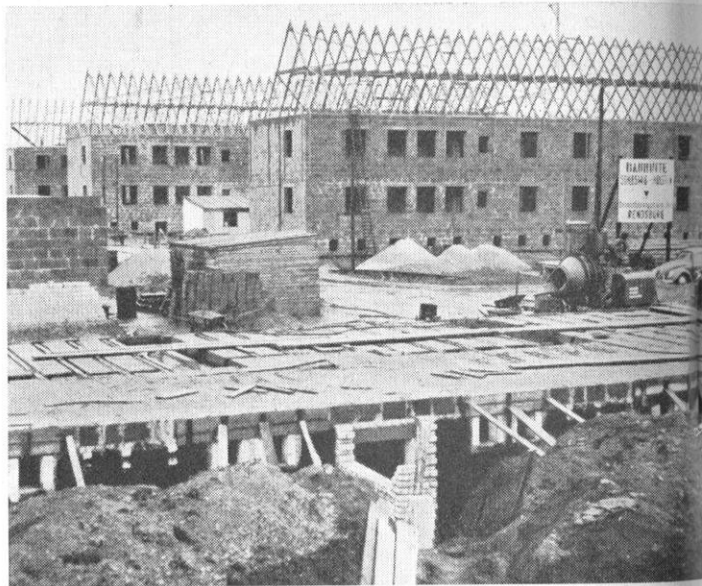
Housing for refugees — 10,000 units in all — is going up in 26 towns and cities of Schleswig-Holstein. To be built in areas where steady jobs are likeliest, the entire project was initiated by the German Trade Union Federation at the suggestion of ECA. It has been designed as a guide for similar housing projects in other areas of west Germany. Trade unions, contractors and architects teamed up to work out economical designs for the biggest project of its kind yet undertaken in any state of postwar Germany.

(Photographs furnished by *Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer produktive Fluechtlingshilfe* of Kiel)

ERP counterpart funds are helping finance plan for 10,000 refugee homes.



Abandoned airport at Neumuenster will now house village.

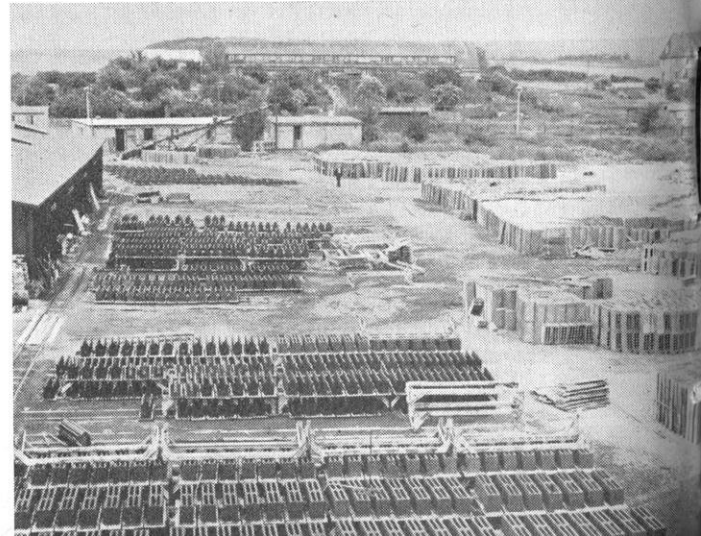


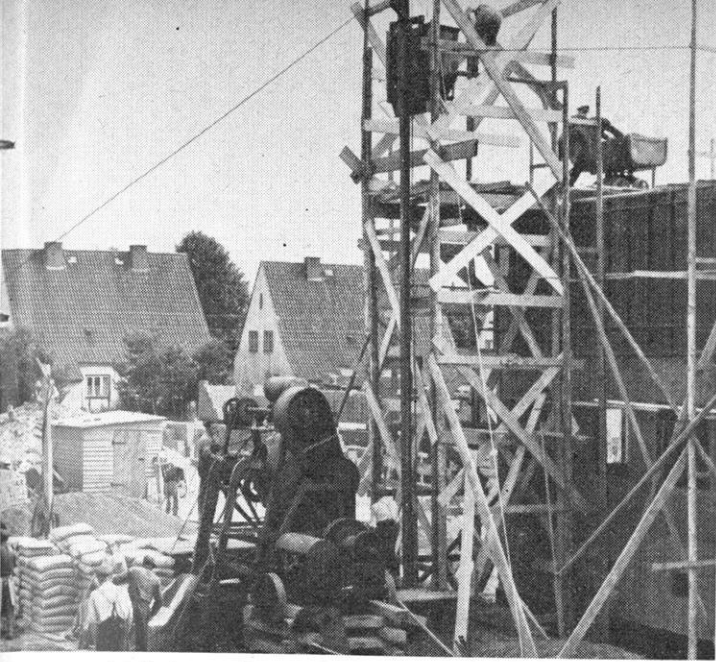
These units will give comfortable homes to 425 families.

At Kappeln, foundation walls are poured, forms re-used.



Concrete plant near Luebeck turns out standard sections.





At Uetersen houses are being completed in record time.



Women workers at Kalttenkirchen do their part, too.



To reduce costs, pre-cast concrete blocks are made at many of the building sites.

Steel pilings needed in soft soil of Luebeck add to costs.



One of several different designs in vast housing program.



Declaration of Rights of Displaced Persons

THE GERMAN FEDERAL government has declared its intention to guarantee the rights of displaced persons and refugees formerly cared for by the International Refugee Organization in the federal territory and of its readiness to become a party to any convention on the international status of displaced persons which may be agreed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The declaration was prepared in connection with submission to the legislature of a draft federal law defining the status of displaced persons and refugees. The declaration was made public Aug. 9.

On Feb. 9, the Allied High Commission had informed the federal government of the approaching curtailment of the responsibilities of the International Refugee Organization in western Germany, and notified the federal government that all displaced persons and refugees in western Germany who had been the concern of the IRO and who were not in the process of resettlement would become the financial and administrative responsibility of the federal government with effect from July 1.

The Allied High Commission requested the federal government to undertake the enactment of suitable legislation defining the precise legal, political, social and economic status to be accorded to these displaced persons and refugees. On July 1, the federal government assumed responsibility for the care and maintenance of some 100,000 displaced persons and refugees who probably will remain in western Germany after the cessation of the work of resettlement by the IRO.

The declaration emphasizes the federal government's willingness to co-operate fully with United Nations' agencies on all matters concerning displaced persons and refugees and stresses its wish to make a contribution toward the international solution of this problem. The declaration goes on to express the federal government's intention to guarantee every facility for displaced persons and refugees to be integrated into the German community, noting, however, the rights of individuals to return to their homeland or to emigrate if they so wish.

DISPLACED PERSONS and refugees will enjoy the basic rights provided for in Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic and will be treated in accordance with the principles and the spirit of the United Nations declaration concerning human rights and other international conventions relating to the humane treatment of refugees.

The statement by the federal government on the occasion of submission to the legislature of a draft bill on the legal status of displaced persons in the federal territory follows:

On the occasion of the transfer to German responsibility of refugees and displaced persons not in the process of resettlement and for whom the IRO have, until now, provided care and maintenance, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers it appropriate to clarify its position with regard to these displaced persons.

The federal government has noted with satisfaction the preparatory work of the *ad hoc* committee established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to study the problem of refugees and displaced persons and declares that it agrees with the spirit of the draft convention and protocol drawn up by this committee.

In an endeavor to co-operate with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations in all matters affecting refugees and displaced persons, and wishing to make a contribution toward the international solution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and in view of the special urgency of solving this problem, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to make the following declaration even at this early stage.

Article 1 — The displaced persons for whom the federal government has assumed responsibility will have every facility to be integrated into the population of the Federal Republic. They may be expelled only for reasons of public safety and order and after having exhausted all rights of appeal. They will not be extradited, expelled, deported or sent back to a country where their life or liberty is in danger on account of race, descent, origin, creed, religious or political convictions. However, if they so desire, the right to return to their homeland or to emigrate may not be denied them.

Article 2 — The displaced persons for whom the Federal Republic has assumed responsibility shall enjoy the basic rights pursuant to Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Article 3 — The displaced persons for whom the Federal Republic has assumed responsibility shall be treated in every other respect in accordance with the principles and the spirit of the statement of the United Nations concerning human rights, the convention concerning the international status of refugees of Oct. 28, 1933, and the draft convention and protocol drawn up by the *ad hoc* committee of the UN Economic and Social Council.

In order to implement the principles set forth in the above articles the federal government will submit to the legislative bodies a draft law concerning the legal status of displaced persons in the federal territory.

The federal government declares at this time its readiness in principle to become a party to an international convention on the legal status of the displaced persons prepared by the United Nations, and to fulfill the obligations arising from such convention. +END

Big Hanau DP Camp Returned

The Hanau displaced persons camp, one of the largest compounds in Hesse, has been turned back to the German economy. The camp formerly accommodated approximately 5,400 displaced persons. The return of the Hanau compound leaves only two camps for displaced persons in Hesse, the Butzbach Resettlement Center and the Babenhausen Repatriation Camp. These two camps house, at present, less than 2,000 displaced persons.

Continuing Experiment in Exchange of Professors
between Chicago and Frankfurt Universities Creates

Midway on the Main

By **DR. LEROY VOGEL**

*Chief, Education and Cultural Affairs Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse
and*

HILLARD ANTHONY RHOADES

Chief, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse

BACK IN 1889, John D. Rockefeller gave a group of public spirited Chicagoans \$600,000, on condition they raise an additional \$400,000. Marshall Field gave the same group a tract of land known as the Midway Plaisance on the South Side of Chicago. Thus, under the presidency of William Rainey Harper, former professor of Hebrew at Yale University, that great pioneer in American higher education, was born the University of Chicago.

Today, under the active guidance of Robert Maynard Hutchins, the "University on the Midway" is continuing its pioneering in the field of higher education. One of its really great, if unheralded, experiments is its professor exchange program with Wolfgang Goethe University, located in Frankfurt on the Main (pronounced "mine") River.

During the war, many American educators spoke of "adopting" European universities. Shortly after the war, Chancellor Hutchins did just that. Acting upon the recommendations made by Robert J. Havinghurst, professor

of education at the University of Chicago, who personally investigated European college and universities, the University at Chicago decided to adopt the University at Frankfurt.

The decision was made because both institutions of advanced learning are relatively young, noted for liberal leadership, willing to try educational experiments, and have excellent reputations for graduate study. Thus the Midway came to the Main in April 1948.

IN COLLABORATION with the Rockefeller Foundation, the program was started. The Foundation pays all expenses, including travel and upkeep in Frankfurt, for five to eight professors. The University pays the salaries of the exchange professors and those of their replacements on the University faculties.

The first group to go from the Midway to the Main consisted of Louis L. Thurstone, professor of psychology; Thelma Thurstone, research associate in psychology;



Dean Louis Gottschalk and his wife, hosts of Chicago House at Frankfurt University, entertain (in center at left) Mrs. Betty Vogel and Dr. Leroy Vogel, co-author of this article. Right, co-author "Tony" Rhoades interviews Dr. Gottschalk.



Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins (left), chancellor of the University of Chicago, is greeted by Prof. Walter Hallstein, then rector of Frankfurt University, on his arrival in Germany to inspect his university's project in Frankfurt.

Paul Weiss, professor of zoology, who recently won national recognition for his work in cancer research; Wilhelm Pauck, professor of historical theology; Everett C. Hughes, associate professor of sociology; Elder J. Olsen, associate professor of English, and Roger B. Oake, assistant professor of Romance languages, who acted as executive secretary. Professor Pauck was elected, as group representative, to the Frankfurt University Senate.

All of the teachers except Oake, who, because of his secretarial responsibilities, did not start teaching until the second term, pitched in immediately on their teaching assignments. Each lectured and conducted a seminar, without great language difficulty since most of them spoke German fluently. In May 1948, on the occasion of the Goethe Centennial, Hutchins came over to visit the group and speak at the celebration.

Thornton Wilder, the noted American playwright, headed the faculty for the second semester. In addition to his courses at Frankfurt, Wilder also found time to deliver lectures at the University of Marburg, several other German colleges, and the then embryo US Information Centers.

THE THIRD SEMESTER saw another group of distinguished faculty members come to Frankfurt to head seminars and give lectures, and also welcomed an American graduate student, Edward A. Maser, to aid Prof. Otto G. Simson in his work in the history of art.

The fourth group, headed by Prof. Walter Blair, who conducted a seminar in Mark Twain and his contemporaries, also included George K. Link, the distinguished American botanist; Ludwig Bachofer, professor of the history of art; Helena M. Gamer, professor of Germanics; R. E. Buchanan, professor of bacteriology at Iowa State College, who at the time was a guest lecturer at Chicago, and three American students.

The fifth term has just started. It is headed by one of America's leading European historians, Louis Gott-

schalk, who is acting as dean of the group and as its representative to the Frankfurt University Senate. Professor Gottschalk is giving a course entitled "The Power-Freedom Problem in Europe and America in the 17th and 18th Centuries," and conducting a seminar in the methods and theories of history.

His colleagues on the current Midway on the Main faculty are Arnold Bergstraesser, professor of Germanics, who is giving a course in cultural history and philosophy and conducting a seminar on Goethe's concept of culture; Chauncy D. Harris, professor of geography; Karl P. Schmidt, lecturer of zoology and curator of zoology of the Chicago Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Helmut P. G. Seckel, professor of pediatrics.

THE GROUP LIVES together in a private home near THICOG headquarters which has become known as "Chicago House." Mrs. Gottschalk, who came over with the professor and their 11-year-old son, Paul, is hostess for the home, which is a typical American college faculty home, replete with warmth, hospitality and grace. The group breakfasts and lunches together every day, but evenings are left free for student and German faculty entertaining, informal discussions, which often become involved seminars, and for private dining and study.

Gottschalk, tall, tweedy, athletic and humorous, is a man of tremendous intelligence, noted scholarship and vibrant personal charm. His opinion of the German student is that, "He, with a few minute changes of dress and speech, could sit in any college classroom in the United States and be a complete part of the group." Gottschalk found that the average German student is as unprepared as the American student, is a little more respectful of professorial authority, and a little less inquisitive about political issues.

Professors Harris and Schmidt agreed with their dean, with Harris pointing out that the postwar German student was far weaker on languages than prewar university students. Both instructors stated that the popular opinion that German students were far more serious than Ameri-



The pioneer Chicagoans who brought the "Midway to the Main" — the first group of Chicago University professors assigned to Frankfurt University—arrive at Rhine-Main Air Base in April 1948 to take up duties for one semester.

can students was a fallacy. They pointed to the fact that the average American postwar student was often a war veteran, quite often married, and certainly had a more serious world outlook than his prewar predecessor. The American professors stated that the longer period of war matured the German student a bit more, but also divorced him considerably from his prewar academic background.

THE GREATEST DIFFERENCE between American and German college students found to date by the American professors was the German student's preoccupation with finances. As Gottschalk stated, "Since the purchase of even one book becomes a major monetary expenditure on the part of a German student, he must pay extremely close attention to lectures."

According to Harris, the American student listens to a lecture, but generally gets considerable material from text and other books. The German student must, of necessity and by virtue of training and tradition, rely on lecture material. This, according to the entire Chicago faculty, has probably led to the authority wielded by German faculty members.

Schmidt has found that while the German student is less inquisitive than his American counterpart during lectures, he is just as vocal during informal seminars, and with American professors, at least, after class.

Bergstraesser, one of the most noted of Goethe scholars and author of "Goethe's Image of Man and Society," termed the German student of today, "extremely pliable, but definitely anti-totalitarian." Bergstraesser reasoned that the sudden collapse of the Nazi regime destroyed completely many of the ideas held by the students and that the obvious comparison and similarity between Eastern totalitarianism and German totalitarianism is so strong as to make any type of dictatorship, be it the Stalin version or the Hitler version, absolutely repugnant. Bergstraesser, while performing teaching duties, is also collecting data for a new book on "Germany and the West."

Dr. Seckel, who started his medical career in Germany, was called to Chicago because of his reputation in the study of diphtheria. When he first returned to Germany, he was asked to lecture on his old specialty, but felt that he could no longer qualify as an expert. His tenure in the United States did not afford him a chance to practice his specialty since diphtheria has, to a large extent, disappeared in the United States. Other children's diseases still prevalent in Germany but no longer commonly found in youngsters in the United States, according to Dr. Seckel, are rickets, tuberculosis, diarrhea and syphilis.

Dr. Seckel, who spends all his free time visiting German children's clinics and working in pediatric wards, has found the German medical student to be the equal, in seriousness of purpose and intensity of application, of his American counterpart. He also found that the German medical student has an inordinate pride in his studies and that the German physician maintains this pride of profession.

Dr. Seckel also found that the Nazi-war era deprived the German medical student of 20 full years of scientific medical research and application, and that German age



Chicago professors confer at luncheon. L. to r., Dean Louis Gottschalk, Prof. Chauncy D. Harris, Prof. Arnold Bergstraesser, secretary-translator Dorothea von Stetten, housekeeper Lisa Weimer, Mrs. Gottschalk, Prof. Karl P. Schmidt and Prof. Helmut P. G. Seckel. (PRB OLCH photos)

and tradition are hindering use of the most advanced sanitary and preventive methods in the home.

CHICAGO HOUSE is a livable, warm residence under a twofold management. One of the visiting professors always has his wife accompany him. The wife acts as hostess of the house, supervising the living accommodations, shopping and entertaining. As noted by one recent visitor, a veteran of the occupation and a bachelor, "as soon as I entered the house, I received a breath of real old-fashioned American hospitality."

The business side of the faculty is run from an office in the house. This office is presided over by one of the permanent employees of the University of Chicago in Frankfurt, Mrs. Dorothea von Stetten. A 37-year-old refugee from Berlin, she has the title of secretary, but is a combination secretary, interpreter, administrative assistant and fount of information.

The House, combined with field trips, informal after-class bull-sessions, and the genial informality of the staff, is what really brings the Midway to the Main. The House is the faculty home; here they do something rare in German educational life. Here the faculty entertains students, in groups and individually; here American thinking is injected, on a man-to-man basis, and here ideas, theories and refutations are given on a basic, social level.

The House also plays a significant liaison role between Germans and Americans. Not only do the members of the Chicago faculty entertain Frankfurt U. faculty members at the House, but also, at the same time, members of the HICOG staff, important governmental officials and visitors from Washington, D.C., and other countries. Thus are brought together elements of common interest and mutual goals which would not ordinarily have the opportunity of meeting socially, informally.

Each faculty member, each semester, contributes between 40 and 50 books, as an outright gift, to his seminar library. It is in the House that these books receive their deepest discussions, not only from the point of view that the Frankfurt University libraries are enriched by more than 200 academic volumes each semester, but



Prof. Karl P. Schmidt, zoology professor at Chicago University, has a hard time breaking away from students after a class at the Zoological Institute in Frankfurt.

from the viewpoint of the ideas behind the books. The books, and other ideas, are evaluated in casual, friendly conversations, not as assignments from faculty to student.

While the senior faculty member of each group is designated as dean, and serves in that capacity in addition to his prime teaching assignment, administration has the same informal efficiency as the faculty-student attitude. The dean is spokesman for the faculty, makes decisions for them, and serves as the Chicago faculty representative to the Frankfurt University Senate.

In speaking for the present faculty, Dean Gottschalk emphasized that all members of the staff are continuing their research and studies, even while they are teaching abroad. In fact, Gottschalk is completing his latest work, entitled "Understanding History," in Frankfurt. He hopes to have the volume datelined "Frankfurt." Gottschalk also pointed out that the faculty members give lectures at other west German universities, US Information Centers, German high schools, German-American clubs, other organizations and institutions. Many of their lectures have been recorded and broadcast to the general public.

The exchange has not been a one-way trip. Five Frankfurt University professors have already gone to the United States for lecture assignments at the University of Chicago, and many more will be going in the semesters ahead.

BOTH FRANKFURT FACULTY and Frankfurt students consider the exchange program more than just a great and valuable cultural link.

Prof. Karl Reinhardt, noted lecturer in Latin and Greek at Frankfurt, recently returned from a tour of duty at Chicago. Impressed with American academic standards, he was amazed at the solidarity of American educators in upholding academic freedom. He returned with the distinct view that academic freedom is more than a phrase, a religion, a belief; to the American educator, it is a way of life.

The students who have taken courses under the Americans, however, have received the greatest impact. The reputation thus far enjoyed by the American faculty has been outstanding. Unanimous opinion was expressed by those who have taken courses under the Chicago group that the American is a better lecturer than his German colleague. The American, according to the German students, is not as stiff as the German lecturer, is more entertaining, and does more to attract and keep the student's attention.

The Frankfurt U. students found that the German professors are more abstract; the American adds practical examples to his lectures and is more concerned with the realities, trying at almost all times to translate difficult terminology into everyday language.

Some of the students found the Americans to be better academicians than noted German instructors. One candidate for a degree in philosophy and poetry stated, "The Americans under whom I have studied have had a deeper understanding of philosophy and poetry than the German professors." This same student found a marked degree of pragmatism in the philosophic thinking of the Americans.

MOST CRITICAL of the Americans were the law students. While expressing complete appreciation of the American style of lecturing and the "intuitive manner" of the Americans, they said that the lectures of the Americans did not render any great benefit to German law students. Their specific dislikes of the American system were based on speed. By using too many practical examples to clarify problems, the American law lecturer slows up the course. The American approach to the law, and the almost universal use of the casebook system, is contrary to German legal systemics. The law students were unable to reconcile differences in American and German legal thinking. Most of them did agree that the American approach would be ideal for a course in law designed for an economist studying at a German university.

The Midway on the Main did not come over as a reformer, driven by the urge to change the German educational system. The University of Chicago wanted to help close the cultural gap created by Nazism and war. Working quietly, efficiently, without fanfare or drum-beating, the Midway has succeeded in establishing the fundamental liaison needed for closing that gap. The continuing efforts and successes of these men and women from Chicago will eventually establish a solid cultural-educational link between two great educational centers, and ultimately their respective countries; a link that can only grow into mutual respect and understanding.

+END

Europa Union Plebiscites

By ALLEN C. SIEBENS

Governmental Affairs Officer, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

DO YOU FAVOR the abolition of the political and economic frontiers in Europe and the unification of all European peoples in a European federal state?

This proposition was submitted in July to the residents of two specially selected German communities and the answers were an emphatic "Yes."

On July 9, in the small Rhine town of Breisach, in the southwest corner of Germany near the French border, a 95.6 percent "Yes" was rolled up by 87.5 percent of the town's eligible voters.

On July 16, in the Ruhr mining city of Castrop-Rauxel, the same verdict by a margin of 95.7 percent was rendered by 73 percent of the electorate.

This all happened because EUROPA UNION, a private German organization which believes that Europe must federalize, decided that the time had come to show the rest of the world and particularly German representatives at Bonn and Strasbourg how the German people feel about giving up national sovereignty in favor of intra-European co-operation and organization.

WHY WAS BREISACH, a small community of some 2,400 persons located in a comparatively sleepy agricultural section of Germany, chosen for this first grass roots test of international consciousness among Germans?

Communist propaganda efforts to induce Castrop-Rauxel and Breisach to vote against the European Union plan proved unavailing, the results showed. At left, Breisach's Mayor Bueb looks at poster put up on balloting-place wall by Communist "shock troops." Right, pro-European Union posters urged Rhinelanders, on eve of plebiscite, to remember "Europe is watching Breisach" and "Europe wants peace."



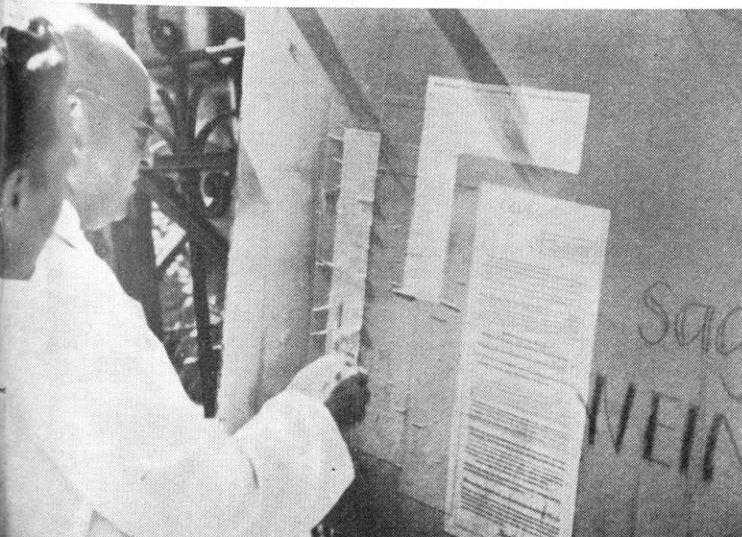
Ballot form in the Europa-Union plebiscite at Castrop-Rauxel, small Rhine river town in South Baden, in the southwest corner of Germany. Asked if they favored abolition of Europe's political and economic frontiers and unification of all European peoples in a single federal state, the answer was an emphatic "Yes" from 95.7 percent of the eligibles who cast their votes.

There are a variety of reasons, but basically it is because Breisach is a community that epitomizes the troubles which have plagued the European peoples for centuries. Occupying as it does a strategic position on the left bank of the Rhine, it has been a chronic victim of war.

This is the way Paul Neuland, US observer in the French-Zone state of South Baden, describes Breisach after a recent visit there: "I have seen the ruins of Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Munich, Vienna, Stuttgart, Bremen, Hanover and other cities throughout Germany, but never have I seen the totality of destruction which bore mute witness to the intensity of the attacks through which this poor, long-suffering town

has been reduced to a rubbish heap of dust, ashes, rubble and desolation. Looking around at this horrible picture of the futility of war, I knew but only too well that I had no further to search for the answer to my query as to what lay behind Breisach's practically unanimous vote for a federal state of Europe."

And further, quoting Mayor Bueb of Breisach, "The history of Breisach is filled with invasions and military occupations... (It) has been part of France and part of Austria at different times... (and) has been occupied, conquered or passed through by invading battalions about 50 times. Ten times it has been destroyed... (In World



(Photos by Internationale Presse-Photo-Agentur)



Sunday, July 9, was a lively day in Breisach. By midday more than 50 percent of the eligible voters had cast their ballots at the polling booths. Breisach, according to its mayor, was second most destroyed city in Germany in World War II: 80 percent of its buildings were razed while other 20 percent, without exception, were severely damaged. Its history is full of wars: it has been destroyed 10 times.

War II it was) the second most destroyed city in Germany, first place being held by the city of Emmerich on the Rhine. Eighty percent of the buildings in Breisach were completely destroyed and the other 20 were, without exception, severely damaged. The children have to go to school wherever a place (can) be found. They say that Breisach's educational system has the longest school corridor in the world: it runs from one end of the city to the other."

FOR TWO MONTHS prior to the balloting at Breisach, Albert Schinzinger, head of the Baden branch of EUROPA UNION and an old line German democrat, personally led an active door-to-door campaign to explain the issue of European federalization to the population of Breisach. With the enthusiastic aid of Mayor Bueb, the interest and assistance of local civic and religious organizations, including the male glee club, the church choir, the voluntary fire department, sport clubs, trade organizations and political parties were enlisted.

On the eve of the balloting, a mass meeting of some thousand persons was addressed by South Baden Minister-President Leonhard Wohleb, by Dr. Ernest B. Steffan, secretary general of Switzerland's European Union, and by Dr. Eugen Kogon, president of EUROPA UNION. In his speech, Dr. Kogon explained the purpose of the Union movement, mentioning that since each American worker is contributing the equivalent of 18 working days a year to European assistance, it is up to Europeans to justify this sacrifice by effecting genuine European unification.

Opposition to the Breisach plebiscite was forthcoming, as might be expected, from the Communists. In the absence of any Communists in Breisach who dared to engage in active opposition, a delegation of Communists from Freiburg demanded and obtained an audience with the mayor in which they tried to force from him a state-

ment that the balloting, if it came out affirmatively, really would mean that the Germans are for the evacuation of Occupation Forces in Germany.

According to the mayor, the interview ended summarily when he told the Communists, among other things, "You are the people who are protecting and supporting the robbers on the other side of the Iron Curtain." Other Communist disruptive tactics at Breisach, such as the usual display of crude signs on walls and buildings, ended equally unsuccessfully.

HOWEVER, IN THE MUCH larger community of Castorp-Rauxel one week later, the Communists, stronger and better prepared, swung into high gear. US Deputy Observer Robert Beghtol in the British-Zone state of North Rhine-Westphalia reported on the Communist strategy as follows:

"The KPD put on an elaborate counter-campaign and sent a special representative from Duesseldorf to Castorp-Rauxel to supervise. In the beginning the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (Communist "Free German Youth") was the only outward sign of Communist attitude, limiting itself to the destruction of posters. Subsequently the so-called 'Committee against European Union' put up posters. In addition, four other kinds of posters were printed, each in 3,000-4,000 copies. The Communist propaganda became so intense that certain of the townspeople became frightened and some shopkeepers who had displayed European Union posters in their windows removed them. The Communists threatened to take the names of those who voted and ultimately planned a counter-meeting to be held on July 14.

"To counteract this (meeting) the city manager called for a practice run of the city's fire-fighting equipment, to end in the public square near the place chosen by the Communists for their meeting. This was an administrative decision for which the city manager said he would take full responsibility. The move was successful, large crowds gathered to see the fire department in action, and the Communist meeting was failure."



Flags of youths' organizations supported the European Union movement at mass meeting in the town square at Breisach. On platform in foreground is Mayor Bueb, who staunchly supported Europa Union in addressing townfolk.

Communist roughneck attempts to disrupt meetings and other attempts by them to hold their own meetings were notably unsuccessful.

The people's answer to the Communists was that 31,806 out of 34,239 who voted placed their "X" in the "Ja" (Yes) circle. Many organizations which helped prepare for the plebiscite are agreed that the Communists unwittingly were their best propaganda agents. The story is told of an elderly lady who, confined to her home some two miles from the polling place, became so angry when she heard of Communist tactics that she successfully pleaded for a car to be sent for her in order that she might go to contribute her "Ja."

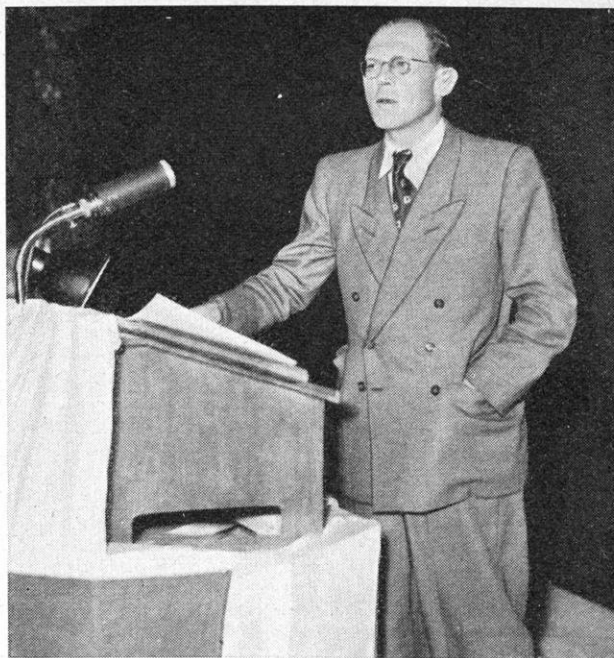
THE LITTLE KNOWN EUROPA UNION and the inconspicuous communities of Breisach and Castrop-Rauxel temporarily were catapulted to the headlines in almost all West German newspapers after the plebiscites. Another, and final, plebiscite is scheduled for either Frankfurt or Munich, and a number of other cities in West Germany now have asked for EUROPA UNION plebiscites. What is the movement all about and who is behind it in Germany?

EUROPA UNION is the German branch of the *Union Europeene des Federalistes* (UEF). This is presently among the strongest of several federalist movements in Europe, all of which are affiliated with the European Movement, headed by Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium, Alcide de Gasperi of Italy and, until his recent death, Leon Blum of France.

The groundwork for plebiscites had been done at Paris in October 1949, when a congress of the *Union Europeene* decided that progress toward the federalization of Europe was moving too slowly, particularly in view of the fact that the powerful stimulus given to European co-operation through the Marshall Plan will end in 1952. In the light of this decision it was resolved that, in order forcibly to bring to the attention of the governments of western Europe the desire of their peoples to unite, plebiscites would be held by the 17 national affiliates of the *Union Europeene*. The first affiliate to implement this resolution was the German EUROPA UNION.

Three months ago, before the plebiscites, EUROPA UNION counted approximately 25,000 paying members in Germany. It is financed partly by the dues of these members, amounting to six Deutsche marks per year, but more largely from private donations and in certain states from established political parties. However, EUROPA UNION stresses its supra-political character, and accepts gifts from political parties only with a "no strings attached" understanding.

EUROPA UNION counts among its members a substantial number of prominent German political figures and through them it can bring influence to bear on the German parliament and the German delegation to the Council of Europe. Both Heinrich von Brentano, CDU leader in the *Bundestag* (federal parliament) and a delegate to the Council of Europe, and Carlo Schmid, SPD leader in the *Bundestag* and a delegate to the Council of Europe, are members of EUROPA UNION.



Dr. Eugen Kogon, founder and president in Germany of the Europa-Union, was among speakers who addressed the eligible voters of Breisach and Castrop-Rauxel on the eve of the test plebiscites. A noted author and editor, Dr. Kogon is publisher of the "Frankfurter Hefte," political and cultural monthly. He was an inmate of Buchenwald concentration camp for all of seven years, from 1938 to 1945.

ON JULY 26, the *Bundestag* passed a resolution requesting the conclusion of a European federative pact calling for the formation of a supra-national European body with legislative, executive and judiciary powers. This resolution had been prepared by EUROPA UNION, submitted to the *Bundestag* by deputies belonging to EUROPA UNION, and was adopted exactly as EUROPA UNION had framed it.

The president of EUROPA UNION is 47-year-old Dr. Eugen Kogon. Dr. Kogon is a distinguished German public figure who spent the years 1938 to 1945 in the Buchenwald concentration camp. Since liberation in 1945 he has written a well-known book, "The SS State," and was co-founder of the publishing house Frankfurter Hefte, which published books and brochures on political topics and the magazine *Frankfurter Heite*, a scholarly monthly on questions of politics and culture.

The dynamo of EUROPA UNION is Otto Blessing, 40, its executive secretary. A patent attorney by training, he gives the impression of being a hard-headed tactician. According to him, Communist opposition at Breisach and Castrop-Rauxel has given EUROPA UNION the catalyst it needs for success. He sees the EUROPA UNION as the first concrete German movement against Communism.

On July 31, the executive committee of EUROPA UNION approved a five-point program of action which includes production and distribution of education films on political questions, the purchase of a newspaper, intensified publication and dissemination of attractive brochures in

(Continued on page 23)

MANIFESTO

of the Congress for Cultural Freedom

1. WE CONSIDER IT a self-evident truth that intellectual liberty is one of the inalienable rights of man.

2. Intellectual liberty implies in the first place liberty of thought and word, especially when they are in opposition to the controlling regime. Man becomes a slave when deprived of the right to say no.

3. Liberty and peace are inseparable. In all countries, regardless of the political regime, the overwhelming majority of the population fears and is opposed to war. The danger of war becomes acute when governments, by the suppression of democratic, parliamentary institutions, withhold from the majority the means of opposing war.

Peace can be safeguarded only if each government submits its acts to the control of the people it governs and pledges itself to submit all measures which could endanger peace to a democratic, international discussion and to abide by the decisions reached.

4. We consider that the primary cause of the present world insecurity arises from the policy of governments who while paying lip-service to peace, refuse to accept its essential premises. History shows that wars can be prepared and waged under any kind of slogan, including that of peace. Peace campaigns which are not based on acts guaranteed to maintain the peace are comparable to counterfeit money placed in circulation for fraudulent purposes. There can be no renaissance of intellectual equilibrium and security in the world until "the black market" of peace is abolished.

5. Liberty is based on the tolerance of and the respect for divergent opinions. One cannot logically invoke the ideal of tolerance to cloak intolerance.

6. No doctrine can claim exclusive interpretation of the principle of liberty. On the contrary, we consider that the criterion of such doctrines ought to be the degree of real liberty accorded the individual.

Furthermore, we consider that no race, nation, class or religion can claim to represent exclusively the idea of liberty, or arrogate to itself the right to deny liberty to other human beings, no matter how high the ultimate ideal may be.

7. In critical epochs, restrictions are imposed on individual liberty in the name of the real or claimed interest of the community. We consider that such restrictions must be limited to a minimum of clearly defined areas as temporary expedients, and clearly imposed as a sacrifice. Furthermore, measures restricting liberty must be submitted to criticism and to democratic control. Only under such conditions can we hope that extraordinary measures restricting individual liberty will not degenerate into a permanent tyranny.

8. IN THE TOTALITARIAN states the shackles placed on liberty are no longer considered sacrifices imposed on the population, but are regarded as the triumph of progress and the attainment of a superior civilization. We likewise consider that the concrete measures taken by these regimes are contrary to the fundamental rights of the individual and to the essential aspirations of humanity.

9. We consider the danger incorporated in these regimes to be so much the greater in view of the fact that the theory and practice of their tyrannies surpass all of the despotisms known to history. The citizen of the totalitarian state is not only forced to abstain from crime but is required to formulate all of his actions and thoughts on a prescribed model. The classic form of the "negative tyranny" has been supplanted by the "positive tyranny." Citizens are persecuted and condemned on the basis of indefinite and non-specific accusations such as being "enemies of the people" or "socially dangerous elements."

10. We are convinced that there can be no stability in the world as long as humanity remains divided into the haves and the have-nots. The defense of existing liberties and the re-conquest of liberties lost constitute one and the same, indivisible struggle.

11. We consider that the theory and the action of the totalitarian states are the greatest menace which humanity has had to face in the history of civilisation. We consider that indifference and neutrality with respect to this menace constitute a betrayal of the essential values of humanity and the abdication of the free spirit. Our response to the menace will determine for decades—perhaps even for generations—whether the human species is going to follow the path of the social insects or that of free men.

12. The defense of liberty and culture imposes upon us the duty of contributing to a culture which gives a positive answer to the revolutionary changes occurring in the world.

13. We address this manifesto to all men who are determined to defend the liberties they enjoy, to regain those they have lost, and to create new ones.

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Congress for Cultural Freedom



The first international Congress for Cultural Freedom symbolically was held in Berlin and lasted five days, from June 26 to 30. Attended by 150 delegates from countries all over the world, large audiences heard outdoor sessions. Dr. Eugen Kogon, noted editor-author and president in Germany of "Europa Union," is speaker. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Review

By WOLF von ECKARDT

THE FIVE-DAY Congress for Cultural Freedom, which brought a distinguished array of prominent artists, writers and scientists from many lands to Berlin this past summer, turned out to be a far more dynamic event than the expected demonstration in behalf of cultural liberty.

Both timing and locale — the Congress which met 105 miles behind-the-Iron-Curtain coincided with the first disturbing news from Korea — set the spirit and gave this assembly of some 150 of the world's leading minds a peculiar sense of urgency and determination.

The original broad general program of the Congress rapidly swerved from its non-political theme of upholding democratic cultural freedom to a resounding farewell to the concept of neutrality toward the totalitarian menace.

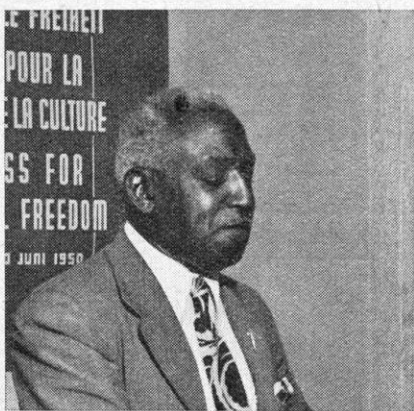
The idea for the Congress first originated in the mind of David Rousset, celebrated French socialist, who, while attending the Cultural Congress of the European Union held in Lausanne last year, said: "We should hold an international cultural congress of writers, artists, and thinkers, who are fully aware of their responsibilities to the world, and this congress should be held in Berlin."

Rousset's words provided the spark which kindled the plans for the Berlin Congress. The idea caught the imagination of such men as Germany's Carlo Schmid and Eugen Kogon; America's James Burnham; and leaders in world thought from many countries. A Secretariat was formed with American maga-

zine editor Melvin J. Lasky as secretary-general. Invitations were issued to prominent intellectuals of various shades of political thought throughout the Western world for the fundamental Congress-idea was that it was to be a representative gathering, not of the right, left or center, but of those who explored objective truth.

CONGRESS ORGANIZERS were faced with a variety of difficulties. Invitations had to be sent to a truly representative body of men, and many guests had to be convinced as to the free and objective nature of the forum which was to be established. On one hand, those of the political right wanted proof that this was not to be a Communist-inspired slogan-throwing contest. On the other hand, those of the left wanted to be assured that this was not to be a super-reactionary propaganda stunt. All insisted on maintaining the right of their own political convictions while engaging in free and unfettered discussions of the problems which were to be brought up at the Congress. As delegates arrived at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin on what has been called "the cultural airlift," the necessity for a clear and unequivocal stand was by no means apparent to all. Not a few of the Europeans could be heard around pre-Congress dinner tables expressing anxiety lest the meeting impel them to adopt a forward position too far removed from sophisticated, contemplative detachment.

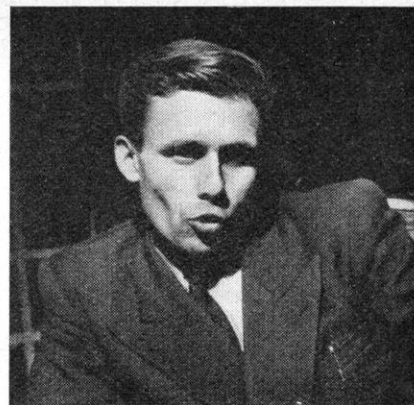
Mr. von Eckardt, writer of this article, is deputy chief of the Editorial Projection Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG. He covered the congress as correspondent for the US Feature Service, the operation of the Editorial Projection Branch. He was not a participant in the congress activities.



George Schuyler,
American writer.



Julian Amery,
Member, Britain's House of Commons.



Peter Strasser,
Austrian youth leader.

The pitch was set by British author Arthur Koestler during the ceremonious opening session held in the overcrowded Titania Palast theater. In a quiet, deep voice, devoid of demagoguery he lashed out against "the nimble-witted navigators in no-man's land... who preach neutrality toward the bubonic plague."

In vital emergencies like our present, Koestler said, "there are situations in which decisions are vital for spiritual and physical survival."

His Bible quotation, "Let your words be yea, yea, nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, comes from evil," became a theme of the Congress of which speaker after speaker, in the course of long disputations, sounded his own variations.

COMBINED WITH the impact of Communist aggression in the Far East and the determined atmosphere of Free Berlin this theme caused notable men to descend from their traditional ivory tower and to join in a new community dedicated to a spirited fight for the preservation and extension of cultural freedom as inseparable from peace.

James Burnham, professor of philosophy at New York University, and one of the outstanding delegates from the United States, in conversation with Carmen de Guterbay, Spanish political refugee who resides in Paris and who was present at the congress as an unofficial participant.



Thus the Austrian atomic physicist Hans Thirring, for example, spontaneously cancelled his prepared speech in which he had urged understanding and tolerance of Communism. Those who managed to get hold of a copy of Thirring's lecture, which already had been mimeographed, could read an appeal to intellectuals to stop the cold war because "no country in the world needs peace more urgently to realize its grandiose plans than the Soviet Union." This assumption, the professor told the Congress, had become doubtful now.

During the same session, devoted to a discussion on "Science and Totalitarianism," Alfred Weber, well-known Heidelberg sociologist, announced that he was withdrawing immediately from membership in the German Academy of Science, located in Eastern Berlin, because he had learned that the Academy had sent a telegram of friendship and adulation to Stalin without prior consultation with its membership. Amid heavy applause the vigorous 83-year-old professor sharply criticized those West German intellectuals who still believed in co-operation with the East.

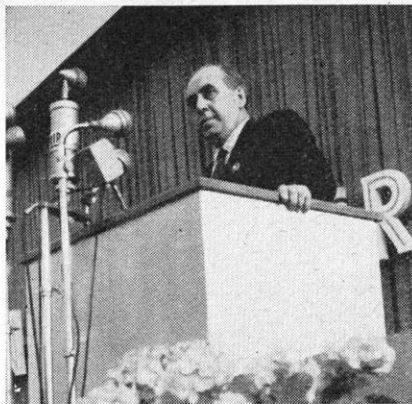
A FURTHER SYMBOL of the persuasive magnetism of the assembly was the unexpected arrival of Theodor Plivier, erstwhile Communist who defected not too long ago and who wrote his best-selling "Stalingrad" in his previous capacity of "honored writer of the Soviet Union." "This conference has such great impact on the defense of cultural values and humanism that I just had to come," he explained.

The famous German writer must have become convinced, as were most others in the course of the discussions, that the meeting wanted nothing more or less than "to discuss the problems connected with cultural freedom without the usual blinders of fanaticism or propaganda," as the Italian writer Ignazio Silone put it.

This was possible because the Congress was not an official body but a free association of men and women who represented no one but themselves and who were — however divergent in their political, social, artistic and religious beliefs — drawn together by mutual respect.



Ignazio Silone,
Italian novelist.



Dr. Ernst Reuter,
Mayor of Berlin and host.



Hans Thirring,
Austrian physicist and author.

In contrast to the rigid unity which Soviet-controlled cultural meetings in Breslau, New York and Paris displayed in their effort to hold a propagandistic monopoly over peace and culture, the Berlin Congress resulted in a creative association which drew its very strength from the diversity and richness of different opinions.

The two days of panel discussions devoted to "Science and Totalitarianism," "Art, Artists and Freedom," "The Citizens in a Free Society" and "The Defense of Peace and Freedom" provided, of course, ample opportunity for a heated manifestation of these differences.

They flared up in particularly bitter arguments over Arthur Koestler's contention that 'Left' or 'Right,' socialism or capitalism, had lost their meaning in today's world. "As long as Europe remains caught in these false alternatives which obscure clear thought, it will be impossible to find a constructive solution of the problems of our time," he explained.

Although the author of "Darkness at Noon" made quite clear that he intended neither to defend capitalism nor to attack socialism, the socialists were up in arms. Haakon Lie, the Norwegian labor leader, went far beyond a mere election speech on the virtues of socialism in Scandinavia and elsewhere when he touched on the dire necessity for social reform as a first line of defense against totalitarian extremism. He was seconded by David Rousset.

OTHER HEATED DISCUSSIONS were prompted by statements of the American political thinker Prof. James Burnham, Italian scholar Franco Lombardi, exiled Polish writer Joseph Czapski, British conservative Julian Amery, and several others of equal distinction.

The projected publication of the transcript of this meeting will bring out the various arguments and points made. Most speakers attempted to move on to new ideas in the realm of politics as well as culture and searched for new words to replace those which had become meaningless through cunning distortion and desperate abuse. As the discussion developed, prepared texts were cast aside in favor of a lively give and take miraculously conducted practically all at once in French, English and German.

The sessions took place in an attractive hall known as "Taberna Academica" and normally used as a dining and lecture hall by the students of Berlin's Technical University. The students seemed to enjoy the international intrusion and a great many of them volunteered, together with their fellows from the Free University, to render the Congress such technical services as running mimeograph machines, translating, ushering or just cheering.

In this they were joined by a veritable invasion of their less fortunate colleagues from Eastern universities, one of whom, representing a small resistance group at Leipzig, read the greetings of his group to the Congress. "This meeting of the leading representatives of the free world in the free and courageous city of Berlin has shown the group," the message said, "that we are not yet lost or forgotten."

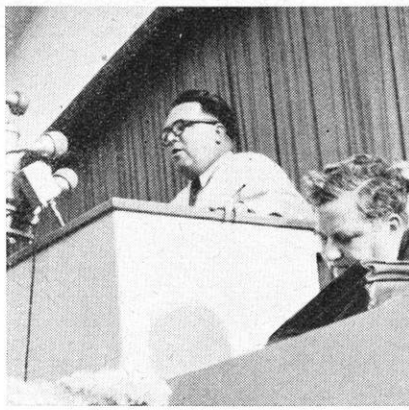
THE MANY PEOPLE who could not attend the discussion in the overcrowded "Taberna Academica" had occasions to see the stars of the Congress during a variety of special meetings held at Berlin's US Information Center and at the Free University. One of the most interesting meetings was devoted to a discussion of the

Arthur Koestler (right), celebrated British novelist, discusses the day's news with Mme. Suzanne Labin, French writer, and Carlo Schmid, vice president of the "Bundesrat," the federal parliament of the German Federal Republic.

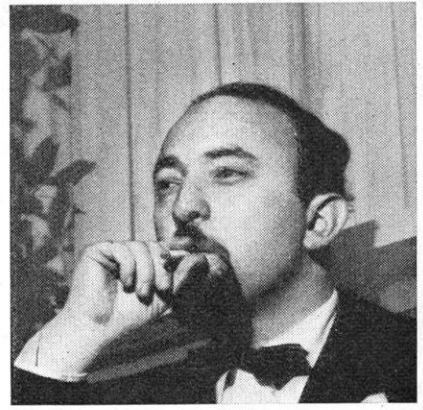




Boris Nicolaevsky,
Russian-born historian.



David Rousset,
French resistance leader and author.



Dr. Melvin J. Lasky,
secretary-general of the congress.

Negro question in the United States and was attended by most of the American delegation: David Schuyler, editor of the Negro paper *Pittsburgh Courier*; Max Yergan, noted Negro writer on race relations; David C. Williams, of "Americans for Democratic Action;" and James T. Farrell, author of "Studs Lonigan" and other books.

Other prominent Americans attending the Congress included movie actor and radio commentator Robert Montgomery, who gave a much applauded lecture on art; Prof. Sidney Hook, who twice addressed the meetings in fluent German and took vigorous part in all major discussions, and Irving Brown, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

But as is inevitable at such large meetings, a great deal of the actual work was done behind the scenes, in the cafes and restaurants around Steinplatz, the seat of Congress headquarters, between acts of the splendid gala performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," and at the festive reception in the City Guest House at Wannsee.

There the two main factions which had developed during the day's discussions, led by Arthur Koestler and James Burnham on one and David Rousset and Ignazio Silone on the other side, ironed out differences sufficiently to work out various plans for positive action to grow out

Haakon Lie, chairman of the Norwegian socialistic movement, on the speaker's rostrum at one of the plenary sessions stressed world's the dire need of social reform.

of the Congress. These plans will assume concrete form when the permanent Committee for Cultural Freedom elected by the Congress meets in Paris this fall. This committee includes Silone, Rousset, Koestler, Irving Brown and Carlo Schmid, the German social-democratic parliamentarian.

Delegates sat until five o'clock one morning and spent a total of 10 strenuous hours working out a Manifesto for Cultural Freedom and other resolutions until they could be unanimously accepted. Their devotion was particularly taxed since these closed meetings took place in the Renaissance Theater where smoking is prohibited.

WHEN IGNAZIO SILONE was asked how he thought the Communists would react to the Congress he answered: "Like dogs — they will bark." They did.

Gerhart Eisler's propaganda headquarters in Goebbels' former ministry employed the usual list of kindly epithets including "literary monkey," "atom spy" and "Wall Street chain dog" to greet the participants, many of whom they had once counted among their comrades.

There was but one word the Communist press and radio omitted, perhaps reluctantly: the word "Fascist." For most of those who came to Berlin to unite in their efforts to combat the Communist brand of totalitarianism had, like Ignazio Silone, the French socialist David Rousset, or the Greek statesman Panayotis Kanellopoulos, a record in the resistance against the Fascist and Nazi variety.

From a leading German anti-Nazi the Congress heard what was perhaps the first public admission of German guilt, when Prof. Alfred Weber said: "Without belittling ourselves but in manly honesty we must state foremost: *Nostra culpa, nostra maxima culpa.* We must try to correct this guilt." Kanellopoulos, however, pointed out that the fight he led in Greece against both Fascism and Nazism had made him realize that totalitarianism was not native to any one people allegedly predisposed to this disease.

This recognition, reiterated by many others, prompted the Congress to tell itself and the world repeatedly that the event was by no means a cultural lineup of "West" against "East." The presence of a variety of cultural leaders from Iron-Curtain countries such as Nicolay An-



dreyev, Russian literary critic now teaching at Cambridge, England; Josef Czapski, Polish writer who spent years in Soviet concentration camps; Jerszy Giedroyc, also a Polish author who now lives in Paris; Mintauts Cakste, the son of the founding President of the Latvian Republic, and Salomon Schwarz, Russian economist now living in New York, emphasized that Slavic culture is as much the property of all mankind as are the accomplishments of the West.

THE HOST OF the Congress and frequent chairman of discussion meetings, Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter, received long applause from the Titania Palace audience when he said in his opening address: "Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary belong to Europe as do our brothers in Russia, the land of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, the land which has given such greatness to mankind."

This spirit of positive solidarity with the people of good will beyond the Iron Curtain was reiterated by many speakers of all nationalities and inspired a "Message to the East," extending greetings to the peoples of Russia and others oppressed by Stalinist dictatorship. It assured "all those who fight for freedom against oppression of unlimited solidarity." This message was read at the final public meeting of the Congress where Berliners also sat with respectful patience through a long speech the Russian exile Boris Nicolaevsky delivered to his people in his own language. To it Ernst Reuter added, also in Russian: "Long live freedom; long live the peoples of Russia!"

But the culmination of the work of the Congress for Cultural Freedom is its manifesto, a document which James Burnham said privately he hoped would be studied in all high schools and colleges in the United States and elsewhere.

It is dramatic evidence of a new and growing international solidarity of free intellectuals throughout the world sponsored by the leading philosophers of our day, Benedetto Croce of Italy, John Dewey of the United States, Karl Jaspers of Germany, Jaques Maritain of



The widespread interest aroused by the Congress for Cultural Freedom is attested by this view of the vast international audience at one of the public meetings held in the large summer garden of the Funkturm. The big audience was as cosmopolitan as the delegates.

France and Bertrand Russell of Britain. The artists, writers, scientists, philosophers, journalists, churchmen, trade-unionists and publishers who issued this manifesto* on the tiny island of Free Berlin, have emphatically given the lie to the counterfeit slogans of the deceptive Communist "peace movement."

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* For text, see page 18.

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Europa Union Plebiscites

which specific political and economic problems in Europe are presented in simple language, a door to door grass roots campaign of the same type as that used by the Communists, and the organization of a traveling exhibition designed to educate people on all-European questions.

According to Dr. Blessing, it is the credo of EUROPA UNION that the greatest danger to Europe is not military, great as that may be, but ideological, and that Europe desperately needs a positive faith. According to him it is also evident that the arguments of competing political parties confuse rather than clarify this issue of faith, and that therefore it is up to the movement for European federation to

fill the European ideological vacuum by promoting the concept of a strong European federation of free men. It is the position of EUROPA UNION that Europe expects much from Germany in this endeavor, and that Germany must not be found wanting.

There is difference of opinion as to what the ultimate fate of EUROPA UNION plans may be and as to the interpretation to be put on the results from Breisach and Castrop-Rauxel. However, few can take issue with the German newspaperman who wrote "(at Breisach) it was the voice of the people that was heard" and "after all the disillusionments of the past years, he (the common European) can be captivated by only one idol: Europe." EUROPA UNION intends that statesmen shall take heed.

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Soviets Delay Repatriation of German PoW's

Following is the text of a note delivered July 14 to the Soviet Foreign Office by the American Embassy at Moscow regarding prisoners of war still in Soviet custody.

THE AMBASSADOR of the United States of America presents his compliments to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and on instructions from his government has the honor to refer to the Soviet press announcement of May 5, 1950, stating that the repatriation of German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union to Germany has been completed with the exception of 9,717 persons convicted of grave war crimes, 3,815 persons whose alleged war crimes are in the process of investigation, and 14 persons detained owing to illness.

The Government of the United States shares the shock and concern of the German people over this public announcement, and is unable to give credence to the Soviet statement that there are only 13,546 German prisoners of war in its custody. These figures are completely at variance with the information in the possession of the Government of the United States, showing that large numbers of German prisoners of war known to have been in the Soviet custody have not yet been returned to their homes.

The Soviet Government is again informed that, in accordance with the agreement reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in April 1947 for the repatriation before Dec. 31, 1948, of all German prisoners of war in the custody of the four occupying powers, the United States, the United Kingdom and France did in fact repatriate all German prisoners of war in their custody prior to the agreed date. The United States, on its part, actually completed its program of repatriation of German prisoners of war as early as June 30, 1947.

The Government of the Soviet Union has repeatedly failed to respond to requests for pertinent information of its actions under the agreement of April 1947. On Jan. 24, 1949, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, in acknowledging receipt of one of these inquiries, admitted that an unspecified number of German prisoners of war were still held in Soviet custody, failing however to furnish any information concerning them, but stating unequivocally that the Soviet Government would complete the repatriation of German prisoners of war remaining in its custody during 1949.

It is clear from the announcement of May 5, 1950, that the Soviet Government has failed to honor this commitment just as it has failed to honor its earlier commitment of April 1947. In this connection, the Government of the United States desires to make it plain that the arbitrary reclassification by the Soviet Government of prisoners of war as civilians would not, of course, have the effect of relieving the Soviet Government of its obligation to return these persons to their homes and families.

By its delay in repatriating these German prisoners of war, and by its repeated refusal to furnish information

concerning them, the Soviet Government has caused suffering and anxiety for large numbers of prisoners of war in the Soviet custody and their relatives and friends, and has demonstrated a complete disregard for the fundamental human rights of the unfortunate persons concerned. The Soviet Government alone has the power to mitigate this suffering, and it could do so by taking the following steps:

(1) Furnish full information on the identification of the 9,717 persons alleged to have been convicted of grave war crimes, the 3,815 persons whose alleged war crimes are in the process of investigation, and the 14 persons said to be under treatment for illness, who are still retained by the Soviet Union as stated in the Soviet announcement of May 5. This information would include the present location and treatment of these persons, data on the sentences imposed on those said to have been convicted of war crimes, and the status of the investigations pending, as well as information with respect to measures taken by the Soviet Government to insure the right of these prisoners of war to correspond with their families in Germany.

(2) In accordance with the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, to which the Soviet Union is a party, to provide information on the number, identity, date of death and place of burial of prisoners of war and civilian internees who have died in captivity in the Soviet Union or in transit.

(3) Permit investigation in the Soviet Union by an impartial international body in order that the actual fate of the prisoners of war known to have been in Soviet custody may be ascertained. For this purpose, the Government of the United States suggests the appointment of an *ad hoc* commission designated by the United Nations, or a group composed of representatives of the four powers now occupying Germany, or representatives of neutral powers, or any other group mutually acceptable. It is noted in this connection that the United States, the United Kingdom and France, at the time when they still had German prisoners of war in their custody, furnished full information concerning them to the interested parties, and permitted full and impartial access to the prisoners of war by international agencies.

IN CONCERNING itself at this time with the question of German prisoners of war, a question on which the Soviet Government has made and broken specific commitments, the Government of the United States does not overlook the equally disturbing parallel situation concerning the Soviet failure to repatriate, or to account for, the numerous nationals of the German-occupied countries who were taken prisoners during the war, or who were brought to the USSR as civilian internees.

Information concerning the action which the Soviet Government is prepared to take on this matter would be

(Continued on page 29)

America Is Different

By FRIEDRICH G. K. GROHE

IN THE VERY BEGINNING of my stay in the United States I learned to appreciate a significant and sympathetic quality of most Americans—the wish to be nice and helpful to the newcomer.

When I entered an office, I was usually welcomed with the encouraging question: "Can I help you?" This struck me as not merely an empty phrase but rather a sincere query. I enjoyed the complete absence of the authoritarian tone that is found so frequently in Germany.

I was also struck by the way of announcing decrees and prohibitions which showed that American authorities saw their citizens as individuals rather than as subjects. The famous German word "*verboten*" (forbidden) was mostly replaced by "please," and a polite "thank you" was seldom forgotten at the end of an order.

I had been informed that the Midwest was very conservative in its political ideas and the center of American isolationism. Therefore, I was greatly surprised to meet again and again so many people and groups all over Michigan who had developed a great interest in international affairs and who were eager to get better acquainted with the problems, customs and cultures of the nations abroad.

Although many Americans view the German nation as a whole with some skepticism or at least reserve, there was scarcely any resentment against the individual German provided he showed some tact and tolerance in human relationships. It was therefore not difficult to develop personal contact with many American students as well as with people outside the college.

ASOURCE OF GREAT surprise was the small amount of "academic freedom" which the American student enjoys. As a European, I was not accustomed to the control of class attendance, the difficulties involved in attending other classes as a casual visitor, the daily homework and the frequent examinations.

Gradually I learned to understand that all this was a natural result of the difference of the American conception of higher education from our traditional German one.

The American colleges want to give higher education to as many people as possible, which necessarily means a certain lowering of the scientific level. This also explains the great amount of guidance and supervision, I may even say control, to which the American student is subject.

In Germany, however, only a comparatively few and selected people who are mature and talented enough to work independently are supposed to receive higher education.

Of course, the scientific standing of the graduate schools of some of the

top-ranking American universities and colleges satisfy the highest expectations students from any country may have.

I should like to point out that these remarks should not be considered as an evaluation. I think that the American system of mass education with its tremendous varieties of opportunities for studies meets the requirements of the country very well. Whether or not it could successfully be introduced in a country like Germany with such different conditions seems somewhat doubtful to me.

In discussions the idea was often advanced that a more or less exact copy of the American system of education should be established in Germany in order to guarantee a democratic development.

However, I think it is false to believe one need only copy the outward form of an institution to automatically achieve the same spiritual results. It seems far better to try to understand the spirit and then to find suitable forms, adapted to the particular local conditions, which might produce the same spiritual results. I mention this because so many Americans told me that we Germans should just copy American institutions and then everything would be all right.

FROM THE BEGINNING, I had a strong desire to know the United States as it really is and to get as comprehensive an impression as possible of the various parts of the country and of the people. At the same time, as an engineer, I was greatly interested in a number of giant American engineering projects.

The Christmas vacation offered a welcomed opportunity to realize some of my plans. After careful planning I decided to go first to Knoxville, Tenn., to visit the Tennessee Valley Authority and then to proceed further south to Miami. As my funds were limited I planned to hitchhike, feeling that it was not only the cheapest means of transportation but the most educational way of traveling and of meeting different types of people.

On all my trips I was never faced with any formal difficulties in traveling. In every respect the foreigner enjoys just as much freedom as the American citizen.

I left Michigan equipped with many road maps and an AAA tour book and hitchhiked through Fort Wayne, Ind.;

Cincinnati, O.; and Lexington, Ky., to Knoxville. In southern Kentucky, a section of the highway was closed and I had to use a long detour that took me high up into the mountains. Thus I passed through a typical "hillbilly" region with all its poverty, dirt and, as it appeared to me, depravity.

Only two days later, when I went up to Fontana Dam, I passed through a similar region. But there, in between the old, ruined huts, new, clean and

This article is the condensed version of a report prepared by Friedrich G. K. Grohe upon his return to Germany after attending the Graduate School of Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., as an exchange student. Grohe, who studied engineering and passed his examination for his Master of Science degree with distinction, was in the United States from September 1948 to December 1949.

nice-looking homes were being constructed. New life and civilization were obviously entering this backward land — a striking example of the success of TVA.

I stayed in Knoxville for four days and was received in the headquarters of TVA with extraordinary courtesy and kindness. A program was arranged and conducted for me and guides were provided to take me around Fontana Dam, Loudoun Dam and Norris Dam. I also had ample opportunity to talk to engineers about particular technical problems.

ON MY WAY through North Carolina, I made a friend who invited me to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents in Asheville. I had an unexpectedly nice time among kind people and then continued my trip through Augusta, Ga., to Savannah, Ga.

In these two cities, I got my first realistic impression of the Negro problem in the South. I was shocked at the Negro sections which looked so unworthy of human beings. I constantly had to keep in mind what the Nazis had done with the Jews and their political enemies. Here, at least, nobody was persecuted or killed.

When I stood on the highway in the Negro section of Augusta trying to get my next ride I felt strange in being the only white man on the street in a vicinity that could just as well be a part of darkest Africa. It was a feeling of being in a hopeless minority. At that moment I could understand, although not approve, some of the attitudes white people have developed in regions largely populated by Negroes.

It was, of course, ignorance which produced this strange feeling, and I saw the trend which leads from ignorance to prejudice, from imaginary necessity for self-defense to

“preventive” aggression. Later, after I became personally acquainted with some fine Negroes and learned that they are human beings, too, differing very little from me in their mentality and reactions, I lost my feeling of strangeness with them.

I was disappointed by Savannah, which was described in my guide book as “one of the most beautiful and historic cities in the South.” I think it was the dirtiest city I saw in the United States. When I walked down Montgomery Street, in the middle of the Negro section, I saw a dead dog in a state of decay lying on the curb. Large cars sped by on their way to Florida, but nobody troubled to remove the dog.

In both Savannah and Charleston, S.C., I could not lose the impression that I was “buried alive” in a dead city. The old part of those cities, which may be historic to Americans, cannot give Europeans the true impression of an old culture which in the old countries of Europe is so inseparably connected with historic places. After these cities it was refreshing to see new life and progress in Jacksonville, Fla.

I also spent some very enjoyable hours in the old town of St. Augustine. There I found some of the true culture I had missed in Savannah. Miami with all its wealth impressed me very much, as did the beauty of the Venetian Islands, the cultivated homes embedded in blooming, evergreen gardens, and the beach of the Atlantic Ocean.

BACK AT COLLEGE, I became a member of the International Club at Michigan State. More than 250 foreign students from more than 50 different countries were attending the college. I consider my close contacts with numerous foreigners as one of the most valuable



While in Michigan, Friedrich Grohe, with students from other nations, took part in a radio roundtable (above). Since returning to Germany he has given nine lectures, at which he showed pictures and slides from among hundreds he brought back. The 27-year-old student remarks on a freer spirit of inquiry among Germans than there was when he left in 1948.

experiences I had in the United States. Never before in my life had I had the opportunity to talk to people from China, India, Iraq and South America, for instance, and to learn firsthand about their culture, economic and political background.

Of special importance, however, was the meeting with Jews and citizens of those European countries that were occupied by the German army during the war. Although I never approved of, or excused, the horrible crimes committed by the Nazi regime, I was no friend to the conception of collective German guilt.

But here, facing those who had been directly or indirectly discriminated against and persecuted by the Germans, I recognized the full extent of those crimes more clearly than ever before and I could not help having a personal feeling of guilt — or, at least, a truly deep feeling of shame.

The atmosphere of good will and understanding which prevailed in the college was particularly beneficial for social intercourse with those people who had suffered under the Nazis and who had every reason to hate the Germans. Hostilities were avoided and in most cases we could find a common basis of understanding. In the course of time some of the Norwegians, Frenchmen and Netherlanders were among the best friends I made in the United States. In Europe, under less fortunate external conditions, this might not have been achieved.

COLLEGE LIFE with its variety of student activities was full of fun as well as work. I particularly remember the annual "Pushcar Race" as it was striking example to me of the liberal atmosphere existing between the people and government officials.

At the invitation of the students, the governor of the state of Michigan, G. Mennen Williams, acted as starter in some of the races. It was wonderful to see how the youthful governor made humorous speeches to the crowd of students and participated in every kind of fun.

Although the funniest car built by the students was actually a parody on "Soapy Williams" (the governor's nickname), he did not resent it in the least. I could scarcely imagine how a German minister-president would have behaved in the same situation.

Along with other foreign students I had the opportunity to visit some small country schools, farms and a dairy in Clinton County, Mich. At night we were guests at Farm Bureau meetings in St. Johns, where we lectured on our respective countries.

Again and again I was surprised at the interest in foreign countries showed by the "man in the street" and by school children. It was of particular significance to me that in each discussion in which I participated many people asked questions and stated their opinions frankly.

This is in pronounced contrast to the behavior of most Germans, who feel restrictions against speaking their thoughts in public. This is particularly true among



Friedrich Grohe, author of this article, hopes to finish his engineering studies at Darmstadt Institute of Technology in the coming year.

German young people. In Germany, the youngsters are afraid they may appear ridiculous in the eyes of the older people present. This is, of course, chiefly due to a defect in the German educational system.

In some respects the German educational system seems to me to be superior to the American system, particularly as far as scientific standing is concerned, but Germans do not put enough emphasis on "education for life." Among American students I often found an astonishing ignorance in the field of general education, ignorance of history, geography, literature, languages, etc. — subjects which are considered very important in German higher education.

Many a freshman or sophomore in college was not even too well acquainted with his mother tongue, and I, a foreigner, was sometimes asked by my American roommates how to spell common English words. But the vast majority of all these people had a well developed personality. They were going to be good citizens and were not restricted by worn-out conventions.

My trip to Florida showed me large sections of the country. However, I felt that my experience would not be complete without having seen and studied the western states. Hence I decided to interrupt my studies and take the regular summer vacation. Having received a scholarship for an International Service Seminar sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee to be held at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore., I planned to combine extended trips through the northwestern, western and southwestern states.

I HITCHHIKED FROM East Lansing to Chicago, where I stayed for two and a half days. I found this city very interesting and very American. It was the only place in which I found wealth and poverty, beauty and ugliness in such close proximity. It was fascinating and depressing.

There was the splendid business section — and only a few blocks further I found myself in the middle of a slum area which looked worse to me than anything I had seen before with the exception of some Negro sections in the South.

There was one thing which disturbed me more than the unpleasant view of the miserable houses as it seemed to express a discriminatory attitude toward the poorer part of the population. While the streets were kept in excellent condition in the business and wealthy residential sections, the city administration apparently did not take much care of public property in the slum area.

Dirty streets and broken road surfaces contributed considerably to the depressing atmosphere. Certainly Chicago is not the only city in the world where this can be observed, but in no other place have I found the contrasts and extremes so pronounced.

All this made Chicago appear to me in a kind of demoniacal light — very "American," as Europeans are in-

clined to say. But it seemed to me that this less fortunate type of "Americanism" already belongs to the past and that we merely find here the remainders of former epochs which are no longer the dominating forces in this country.

Hitchhiking to Portland, via the Grand Coulee Dam, Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Spokane, Wash., I got a good impression of the enormous distances and the vast "living space" in this country. It has always seemed to me that these tremendous dimensions have made a decisive contribution to the development of the American character, the way of living and the form of democracy that has been established in the United States. No wonder Americans are used to thinking and working on a large scale.

UPON LEAVING SPOKANE, I experienced a striking example of the liberal and individual ways in which laws are applied. I was not aware that hitchhiking was prohibited by law in the state of Washington. Hence I was stopped by the state police. After I had shown my identification, however, and a letter from the president of Michigan State College, the state police not only let me continue on my way but even advised me where I could best catch a ride.

This would scarcely have been possible in Germany, where the letter of the law usually plays a more important role than its reasonable interpretation. In the US, however, I found repeatedly that certain laws were not enforced, if, in that particular case, no actual offense or crime was intended.

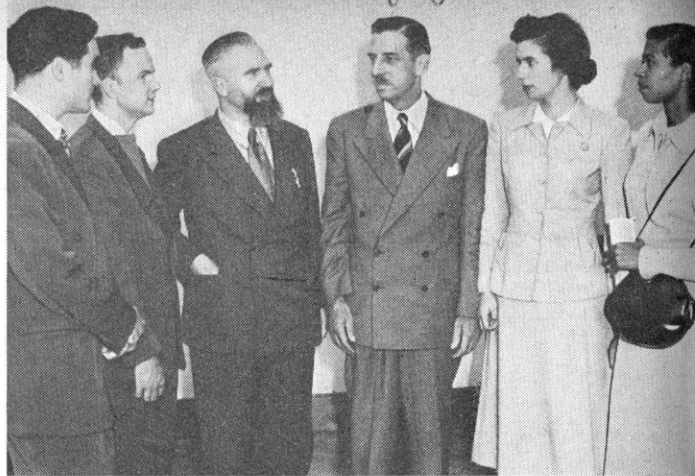
Undoubtedly, the seminar belonged to the most valuable experiences I had in the United States. For seven weeks a group of 29 students from 14 countries lived, worked and studied together under almost ideal conditions.

When we students arrived at Lewis and Clark College, we were asked to get together and run the seminar ourselves according to democratic principles.

We decided the entire program—at what time we wanted to get up, meal hours, number of lectures and recreation time. We decided our own topics of discussion, set up daily working schedules for kitchen help, dish-washing and cleaning the rooms and edited and published our own newspaper twice a week.

Of course, under this system of almost complete freedom, everything did not go smoothly. We made a number of mistakes which had to be corrected later. But these very difficulties gave us a useful lesson in democracy and we learned to understand some of the trouble the United Nations has from time to time. It would have been more convenient, in some respects, had we been told by experienced people what to do. But democracy is never convenient and we saw the great benefit of learning by our own mistakes.

IN OUR DISCUSSIONS the foreign policy of some Western nations was subjected to critical review. We saw the appearance of some imperialistic trends in the American economic policy in the Middle East as well as in South America. We all agreed that the world situation



Four American college students are taking up post-graduate studies at the University of Munich on scholarships offered by the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Culture under the Cultural Exchange Program of HICOG. Photographed on exchangees' arrival in Munich, above, left to right, are James Walker of Brooklyn, N.Y., a graduate of Princeton; Shelton Hicock of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Yale; Dr. Alois Hundhammer, Bavarian minister of education and culture; Dr. Charles D. Winning, chief of Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria; Althea Cilley of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Boston U.; and De Ella Toms of Washington, D.C., a graduate of Northwestern. Mr. Walker has already spent one year at Munich U. Mr. Hicock has a bachelor's degree and the other three masters' degrees in German. (PRB OLCB photo)

could be improved if the Western democracies, including the United States, at least would not only practice their democratic principles in domestic affairs but extend the adoption of those measures of freedom, justice and human rights to their foreign policy in their spheres of influence.

At the end of the seminar I was invited to accompany a friend of mine in his car on a vacation trip to the Grand Canyon. En route we took a look at the University of California at Berkeley and while the sun was setting we drove across the Oakland Bay bridge into San Francisco.

It was one of the few moments in life one never forgets. Behind us lay Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda, gilded by the last rays of the setting sun. Before us, tens of thousands of lights were appearing in San Francisco. About us, thousands of cars rushed across the magnificent bridge, the cables of which shone like pure gold in the evening sun. Indeed an impressive demonstration of human ability embellished by nature.

SAN FRANCISCO was the American city that impressed me by far the most. The steep hills, the cable cars, the big suspension bridges. Chinatown, the Golden Gate, the Pacific coast, the California style dominating the architecture of the residential sections—all contributed to the particular and unique atmosphere.

In Beverly Hills I found for the first and only time in the United States something approaching class-consciousness. We stopped to ask a gardener working on the street where some of the movie stars lived and inquired who was living in the large home to our left. The gardener replied: "Oh, that is nobody, he just has money!"

I deeply appreciated the almost complete lack of class distinction in America among the white people. The way

in which the boss usually treats his workers, the informal, unauthoritative tone prevailing in the relations between employer and employee the while mutual respect is maintained, and the equality in social life are typical and worthy of imitation.

Leaving my comrade at Flagstaff, Ariz., I began hitch-hiking back to Michigan State College. Proceeding through Texas to New Orleans, I was again struck by the mentality of the people in the South and their outlook on life, which is very different from that in all other parts of the country.

The restless activity, the incessant striving after progress, so significant for the United States, seemed to be much less pronounced in the South. Talking to people I found the following philosophy: "I just work as much as I must to maintain my present standard of living." It would be an interesting study to try to determine the relative influence of inheritance, environment and climate as possible causes for such differences.

I liked the sprawling city of Washington, D.C., with its many representative buildings and monuments. Of particular interest, of course, was the Capitol. I was fortunate enough to listen to a Senate session for a while. In an excellent speech, the Republican Senator Knowland of California attacked the American foreign policy in China. Although the opinions were very much divided, the discussion was fair and sportsmanlike. Occasional humorous remarks — the strong side of most Americans — prevented any kind of "bestial seriousness" (German expression) such as is frequently found in German political life.

My last term at Michigan State College was chiefly devoted to my studies and when my departure time came it certainly was not easy to say goodbye to the many friends I had made in East Lansing and to the friendly campus that had become my second home.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the exchange of persons is one of the most effective means of establishing friendly relations between Germany and the United States. Germany has given a striking example in the past how separation from the outside world can breed intolerance, overestimation of one's own abilities, and receptiveness to wicked propaganda.

The sphere of influence of a single exchange person may be rather small when he returns to his country. However, if we succeed in increasing the exchange of persons of good will so that these single spheres add up to a considerable power, the attitude of a whole nation might be influenced in a positive way. This seems particularly important for a country like Germany, which is in a state of transition and hence fairly susceptible.

In contrast to a trip to the United States, books, movies and the presence of occupation troops are only incomplete means for obtaining a true picture of America. The personal impression which I received in the United States far surpassed anything I could have imagined from my experience in Europe.

The "Hollywood version" of the United States produced by American movies and dominating the minds of the

common people in Europe is, unfortunately, not the best propaganda for the United States.

This is a real pity. America is so very much better than one could imagine from her movies.

Nor does the presence of the Occupation Forces in Germany give Germans a firsthand picture of America. Unavoidable psychological difficulties in the relationship between victor and an occupied people render a closer contact between Germans and Americans on an equal basis rather difficult.

Moreover, the large part of the population of America — America's backbone, in the best sense of the word — is scarcely represented in the occupation force. I am thinking particularly of the low-income and middle classes, the workers, farmers, employees and the small businessmen. There are a small number of highly-educated and, very often, high-minded officials in Germany, but, it seems to me, that the mass of the common soldiers with their families is somewhat below the American standard.

It must be acknowledged that with their exchange program, Americans have started an undertaking that has no precedent in history in the relations between a victorious and a defeated people. The positive results, I am sure, will make up for all the trouble in surmounting the many difficulties and obstacles connected with such undertaking.

+END

(Continued from page 24)

Soviets Delay Repatriation

welcomed by the Government of the United States, which would be willing to co-operate in any appropriate way.

* * *

The British and French Embassies also have communicated with the Soviet Government on this subject.

As is well-known, the continued detention of German prisoners of war in the Soviet Union has been a matter of concern to the United States Government and to the Governments of the United Kingdom and France for a considerable period. The foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and France issued a statement at London on May 12 with respect to this subject which stated that the foreign ministers had agreed to take all possible steps to obtain information bearing on the fate of prisoners of war and civilians not yet repatriated from the Soviet Union and to bring about repatriation in the largest possible number of cases.

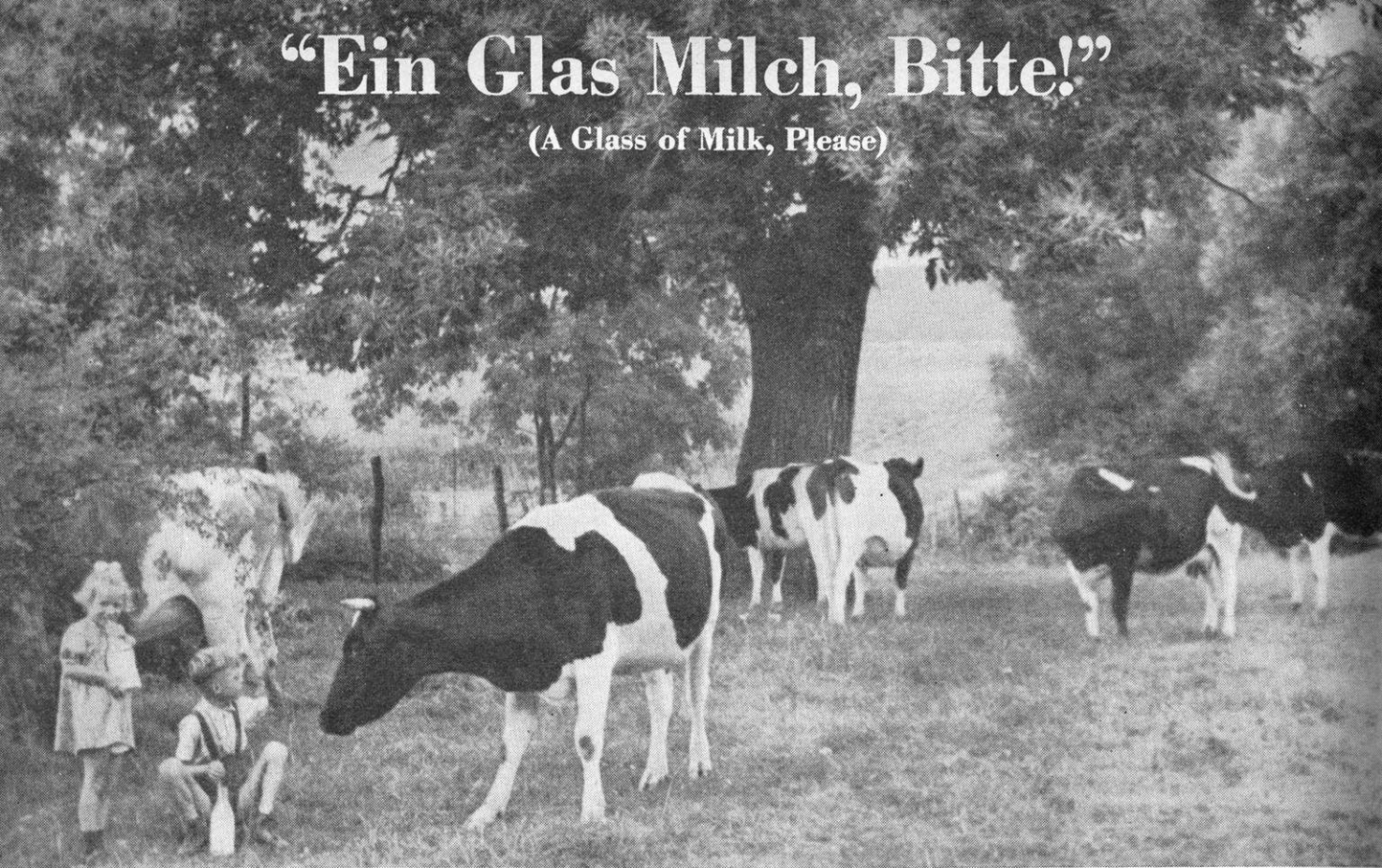
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Korea-War Fears Swell Desertions

A marked increase in the number of deserters from Soviet Sector "people's police" units in the first week of July was ascribed by Berlin Element Public Safety Division to "fear of being sent to Korea." Thirty-five "people's police" — more than half the number reported deserting in the entire month of June — sought asylum in the Western Sectors in the week ended July 7.

"Ein Glas Milch, Bitte!"

(A Glass of Milk, Please)



It was an uphill battle but HICOG Food and Agriculture officials in Hesse report they are getting results in improving state's milk supply and distribution system. Moreover, kiddies get glass of pure milk free each school day. (PRB OLCH photos)

HESSE, SIMILAR TO NEW JERSEY in area, size and population, is, like New Jersey, pretty good dairy country. Forty percent of the average farm income in the German state is derived from milk and milk products, and its rolling green countryside is always well-populated by healthy looking cows.

Yet, Hesse has had the lowest per capita milk consumption of any area in Europe, with each resident of the state drinking a scant one-sixth of a quart of milk a day.

These two facts troubled Dr. James S. Hathcock, chief of Food and Agriculture Branch, Economic Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, and his deputy, Eugene Epstine. Both men, trained agriculturists and agricultural economists, also knew that milk is the most nutritive, best-balanced food in the world, and, for the vitamins and minerals provided, the cheapest food in the world. When trade licensing, with its inequitable, cumbersome food-handlers' permits, was abolished in Hesse in June 1948 Hathcock and Epstine saw the opportunity of increasing milk consumption and milk production.

Before they could interest the Germans in a campaign to increase milk consumption, the OLCH agriculturists had to draw up a list of specific grievances. They found two major evils in the Hessian milk supply and distribution system. First of all, there were no tuberculin-free

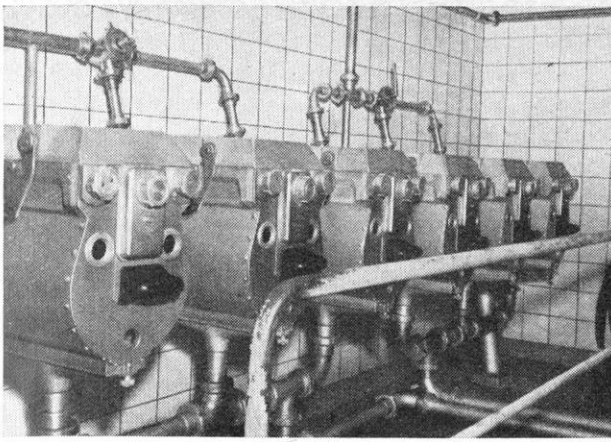
cattle areas, and second, milk was sold loose, in bulk, from cans, handled by many people.

They also discovered that the butter-fat content of Hessian milk was low, that milk was not being irradiated with vitamin D, that pasteurization was either nil or faulty, and where pasteurized, the sanitary effects were lost by virtue of unsanitary handling.

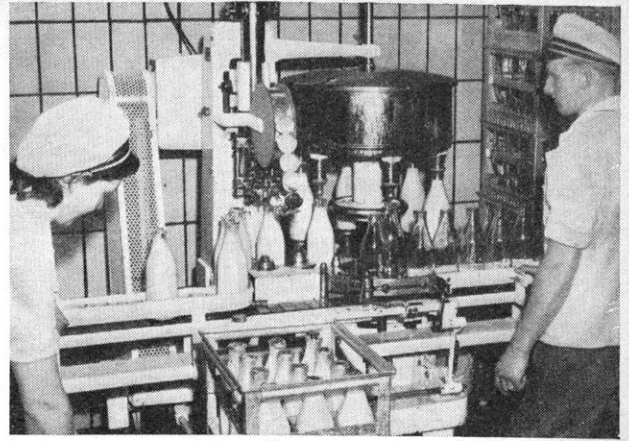
WITH THEIR LIST of grievances and their hopes of increasing milk consumption and production, both of which also have an economic aim in that they contribute to lowering German food imports, Hathcock and Epstine began enlisting the aid of milk producers, dairymen and consumers.

Supporters of the program began campaigning throughout the state, and commercial agencies, such as large dairies and farmers' co-operatives, pledged financial support. Most welcome aid came from the overwhelming acceptance of an increased milk production program by the League of Housewives, and one of their members, Mrs. Finni Fannes of Frankfurt, became the public relations director for the campaign.

First of all, those people interested in the Hathcock-Epstine idea organized themselves into a promotional group. A seven-man "Hessian Dairy Council," representing



Five years after World War II, organized drive to popularize the consumption of milk is under way in Hesse, second largest state in US Zone. Pasteurization now is a must.



Bottling, long a common practice elsewhere, was neither known nor favored, but now is gaining public favor despite slightly higher cost. Bottles are capped with dated seals.



Unsanitary handling of five and 10 gallon cans which were poorly capped nullified pasteurization — where practiced. Today's crateloads of bottles are a revolutionary change.

Hauled to wholesalers and retailers in gleaming white trucks displaying "Drink more milk" slogans, low per capita consumption of five ounces per day is thing of past.



Milk-vendor finds sales bigger and easier, thanks to drive being pushed by Hessian Dairy Council, which represents producers, processors, retail consumers and trade unions.



the farmer-producers, the dairy-processors, the retail consumers and the trade unions, was elected to administer the milk campaign on a statewide basis. This group has direct liaison with state health, education and sanitation agencies. Each county in Hesse has an exact replica of the state council, with the same liaison on a county level.

The state committee co-ordinates the activities of the 41 county councils, passing along ideas, information and suggestions, while the county groups send similar information to the state council. Individual county problems are studied and compared, with a view to making solutions applicable to other areas with like problems.

This state council, modeled on the National Dairy Council of the United States, was in fact, aided in organization by its US counterpart, which sent literature and suggestions to the Hessian Dairy Council. Both organizations exchange information, new ideas and comments regularly, and many of the members of the Hessian Council have termed the National Dairy Council, "America's Finest Ambassador."

With the completion of the organization of the Hessian Dairy Council and its local affiliates, Hesse witnessed its first full-scale publicity and public relations campaign, so good in tone and quality that it might have been prepared by an American public relations expert, rather than a group of sincerely interested Germans, unversed in such procedures.

PRIMARY TARGET for interest-getting were the school children, and primary target of gibes was the old, open, often filthy, milk can. The school kids were told about growth and nutritive values of milk. Their parents were told that raising of Hessian agriculture meant saving of scarce foreign-trade dollars. Missionaries went out among the people preaching the doctrine of milk. Posters and placards started reminding the citizens of

"Never a day without milk," "Milk — the road to strength and long life," and "More milk — longer life."

Educational material is disseminated wherever milk is produced, processed or consumed. Sanitary milking is constantly being encouraged, tubercular-free herds are being formed and segregated, rapid cooling of milk is now a must, and steps are being taken, through such means as artificial insemination, to improve the cattle breeds and to increase the butter-fat content of the milk.

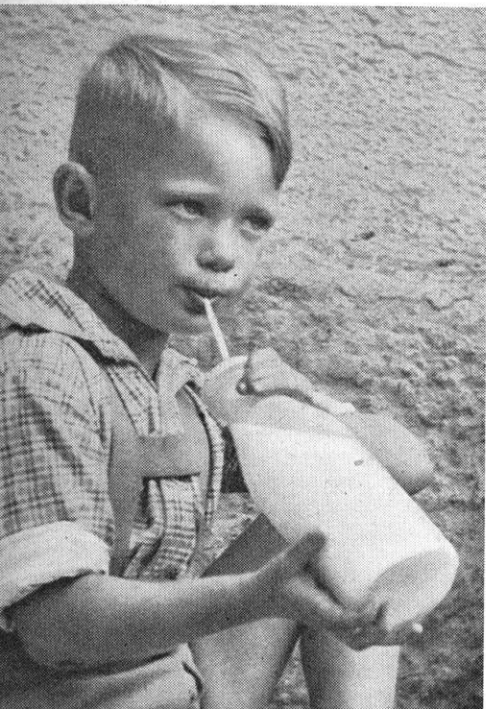
Milk is now completely pasteurized and irradiated with sunshine vitamin D, and thoroughly tested by the dairies. The central aim, not yet attained but well on the way to reality, is milk untouched by human hands.

Where once bright-eyed youngsters ran to the dairy to get their milk out of an open can, a clean, friendly milkman now delivers milk to the youngster right to his home or his school, in sanitary bottles or cartons. Each school child, through the Hessian state government, now gets a glass of milk each school day.

THE HESSIAN DAIRY Council, pleased with the initial results of the campaign which show that milk consumption in Wiesbaden alone has gone up 10 percent, has several proposals to accelerate the continuing drive.

Soon, a milk caravan, complete with kitchen, pasteurization demonstration, charts, literature and samples of milk will go to every corner of Hesse. Not only will the nutritive value of milk be expounded, but also trained dieticians will demonstrate the varied uses of milk in the preparation of meals and snacks.

Members of the Council are almost convinced that within the near future, Hessians will seat themselves along the banks of their beloved Rhine, at one of those vine-covered inns, call the waiter, and order, "Ein Glas Milch, bitte, Herr Ober." +END



Food and Agriculture officials of the Office of the State Commissioner for Hesse are credited with having inspired the drink-more-milk campaign which not only is building healthier, happier children in that area of the Federal Republic but has spurred German officials in other states to improve milk production and handling methods — in short, to adopt the doctrine of milk. Economic benefits include more needed new jobs, decreased food imports.



Child Guidance

By HAYNES MAHONEY

*Chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG*

SPANKING THE SCHOOL KIDS who were noisy or slow was common practice to a certain teacher in Fulda. And he admitted it, according to the Hessian Education Ministry.

He often spanked his charges, the teacher said, and was able to furnish proof that the parents agreed with his methods.

Brought to trial, the teacher was acquitted. "But had he been found guilty," protested a Hessian education official, "the sentence would not have exceeded six months."

Sixty American and German educators, meeting at the US Education Service Center in Jugenheim, Hesse, during May, heard an account of this case. It illustrated one aspect of a vital problem, which had brought together the educators in an attempt to plan a long range program of solution. The group was comprised of eminent American and German education authorities, and the directors and staff members of the Education Service Centers, HICOG-sponsored institutions, featuring libraries and programs designed to aid Germans, in developing a democratic education system. They were concentrating on a chronic German school problem:

How to develop a sound program of "child guidance" which necessitates seeing children as individuals.

THE FULDA CASE pointed up the German tradition for harsh discipline and mass treatment of school children. In general, the teacher worked with a class as a whole, considering the children as individuals only if they got behind or created a disturbance in the class work schedule. Generally, however, German educators gave little consideration to the individual child — why this one learned very slowly, or why that one was successful, why another one was a constant trouble maker, and one was disinterested.

Teachers were not concerned with developing socially-constructive personality traits in the individual pupil — such as respect for the individual, the ability to work together, and tolerance for another's ideas — so vitally important to developing a responsible citizenry. For all problems there was generally the same answer: the stern word and the birch rod.

An alternative to this old-fashioned approach is what the pedagogues call "child guidance," by which each child is accorded the individual attention needed to guide him to normal adulthood, and problem children are diagnosed and remedies prescribed.

In three days of lectures, films and discussions, under chairmanship of Dr. Fritz Redl, eminent guidance expert from Wayne University, the educators sought to deter-

mine what the Education Service Centers and German education offices were accomplishing in the guidance field, how to co-ordinate and extend these programs, and what support could be obtained from local civic organizations.

TO AID THE EDUCATORS in planning future guidance services, Dr. Redl and Dr. Herta Kraus, of Bryn Mawr College, an outstanding American authority on child guidance and sociology, cited some of the most modern concepts and techniques in this field. Dr. Redl pointed out the importance of obtaining as complete information as possible on each individual child, through various tests and a file of teachers' observations.

Teaching human relations through practical work in classrooms is also essential to developing well-adjusted children. Co-operation of parents and teachers, the exchange of information and advice between them, is important to providing good guidance for pupils, and avoiding the development of problem children, he said.

Dr. Kraus described American child guidance clinics, in which a team of four experts — a social worker, a psychologist, a psychiatrist and a pediatrician — diagnoses the social maladjustment of the so-called "problem child" and proposes a program to help him find his way back into the family and community. She pointed to the necessity of a friendly and sympathetic attitude of such counselors, in order that the child will sense the good intentions of the guidance clinic rather than a feeling of prejudice and dislike.

Another essential requirement for improving child guidance is the collection and collation of all information resulting from research, an activity conspicuously lacking in Germany. Centralizing the findings of many scattered agencies and making them available to all was one of the major problems considered by the Education Service Centers.

In discussing their current activities, the educators found that most of the ESC's and many German officials had initiated some form of guidance program, indicating that the concept of respect for the individual — even children — had begun to take hold in German education.

They learned, for instance, that child guidance clinics are being established in a number of cities in co-operation with HICOG medical affairs and public health officials. Mentally handicapped children, juvenile delinquents and problem children of all kinds can be examined and corrective measures devised by a psychologist, a psychiatrist, a corrective education specialist and a social nurse in these new institutions.



German, American educators attended child guidance meeting at Jugenheim Education Service Center. (Photo by Pretz)

A PROGRAM IS now underway to improve guidance for children in Hessian schools by requesting teachers, parents and doctors to make out questionnaires giving their observations and knowledge of the individual child's problems and development. Experiments are being conducted with a fourth questionnaire, a *Schulerbogen* (student's questionnaire) in which the children themselves indicate their own problems.

As an aid in providing vocational guidance for Hessian students, the eight year compulsory education period has been increased by a half year, and will soon be raised to nine years. The last school year will include visits to factories, workshops and other commercial enterprises to orient children in choosing their vocations.

In Stuttgart, Dr. Brenner, of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Education Ministry lectures to teachers on his experience with American guidance programs gained during his study trip to the United States under the HICOG exchange program.

A program to popularize guidance is being conducted by three German psychologists at the Augsburg Education Service Center. It has received considerable commendation from local educators. The Kassel ESC works closely with a child guidance clinic operated by the Public Welfare Branch of the State Commissioner for Hesse. The *Jugendamt* (youth office), schools and parents send many problem children to this agency.

Martin Ackermann, director of the Nuremberg center, had a unique problem in his area. He found many teachers were inclined to put too much emphasis on "the problems under which a typical child suffers, instead of concentrating on learning how to teach and lead a normal child." To remedy this, the center has initiated courses in basic psychology and has begun translating excerpts from essential books to make the findings of non-German psychological research available to German teachers.

DR. KURT W. BONDY, well-known psychologist in Germany and America, and currently a visiting professor of psychology at Hamburg University, emphasized the necessity of a good testing program, which has long

been looked upon with suspicion in Germany. However, he warned against "overestimation" of such tests, pointing out they should be supplemented by other methods in measuring the individual's intelligence, ability and interests.

Another problem — especially in Germany — is getting qualified personnel to administer the tests, persons who need considerably more training than a weekend course or a four-week workshop. In addition, only an experienced person should evaluate the tests. Mr. Bondy said that a group of American and German psychologists in Hamburg is now developing a new intelligence test for German schools, but that it would be a year before it could be safely administered. The failure of a poorly standardized test would only increase the German suspicion and antipathy against a testing program, he said.

The discussions and reports of the Education Service Center personnel showed that they were well aware of the vital need for individual guidance for Germany's school children, and that much was already started in encouraging this program in German schools. However, this emphasis on individualism had hardly become a tradition, nor even accepted, in many Germany classrooms, and much remained for the centers to do.

Miss Emogene Talcott, chief of the Education Service Center program, summarized the proposals for future action agreed upon at the conference. One possible approach to the problem of spreading the information concerning guidance is an increased emphasis in work with the classroom teacher. It was decided that this approach should receive more attention in the program of the centers. Also, greater emphasis in encouraging parent-teacher organizations to consider the aims and values of guidance was agreed upon.

The centers were urged to do all possible to develop more personnel who could work with them in guidance programs. Tentative plans for a training course of three months duration for teachers, school administrators and Education Service Center personnel were initiated. The co-ordination and exchange of translations of foreign books on the subject, now being accomplished by many of the Centers, was agreed upon.

Steps will also be taken to draw together into a coordinated program the work of other agencies now working in the child guidance field.

ADDING A FINAL EMPHASIS on the scope of the problem, one of the conference groups attempted to find a suitable German phrase for "child guidance." After much discussion, the panel reported a score of translations, none of which quite seemed to fit. As Dr. Redl explained:

"We finally reached the conclusion that such a word might best come to mind by accident, maybe in a bathtub, and since we don't have a suitable bathtub here, we will defer this issue until somebody is hit by a 'brain-wave.'"

Even if you could not explicitly express "child guidance" in German, you could explain and demonstrate its meaning to German educators, and the participants in the conference agreed that this would be a major continuing program of Education Service Centers in the future. +END

"Spontaneous" East-Zone Protests Exposed

THE UNCENSORED STORY behind the dozens of telegrams purportedly written in spontaneous protest against "American intervention and imperialism" in Korea is being told in a flood of secret letters to RIAS and other American offices in Berlin.

In the letters, many of them from members of East zone organizations or workers' groups which have sent group messages of protest to US officials in Berlin, the authors express full agreement with the course followed by the United States in sending aid to invaded South Korea, and often relate the carefully-controlled process by which the party-line protests are drawn up.

The "protest" telegrams, drawn up and dispatched with the sanction of Soviet-Zone and Sector officials, uniformly advance arguments — many of them in vitriolic terms — against continued American involvement in Korea. Texts of the protest cables are parallel in terminology, and in some cases use almost identical wording.

Protest meetings of the personnel of specific organizations are carefully planned, and are carried out under the guidance of Soviet-trained German officials, according to one writer, an employee at a Berlin office which sponsored one of the telegrams.

Noting that he and his colleagues had been "driven into a corner" in which they had to "join the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, etc., etc.," the writer related that a meeting had been called to draw up a protest resolution, and that at the meeting the manager had "as always agitated against the Western Powers. No wonder," the writer continued, "he has just returned from a 12-day political training course.

"All of us had to strain every nerve to keep from laughing," the letter said. "Only some SED men asked permission to speak." The writer added that "there is a great lie in this cable . . . It is not true that the personnel of the office protested unanimously; the only speakers were some SED men. Furthermore, it is sad that our trade-

union chairman . . . had to sign the cable. He was not even present at the meeting.

"Two SED men went to see him (the trade-union representative) and asked him to sign the cable. I know him very well. He was elected . . . because his associates had the greatest confidence in him. He is no Communist."

When the trade-union chairman had to sign the cable, the writer added, "he was pretty angry. Later on he said, 'Now my name will be heard over RIAS.'"

ANOTHER LETTER, from an East sector firm, welcomed "the step taken by the American President, Mr. Truman, to check the Communistic plague and world-danger in Korea by force of arms.

"May our best wishes attend the President and his staff in this step, which will lead to the peace longed for by the world and the whole of mankind, and which will bring about the prosperity of economics and industry in all parts of the world." The note was signed by members of the company's trade-union organization.

Among messages received from residents of the Eastern zone and the Eastern sector of Berlin are numerous brief notes of congratulation and good will, as well as detailed explanations of the methods used in drawing up "voluntary" and "unanimous" protests.

One writer addressed RIAS as "my dearest friend," continuing with the mock-ironic information that "we know exactly, since yesterday, that no other than the Americans plotted the war in Korea. Yes, indeed. It was knocked into the working masses in workers' meetings last night, and thus was made clear as daylight.

"A resolution was read, and then we had to lift up our paws to show that we agreed. The result: carried unanimously. But in the hearts of 100 percent (of those present) wholly rejected. Oh, the workers are boiling with rage. We are glad that we have a RIAS, and we know what the bell tolls when the RIAS sign calls. Faithfully yours, So Long." +END

Gross-Ostheim Proud of Youth Community Center

THE PROUD CITIZENS of Gross-Ostheim in Aschaffenburg County, Bavaria, are building a DM 220,000 youth community center, with little ready cash but plenty of neighborly spirit and determination. They hope to have it finished by fall.

A year ago the northwestern Bavarian town, with a population of 6,000, had no center to which its youth could go to work or play in their leisure time, explained Frank D. Rossborough, US resident officer in Aschaffenburg. At a town meeting, some of the citizens protested that the lack of recreational facilities was making it difficult for them to keep tabs on their children. One of the older citizens suggested the town stop complaining and start building.

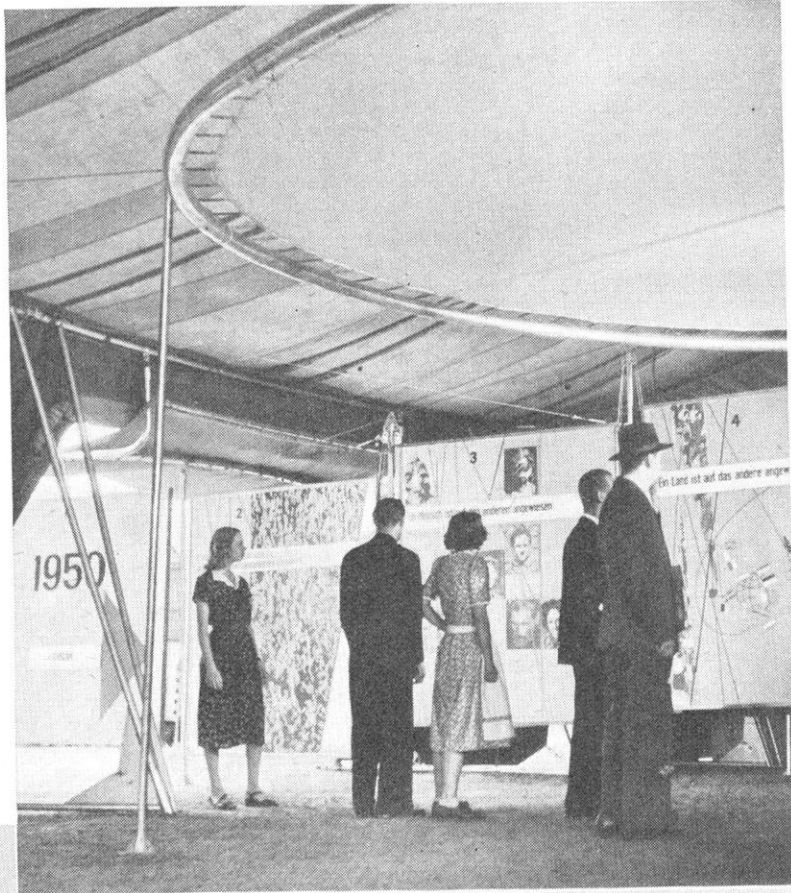
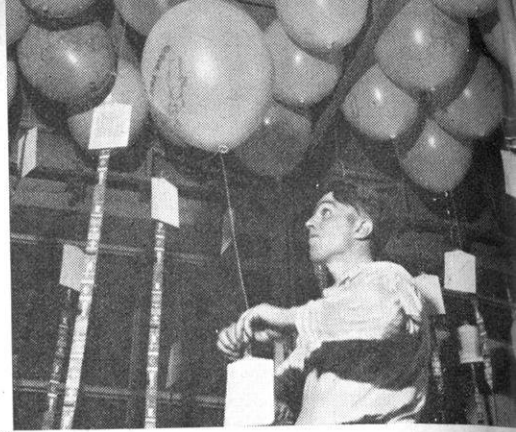
Mr. Rossborough said the suggestion was favorably received and the mayor promised he would study the matter.

At a subsequent town meeting last February, another citizen asked what had been done toward relieving the children's recreational problem. The mayor explained that there wasn't any money available.

The citizens of Gross-Ostheim (translated into English as "Great Easthome") then went into action. They agreed to volunteer their labor while businessmen said they would provide the necessary materials without cost. To further spur the project, HICOG offered to provide some of the money for such expenses as the hiring of building experts not readily obtainable among the citizenry.

Ground finally was broken May 30, and in less than two weeks enough of the building had been erected, said Mr. Rossborough, to permit the holding of a three-day songfest there over the June 10 weekend.

Europe Builds



FOR THE PAST several months, three giant trailer-trucks have been moving from one European city to another loaded with posters, gadgets and displays advertising European co-operation. In July the caravan halted at Bremen and the trucks disgorged special walls and ramps, and an ample-sized tent went up on the parkgrounds. The exhibit stayed one week, while 60,000 visitors went through it, and then moved on to Hamburg.

Originating in Paris, the exhibit offered numerous attractions: continuous ECA documentary films, shown on five different screens; a question-and-answer display utilizing a telephone; balloons with self-addressed postcards attached which were sent up by visitors. The Economic Co-operation Administration, utilizing French designers, Italian and Swiss architects and laborers of many different countries, organized the caravan which left Germany for Sweden. It is to return later, to visit other cities of western Germany. Pictures on this page show a cluster of the balloons, the big top and the large fair grounds at Bremen. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





Youths (above) peer at panels illustrating Europe's economic condition in 1947. Poster (center) displayed in city is constant reminder of role played by ERP since 1948.



Panel (below) is one of 60 constructed for ECA caravan which shows drama of Europe's reconstruction in years since Marshall Plan assistance first began in 1948.



Hesse to Combat Intolerance

A PLAN TO REHABILITATE Jewish cemeteries in Hesse will be presented to the Hessian government by Minister-President Christian Stock, according to a letter sent July 12 to Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse. In it Mr. Stock replied to a letter in which Dr. Newman asked the Hessian government to take greater pains to prevent outbreaks of intolerance and race prejudices.

At the same time, an educational campaign will be begun in Hessian schools, the minister-president wrote Dr. Newman, to acquaint school children with tolerance and to teach them that all graves are sacred and should be accorded reverence and respect.

"I trust," Mr. Stock wrote, "that the government, in close co-operation with schools, press and radio, political parties, trade unions and churches will succeed in preventing effectively the desecration of Jewish cemeteries and inflicting just punishment on offenders."

Mr. Stock's letter reported that cemetery desecrations have dropped since last year and the year before, and that children were the principal offenders. It assured that children caught molesting resting places would be investigated to determine if they had been motivated by adults. The Hessian Ministry of Justice has ordered the strictest prosecution of violators, with the minister of justice examining, personally, all cemetery desecrations.

THE LETTER FURTHER indicated that these acts of desecration, performed by a distinct minority of the population, were completely reprehensible to the vast majority of the people of Hesse and to the Hessian government.

In commenting on Mr. Stock's letter, Dr. Newman stated that, "I feel confident that, with the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Education co-operating closely, the Hessian government can and will bring to a speedy end these scandalous desecrations of final resting places. It is, however, the individual responsibility of every Hessian citizen to actively help the government in this campaign, and to insure for Hesse the respect and admiration of the entire world."

Text of Minister-President Stock's letter to Dr. Newman follows (for text of Dr. Newman's letter of May 19, see Information Bulletin, June issue, page 16):

The ministers of the interior and of justice as well as the minister for culture and education have, at my request, meanwhile reported to me on how the desecration of Jewish cemeteries can be prevented most effectively. I wish to inform you of the measures taken and suggestions submitted by the functional ministers for the prevention of such outrages, as follows:

The minister of the interior informs me that since January 1947 altogether 35 in-

stances of desecration of Jewish cemeteries have been reported to him, of which there were

five instances in 1947,
17 instances in 1948,
11 instances in 1949 and
two instances in 1950.

Ascertained as offenders were

17 instances children up to 14 years old,
two instances juveniles up to 18 years old and
one instance adults.

In six instances children were supposed to be the perpetrators on the basis of the investigations made; nine cases have not yet been cleared up.

IN INVESTIGATING such instances of desecration of cemeteries in which children and juveniles come into question as perpetrators, above all the background of the desecration of graves is examined, in particular whether they were motivated by the influence of adults and, if so, instigated by anti-Semitic circles. The police agencies of the state have been given in decrees precise directives thereon, providing for the co-operation of the political parties, trade unions, schools, press and radio in the clearing up of reported instances of desecration of cemeteries.

Particular attention is given in the Hessian administration of justice to the battle against anti-Semitic excesses, above all the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, since the first instances became known. The prosecution authorities are bound to energetically clear up each instance of desecration of a cemetery. The *Oberstaatsanwaelte* (higher prosecutors) are instructed to supervise, themselves, the initiation of the investigations to be made without delay — and if possible in conjunction with the Jewish communities concerned — on the scene of the offense. If juveniles are found to be the offenders, it will in particular be examined whether the parents or other persons charged with their supervision have been guilty of a criminal violation of their supervision obligation.

The minister of justice, who is having himself informed of each single instance of desecration of Jewish cemeteries, has not been able to observe that the *Oberstaatsanwaelte* had not prosecuted the offenders, the ascertainment of whose identity is very difficult and can be achieved only very rarely, with the severity required in the individual case. However, your letter dated May 19, 1950, has caused him to attend to the reproaches made to the Hessian prosecuting authorities and to have each individual case hitherto taken up by the Hessian administration of justice submitted to him for examination. In this way it is to be ascertained whether any



Christian Stock.

(PRD HICOG photo)

(Continued on page 54)

"Reverence for Life"

MEETING A GROUP of 10 German youth leaders in his Frankfurt office July 18 to discuss youth problems in Germany, Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, made the following statement:

"I am very happy to welcome this delegation of youth leaders from western Germany, including Berlin. I want to thank you very much for coming.

So often youth is told that the future belongs to them that I don't wonder that they sometimes sicken when they hear it repeated. I remember when I was a young man in the United States that every commencement-day orator from the first year I was in school until I graduated from a university spoke this same refrain. We do not advance ourselves by merely repeating this bromide.

Today Germany must find a new life and a new spirit. This does not mean that all the old must be discarded but the old approach was not good enough. Too much destruction ensued from the old order, too many young men's lives were taken or their future impaired. The rebuilding of Germany is today too much for the old, and by the old I include also the middle-aged. The ranks of the old have been decimated by two great wars, and they have been so shaken by the political excesses of the recent past that they need new spirit and new energies.

WE RECOGNIZE that the problems which beset German youth today are very difficult. They have seen and felt the force of the devastating events of the last 15 years. But at least they have vigor, enthusiasm and time on their side. They are still responsive, and if I were asked what was the most important thing that the youth of Germany could contribute to the rehabilitation of the country I would say the same thing to them that I would say to American youth: namely, to instill within themselves and all those with whom they come in contact the importance of consideration for other human beings. This is perhaps more important for Germany than other countries because in Germany's recent past there was such a brutal disregard for the rights and dignities of individuals.

You can state it in different terms. Albert Schweitzer, the famous philosopher, calls it "reverence for life," and he says this principle is sufficient to explain our relationship to the world and those around us. Kant had much the same concept. The Hindu religion, through the principle of the "right means of livelihood," i. e., how to maintain oneself without causing harm to others, carried the concept perhaps further than any of us in the Western world have done.

In the Christian religion we have the principles of the New Testament in the "love thy neighbor" theme. So this concept comes from many different sources and they can all be fused to provide a pattern to serve us in dealing with today's problems. If we acknowledge a reverence for life and refrain from those pursuits likely to do damage to others and love our fellow men, we pass

over all differences in race or creed. Only by so doing can we avoid destruction.

Particularly is this true in Germany where people live in such close proximity to each other and where so many interests converge. Jew, refugee, DP, expellee, East German, West German, Bavarian and Prussian, English, French, American — the principle must be applied or there is no hope.

AS OPPOSED TO THIS, the totalitarian state to the East has re-erected on German soil the old Hitlerian appeal of mass and march. The Communists have shown that large sections of German youth will respond or can be forced to respond to such an appeal. Before them, the Nazis showed the same thing, and both proved that minds become dulled by the sound of their own marching feet.

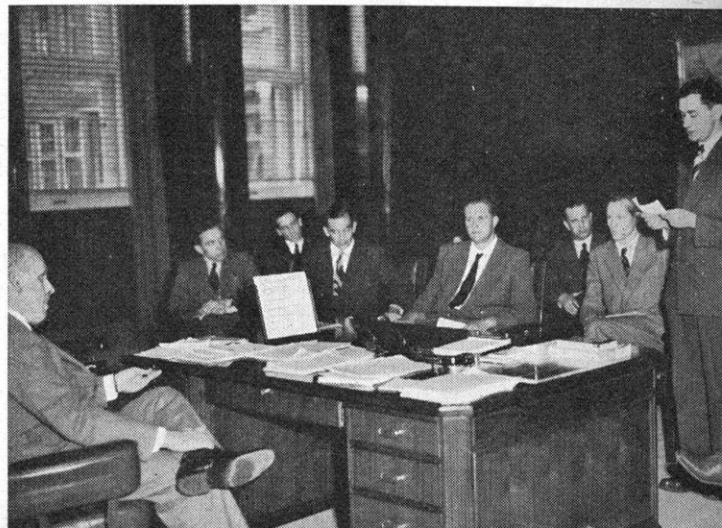
Given what I feel is the most important spiritual appeal that can be made to the German youth, what else can be done is of a physical nature. Whatever is done must be the result of German youth's own genius. If, however, there is anything that we can do to help out, just as we are helping the restoration of the German economy through providing basic food and materials, we would like to help also in restoring the spiritual life of Germany.

I am glad to know that over 1,500,000 young Germans, out of some 5,000,000 in the US Zone, are today engaged in free organized activities. We recognize, however, that more must be done. We are therefore prepared, in cooperation with local, state and federal governments, in fellowship with private organizations and groups, to expand the programs that are now being carried on. In particular we are prepared to support:

New plans for reducing and eliminating unemployment among youth. We think this can be done by developing large and constructive projects out of the ruins of German cities. Such projects will make Germany a happier and healthier place to live in.

Mr. McCloy hears Joseph Rommerskirchen speak on behalf of 10 youth leaders, representing every major youth organization in Western Germany, who called at HICOG headquarters.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



New plans for vocational training and self-improvement.

New opportunities for all young Germans to compete in sports.

ONE THING WE CANNOT DO or at least will not do, is to apply pressures or attempt to influence the youth of West Germany to put on a different colored shirt and march about carrying banners. We can and do help by assisting purely German organizations, with no supervision or influence on our part, to provide the means of directing the preparation of German youth for their tasks as citizens of a free society.

Free peoples are sometimes slow to start, but they soon gather tremendous momentum. They are always able to overwhelm, and if necessary destroy, those who rule by dictatorship, by fear and who impress unsuspecting youth into their service. Free peoples have amply demonstrated their superior strength and determination in the past and they will soon do so again.

I say again that it is not our business to organize, but only to assist where we can when it is wanted and when it is sought. The sum total of what we do in the way of help is very large and I think it might be well if you gentlemen acquainted yourselves with what is going on in this direction. I wish it could be larger, and if any of you have thoughts as to how we could be of greater aid, I would be glad to have your suggestions."

IN REPLY, JOSEPH ROMMERSKIRCHEN, spokesman for the group, made the following statement:

"We thank the High Commissioner, Mr. McCloy, and the Government of the United States for the opportunity they cordially have given us to present the problems of German youth in a free discussion.

We should like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our thanks for the aid rendered by the citizens and the Government of the United States to German youth during the past years.

Our thanks go simultaneously to the people and governments of all countries who have supported German youth.

We are speaking in the interest of more than 13,000,000 German youths in all Germany, the unity of which is the premise of all our thoughts and acts, despite various political circumstances.

Our proposals and efforts are designed for those who have associated themselves in youth organizations as well as for the unorganized, the homeless and the unemployed youth.

Accomplishing unity in variety is the absolute demand of the hour, which requires joint efforts for a relief of the great distress. Our preparedness is expressed in voluntary pooling of all our individual forces, wherever this is necessary and possible.

The German youth reject, after the bitter years of no freedom, every totalitarian system. They declare themselves for freedom of belief and conscience, of the individual as well as of society, and demand social justice for

all segments of the people. They know that their ideals can be realized only in a free democracy. They are, therefore, ready to participate with all their strength in the construction of a democratic Germany as a member of a free and peaceful world. The German youth desire a close co-operation with the youth of all nations and request that all paths to this be opened.

The young Germans comprising the various youth organizations are prepared jointly to tackle the task facing youth in general. They deliberately reject a rigid, uniform youth organization. In the vigorous versatility of their organizations and programs, every young German should be given the possibility, according to his capabilities and inclinations in school, work and leisure, to be able to experience the character of a free society in which he learns to decide for himself as an individual and voluntarily to bear responsibility for others.

The German youth are determined to approach their task systematically and under their own direction, in order to achieve the above goals; they hope that the communities, the states and the Federal Republic help them and quickly make available the necessary means; and that the youth officers of the High Commissioner on their part, too, will help spiritually and materially as they have helped in the past, and will co-ordinate their plans with the responsible committees of German youth organizations.

Please communicate our opinion to the youth of the entire world."

FOLLOWING THE MEETING with the US High Commissioner, the delegates conferred with other HICOG officials. The members of the group at the meeting with the US High Commissioner were:

Joseph Rommerskirchen, president of the Federation of German Youth Organizations and leader of the Catholic Youth Movement in Germany, with headquarters at Altenberg, near Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia.

Willi Ginhold, federal youth secretary of the German Trade Union Federation, with headquarters at Duesseldorf.

Dr. Fridolin Kreckl, director of the Youth Leadership Training Center of the Federation of Bavarian Youth Organizations, with headquarters at Niederpoeching, near Munich.

Werner Jentsch, secretary general of the German Section of the YMCA, with headquarters at Kassel.

Johannes Galle, director of sports, Municipal Department of Education, Berlin.

Hans Schwartlaender, president of the Federation of German Students' Associations, with headquarters at Bonn.

Dr. Heinrich Lades, youth welfare officer, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Bonn.

Dr. Rolf Lenhart, business manager, Youth Reconstruction Work, with headquarters at Munich.

Herbert Stettner, president of German Youth Organizations in Hesse and leader of the Falcon Youth Movement in Southern Hesse, with headquarters at Frankfurt.

John Funke, general manager, German Section, International Self-Help Association, with headquarters at Frankfurt.

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Farmers from America

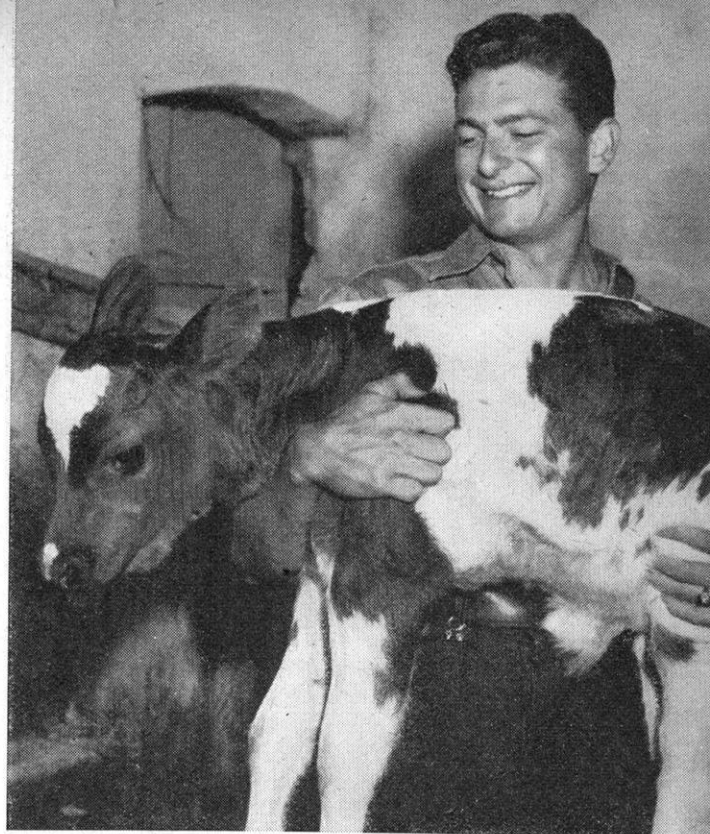
By **TRUDY KRIEGSMANN**

Staff Writer, Public Relations Branch, OLC Hesse

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are sending a novel type of ambassador to Germany. This ambassador is young, an undergraduate in an American college or university, generally an agricultural institution. He has no diplomatic passport, nor letters of state. He is unschooled in formal diplomacy, unlettered in protocol. If, however, the mission of an ambassador is to keep his country in favor abroad, then these boys and girls are fast becoming America's most successful ambassadors to foreign shores.

They are members of 4-H Clubs. They were carefully chosen from thousands of applicants, sent to Europe by the National 4-H Federation of America in what has been termed the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. Their trips are made under the auspices of the US Department of Agriculture.

These cow-college consuls descended on Europe as soon as school was out at the end of May. Forty-three of them are currently living on European farms, working for their board, and performing all the tasks and chores of a European farm boy and girl. Three of them are now in Germany, where they have lived on Hessian farms for one month. From Hesse, they tried their green-thumbs in Wuerttemberg-Baden and then were slated for Bavaria. They are youngsters, aged 19, 20 and 21, full of American enthusiasm, full of American friendliness. So far, they have more than won the respect, admiration and love of their Hessian "families."

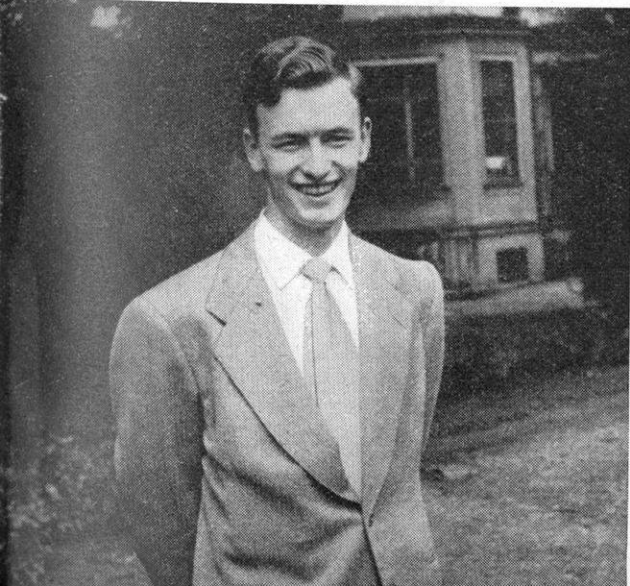


Ivan Schmedemann, Kansas 4-H representative, checks out a day-old calf on Hessian farm where he worked in July.

OVER IN A SLEEPY country village called Klein Eichen in the North Hessian Hills, Ivan W. Schmedemann was found eating a home-spun lunch of soup, potatoes, spinach, salad and black bread with Karl Mueller and his family and refugee boarder. The younger Mueller son, 19-year-old Ernst, had just left for the United States on a Brethren Service Commission teen-age exchange project. Ivan was living in Ernst's old room.

Ivan is a well-set-up 20-year-old of Junction City, Kas. A junior at Kansas State College, majoring in agricultural education, he is representing the 4-H clubs of Kansas. Ivan, a real farm son, who hails from a 530-acre diversified farm, has been well-trained in organizational

Dean C. Allen, of Grand Rapids, Mich. (left), worked for his board on German farm in Laubach, Hesse. Ivan Schmedemann, in photo at right, lunches with the Muellers, his "family" in Klein-Eichen. Youths next went to Wuerttemberg-Baden.





Elaine Serfass, from Pennsylvania, chats with Anna Stumpf as they split chores on the busy Stumpf farm.

activities. Former 4-H Club president, he has received county, state and national recognition for his activities in health work. He knows where he is going and what he wants to do.

Before taking over his father's farm, which is mainly devoted to wheat, corn and alfalfa, he wants to teach, since "the best way to learn is by teaching others." After he has had his teaching experience, he wants to devote more acreage on the family farm to raising beef cattle.

This personable, bright young American farmer — and he is an experienced farmer despite his youth — came to Germany to learn: to learn other peoples, other methods, other cultures. Yet, because he is an American, he is also teaching. He was accepted completely by the Mueller family, and old Karl, an experienced farmer himself, found Ivan an excellent, willing worker. Impressed with Ivan's education, knowledge and intelligence, Herr Mueller was most impressed by the American's willingness to chip in with all farm chores.

Ivan, on his part, was most impressed with the thriftiness of the German farmer and his ability to make use of every square inch of soil. He stated that the American farmer works just as hard as the German, but is more efficient with his time, probably because his fields are not as scattered as the German's.

ELAINA C. SERFASS, 19-year-old junior at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., is most impressed by the lack of mechanical farm equipment in Germany. A 4-H member for the past eight years, Elaine has completed projects in home economics and agriculture. The only member of the trio who talks German well, she comes from a small vegetable farm in Palmerton, Pa.

Elaine completely charmed the Stumpf family of Harbach. Her best friend there was the Stumpf daughter, 21-year-old Anna, with whom she split chores. Both girls expressed mutual admiration and respect for each other's home-making ability, cooking and diligence, and taught each other their own little tricks. One of the things Elaine was learning from Anna was how to milk a cow, while Anna learned sanitary home economics methods from Elaine.

An ebullient, attractive co-ed, Elaine became the center of a new social life in Harbach. Not only did young swains come calling, but also the elderly members of the community, in order to hear tales of America and her rural population. One difference noted by Elaine, from these evening conferences, was that the German family is a more compact unit than the American farm family, where the family will expand, acquire more land, and eventually build new homes.

Elaine has found that in Germany the land is rarely increased, and the family remains together in one home. Basic entertainment, on the German farm, Elaine said, is within the home and in family outings. The American farmers on the other hand, she stated, have more personal entertainment facilities.

DEAN C. ALLEN, a senior at Michigan State College, where he is majoring in horticulture, comes from a 160-acre fruit and dairy farm near Grand Rapids, Michigan. A veteran 4-Her, he is a past president of the county 4-H Leaders Club, past president of the State Service Club, 4-H representative to the Agricultural Council and winner of seven cash awards for 4-H projects.

He spent his month in Hesse with the Desch family of Laubach. Like his colleagues, he was accepted by the Desches almost as a member of the family. He has noted the same things recorded by Ivan and Elaine, and reached about the same conclusions.

His "family" has also reached the same conclusions reached by the Mueller and Stumpf families, that American farm youngsters are sincere, friendly, intelligent and diligent young people who also are excellent farmers and homemakers. The 4-H motto, "to make the best better," and the 1,000,000 membership in the 4-H clubs have impressed the Germans.

(Continued on page 44)

Elaine and Anna prepare supper for Stumpf family. Elaine, a 4-Her, is only one of US trio who speaks fluent German.



US Press Cites Fraud in Communist "Peace Petition"

NEWSPAPERS IN ALL PARTS of the United States, commenting on the Communists' so-called "Peace Petition" now being circulated in many nations, term it a fraud which really is not a peace petition at all, but a propaganda trick to gloss over Communist aggression such as that in Korea.

The editorials observe that the Communist petition calls for "outlawing" of the atomic bomb as a crime against humanity. They point out that the United Nations and the United States have been trying for a long time to set up effective international control of atomic weapons, but the Soviet Union has steadfastly opposed the plans.

In this connection, some newspapers referred to US Secretary of State Acheson's recent statement that the matter of outlawing the atom bomb is "an utterly cynical begging of the question" and that "the real crime against humanity is aggression and in particular, the deliberate resort to armed aggression to the defiance of the United Nations."

The **Pittsburgh Post-Gazette** said: "A true measure of the intent and the sincerity of the petitions is to be found in the fact that more than half of the population of North Korea signed them shortly before their country criminally invaded its southern neighbor.

"It does not require any clairvoyance to see through the cynical intent of the 'world peace appeal' . . .

"The real partisans of peace will be not those individuals who sign these spurious petitions but those who support United Nations efforts to put down aggression."

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: "It is not at all strange that the Communist authors of the petition omit aggression, such as that by Communist troops in Korea, from the category of criminal acts. The Soviet Union's stockpile of atomic bombs is low compared to this country's but by the terms of this petition Soviet troops could overrun every country in Asia and Europe with tanks and infantry and TNT bombs, as Communists have done in the Republic of Korea, without being labeled 'war criminals.' It would be criminal only to resist aggression with atomic bombs.

"As adroit as is Communist propaganda, it is difficult for it to deceive many in a country where factual information is available . . ."

Oakland (Calif.) Tribune: "This petition is pure fraud. In schools, meetings, street corners, homes, shops and churches throughout the world the Communists are offering this petition for signatures. It is part of Stalin's fake peace propaganda . . .

"Such chicanery should be exposed. The Communists know, of course, that there are millions of Americans who genuinely love peace but the signing of such a petition has about as much relation to peace as black to white. It is another step in world-wide Red Imperialism and those who have put their names on the petition have the duty of informing themselves of its real meaning . . . The point here is that this petition does not mean peace. It means a furtherance of tyranny, aggression, totalitarianism and the most brutal slavery that our world has seen. If there are any doubters outside the Communist Party let them read the record.

"President Truman has just asked Congress for \$89,000,000 to step up our information program and launch a 'campaign of truth' throughout the world. An effective and factual presentation of the record is in order. The peoples of the world have a right to know the truth, but, in the meantime, at home we ought to see that a false sham like the Communist 'peace' petition is thoroughly discredited and disavowed."

Manchester (N.H.) Morning Union: "The American people will do well to read and heed the statement issued by 13 leaders in religious, veterans, labor and patriotic organizations, warning them of the phony nature of the so-called Stockholm peace appeal.

"Professions of peace have always been an important weapon in the appericious psychological warfare carried on by the Communists. It is in keeping with their historic procedure of infiltrating and later paralyzing a nation which they wish to invade . . .

"The 13 leaders are right in their warning that the next step after obtaining signatures will be to use the names signed on the peace petition as a 'sucker list' to be bombarded by subversive propaganda . . .

"For followers of Stalin to talk about promoting peace is certainly an absurdity . . . No one else wants war today. All the nations are working through the United Nations to pre-



The democratic selection of applicants for the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, and the fact vent it, except Soviet Russia whose aggression, obstruction to and distortion of others' motives is creating disorder and conflict.

"The prime minister of Norway has answered the Communist fake peace appeal directly when he said: Let the Soviets do something for peace, by calling off the North Koreans, by co-operating with the United Nations, by agreeing to atomic controls, or by joining peace treaties with Germany and Austria, and then we might listen to them.

"He might have added: Let Moscow stop its campaign of hate; let it cease its efforts to disrupt and destroy other nations. Here are the main causes of conflict in the world today. So long as Moscow continues these tactics, for the Communists to talk peace is an insult to the intelligence of other peoples."

Houston (Tex.) Post: "Simultaneously with the outbreak of the Korean war a sudden interest in peace is being manifested at Moscow and in certain quarters in this country. The Stockholm pledge to ban the atomic bomb is being assiduously circulated, and appeals are being made to the American people to end the hostilities.

"It is noteworthy, however, that the petitions make no mention of the quickest way of achieving peace — by North Korean aids complying with the United Nation's cease-fire order and getting back where they belong, which, as Secretary of State Acheson insists, they must do before there can be peace..."

Omaha (Neb.) World Herald: "The curious thing about the 'peace petition' is that it is not a peace petition at all, but a devious bit of Communist propaganda. The 'outlawing' of the atom bomb that the petition calls for is not the sort proposed in the Baruch report and approved by an overwhelming majority in the United Nations — that is, outlawing with international inspection. It is 'outlawing' *a la Russe* — that is, the United States would throw away its atom bombs on the mere promise of the Russians to do likewise. Since the Russians have kept no promises up to now unless it suited their convenience, no sensible person would have confidence in their promise to throw away atom bombs..."

Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer: "For months Russian and satellite propaganda has doted on this peace move... All the techniques of the Russian propaganda mill, which has nothing to learn from the late unlamented *Herr Doktor* Joseph Goebbels, have been mustered for this drive.

"Its purpose is clear: to paint the United States and the West in general as 'imperialistic aggressors' and the Russians and their allies as peace-loving states.

"Overlooked is the fact, about which the millions under Soviet control never were aware, that Russia itself put up the barrier to 'strict international control' of atomic resources.

"The plans made through the United States were automatically, and out-of-hand, rejected by the representatives of the dictatorship that now has the temerity to talk of peace.

"When it comes to covering aggression with false words the Russians are past masters. Hitler always promised



WOLF

peace provided it was his kind of peace. The Russians are slackers. They make the peace-seeking peoples of the world believe they are protecting a 'people's' peace."

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch: "In reality... anybody who signs it (the petition) is supporting war. For the peace it talks about is the Kremlin's version of peace, the kind of 'peace' the people of Korea are now experiencing. It is just one more case of Communists giving words meanings either radically different from or diametrically opposed to the meanings found in any dictionary.

"The Stockholm resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Communist partisans of peace there last March, sets up its own special definition of a war criminal. It is 'any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever.' The petition says nothing at all about aggression, and, as Secretary Acheson remarked, it is aggression which is the real crime against humanity.

"The hollowness of the document is best shown by its demand for 'strict international control' to enforce outlawing of atomic weapon. This is a strange demand from Communist sources... Whoever signs the document is helping Communist imperialism... and anybody who signs the petition is also approving the Communist definition of war criminal, a definition which Korea has proved to be as phony as the Communist definitions of democracy."

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(Continued from page 42)

America Is Different

that the youngsters are sent abroad by popular subscription have made a great impact on the German farm families. Incidentally, the candidate's home state raises \$900, to be used for a two-way exchange, of which his home county contributes \$150. They are official representatives of their home states, and were selected by them.

They were sent over to learn, but at the same time these cow-college consuls are spreading Americana wherever they go, not as trained missionaries or propagandists, but in the best and cleanest way yet discovered, by being natural, friendly, intelligent American youngsters. They believe in America, and they believe in the four H's — Head, Heart, Hand and Health. Wherever they go, they are leaving an indelible impression and a little more respect and love for the United States and its people.

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Settlement of Bizonal Fusion Agreement

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE announced July 7 that through an exchange of notes with the British Embassy an agreement has been reached on the settlement of outstanding financial issues under the bizonal fusion agreement.

The British note quotes the full text of the United States note and the agreement to conclude these financial matters became effective upon receipt of the British note on June 28, 1950.

The original bizonal fusion agreement was signed by former Secretary Byrnes and Mr. Bevin on Dec. 2, 1946; it became effective on Jan. 1, 1947, and was later extended on Dec. 31, 1948, March 31, 1949, and June 30, 1949. On Sept. 15, 1949, when the Federal Republic of Germany was established, the arrangements between the United States and the United Kingdom for bizonal fusion were superseded by trizonal fusion.

The trizonal fusion arrangements are set forth in the Washington agreements of April 8, 1949, and the charter of the Allied High Commission of June 20, 1949. There remained outstanding, however, certain financial issues which required settlement by the United States and the United Kingdom in order to wind up the bizonal fusion arrangements. These issues are settled in the attached document, which deals with the following topics:

(1) Unused portion of British contribution — the British have undertaken, in the fusion agreement as amended and extended, to make available certain goods and services under certain conditions. The British contribution had not been fully utilized when the bizonal fusion agreement came to a close on Sept. 15, 1949. Paragraph 1 of the attached agreement disposes of the problem of the unused portion of the contribution through a lump sum settlement of 2,450,000 pounds sterling which the United Kingdom will make to Germany through the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA).

(2) Paragraph 2 of the agreement deals with JEIA, which was originally established under the fusion agreement as an Allied agency for the handling of Germany's foreign trade. The functions of this agency have now been turned over to the German government. The present agreement provides for the speedy final liquidation of the agency and for the turning over of its assets to the German government, subject to appropriate provision for settlement of claims outstanding against it.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of today's date, the terms of which are as follows:

"I have the honor to refer to the discussions which have taken place between the government of the United Kingdom and the government of the United States on the subject of financial issues arising from the Bizonal Fusion Agreement of Dec. 2, 1946, as amended by the agreement of Dec. 17, 1947, and its extensions agreed on Dec. 31, 1948, March 31, 1949 and June 30, 1949, and the financial issues arising from the trizonal fusion which has been ac-

complished under the charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

"In the interest of settling these outstanding issues, I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the consideration of the government of the United Kingdom.

"1. The government of the United Kingdom will make available sterling funds to the government of the German Federal Republic, by payment to the Joint Export-Import Agency, in final discharge of its obligations under Paragraph 1 of the Revised Fusion Agreement of Dec. 17, 1947, as subsequently amended and extended. It is

(3) Paragraph 3 of the agreement deals with the so-called No. 2 Account maintained by the Bank of England on behalf of JEIA. The No. 2 Account was derived from funds originally made available to JEIA by the United Kingdom as a capital contribution. The final liquidation of the JEIA permits the closing of this account under conditions provided for in this paragraph and under Paragraph 6 of the agreement.

(4) The fourth and fifth paragraphs deal with the possibility that special measures might be needed to cover a German sterling deficit. Under the terms of the Washington agreements of April 8, 1949, it was understood that further contributions by the United Kingdom to Germany would be in the framework of a multilateral payments plan. The present provision states that, in the event that such a plan should not be in existence and Germany should require sterling in order to cover its current essential needs, the United Kingdom would consult with the United States in regard to this problem if the United States were at the same time making aid available to Germany.

(5) The sixth paragraph provides for the winding up of arrangements laid down in Paragraph 4 of the agreement of Dec. 17, 1947, for converting into dollars in certain circumstances part of the sterling balance of the JEIA No. 2 Account.

(6) The final paragraph of the agreement reaffirms the intention of the two governments to treat contributions made to Germany prior to and under the fusion agreement as a claim against Germany to be repaid under terms consistent with the reconstruction of the German economy along healthy non-aggressive lines.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, the United States is making economic aid available to Germany through the ECA out of funds in part appropriated to ECA and in part originally appropriated to the Department of the Army. Funds for the support of Germany are included in the appropriation request submitted by ECA for the fiscal year of 1951. The Army is no longer requesting funds for economic support of Germany. In addition to the aid made available to Germany through contributions under the bizonal fusion agreement, the United Kingdom has extended drawing rights to Germany under the Intra-European Payments Agreement.

Following is the text of the British note of June 28, 1950:

the understanding of the government of the United States that the government of the United Kingdom proposes to make available pounds sterling 1,305,000 under Paragraph 1 (a) (ii) and pounds sterling 1,150,000 under Paragraph 1 (a) (iii) of the agreement.

"2. In order to implement the provisions of the charter of the Allied High Commission and of the Bizonal Fusion Agreement of June 30, 1949, the government of the United States proposes that the two governments instruct their respective high commissioners to work out with the French

high commissioner suitable arrangements to come into effect as promptly as possible for the liquidation of the Joint Export-Import Agency, the transfer to the federal government of its assets, and the assumption by the federal government of the liability to meet any of the remaining claims on the Joint Export-Import Agency which are approved under procedures established by the Allied High Commission.

"3. Sterling balances to the credit of the No. 2 Account of the Bank Deutscher Laender with the Bank of England will be transferred to the No. 1 Account on June 30, 1950. While these funds will be regarded as existing resources for the purpose of the European Payments Union, they will be segregated in a special sub-account or by other means and will not be merged with other funds of the No. 1 Account pending the determination of the rights of the parties to the European Payments Union with respect to sterling balances. It is agreed that the United Kingdom Government will not claim that the funds from the No. 2 Account so transferred should be taken into account in the determination of drawing rights for the purposes of the Intra-European Payments Agreement of 1949-50.

4. The government of the United Kingdom will undertake to consult with the government of the United States in regard to the provision of sterling to meet the current essential needs of the Federal Republic, in the event that the Federal Republic should be faced with a deficit in its sterling availabilities of such a character as to endanger the achievement of the objectives of the occupation, and there is no Intra-European Payments Agreement or other similar multilateral payments agreement in force, provided that the United States is concurrently making economic aid available to the Federal Republic.

"5. The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not relate to expenditures which may be incurred for the maintenance of forces of occupation and control staff for Germany.

"6. As part of the proposals outlined herein the government of the United States will agree to release the government of the United Kingdom from its obligation

for conversion of sterling in the No. 2 Account into dollars under the terms of Paragraph 4 of the Revised Fusion Agreement of Dec. 17, 1947.

"7. The understandings between the two governments contained in Paragraph 6 (e) of the Bizonal Fusion Agreement of Dec. 2, 1946 with respect to the recovery of the costs incurred by the two governments prior and pursuant to the agreement remain in force.

"Should these proposals commend themselves to the government of the United Kingdom, I have the honor to suggest that this note and your reply should constitute an agreement between our two governments, which shall come into force upon the date of your reply."

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom accept the proposals set forth in your note and, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between our two governments in this matter, to be in force from the date of this reply.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration. +END

Bibliography of Bizone's History

The history of the development of the bizonal economic and political fusion from the time of its origination in mid-1946 to the inauguration of the German Federal Republic can be traced in articles and documents published in the Information Bulletin. These articles and documents with issue dates include:

- Aims of Bizonal Unity, No. 64, Oct. 21, 1946.
- Basic Law, The, No. 163, June 14, 1949.
- Bipartite Board Approves Basic Principles of Economic Unity, No. 59, Sept. 16, 1946.
- Birth of a Republic, No. 171, Oct. 4, 1949.

Bizonal Agency for Communication, No. 84, March 17, 1947.

Bizonal Communications — A Year of Progress, No. 152, Jan. 11, 1949.

Bizonal Economic Administration, The, No. 143, Sept. 7, 1948.

Bizonal Economic Council, No. 96, June 9, 1947.

Bizonal Organization, No. 108, Sept. 1, 1947.

Bizonal Organizations, No. 85, March 24, 1947.

Bizonal Policy Explained, No. 83, March 10, 1947.

Bizonal Strengthening Explained, No. 129, Feb. 24, 1948.

Bizonal Unity Strengthened, No. 127, Jan. 27, 1948.

Bizone Budget at DM 408,000,000, No. 151, Dec. 28, 1948.

Bizone's Economic Status Encouraging, No. 153, Jan. 25, 1949.

Bizonia's Trade Agreement Program, No. 142, Aug. 24, 1948.

British Share in Bizonal Activities, No. 98, June 23, 1947.

Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone, No. 156, March 8, 1949.

Coal-Iron-Steel Reorganization Plan, No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.

Constitution-Making at Bonn, No. 145, Oct. 5, 1948.

Economic Council Told Problems, No. 103, July 28, 1947.

Economic Situation Can Develop in a Healthy Manner, No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.

Effect of Economic Merger, No. 75, Jan. 13, 1947.

Interzonal Economic Unity Proposal Presented by US, No. 52, July 29, 1946.

Laenderrat Functions Given Bizone, No. 138, June 29, 1948.

Organization for European Economic Cooperation, No. 163, June 14, 1949.

Plan Submitted for Federal Setup, No. 140, July 27, 1948.

Potsdam to Bonn, No. 161, May 17, 1949.

Powers of Economic Council Set, No. 98, June 23, 1948.

Revised Plan for Level of Industry in US/UK Zones, No. 109, Sept. 8, 1947.

Ruhr Authority, No. 152, Jan. 25, 1949.

Ruhr Coal, No. 121, Dec. 1, 1947.

Show Windows of Bizonal Exports, No. 112, Sept. 29, 1947.

Medical Mission Makes Summer Tour

TEN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN medical authorities spent more than two months this summer with German doctors, professors and medical students lecturing on and demonstrating new developments in American medicine.

The doctors, who began their tour June 16, constitute the medical mission to Germany of the Unitarian Service Committee, a non-denominational public service organization set up by the Unitarian Church. Headed by Dr. Erwin W. Strauss, director of professional education and research at Veterans Hospital, Lexington, Ky., the Unitarian mission provided information on American techniques and development in almost every field of medicine from surgery to psychiatry.

The program of the mission, consisting of lectures, discussions, ward rounds and demonstrations in surgery, anesthetics, etc., was presented at the medical colleges of

several German universities. The program was open to practicing members of the medical profession as well as students. The American doctors also visited German hospitals and clinics, medical associations and groups. Part of their mission was to establish personal contact with German doctors, medical professors and students, and to learn new techniques which have been developed in Germany recently. In this way, the Unitarian mission served as a channel for exchange of medical information between Germany and America.

A similar USC mission*, which visited Germany in 1948, was instrumental in arranging visits of German doctors to the United States for study and work. Like the earlier mission, the new medical group contributed a quantity of the latest medical literature to German universities.

* See "Medical Mission in Germany" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.

Penicillin Plant Dedicated

GERMANY'S FIRST IMPORTANT penicillin plant, constructed and equipped by Farbwerke-Hoechst with the aid of DM 1,500,000 (\$357,000) in Marshall Plan counterpart funds, was dedicated Aug. 4 at Hoechst, near Frankfurt.

Speakers at the ceremony included US High Commissioner John J. McCloy; Dr. Michael Erlenbach, trustee for the plant; Heinrich Zinnkann, minister of the interior of the Hessian government; Dr. Vollrath von Maltzan, representing the Ministry of Economics; Mayor Walter Kolb of Frankfurt; J. J. Kerrigan, president of Merck & Company of Rahway, N.J., and Dr. Oelmann, president of the German Medical Society.

Mr. McCloy said the construction of the new plant represents "a successful welding of team effort by Germans and Americans to achieve an over-all objective of the highest possible human scope."

In the first years after the war, the Hoechst plant produced an average of 30,000,000 units of penicillin per month, a quantity sufficient for the treatment of 150 patients. Dr. Erlenbach said the plant now produces an average of 400,000,000,000 units per month, an amount sufficient to meet the penicillin requirements of all western Germany.

Dr. Erlenbach said the total cost of the plant amounted to DM 6,980,000. The construction was financed by DM 1,500,000 from ERP counterpart funds, a loan of DM 1,000,000 from the US Farben Control Office and the remainder of DM 4,480,000 was supplied by the company.

The new plant was built with the technical assistance of Merck & Company, which had pioneered in the development of the drug in the United States. W. E. Burkhard, chief engineer of Merck's Philadelphia plant, supervised Merck's participation in the project. Besides technical assistance Merck supplied special cultures of the penicillin-producing microbe. (An article "Penicillin Produced in Germany" by Walter E. Burkhard was published in the Information Bulletin, January 1950 issue.)

Dr. Michael Erlenbach (left), trustee of Farbwerke-Hoechst, shows US High Commissioner John J. McCloy test tubes containing penicillin-producing mold. DM 7,000,000 plant, Germany's first big penicillin producer, was built with aid of DM 1,500,000 in ERP counterpart funds and technical assistance of Merck & Co., of Rahway, N.J. Monthly output is 400,000,000,000 units.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



TEXT OF THE ADDRESS by Mr. McCloy, at the opening of the new penicillin plant follows.

"It was with distinct pleasure that I received an invitation to be present with you today at this dedication. To me this great plant represents several things. First, it signifies the gradually returning strength of the German economy, a revitalized artery in the country's economic body. Secondly, it represents better health in the future which in turn will mean an improved standard of life. And it represents something else which in a way is perhaps even more important than the first two I have mentioned, and that is a successful welding of team effort by Germans and Americans to achieve an over-all objective of the highest possible human scope.

This project was conceived originally by the Office of Military Government of the United States under the leadership of the director of the Economics Division, who was then Brig. Gen. William M. Draper Jr., later Under-Secretary of War. At that time Occupation Authorities decided that a modern German penicillin plant could play two important roles. It would help fight some of the more serious diseases plaguing the country, and it would also serve to boost the nearly prostrate German economy. The United States is vitally interested both in protecting the health of the German population and in helping the country to regain its feet economically.

So various surveys were made, co-operation of American manufacturers was invited, and it was eventually decided that Merck & Co., Inc., would undertake the task of guiding the Hoechst penicillin plant into being. A final agreement between Merck, Farbwerke and the Joint Export-Import Agency was reached on Nov. 16, 1948. Now, little more than 18 months later, we are gathered here to dedicate this wonderful plant, full of the most modern scientific equipment, to purposes that are noble and worthwhile.

I WANT TO take this opportunity to pay tribute to Gen. Lucius Clay, former military governor of Germany, and General Draper, who spearheaded this project. We must thank such men as they, men of great guidance, courage and foresight, for having blazed the trail for us. I also want to pay tribute to the German people whose willingness, co-operation and engineering ability are represented in this great monument of concrete and steel. And I want to pay tribute to the Merck company, which certainly helped to make this occasion possible.

The development of penicillin will be remembered as one of the outstanding humanitarian achievements in the first half of the 20th century, and western Germany today should be proud of its impending contributions to that achievement. As a result of planning and co-operation between the technical staff of Farbwerke Hoechst and the co-operating American consultants, we see this great plant ready now to provide the people of western Germany with adequate supplies of penicillin and, in so doing, to fulfill one of the most cherished dreams of the American administration in Germany.

The symbolism of this dedication is indeed noteworthy, for we consecrate this plant to the manufacture of a drug that will help to increase health and prolong life — a human gesture of help from one people to another in the interest of all mankind. May it serve humanity in a peaceful and free world."

+END

Berlin Industry Exhibition

THE RISING STANDARD of living, fostered in Western Berlin by free enterprise with the assistance of ERP aid, will be illustrated at a gigantic public display of the city's manufactured products next month at the Berlin Industry Exhibition in the expanding exposition area of the *Funkturm* (radio tower) in west-central Berlin.

Reconstruction of war-damaged buildings of Berlin's huge exhibition grounds and erection of new buildings are being rushed to completion for the opening of the industrial exhibit on Oct. 1. The exhibition will last 15 days, while one building will continue as a permanent display of the city's industrial production for export.

Center of the October exhibition will be the George C. Marshall House for the ERP and American exhibits. The theme of its display will be to illustrate the rising standard of living made possible by the free entrance system.

Speaking at the laying of the cornerstone of the George C. Marshall House, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander of Berlin, said, "It . . . looks like a historic contradiction that this American soldier, so successful in war, should after the war become the first to forge a lasting peace. Yet the Marshall Plan is far more important than any war plan in which General Marshall had a share."

Models and mechanical devices will be utilized in the ERP exhibit to depict the manner in which West Berlin fits into the European Recovery Program. Stress will be laid



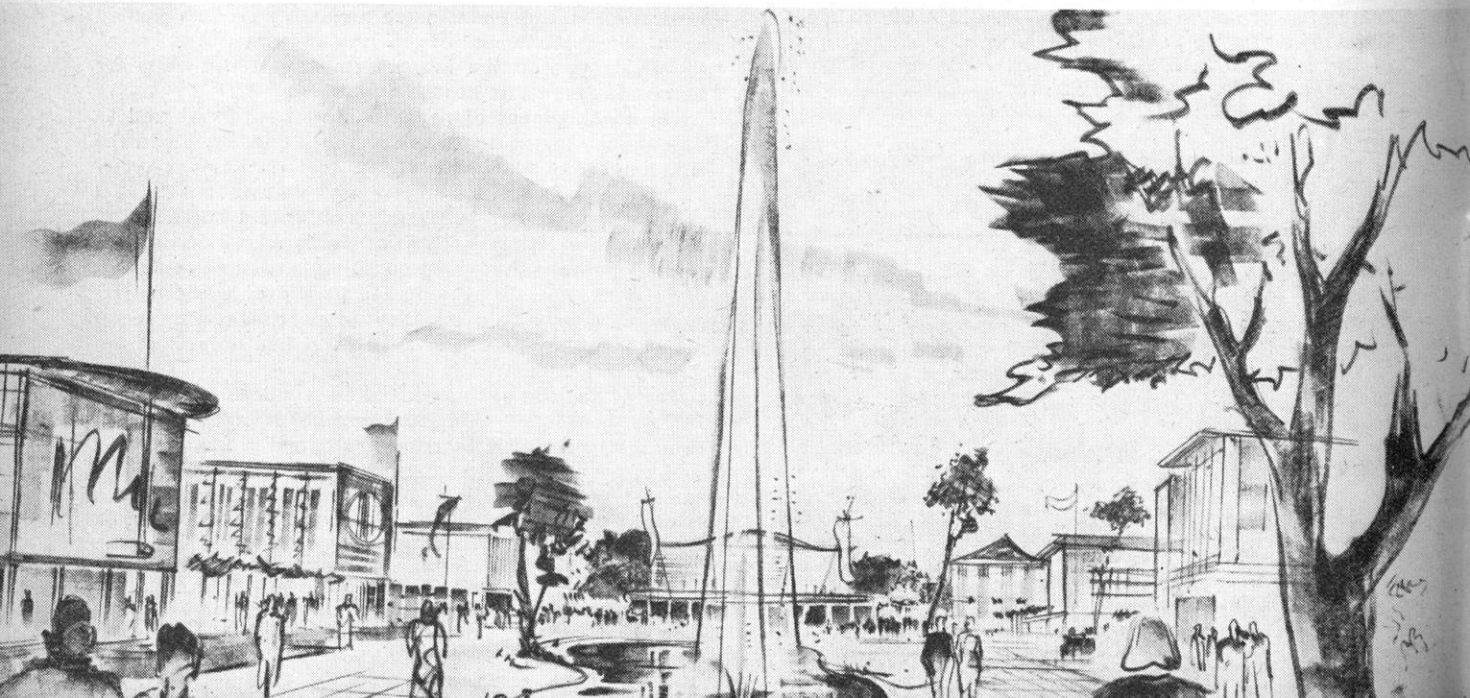
Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Commander of Berlin, spoke at laying of cornerstone of the George C. Marshall House at the *Funkturm* July 26. A copy of the charter of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, the document which established the Marshall Plan, sealed in a metal container (left), was inserted in the cornerstone. At right, Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin, who also spoke. (US Army photo)

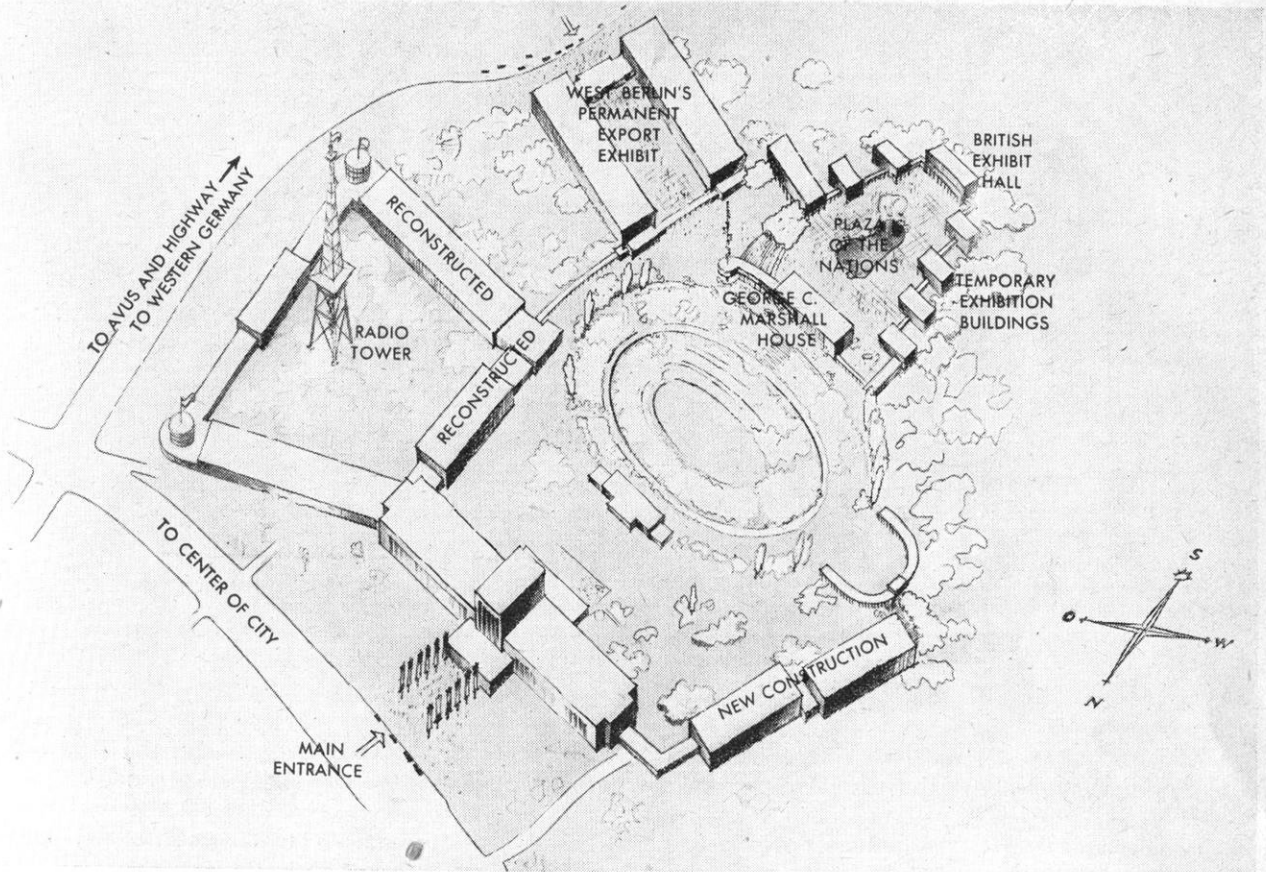
on the co-operation achieved by the nations of western Europe, including Berlin.

The building, having a floor space of nearly 19,375 square feet, will also have a motion picture screen for showing American documentary films. After the exhibition, the George C. Marshall House will become a permanent center for conference meetings with a section provided for a restaurant.

In addition to West Berlin, ERP and American exhibits, the states of the German Federal Republic and several foreign countries will be represented with displays of their industrial products. One building will be devoted to British and Commonwealth exhibits.

Architect's drawing of Plaza of the Nations in spacious grounds of the Funkturm (Radio Tower), Berlin's tallest structure.



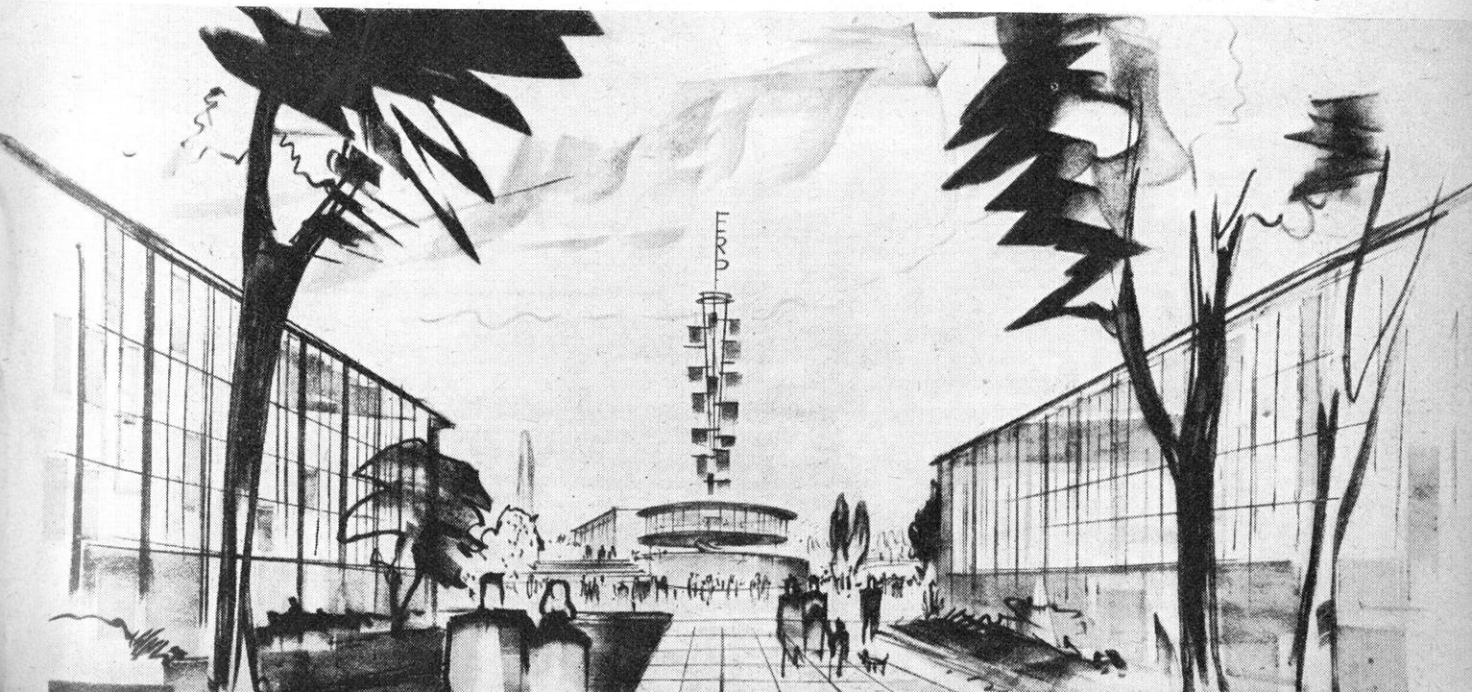


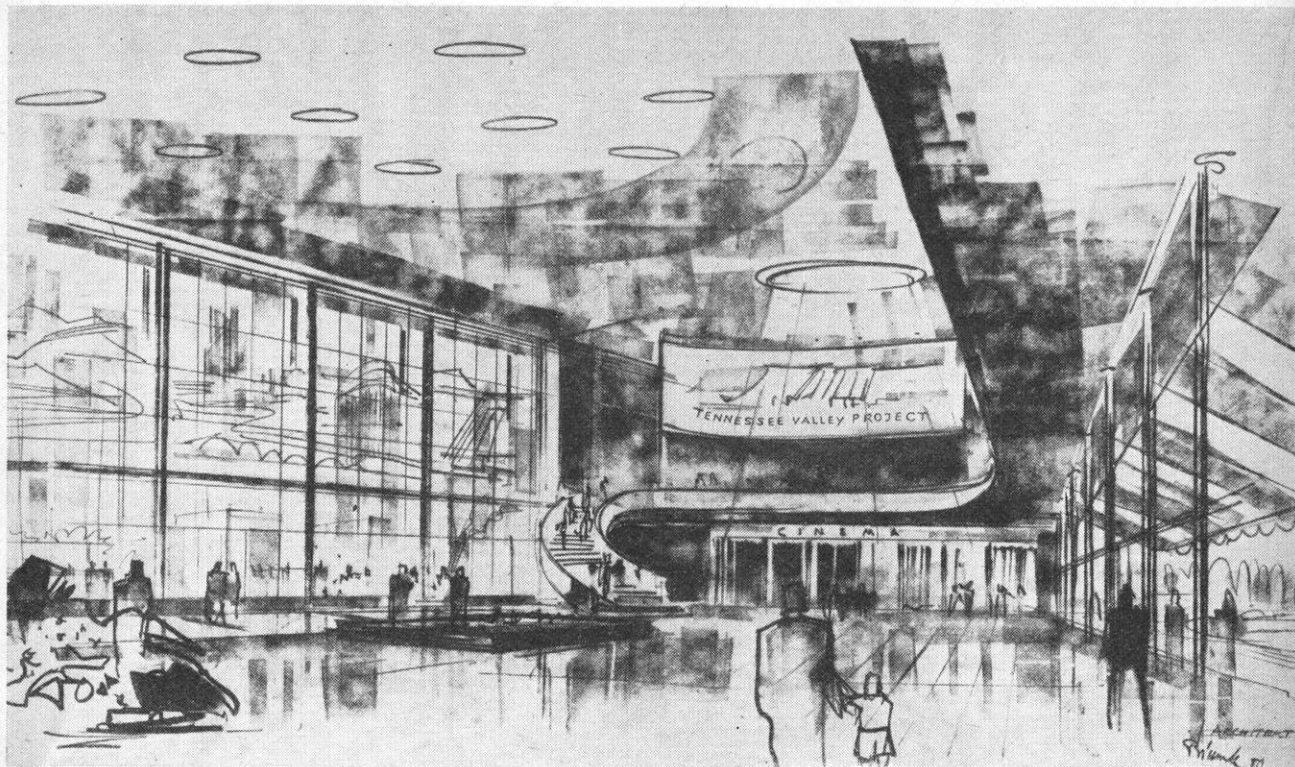
Sketch of the Funkturm grounds showing the buildings which will house the international industrial exhibit opening Oct. 1.

The floor space of the exhibition halls around the radio tower, the tallest structure in Berlin, will be more than doubled with the reconstruction and the new buildings for the October exhibition. To the 193,500 square feet used since the war, 204,300 square feet will be added, making

total of 397,800 square feet available for display purposes. The construction is being financed by DM 4,000,000 (\$952,000) in ECA-allocated (counterpart) funds. Seventy percent of the funds are to go to pay wages. Except for the window glass, all materials used in the construction are

View of the pavilion in the George C. Marshall House which will house the ERP exhibits. Walls are almost entirely of glass.





Architect's drawing pictures spacious interior of main hall in the new Marshall House with huge mural of TVA project.

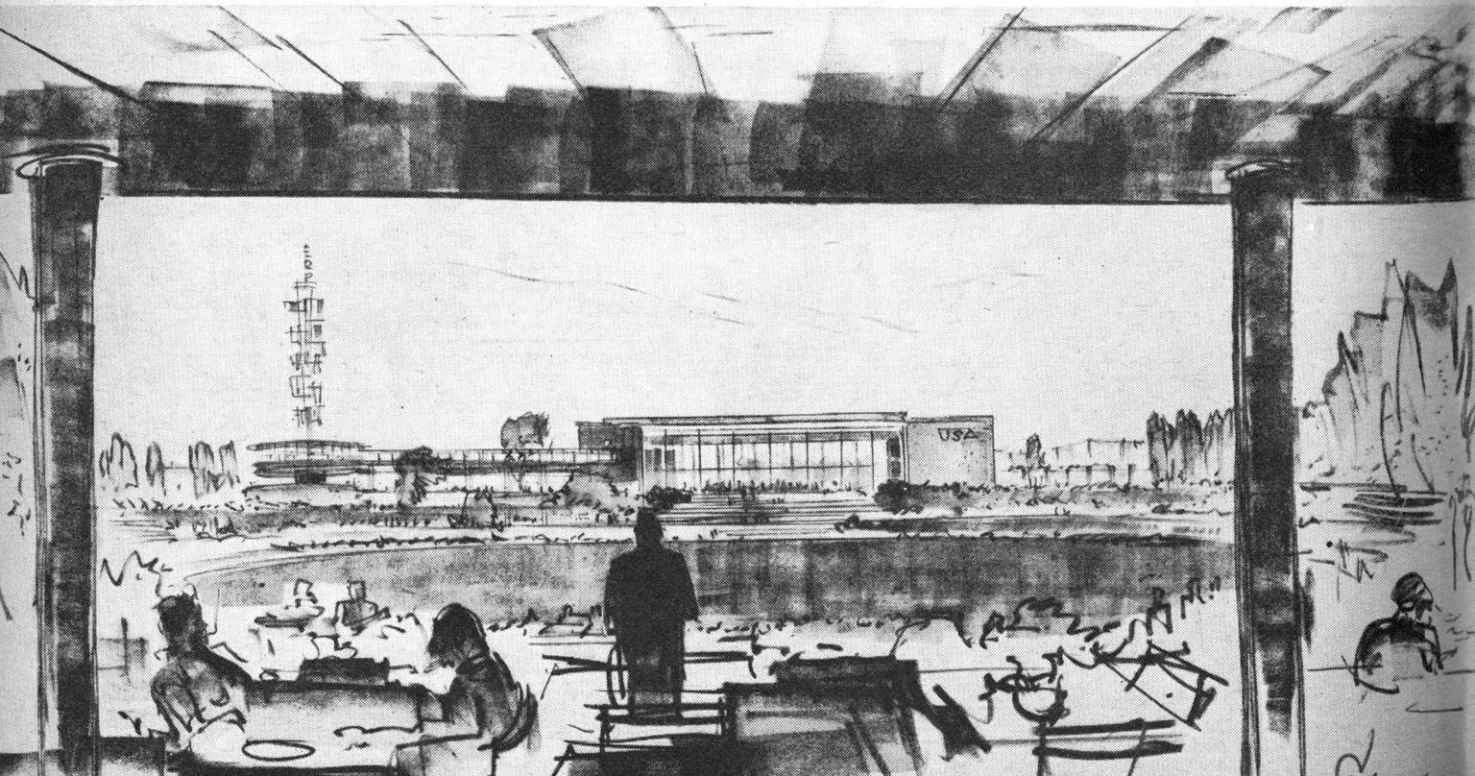
being manufactured by West Berlin firms. Begun in June, construction is to be completed by Sept. 15.

Five structures, harmonizing in design with those already standing, are being built, forming an architectural group to which extensions can be added without difficulty. The new buildings have walls almost entirely of glass, and

are designed to facilitate the movement of large crowds. Building material is principally from reclaimed rubble of the city. The frames of the buildings are of steel.

After the October exhibition, one group of buildings in the southern section will become the permanent exhibit halls for Berlin's export products. +END

Front of the George C. Marshall House as seen from the large terrace gardens in Berlin's far-famed exhibition grounds.



Preservation of Democracy

Address*

By MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. GROSS

US State Commissioner, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden

IN THE BRITISH House of Commons a few years ago Winston Churchill made a characteristic statement: "It has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time." This was Churchill's humorous way of conveying his firm belief in the lasting values of democracy. It is especially interesting because it admits that immediate sense of self-criticism, the quiet confidence and the sense of humor which contribute so much to the total strength of democracy.

This form of government, which has drawn its inspiration from the minds of ancient and modern men, from the miseries and grandeur of history, from men of all races, religions and nationalities, this democracy which has survived the competition and frightful suppression of competing systems of government, must indeed satisfy the heart and the soul of man. Because it is human, it often fails in its parts, but the corrective and strengthening process of the whole democratic body inevitably comes to the rescue. No totalitarian force can destroy democracy, because the appeal of tyranny is limited to tyrants and to men who can be bought and sold.

Even an ignorant man knows when personal liberty is being taken from him, and will one day rise with primitive and explosive force against his cynical and ruthless deceivers. And how cynical and self-exposing is a dictatorship which must even employ the nomenclature of democracy, in order to clothe its naked force on the one hand, and conceal its chains on the other! Real democracy needs no disguise. Its principles are clear; its faults are exposed by a free press, discussed freely by citizens within and outside political parties, and corrected by the counter-balancing action of legislative, judicial and executive powers, all responsible through the broadest representation to the people.

TODAY, WE ARE opposing Soviet totalitarianism just as we opposed German totalitarianism a few years ago. Our system of government, the American people, is just as much against the usurpation of political liberties today as it was when the Dukes of Brunswick and Hesse were buying and selling subjects like cattle ... long after the "Rights of Man" had been recognized by western nations. It was 174 years ago that the 13 colonies of America broke away completely from the still dominant feudal traditions of the old world, and became the United States. But tyranny was to die a slow death, and indeed its threats and agonies still confront us today.

It was soon after the Declaration of Independence that Lafayette gave an enthusiastic account of George Washington and government by the people to Frederick

the Great. The Prussian king's only retort was, "I once knew a young man who talked as you do. Do you know what became of him?" "No, your majesty, what?" inquired the Frenchman. "He was hanged!" growled Frederick the Great. But in the world being born in those days, the hanging of freedom was to become less and less popular.

I have been a little disappointed, although not surprised, that few Germans know the significance of the date July 4. Many ideas that have worked for the betterment of mankind have been kept out of Germany by the iron curtain of nationalism. This is unfortunate for it has denied familiarity with those eternal principles of freedom for which generations of Americans, and other peoples as well, have fought and died... principles which mean much to the people of Berlin today, even if not to all Germans. Many Germans in the past... philosophers, students, ordinary men and women ... also fought for those principles, and many of them died at the hands of their own countrymen, or fled to live in exile, or locked themselves up in their studies to write and dream of a metaphysical world or of idyllic life in the classic era.

I WANT TO RECALL those great principles in the opening paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence. These are the words written by Thomas Jefferson and undersigned by all our leading citizens of the time ... at the risk of execution for treason:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that it is to secure these rights that governments are instituted among men, and that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these rights, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Seventy-five years later, continuing this tradition of democratic principle, Abraham Lincoln addressed the people as he became President. He said: "In preparing for my grave duty, I have tried to inquire ... what great principle or ideal it is that has kept this Union so long together? And I believe it was this sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty to the people of this country and hope to all the world. This sentiment was the fulfillment of an ancient dream, which men have held through all times, that they might one day

* July 4th address delivered by General Gross at Stuttgart ceremonies marking Independence Day.

shake off their chains and find freedom in the brotherhood of life."

IT IS A CURIOUS fact that democracy has become such a formidable institution that even its enemies use its terminology; the two types of dictatorship still existing today claim democracy for themselves. But in Germany too, I have heard as much lip service to democracy as I have heard unfair criticism. I hear democratic avowals from officials who would limit freedom of the press; who would deny the right of asylum to political refugees; who oppose the basic and fundamental practice of separation of powers; who contest educational and election reform.

Men write eloquent pamphlets in praise of democracy, and accept bribes to release men who did their best to destroy democracy. Men even attempt to suppress music they don't like. These men, big and little, some very intelligent and others very stupid, would all qualify democracy, adjust the body politic here and there, perhaps shorten one leg, remove two fingers, close an eye, or seal the mouth three days a week.

This is not democracy. If you cannot simplify its mechanics, enlarge its application, or intensify its spirit for all the people, then leave it alone!

A patriarchal and enduring figure in German politics said recently that the people in his state has "graduated from the school of democracy." No people is ever graduated from democracy, for it is a lifelong course of study. Democracy is much more than a mere institution, just as a home is much more than a house. Law, justice, civil, political, human and economic rights, are all mere prescriptions on paper until people begin to live these prescribed functions each day. One writer has well defined democracy as many men and many minds. But men and minds change, and so both the process and faith of democracy must constantly renew themselves. There is no permanent body of democratic graduates. If this were so, Germany would have been guaranteed a democracy long ago by her great liberals and freedom loving scholars.

As for the right of asylum, is it not curious that the majority of German liberals or democrats have been throughout German history either actual refugees from their country, or refugees in spirit? The retirement of both Goethe and Schiller into the world of art began with the confession that they could do nothing in the world of politics, to improve the lot of their fellowmen. And who can forget the little anecdote in Jakob Grimm's "*Ueber meine Entlassung*," in which he describes the incident in which a peasant's son was introduced to him by a grandmother who said, "Shake hands with the gentleman, he is a refugee." "And where was I so described?" added Grimm, "... in my native land."

BECAUSE OF THE historic tragedy of German democracy, crushed throughout the years in unequal battle because authoritarianism was united and democracy was not... because of this factor, I call attention to the significance of the Fourth of July. It is a milestone along the road of the Rights of Man, and, therefore, something that we all can share. Americans have had their own share of tragedy in the fight to preserve and strengthen de-

mocracy, and the climax of that struggle was our Civil War. At great cost, the principles of the Declaration of Independence were preserved.

And since that time we have met repeated challenges to violate or abridge the Bill of Rights, that immortal document which is the very heart of democracy. One of our Supreme Court justices once said, in a dissenting opinion, that "freedom of speech is freedom for the speech you hate." And there is also in the arsenal of our democratic resolutions the civil liberties reference to the man who was arrested for swinging his arms and hitting another man on the nose. In court, the accused asked the judge if he did not have the right to swing his arms in a free country. And the judge replied, "Your right to swing your arms ends where the other fellow's nose begins."

That story illustrates in part what we mean by the corollary responsibilities of every right or privilege, the check-and-balance system of democracy. In the very beginning, the first President of the United States selected as his most important cabinet officials two men... Jefferson and Hamilton... who were diametrically opposed in their conception of government. He did this intentionally, because he wanted integrity and minority, on all issues, rather than yes-men and decisive majority. This then is democracy in action... enthronement not of a king or dictator, but of the Opposition as basic guarantee of basic principle. And this was expanded to precipitate public opinion and public will, and to guarantee official respect for the opinion and that will.

Jefferson asked the significant democratic question, "If the people can't govern themselves, who can?" And Washington said, "When a people shall have become incapable of governing themselves and fit for a master, it is of little consequence from what quarter he comes."

AND SO I COMMEND to you the memory of the Fourth of July, for the "inalienable rights" of all men... for your rights are in danger when they are taken from others... I commend you to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which must be constantly taught, studied, re-examined and defended by all of us. I commend to you the state papers, letters and writings of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Paine, Mason and Lincoln. For here is a living tradition of democracy, the idea of government without insolence, without insistence on the superior virtues of any one people.

Here is the tradition which between 1820 and 1860 brought 1,500,000 German immigrants to America, and which a century later brought back tens of thousands of their descendants to renew the fight for human freedom in Europe. Through revolution, resistance to expanding empires and civil war, through civil courage and belief in the principle of the sovereign individual and his inseparable liberties, we have won democracy and mean to preserve it.

And no country will rejoice more than America when Germany will be able one day to claim the same victory. To encourage and hasten that victory we are still here. All this is the meaning and tradition of the Fourth of July.

+ END

Objective: Friendship

Address

By DR. GEORGE N. SHUSTER

US State Commissioner, OLC Bavaria

WHEN, ON THE MORNING after my arrival in Munich, I switched on my radio to hear the program of the Bavarian station, the reception was bad, and I saw myself confronted with my first serious problem. I hope that the reception tonight is better than it was that morning. I do want to take this opportunity to tell you that the question of a new frequency — a rather difficult and complicated problem, by the way — is the topic of much conversation in the Office of the US High Commissioner. It is being given the greatest attention by Mr. McCloy and his co-workers in the interest of you all. I hope and I believe that an all-round satisfactory solution will soon be found.

It was around Eastertime when Mr. McCloy one day walked into Hunter College in New York, whose president I have the honor to be, to ask me to become the American State Commissioner for Bavaria. Since I have held the position of president of this college, at which approximately 13,000 young American women are studying, for the past 11 years — and was not the president of a hunting academy* — it is understandable that it was not an easy decision to make. When I finally said "yes," it was for the reason that I wanted to assist Mr. McCloy — whom I consider one of the most outstanding Americans of today — in his difficult task. Bavaria is no *terra incognita* to me. On the contrary, I am most familiar with the land and her people — and not only since yesterday, as the saying goes.

This trip of mine to Germany was — as the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* aptly wrote recently — in a sense a "homecoming." I know Bavaria and most of her cities and towns, not only from personal observation but also from my heart. I came here for the first time during the years 1930 and 1931 and lived and studied for a time in Munich. Then, in 1933, I came again and a third and fourth time in 1938 and 1945. Two years ago I visited Frankfurt and also attended the Catholic convention at Mainz, which left a great impression on me.

LET ME TELL YOU a little incident in connection with my visit in the year 1938. In New York, the then German consul general had blacklisted me because I was a co-founder of the Association of Loyal German-Americans and had refused me a visa. His colleague in

* Citizens of Tirschenreuth, Bavaria, anxious to gain permission to possess guns for hunting purposes, welcomed Dr. Shuster to Bavaria with a letter expressing hope that as former head of the American "hunter's college" he would quickly lift restrictions against German hunters. Dr. Shuster is on leave as president of Hunter College for Women in New York City to be US state commissioner for Bavaria.

This is a translation of the address delivered in German by Dr. Shuster over the Bavarian Radio on July 25, shortly after his assumption of the duties of US State Commissioner for Bavaria.

Basle, however, did not know of my so-called "past" and issued me a travel permit. I arrived just in time to witness the pompous reception of Mussolini in the Bavarian capital. Many of you will undoubtedly recall that day when the city, upon "higher order," blossomed out in festive flag decorations. But only the officials generally showed enthusiasm for the partner of the so-called "axis." Large parts of the populace at least inwardly ridiculed the whole display.

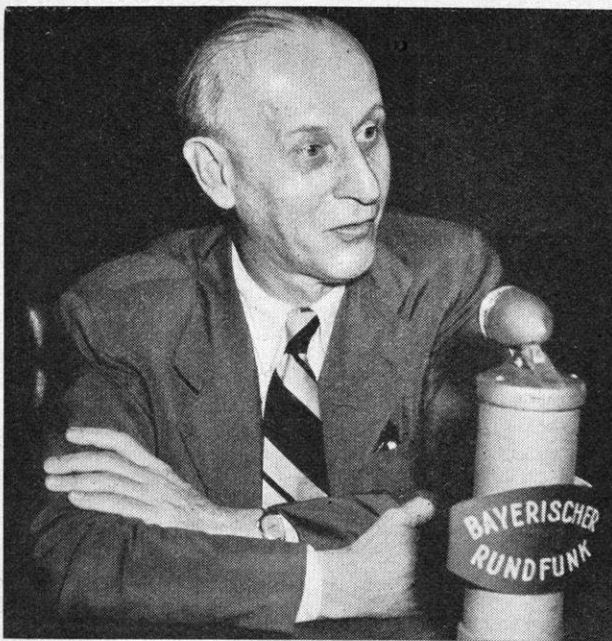
Aside from these private visits, I have family and close personal ties to Germany and Bavaria. As far as my family relations are concerned, let me say that my paternal grandmother descends from Bavaria and that my great-grandfather was one of those Germans who sought and found a new home in America in 1848. I could write a book about my many old friends in Germany and Bavaria, so numerous and productive were and are these friendships.

Let others not think ill of me if I mention but a few names of men who are not with us any more: the great Cardinal of Breslau, so kind and farseeing, Professor Karl Muth, the unforgettable *Hochland*-publisher, Professor Karl Vossler, Professor Dr. Fritz Beck, Father Peter Lipfert, whose most beautiful book I translated into English, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding and Adam Stegerwald. I was able at that time to save books and documents for a number of my friends in Germany by carrying them to Belgium.

I RECOGNIZED FROM the very beginning that despite National Socialism, there were a number of Germans, prominent democratic personalities who, in the face of Gestapo and terror methods, were courageous enough to stand up against the Hitler regime and its false teachings. There are three groups in particular who today — as they were then — are a great part of Germany's true pillars of liberty and human dignity: the workers' associations and trade unions, the churches — the Catholic as well as the Protestant church — and, partly, at least, the German universities.

I am hardly telling you anything new when I say in this connection that this opinion of mine was at first not shared by all Americans. I am extremely glad to be able to say today that this opinion has gained force and that pres-

ently not only America, but also many other nations now take the view that Germany must share in the formation of a world which can economically, culturally and morally defy all forms of totalitarianism and uphold liberty and human dignity.



Dr. George N. Shuster.

(PRB OLCB photo)

Here I wish to mention the Schuman Plan, which has found wide recognition in the United States—a fact which cannot be overestimated. That the Schuman Plan is not merely economically and politically important, but also culturally important, is evident. It is my firm conviction that Germany, in the question of European unification, which is the basis of the Schuman Plan, will have to play an important role—for her own good, the good of all participating European nations, and in the interest of world peace.

I WANT TO SAY a few words on a final problem which is particularly dear to my heart. I refer to the problem of the refugees and expellees. The far greater part of all these homeless people are here through no fault of their own. Many have lost more than home, house, property and relatives. It is of little use to ponder if and when a return might be possible and it is of less use to foster thoughts of revenge. We have to make the best of the fact that the refugees are here to stay and that they will have to build a new life.

It is not a strange country in which they are now living, but a part of the common homeland—Germany. The interests of all demand friendly community life and good neighborly co-operation. I have heard that the process of assimilation has already made encouraging progress and that many of the newcomers have been able not only to stand on their own feet, but to become valuable partners in the cultural, religious, economic and political recuperation of the land of their choice.

As I stated at a press conference last week, the next six months will show developments of great importance as far as the refugee policy in Germany is concerned. A number of influential personalities in America, prompted by humanitarian considerations, are interesting them-

selves in the expellee program and their number is increasing. When such people get busy and seriously get behind a matter, you can be sure that something will be done. I wish to emphasize that the refugee problem is a matter dear to the hearts of my wife and myself. My wife has been for many years an active member in numerous organizations dealing with youth problems and other matters of a social nature. I assure you that it will be one of our foremost tasks here to study the entire program and to do all in our power to help.

In conclusion, I want to say a few words in regard to my duties as State Commissioner for Bavaria. I did not bring with me a ready-made program, but I want to follow to the best of my ability the road which Mr. McCloy has indicated and to place my experience at his service. My work here will be predicated on such thoughts and principles as are found in the American tradition of "respect for human rights." I want to visit Bavaria's cities and communities, to look around and to contact people in all walks of life in order to learn firsthand their thoughts and problems. One of my principal purposes is to attain the objectives which induced me to come to Bavaria: to bring and to win friendship and understanding between the American and German people. +END

(Continued from page 38)

Hesse to Combat Intolerance

and, if so, what deficiencies have appeared in the prosecution. Upon completion of this examination the minister of justice will submit suggestions as to what additional measures can be taken by the administration of justice and in conjunction with the police in order to effectively combat the desecration of Jewish cemeteries. In this connection I may particularly point out that the measures of the minister of justice are closely co-ordinated with those of the minister of the interior.

Finally, the minister for culture and education has again referred the schools to his decree, the subject matter of which is the education to tolerance. The teachers of all schools have once more been urged to do everything to influence the youth in this sense, in particular to teach them that the place of rest of a human being is sacred and that reverence and respect are due to such place.

In this connection a suggestion by the minister of the interior deserves attention, which is to the effect that in agreement with the Jewish communities steps be taken to put the Jewish cemeteries into a worthy condition so that even children may recognize them at once as sacred places. I plan to submit this suggestion to the cabinet at one of its next meetings on the occasion of dealing with this problem as a whole. In these deliberations I am at the same time interested in working out rules to serve as far-reaching a co-ordination as possible of all measures to be taken to combat the desecration of cemeteries.

I trust that the government, in close co-operation with schools, press and radio, political parties, trade unions and churches will succeed in preventing effectively the desecration of Jewish cemeteries and inflicting just punishment on any offenders. +END

Practicing the Golden Rule

Address*

By **CAPT. CHARLES R. JEFFS, USN**
US State Commissioner, OLC Bremen

WE MIGHT BE much further along toward the accomplishment of our mission in Germany had more Americans living here among the German people given closer heed to the statements of American policy as announced by Generals McNarney and Clay, Secretary Byrnes in Stuttgart, the Combined State, War and Navy Policy Directive of July 1947 to the Military Governor, and similar official statements of American origin, all of them expressed in the vein of the idealistic concept of the "Golden Rule" and of American moral principles.

As early as January 9, 1946, General Clay announced to the press that Military Government was attempting to bring Germans and Americans together and urged occupation personnel to seek to find or to create opportunities to meet representative Germans and to engage with them in open discussion of the things we believe in. "We cannot democratize," said General Clay, "unless we discuss democracy with the people we want to adopt it."

The things we believe in—the democratic way of life and the word "democracy" itself—have their roots in the "Golden Rule." To the American, democracy historically and currently is a personal concept, a philosophy or code of personal relationship with one's fellow men, leading to a community way of life. It includes first of all a sense of personal responsibility and of appreciation for the dignity of the individual man, knowledge of his history and development, tolerance of differences in individual physical characteristics, origins, reasoning powers and opinions, humility in the presence of a vast universe and charity toward and understanding for the lot of the less fortunate. These are ideals, the degree of attainment to which will vary as between individuals.

Where a group of people are associated together under such personal rules of conduct and ideals and elect to bind themselves together in a self-governing body, we may truly speak of a democracy or of a democratic community in the political and governmental sense. It is to be expected of such a community, constituted as it is of individuals subscribing to the "Golden Rule," that it too in its relations with other communities will pay more than lip service to the same philosophy to which its individual citizens subscribe.

* Delivered at graduation exercises, Bremerhaven Dependents' High School, June 16.

SUCH IS THE TYPE of political organization which the American government in its directive to the American Military Governor in Germany in July 1947 expressed its intention of helping to bring into being in Germany in the following language:

"Your government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures, and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual.

"It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which, through a concentration of power, may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world. Your government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people, made freely in accordance with democratic processes."

That is an expression in the governmental sense of the "Golden Rule" philosophy which motivates the individual political morality of the majority of the individual citizens of the United States who in the aggregate constitute the American government which issued the statement. All the things contained in the statement, we as Americans, I am sure, would like to see done unto us in the unfortunate circumstance of a reversed situation. Those living here in Germany have had, and those remaining here will

continue to have, valuable opportunities to actively support these commendable policies of the United States government. In the past, there have certainly been Americans and others living here in Germany who have felt that the real objectives of the occupation in Germany were none of their business and that the military defeat of the German army and nation entitled them to regard Germany as a vacation land, a bargain mart and a place for an inexpensive good time, indifferent to the destruction, and to the economic, political and social problems and the human uncertainty to be found on all sides.

As recorded from the famous "Sermon on the Mount," the "Golden Rule" is set forth in the book of St. Matthew of the Bible in the following words:

"Therefore all things that ye would that men should do unto ye, do ye also unto them." The disciples of Jesus Christ were told by Him that this rule constituted the law and the prophets, that is to say, it summarizes what they were to teach their followers in His name.

But it is by no means a uniquely Christian doctrine. It was advocated by Socrates some 400 years before Christ and by Theng-Tsen, a Chinese philosopher and friend of Confucius many centuries before that. There probably exists then no other such venerable and widely known concise expression of a philosophy of life as this one and few people indeed deny its validity as an idealistic concept.

ON THE GERMAN SIDE, during the earlier days of the occupation, it seemed incredible to large numbers of Germans that American policy statements concealed no ulterior motive and that American actions and later generosity and material and spiritual help were motivated only by altruism and a desire to help the German people along the road to democratic living and good neighborliness.

Despite the fact that German schools, universities and educators have in the past played a large role in the shaping of the American school system and that more than 100 years ago Germany was the source of inspiration for many American universities, four or five years ago even the idea of democracy was totally incomprehensible to the German contemporaries of young people graduating today. That need not be wondered at if we bother to familiarize ourselves with something of the atmosphere in which these young Germans grew up. Here, for instance, is a quotation from a statement made by Hitler in 1941:

"Then there is the hope — most stupid of all — that a rebellion, a revolution, is about to break out in Germany. The people who could have created a revolution here simply aren't here any more. As a matter of fact, they have long since gone off to England, America, Canada and so on. So they are not with us any more. But should anyone seriously hope to be able to disturb our front, no matter whence he comes or what camp he belongs to, well — you know my method — I always look on quietly for a certain time. That is the trial period.

"But then comes the moment when I strike like lightning and remove the disturbance very speedily. And then no disguise helps, not even the disguise of religion. But, as I have said, this will surely not be necessary with us, because above all this the whole German people is organized today in a movement, something our enemies have not yet grasped, a movement which reaches into every home, that watches over it jealously, so that never again will there be a November 1918."

THAT WAS SAID on our Armistice Day, 1941, about a month before Pearl Harbor. We may not have believed, in 1945, that we came into Germany as liberators, but obviously we were liberators nevertheless.

Today, the American government and private persons and organizations in the United States are spending millions of dollars annually to bring German public-spirited citizens, educators and students to the United States to see for themselves and to learn something of the way of life of a free people and to bring back with them and communicate to other less fortunate Germans some of the ideas which they feel are appropriate for adoption in Germany.

Recently it was announced that the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will inaugurate this year a new and positive program in Germany to bring international assistance to the solution of pressing problems in the fields of education, youth activities and social studies.

It is deserving of re-emphasis that, as one of the results of the decisions arrived at in the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers in London, it has been officially announced — for the information and guidance of the Germans as well as for the individual officer, soldier and dependent of these organizations — that the British, French and American troops in Germany no longer constitute an "Occupation Force," but are present here as a force whose mission it is to defend Germany and Europe against a revival of dictatorship and oppression from whatever quarter.

THE OCCUPATION STATUTE provides for a review of its provisions by the Occupying Powers with the view to further elimination of controls. The communique issued by the Foreign Ministers in London in May said:

"The Western Powers desire to see the pace of progress toward elimination of controls as rapid as possible. Progress will depend upon the degree of confident and frank co-operation displayed by the government and the people of the Federal Republic.

"In the first place, progress will be determined by the extent to which the Allies can be satisfied that their own security is safeguarded by the development in Germany of a desire for peace and friendly association with themselves.

"In the second place, the pace will be set by the rate at which Germany advances toward a condition in which

Youth of five nations guide Hesse State Commissioner Dr. James R. Newman on tour of international summer camp in Taunus hills. Pictured at left with Dr. Newman are refugees from Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia as well as youth from France, Sweden and Switzerland. Right, Dr. Newman lends a hand to volunteers of Bretheren Service Commission excavating land for a refugee housing project in the Kassel area. Spectators include Mrs. John J. McCloy. (PRB OLCH photos)



true democracy governs and the just liberties of the individual are assured. Therefore, the Western Powers wish to emphasize most strongly that the natural desire of the German people to secure a relaxation of controls and the restoration of the sovereignty of their country depends for its satisfaction only upon the efforts of the German people themselves and of their government."

It seems to me that by far the most difficult part of this program set forth for German accomplishment will be to induce and encourage the individual German citizen to shake off his fear of authoritarian reprisal for any expression of his desires and will, to combine in free association for the protection of the rights guaranteed to him under his state constitutions and the federal government's Basic Law, to compel his elected representatives to be responsive to his collective will instead of to the mandates of party leaders and finally to take the reins of government into his own hands to the extent of compelling his governmental agencies to realize that they are his public servants and not his ruling masters.

COMPREHENSION OF the necessity for peace in the world and knowledge of the means adopted by his own and associated governments for its preservation are of importance to the individual — including the young individual high-school graduate of today and citizen of tomorrow, because in a real democracy of whatever structure, in Europe or at home, it is the individual citizen in his collective strength who constitutes the government itself.

The United States Government has announced:

"The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity can be created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism. In the attainment of the principal objective (of the United States in Germany), it is now the policy of the United States to place special emphasis upon the more constructive program of demo-

cratization, because militarism and other totalitarian threats will finally be eliminated only if the German people learn to think, believe and act in terms of democracy, peace and the rights of others."

IN THE CARRYING OUT of these policies all of us here in Germany can help and can at the same time benefit ourselves spiritually by putting the philosophy of the "Golden Rule" into actual practice. It is something of an indictment of the relations between Americans living in Germany and their German neighbors to hear from Germans returning from visits to the United States expressions of amazement over the manner in which they were accepted, entertained and shown around by Americans at home in all walks of life, and by the degree of tolerance shown for their own views and opinions and the patience demonstrated in explaining to them American ideas and concepts. We could do more of that here in Germany. "You cannot democratize unless you discuss democracy with the people you want to adopt it."

We must "sell our ideas" and the selling job is not going to be very effective if we resort to sham and attempt to represent our system as the essence of perfection and our people as a group of supermen. The Germans have heard about supermen — plenty! It is enough to represent ours as a markedly better system and to present it in good faith and with strong conviction. And, since the growing realization of the widespread need for education and religion testify to the fact that perfection is not to be attained in human affairs or conduct, we need have no hesitancy in admitting that what we strive to do and what we believe in are not always 100 percent in keeping with what we do in practice.

It's better to strive to respect the rights of the individual, to believe in the equality of all men before the law, to have a Bill of Rights written into our constitution, to subscribe to the principles of the Four Freedoms and to attempt to live in peace and good neighborly relations with other countries than to forswear our idealism in discouragement and accept the so-called "realism" of the dictator and authoritarian and the slave-security of such regimes.

Student volunteers of the Brethren Service Commission hard at work excavating plot for refugee family in Kassel area. Refugees are required to donate 1,000 hours to the construction of their homes. Where such is impossible, the Americans contribute the 1,000 hours and pay \$1 per day for the privilege. Right, Edith Arnold, student of Smith College, of Northampton, Mass., in Europe as an exchange student and a volunteer counsellor at summer camp, chats with Dr. Newman.



IN THE LIGHT of what we have learned since the war of former internal conditions in Hitler Germany and of the developments in the thinking and attitude of the German people since our arrival here, it seems appropriate to recall the words which Abraham Lincoln uttered at the time of the conflict in our country which threatened permanently to divide our people.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Surely, all of us want to achieve and to cherish a just and lasting peace among and with all nations. You young graduates have been privileged to gain your education under circumstances which do not fall to the lot of the average American pupil in the average American community. You have been educated under a system which emphasizes the dignity, self-respect and self-discipline of the individual and have been educated in social studies and in the rights, duties and privileges of democratic citizenship, with opportunities for participating and training in its forms and exercises.

You have been living in German communities under conditions of direct preferment and you have, no doubt, enhanced your appreciation of the blessings of American democratic citizenship through the opportunities afforded to compare American educational methods and conditions with those in the German school system, with its bombed-out buildings, inadequate teaching facilities and discredited teaching methods.

YOU HAVE BEEN witnesses of German efforts toward the attainment of a modern educational system, with its co-operative study groups, civic studies, mock parliaments, student governments, community projects and other practicable ways of training good citizens, now only in their beginnings in Germany.

Children and grownups at Mittelhof Neighborhood Center in the borough of Steglitz in the US Sector of Berlin try on clothing in five-ton gift shipment, including household equipment, presented by an American Friends Group composed of 1,000 Syracuse, N.Y., factory workers. ECA paid shipping costs.
(US Army photo)



You have learned, no doubt, that however high an estimate of the educational importance, worth and desirability of Latin, Greek, mathematics and the sciences may be placed on them by different educators in different lands, there can be no question at this late date in human history but that citizenship training and education in the rights and dignity of men must take high place with, if not even pre-eminence over, scholastic attainment of whatever desirability. For after all, in this age of modern scientific and industrial development and of rapidly moving world events, the formal scholastic education obtained in public schools, high schools and universities can be but the introduction to a lifelong and continuing process of education if one is not to drift downstream with the current.

You realize that the educational opportunities which you enjoyed without direct personal cost to your families at home and which in large measure here in Germany were paid for by your parents and your parents' associates, have placed an obligation on you to be good citizens of the communities in which you live and that you will be expected to help protect and support the educational opportunities of those children who come after you.

It is to be hoped that the availability to you of all of these blessings, privileges and opportunities — in such sharp contrast to those of your German student contemporaries — have not created in you any sense of superiority toward the people among whom you live, but that they have rather strengthened in you your desire and determination to help your German contemporaries to help themselves by creating new and increased pressure for the adoption in Germany of the better features of our own American educational system. It is to be remembered in this connection — and in all humility — that in so doing you will be helping to return to Germany, in a newer and more vital form, many of the educational features which we as Americans obtained from Germany and German emigrants in the first place.

IT IS NOT AN uncommon thing in Germany today to hear the hope expressed by Germans, that Germany may one day have the opportunity to help the people of other countries in the same manner as the people of America have helped Germany in her postwar adversity. Widespread German and European subscription to such a sentiment should go far to reward us for all of our best efforts.

In conclusion, I submit that the very existence of the terrifying alternative to continued peace with which we are faced today, of itself gives us reason to hope for a closer approach to the attainment of that millenium which mankind has for centuries struggled toward; at times hopefully and at times despairingly; and I predict that the degree of success you young people achieve in leading a constructive life in a world full of uncertainties will be in direct proportion to the extent that you yourselves adhere to, and mankind everywhere — including our unfortunate fellow human beings within the Communist orbit — can be induced to observe that venerable but still valid precept: "Do unto others that which you would that they should do unto you."
+END

Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT of an interview given in Frankfurt by Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, to Ed Haaker of the National Broadcasting Company. The interview was included in "Voices and Events" broadcast July 22 by the NBC in the United States on a coast-to-coast hookup. The interview is published with the permission of NBC.

Mr. Haaker: How do you appraise the morale of the German population in the Federal Republic under the impact of the news in Korea?

Mr. McCloy: The morale is all right even though they are becoming aware of the magnitude of the issues involved. The German people received a jolt as many other people did, and the possible parallel between Korea and Germany was not lost on them. Apart from a flurry of hoarding by some elements of the population, public opinion and conduct seems quite stable.

All but the Communists applauded President Truman's definite and courageous action, and some who pose as Communists were not displeased. The German people were also heartened by the UN Security Council action. The utter fraud of the recent heavy so-called peace propaganda emanating from Moscow is more deeply impressed than ever upon the people here. I think it can also be said that under their breath all West Germans, at least, gave thanks that there are Allied forces in their country.

Mr. Haaker: Should there be an attack on Western Germany, will American troops defend the country without the help of German military contingents?

Mr. McCloy: There are no German military contingents in Germany and we are not establishing them. On the other hand, I suppose there would be very many Germans who would be prepared and anxious to defend Germany in the event of an attack, if given the opportunity. I am not talking now about the rearmament of Germany or the creation of any sort of an offset to the Communist-inspired *Volkspolizei* (so-called People's Police) of the Eastern zone. I am opposed to the recreation of a German army, but in the event of an attack such as took place in Korea I believe it would be very difficult indeed to deny the Germans the right and the means to defend their own soil.

Mr. Haaker: Have you had any reports of troop movements in Eastern Germany or on the borders?

Mr. McCloy: Nothing which we can interpret as being unusually significant.

Mr. Haaker: What is the morale of the American dependent families? Have you received any requests for transportation back to the USA?

Mr. McCloy: Their morale is solid. American families stood up under the pressure of the Berlin blockade and those that are here will not scare easily. I have not heard of a single request for transportation back to the

United States either on the part of officials or any members of their families.

Mr. Haaker: In the 12 months since you became High Commissioner, do you feel that the democratic elements in Germany have made progress? Have anti-democratic forces become a danger?

Mr. McCloy: I think that democratic progress has been made. One has to judge such progress by broad tests and not by sporadic anti-democratic incidents. Federal elections held last August, the recent state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia and in Schleswig-Holstein all show the maintenance of a democratic trend. The extreme right and the extreme left have lost.

The new Germany has yet to prove itself as a stalwart, liberal European community, and much has to be accomplished before it will. But, the processes of a republican and representational government are going on. There are disappointments and frustrations. Germany lacks a fundamental democratic tradition and this must be overcome. What we are trying to do is to help the liberal elements of Germany — and there are many — to build that tradition. But it takes time.

Anti-democratic forces are always a danger in any country. I think it's true that they have to be watched more in Germany than elsewhere, but still I would say they are less dangerous in Germany today than they have been for a long time. All former Nazis are not dead or converted, but Nazism as such is dead. And the former Nazis must become a part of the community.

Mr. Haaker: What measures, if any, are contemplated to counteract the increasing influence of the Communist youth groups in Western Germany?

Mr. McCloy: We are doing much to help the youth of Western Germany not only for the sake of combatting the attempts being made by Communists to subvert them, but to give them an interest in life and in their own future possibilities. In the US Zone, there are ap-

The first West Berlin telephone exchange rebuilt entirely through ERP financial aid was officially opened July 13 at ceremonies attended by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander of Berlin (right), who is shown conversing with John H. Gayer, Berlin Element communications and electrical adviser (left), and Howard P. Jones, deputy director, Berlin Element of HICOG. (US Army photo)



proximately 5,400,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 25. A million and a half are in sports groups and religious, cultural, nature study, hiking and scout organizations.

The High Commissioner's Office has made available substantial funds for a vigorous program designed to provide these young people with youth centers, reading rooms, sports equipment, instruction and guidance in community activities, civic activities, vocational training, forums and many other constructive works. These are conducted by Germans for Germans — we only help.

We cannot and will not resort to the use of uniforms, parades, slogans and flag-waving, such as the well-financed, regimented Communist FDJ employs to impress the eastern German youth. We probably could and should do more. I am impressed by the good material and good sense among the great bulk of the Western German youth.

Mr. Haaker: If we take it for granted that the *Volkspolizei* in Eastern Germany are a potential threat to the peace, are the Western Powers ready to permit the establishment of a federal police in Western Germany which is comparable to this para-military Eastern force?

Mr. McCloy: The matter of the establishment of a federal police force for Western Germany is being considered by the Allied High Commission purely from the point of view of the necessity for it as a police measure, and not as a military or para-military force. There probably is some need for an improvement of the police system in the western zones, but whether this would warrant any federal force has not been decided.

Mr. Haaker: When do you plan making another visit to the USA?

Mr. McCloy: I have no fixed date. I will go back whenever the Secretary of State feels it will be well to have a visit. +END

FDJ Rally Harmed Communism, West Berliners Say

MOST WEST BERLINERS believe that the Communist youth rally during Whitsuntide in Berlin did the Communist cause more harm than good and that the Western Powers and the West Berlin police acted correctly in handling the potentially explosive situation. They also consider the participants in the rally as innocent youth duped or coerced into coming to Berlin, and firmly opposed the formation of a mass uniformed youth organization, such as the *Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ)* in western Germany.

These opinions were disclosed in a HICOG public opinion survey conducted in West Berlin from June 8 to 12, following the Whitsuntide rally of May 28. A representative population sample of 300 persons was interviewed by the trained personnel of the Reactions Analysis Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, in checking West Berlin reactions to the eastern-sponsored rally.

Two-thirds of the respondents said that the meeting had turned out just as they had expected and that the Communists had fully intended to send the blue-shirted youth marching into West Berlin, but that vigorous Western counter-measures had forced them to drop the idea. About 15 percent believed the Communists kept the FDJ out of the Western sectors because of fear of desertions and the contrast in East and West sector standards of living.

Few West Berliners believed that East zone youth took part in the Whitsuntide meeting out of belief in Communist ideology. Coercion and pressure are most often cited as actual reasons, with curiosity and interest in adventure following.

The meeting turned out to the disadvantage of the East in the opinion of three-fourths of the West Berliners. Only one in 10 respondents believed that many persons in the East zone were impressed by the rally, and even

less believed that many West Berliners were impressed. Four out of 10 thought that the FDJ boys and girls are now less favorably disposed toward Communism, primarily because they saw life and democracy in West Berlin, talked to West Berliners, discovered they had received a false description of Western economic conditions. Only nine percent of the respondents believed that the rally had increased Communist prestige among the FDJ.

Although most of the West Berliners reported they spent Whitsuntide quietly at home or in normal holiday activities, about two-thirds said they had had an opportunity either to see or speak to some members of the FDJ. The respondents' comments indicated that the prevailing impression was a favorable one of innocent youth who have but limited responsibility for the situation in which they find themselves. Only a few spoke of receiving a distinctly bad impression of the FDJ members, whom they described as "undisciplined," "ill-bred," "poor ragged youth," etc.

Asked if they favored a single, uniformed youth organization for West Berlin and Western Germany, 80 percent of the respondents replied in the negative. Their reasons were based primarily on the belief that such an organization would be like the "Hitler Youth," and that it might lead to militarism and war. Another large group rejected the idea of anyone in Germany wearing a uniform again, while others said that such an organization would deprive youth of freedom.

Approximately 15 percent, who approved a mass-type youth organization, held that it would provide training and discipline, serve as a counterbalance against the East, and eliminate the quarrels and disunity between youth groups. +END

Washington Report

Mark A. May, Erwin D. Canham, Philip C. Reed and Justin Miller.

Executive Order on US High Commissioner for Germany Amended

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, Executive Order No. 10062 of June 6, 1949, entitled "Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany*," is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following paragraphs are added to the said order at the end thereof:

"5. The High Commissioner, as representative of the United States, shall share the four-power responsibility for the custody, care, and execution of sentences and disposition (including pardon, clemency, parole, or release) of war criminals confined in Germany as a result of conviction by the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and shall be responsible for the custody, care, and execution of sentences and disposition (including pardon, clemency, parole, or release) of war criminals confined in Germany as a result of conviction by military tribunals established by the United States Military Governor pursuant to Control Council Law No. 10."

"6. The Commander-in-Chief, European Command, shall be responsible for the custody, care, and execution of sentences and disposition (including pardon, clemency, parole, or release) of war criminals confined in Germany under sentences adjudged by military tribunals established by United States Military Commanders in Germany and elsewhere, other than those referred to in Paragraph 5 hereof. On the request of the High Commissioner, the Commander-in-Chief, European Command, shall take necessary measures for carrying into execution any sentences adjudged against war criminals as to whom the High Commissioner has responsibility and control, namely: war criminals convicted and sentenced by military tribunals established pursuant to Control Council Law No. 10."

2. The term "Commander of the United States Armed Forces in Germany," occurring in Paragraph 3 of the said order, is changed to read "Commander-in-Chief, European Command."

This order shall be effective as of June 6, 1949.

* * *

Advisory Commission on Information Endorses Program

The President on July 17 received the following communication, dated July 14, from the Advisory Commission on Information. Members include Mark Ethridge, chairman,

* Text of Executive Order No. 10062 published in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 163, June 14, 1949, page 2.

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION on Information, set up by Congress under Public Law 402 and appointed by yourself, desires to communicate to you its feeling of the urgency of an immediate step-up in our whole information program directed to peoples of other countries.

As you are aware, the commission, since its organization, has called attention to the anomaly which exists by reason of the expenditure of 15 billions of dollars a year on defense, five to six and one-half billions a year on economic and foreign aid, and, this year, a little over \$30,000,000 on our total information and education program designed to make the rest of the world understand our purposes.

You have been aware of the necessity for a much more vigorous "campaign of truth," as you demonstrated in your speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. In that speech, you said, among other things,

We know how false these Communist promises are. But it is not enough for us to know this. Unless we get the real story across to people in other countries, we will lose the battle for men's minds by default.

That statement is even truer now than when you gave utterance to it, because of the aggression in Korea and the light in which Soviet propagandists have tried to place our resistance to it. The Korean aggression has made it all the more imperative that we intensify our effort to give the true picture of America, her intentions and her actions, than it has ever been before.

The commission feels that the field for that sort of information is even more fruitful than it has ever been because the Kremlin has revealed itself and its intentions more clearly than at any time since the end of the war. Now is the time to marshal the determination of the peoples of the free world not to succumb to this vicious ideology which promises Utopia but gives chains.

Although the commission heartily endorsed what you said to the editors, it has refrained from expressing that endorsement because it wanted to see more concrete proposals from the State Department as to how additional money would be spent and a more explicit statement of the national objectives which we were trying to communicate to others.

Within the past few days, the commission has had an opportunity to review field studies which have been made by the Public Affairs division of the department. They are quite explicit as to facilities which will be required to reach the critical areas of the world and to counter, as best it may be done, the tremendous jamming effort which the Russians are making. They are quite explicit as to the manpower and money which will be required to reach the peoples we want to reach. Moreover, there is a better understanding in the department, and a better expression of that understanding, of what our information objectives are. The commission has previously reported to the Secretary of State and to the Congress that there is a much better integration between policy making and policy

(Continued on page 63)

CALENDAR of Coming Events

This calendar is initiated to present a single list of the outstanding events of general interest scheduled in Germany during September and October. Entries for this list have been furnished by the German Tourist Association (Deutsche Zentrale fuer Fremdenverkehr) and various HICOG offices.

CURRENT (Events in progress Sept. 1 with only closing dates given)

Every Sunday and Wednesday to Sept. 24, Oberammergau (Bav): Passion Play.
 Sept. 1, Goslar (LS): German Sugar Industry Association (convention).
 Sept. 2, Ludwigsburg (WB): Open-air plays in Palace Court.
 Sept. 3, Kempten (Bav): 2,000th anniversary; festival plays on Burghalde open-air stage.
 Sept. 3, Darmstadt (Hes): "The Picture of Man Today," exhibition of the New Darmstadt Secession.
 Sept. 3, Veitshoechheim (Bav): Franconian Wine Mart, Vintners' Pageant.
 Sept. 3, Worms (RP): "Backisch," a traditional teen-ager and fish-fry festival.
 Sept. 3, Miltenberg (Bav): Lower Franconian St. Michael's folk festival.
 Sept. 3, Bonn (NRW): German Students' Day 1950.
 Sept. 3, Passau (Bav): German Catholics' Day.
 Sept. 3, Pirmasens (RP): First Industrial Show "Shoe and Leather."
 Sept. 3, Cologne (NRW): "From Top to Toe," tailoring exposition.
 Sept. 3, Windsheim (Bav): 1,200th anniversary.
 Sept. 4, Remscheid (NRW): Riding and Driving Tournament in conjunction with agriculture exhibition.
 Sept. 9, Bad Pyrmont (NRW): Pyrmont Music Week.
 Sept. 10, Mittenwald (Bav): International violin building exhibition and music instruments fair.
 Early Sept., Koblenz (RP): Middle-Rhenish Industries and Trade Exhibition.
 Sept. 15, Kirchheim/Teck (WB): Open-air performances of "Agnes Bernauer."
 Sept. 17, Heidenheim (WB): "Die Pflingst-orgel" (The Whitsuntide Organ) on woodland stage.
 Sept. 30, Reutlingen (WB): "William Tell" on woodland stage.
 Sept. 30, Cologne (NRW): Wilhelm Leibl and Gustave Courbet (art exhibition).
 Sept. 30, Nuremberg (Bav): "Nuremberg, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," art exhibit in conjunction with the 900th anniversary of the city's name.
 October, Munich (Bav): "Ars Sacra" (art exhibition).
 October, Berlin: Flower Show at Funkturm (Radio Tower).
 Oct. 1, Stuttgart (WB): Exhibition of post-war American architecture, arranged by American Institute of Architecture and sponsored in Germany by HICOG.
 Oct. 8, Munich (Bav): Art exhibition at Haus der Kunst.
 Oct. 20, Stuttgart (WB): German Garden Show 1950.
 Oct. 31, Kevelaer (NRW): Catholic Pilgrimage.

SEPTEMBER						
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

September

Sept. 1-3, Passau (Bav): 74th Catholic Day (convention).
 Sept. 1-3, Noerdlingen (Bav): Scharlach races, horse show, pageant.
 Sept. 1-3, Westerland (SH): German Light Committee and German Society for Light Research (meeting).
 Sept. 1-3, Hanover (LS): State horse breeding show.
 Sept. 1-15, Mainz (RP): Society for Physiological Chemistry and Society for Physiology (congress).
 Sept. 2, Bad Harzburg (LS): "Laune des Verliebten," open-air performance.
 Sept. 2-3, Frankfurt (Hes): Seniors' autumn boat regatta.
 Sept. 2-7, Offenbach/Main (Hes): Third leather goods fair.
 Sept. 2-9, Hamburg: Hygienists' and microbiologists' congress.
 Sept. 2-9, Karlsruhe (WB): German Therapy Congress with medicaments fair.
 Sept. 2-16, Schorndorf-Remstal (WB): 700th anniversary, Daimler commemoration and old automobile show.
 Sept. 2-12, Lindau/Lake Constance (Bav): ERP exhibit in connection with "Die Welt der Frau" (The Woman's World).
 Sept. 3, Hamburg: City Park motor championship race.
 Sept. 3, Fehmarn (SH): Sailing Regatta, Fehmarn Wander Trophy.
 Sept. 3-8, Trier (RP): Special ERP exhibit for French Zone.
 Sept. 3-17, Trier (RP): International handicraft exhibition.
 Sept. 4, Duesseldorf (NRW): ERP train begins tour of North Germany.
 Sept. 4-8, Frankfurt (Hes): Society of German Engineers meeting.
 Sept. 5-7, Lueneburg (SH): German Agricultural Society Congress.
 Sept. 5-30, Mainz (RP): German Physicists Society Congress.
 Sept. 8, Neukirchen (Bav): Pilgrimage festival.
 Sept. 8-10, Frankfurt (Hes): German Civic Rights Association meeting.
 Sept. 8-11, Heidelberg (WB): Astronomical Society meeting.
 Sept. 8-12, Cologne (NRW): Fall Fair and International Tobacco Fair.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

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

Sept. 8-Oct. 1, Duesseldorf (NRW): Cabinet-makers' exhibition "Man and Home."
 Sept. 9, St. Goar (RP): Hansen festival with illuminations of Rheinfels, *Katz und Maus* (Cat and Mouse) castles.
 Sept. 9-10, Hamburg: State equestrian tournament.
 Sept. 9-10, Stuttgart, (WB): Riding and driving tournament.
 Sept. 9-10, Essen (NRW): Senior class autumn regatta.
 Sept. 9-11, Bingen (RP): Vintners' festival.
 Sept. 10, Nuremberg (Bav): Circular Course motor races finals.
 Sept. 11-14, Luebeck (SH): Children's Physicians of West Germany meeting.
 Sept. 11-14, Wegberg (NRW): Borderland motor track records week.
 Sept. 11-24, Wangen/Allgäu (Bav): 800th anniversary.
 Sept. 12-16, Bonn (NRW): Neuro-Surgical Society meeting.
 Sept. 13-17, Rendsburg (SH): ERP Pavilion at West German agriculture show.
 Sept. 14, Freiburg (SB): Printing and Paper Industry Unions, West German Association (meeting).
 Sept. 14-16, Stuttgart (WB): German Drug-gists' Day.
 Sept. 14-16, Frankfurt (Hes): 1st German Jurists' Day.
 Sept. 14-16, Karlsruhe (WB): Structural Steel Association (meeting).
 Sept. 14-Oct. 1, Essen (NRW): German Coal Mining exhibition.
 Sept. 15-17, Frankfurt (Hes): German Publishers' and Book Dealers' Trade Association (meeting).
 Sept. 15-Oct. 1, Munich (Bav): German Electro Fair.
 Sept. 16-17, Bad Duerkheim (RP): Traditional "Sausage Mart," great wine festival.
 Sept. 16-18, Cologne (NRW): International Society for Renovation of Catholic Church Music.
 Sept. 16-24, Bad Kreuznach (RP): Wine Cultural Congress.
 Sept. 16-25, Riedlingen/Black Forest (WB): 700th anniversary.
 Sept. 16-Oct. 1, Munich (Bav): October festival, with traveling ERP exhibit.
 Sept. 16-Oct. 1, Ansbach (Bav): ERP exhibit.
 Sept. 16-25, Bonn and Dortmund (NRW): ERP truck caravan.
 Sept. 17, Wegberg (NRW): Motor races.
 Sept. 17, Bonn (NRW): Exaltation Sanctae Crucis (Erection of the Holy Cross) festival.
 Sept. 17-22, Frankfurt (Hes): Frankfurt Fall Fair.
 Sept. 18-20, Wiesbaden (Hes): German Society for Refrigeration Technique (meeting).
 Sept. 18-30, Friedenweiler (WB): International conference of Catholic leaders of public life.

Sept. 19-20, Frankfurt (Hes): Conference of German and American representatives concerned with rural community activities in US Zone.
 Sept. 20-23, Karlsruhe (WB): Harbor Construction Society (meeting).
 Sept. 20-26, Munich (Bav): "The Magic Circle."
 Sept. 21-23, Bayreuth (Bav): German Society for Ceramics (meeting).
 Sept. 21-24, Berlin: Riding, jumping and driving tournament.
 Sept. 22-23, Niederpoecking, Starnberg (Bav): Conference of leadership training schools' directors of US Zone and Berlin.
 Sept. 22-24, Luebeck (SH): Physicians for Women's Ailments (meeting).
 Sept. 23-Oct. 2, Stuttgart (WB): Cannstatt folk festival "on the Wasen."
 Sept. 23-Oct. 8, Brunswick (LS): Lower-Saxony exhibition, "Between the Harz and the Heath."
 Sept. 24, Berlin: Avus motor races.

Sept. 25-30, Chiemsee (Bav): Women's international conference on "Individual Responsibility of Women in Facing Crucial Issues of the World Today," sponsored by the Women's Affairs staffs of the US, British and French High Commissions.
 Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Hamburg: Mineral Sciences Association (meeting).
 Sept. 29-Oct. 8, Cologne (NRW): West German Hotel and Restaurant Show.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 1, Karlsruhe (WB): International Dog Show.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 8, Neustadt/Haardt (RP): German wine harvest festival.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 11, Augsburg (Bav): Swabian Agricultural Exhibition.
October
 Oct. 1-15, Berlin: Berlin Industry Exhibition.
 Oct. 2-6, Bremen: Philosophers' Congress.
 Oct. 8-10, Frankfurt (Hes): German Watch Makers (meeting).

Oct. 8-11, Bad Pyrmont (NRW): Fourth German Health Resorts Day.
 Oct. 8-11, Bremen: International Congress for the History of Science.
 Oct. 7-9, Gelnhausen (Hes): Traditional *Schelmen* (Rascals') Mart.
 Oct. 14-15, Reinfeld (SH): Traditional carp festival.
 Oct. 14-Nov. 12, Duesseldorf (NRW): Association of German Architects exhibition.
 Oct. 15-22, Frankfurt (Hes): German Agriculture Fair.
 Oct. 23, Vierzehnheligen (Bav): Christ the King Pilgrimage.
 Oct. 26-28, Karlsruhe (WB): 125th anniversary of Karlsruhe Technical College.
 Oct. 29-Nov. 5, Wunsiedel (Bav): Bach Week (music festival).
 October, Weinsberg (WB): "Weibertreu" (Women's Faith) fall festival.
 October, Bad Hersfeld (Hes): Eight days of Lullus festival — a folk festival 1,000 years old. +END

(Continued from page 61)

Washington Report

exposition through information channels than there has been at any time in the two years of the commission's life.

The proposals which resulted from the Public Affairs division's field study and from its policy studies in the department have been sent to the Budget Bureau in the form of a request for a supplemental appropriation for physical facilities and for operating funds. That proposal is in line with your own statement to the editors, and we understand that it has been given approval in principle for the National Security Council. To that, the commission desires to add its own unanimous endorsement and stress the urgency of early action.

We think certain considerations are obvious in warranting action before the adjournment of Congress:

The time element is such that the United States must move as rapidly as possible. We do too little now, and next year may be too late in many areas.

The propaganda effort of the USSR, now bordering on open psychological warfare, is a major threat to this government's foreign policy objectives.

A psychological offensive by the United States based on truth is essential if the United States is to succeed in its foreign policy objectives.

The present funding of the USIE program is insufficient to provide the means effectively to take the psychological offensive.

The commission is directing a similar communication to the appropriate chairmen of the Senate and House committees.

* * *

JEIA Audit for 1947-48

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE released on June 22 the report of an international firm of auditors on the audit of the Joint Export-Import Agency accounts for the years 1947-48. JEIA was the official Military Government agency which, during the period covered by these accounts, was

responsible for the trade and commerce of the US-UK Bizonal Area of Germany. The agency's responsibility was, subsequently, extended to the French Zone as well.

With the formation of the German government late in 1949, JEIA's responsibilities were gradually assigned to German agencies, and the organization was terminated on Dec. 19, 1949. The organization is now in liquidation, and an audit for the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1949, is now under way, with final audit at date of complete liquidation.

Assets on Dec. 31, 1948, consisted of balances in foreign banks of \$296,328,274 and accounts receivable at \$182,312,474, for a total of \$478,640,748. The principal liabilities were accounts payable at \$82,174,711, and the capital of the agency was \$125,355,504, consisting of equal US-UK contributions in the manner specified in the bizonal fusion agreement of Dec. 2, 1946. +END

Birthday for Haus Schwalbach

Haus Schwalbach, the OLC Hesse experiment in community education, celebrated its first birthday late in June.












Simultaneously, announcement was made of the extension of the center's activities into a program for the counties of Hesse. The first course, conducted by Haus Schwalbach's trained community experts, was held for 150 citizens of Fritzlar and dealt with discussion techniques in community meetings. Participants belonged to youth groups, women's clubs and the adult high schools.

To commemorate the first birthday of what is believed to be the only institute for community education in western Germany, Haus Schwalbach presented a large scale festival with film showings, musical presentations, puppet shows for children, folk dances and an American weenie-roast.

All 3,500 Hessians who were accommodated during the first 12 months of the center's existence, as well as many American, Allied and German dignitaries, were invited to attend.

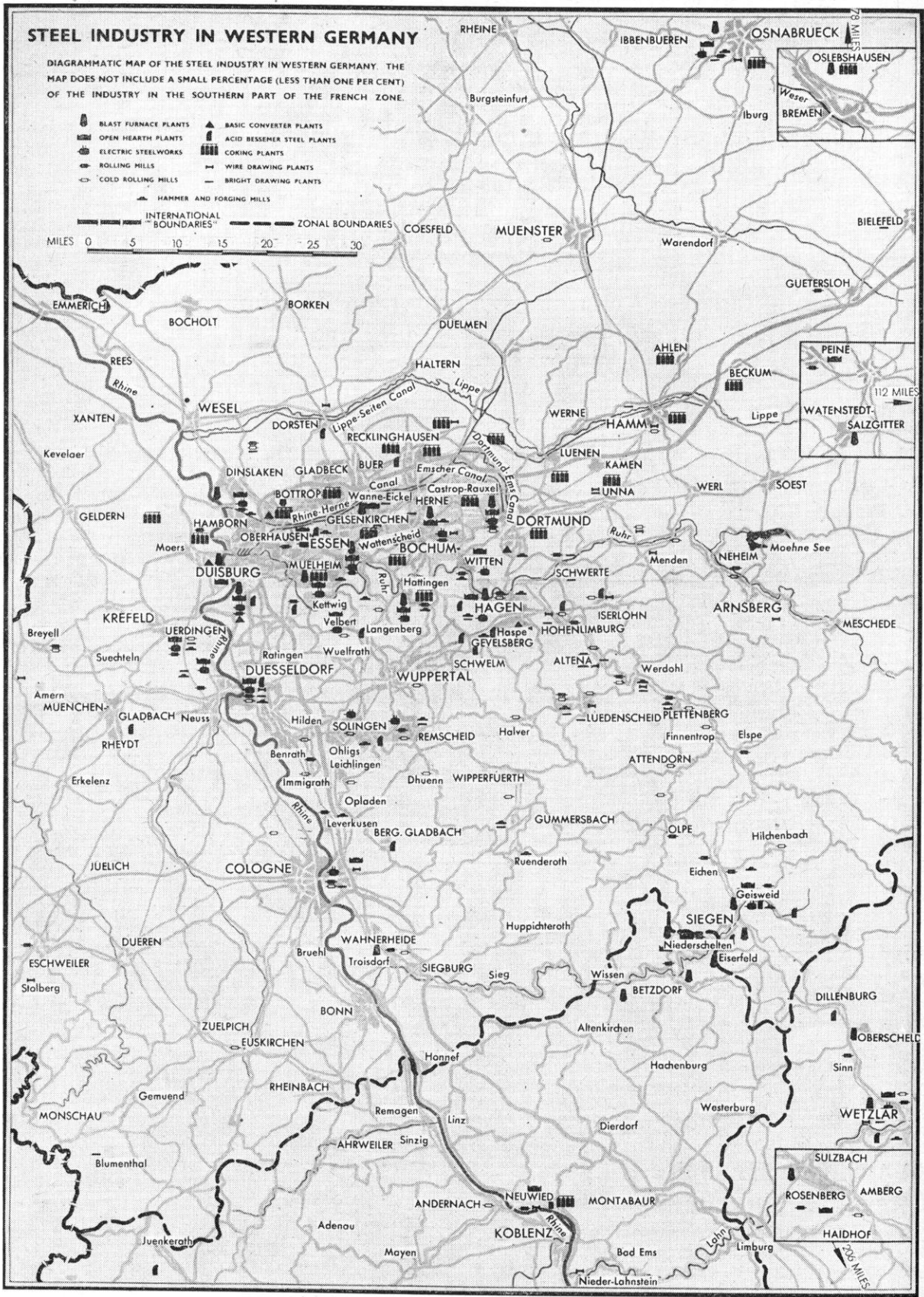
STEEL INDUSTRY IN WESTERN GERMANY

DIAGRAMMATIC MAP OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN WESTERN GERMANY. THE MAP DOES NOT INCLUDE A SMALL PERCENTAGE (LESS THAN ONE PER CENT) OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE FRENCH ZONE.

-  BLAST FURNACE PLANTS
-  OPEN HEARTH PLANTS
-  ELECTRIC STEEL WORKS
-  ROLLING MILLS
-  COLD ROLLING MILLS
-  HAMMER AND FORGING MILLS
-  BASIC CONVERTER PLANTS
-  ACID BESSEMER STEEL PLANTS
-  COKING PLANTS
-  WIRE DRAWING PLANTS
-  BRIGHT DRAWING PLANTS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES ZONAL BOUNDARIES

MILES 0 5 10 15 20 25 30



West German Steel Industry

Survey and Review reprinted from Monthly Report for May of the Control Commissioner for Germany (British Element)

There are many parallels to be found in the story of the German steel industry in the periods immediately following the two major wars within 30 years. After the first World War Germany had lost some 36 percent of her raw steel capacity; in 1945 at the end of the last war some 50 percent of her existing capacity was out of action. This was mainly due to the complete breakdown of power and gas supplies and Allied experts were surprised that damage from Allied bombing had not proved more extensive.

Germany's raw steel production, which in 1913, including the Alsace-Lorraine and Saar areas, had amounted to 18,935,000 tons, had fallen to under 6,500,000 tons in 1923. The pig-iron production in the same areas, amounting to 19,309,000 tons in 1913, had dropped to slightly less than 5,000,000 tons after the first World War. In all comparisons between conditions in the 1930's and the present occupation period, statistical difficulties arise from the fact that prewar data refers generally to the area covered by the Greater Reich.

In addition it must be remembered that 1936 and 1938 statistics represent a period in which Germany was actively building up armaments on a scale unparalleled in world history. Consequently her steel requirements were swollen not only by the armaments themselves but by all the capital construction work associated with war potential. It has been estimated, however, that in 1938 the steel industry of the area now covered by the western zones of occupation produced 17,902,000 tons of raw steel and 15,176,000 tons of pig iron.

IN 1945, IN THE FIRST seven months of the occupation, less than 300,000 tons raw steel was produced; while in 1946, the first year for which full statistics are available raw steel production amounted to 2,551,000 tons and pig iron production 2,083,00 tons. From that level, taking the 1946 production figure as 100 percent, production development has since progressed at the following rate:

1947 — 120 percent.

1948 — 218 percent.

1949 — 359 percent.

In 1949, production reached 9,156,000 tons for raw steel and 7,140,000 tons for pig iron; during the first months of 1950 an average production representing approximately the annual total of 11,100,000 tons (the present permitted steel quota under the Washington Agreement of April 1949) was achieved. In the face of the many difficulties this represents a remarkable achievement and a basic contribution to western Germany's economic recovery.

During the present postwar period, production problems were entirely due to fuel shortages and production was always limited by this single overriding factor. It is true on the other hand that, had sufficient fuel been available, other difficulties and "bottlenecks" would certainly have arisen. Contrary to the situation in other industrial branches, in the western German steel industry, for example, difficulties in the labor field, especially up to the time of currency reform in June 1948, did not in fact serve to influence production development because of the limitation already imposed by the fuel situation. The same considerations may be applied with regard to

other factors which might have hampered production — the lack of investment credits for essential repair and modernization of plant and the general postwar uncertainty and instability of the internal and export markets.

It must also be emphasized that at no time during the occupation period has production been held up by lack of plant capacity. Unlike the situation existing after the first World War when Germany lost more than 70 percent of the high grade ores at her disposal, in 1945, in relation to the low production program, there were no real ore shortages. Later a shortage in some expensive alloys developed. In the early 1920's the losses of high grade ores made German steelmakers partially dependent upon the low grade German ores of the Siegerland and Lahn areas.

In the late 1940's, by the time that the improved fuel supplies permitted increased production, currency reform and dollar funds from Economic Co-operation Administration sources made possible the import of foreign ores. In 1948, 2,500,000 tons were imported, largely from Sweden and in the following years this figure was raised to approximately 4,000,000 tons. Moreover, the period 1945-1948 was bridged by plentiful supplies of scrap metal from within Germany.

AFTER THE FIRST World War in order to counter its many difficulties and to balance the loss of Lorraine, the German steel industry turned to a policy of concentration in the Ruhr. The ideal natural conditions prevailing

in the Ruhr area, with its collieries and dense network of railroads and canals, were fully utilized by German economic planners in the development of large vertical combines. By 1939 six great concerns controlled 90 percent of Ruhr steel and two-thirds of coal production. The largest, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, alone accounted for nearly 50 percent of the crude steel production and owned some 20 percent of the Ruhr coal mines. The deconcentration of these great concerns and the restoration of a balanced German steel production in relation to normal peacetime requirements have been major objectives of Allied occupation policy.

Germany has always been one of the important producers of raw steel and between the two World Wars her share in world production amounted to between 10 and 15 percent. In 1936, for example, with the Nazi government's rearmament policy already under way, western Germany, excluding the Saar, produced more than 16,000,000 tons of raw steel against France's 6,708,000 tons and the United Kingdom's 11,973,000 tons. It has been estimated that by 1939 the Greater Reich probably possessed a raw steel capacity of more than 23,000,000 tons.

Following the capitulation in 1945 the industry incurred certain definite losses. The Soviet Zone of Germany possessed an original capacity of 1,800,000 tons which has probably been cut by war damage and reparations to a little more than 1,000,000 tons at the present day. The Saar territory represents a capacity of a further 2,500,000 tons.

Up to the time of the Petersberg Agreement last November, when a halt to further dismantling was called, some 6,700,000 tons capacity had been lost through reparations. In accordance with the terms of the Washington Agreement the West German industry had been limited to a capacity of 13,700,000 tons with an annual production of 11,100,000 tons.

As a result of the more recent Petersberg Agreement, probably a further 900,000 tons capacity has been permitted to remain. The potential capacity for the West German industry at the present day therefore may amount to approximately 14,500,000 tons. The permitted annual production, however — again restated in Allied High Commission Law 24, promulgated May 9, 1950 — remains 11,100,000 tons of crude steel.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY remaining to the western zones may be divided roughly as follows: British Zone: 83 percent of total West German capacity centered in the Ruhr and 10 percent exists in other British Zone areas — Siegerland and Osnabrueck; US Zone, five percent, French Zone, two percent.

The tasks confronting the Western Occupation Powers with regard to the steel industry remaining under their control have been threefold: the implementation of the dismantling and reparations program; the promotion of the West German steel industry, so basically essential for the economic recovery of western Germany as a whole; and, finally, the deconcentration and reorganization of the steel industry remaining to western Germany, after reparations and dismantling are complete. These

tasks have been and, where incomplete, are still being carried out simultaneously.

It should be emphasized from the outset that in spite of various German arguments to the contrary, the technical progress and production development of industry have been in no way impaired by the measures undertaken in the fields of reparations and reorganization work.

The basic problem of fuel shortages made higher production levels in fact out of question during the early postwar period. Allied efforts were more conducive to raising the level of production than to keeping it down. High policy decisions taken in the early years of the occupation to increase German coal production, for example, were largely designed to cover the fuel shortages in the steel industry. The level of industry, originally fixed under the Potsdam Agreement at 4,600,000 tons, has been lifted by stages to 6,700,000 and finally 11,100,000 tons for the western zones. The policy of encouraging production and eliminating cartels and war potential has proceeded hand in hand without interruption to the present time when the daily production rate is equivalent to the permitted annual figure of 11,100,000 tons.

WITH THE COMPLETION of the reparations and dismantling program and the reaching of the present production limit, a new phase of the occupation developed. The Allied Military Security Board, in accordance with the terms of Allied High Commission Law 24, will in the future be responsible for insuring that German steel production conforms with the requirements laid down by international agreement.

On Aug. 20, 1946, the British military governor (at that time, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas) made a statement to the Four-Power Allied Control Council on British policy regarding the pattern of ownership of the German steel industry. Subsequently, in the British Zone, in accordance with General Order 7, pursuant to Law 52 of the Allied Control Council, the North German Iron and Steel Control was formed to implement the stated policy of deconcentration and reorganization. The British control staff appointed to this body enlisted expert German assistance and formed the Trustee Administration of the North German Iron and Steel Control.

The first and most important step was to separate the main steel producing plants, not scheduled for dismantling, from their parent concerns. This complicated and intricate task was named "Operation Severance." As a result of its implementation, 24 new independent companies were formed to operate the main steel producing works and the shares of these companies were held in trusteeship by the Trustee Administration on behalf of Military Government.

Important benefits to the industry were derived from the operation. It provided for the first time a clear picture of the finances of the steel producing industry and permitted the British authorities to cure the very serious financial ills which were afflicting the industry at that time.

Secondly, it enabled changes to be made in the management of the steel works which were given increased

independence and greater responsibilities than they had previously enjoyed under the old combines. The employment of the best managerial talent in these steel producing companies undoubtedly stimulated the increase in production.

The third important benefit was the reform made in the field of labor and social problems. Opportunity was taken under "Operation Severance" to grant to the trades unions some measure of their long cherished aim of co-determination — the trades unions and the workers in the plants were given a large degree of representation on the supervisory boards of the companies. The management boards were strengthened by the addition of a labor director to the usual commercial and technical directors.

AS A RESULT of these reforms the workers shared in the responsibilities of management and the industry has been remarkably free from labor troubles. No strikes or stoppages of work occurred, even in the days before currency reform when the steel workers' wages were practically worthless. In addition, as a result of this recognition by British Military Government, the Trades Union Federation has given valuable help in the work of reorganizing the German iron and steel industry and relations have been harmonious and co-operative throughout.

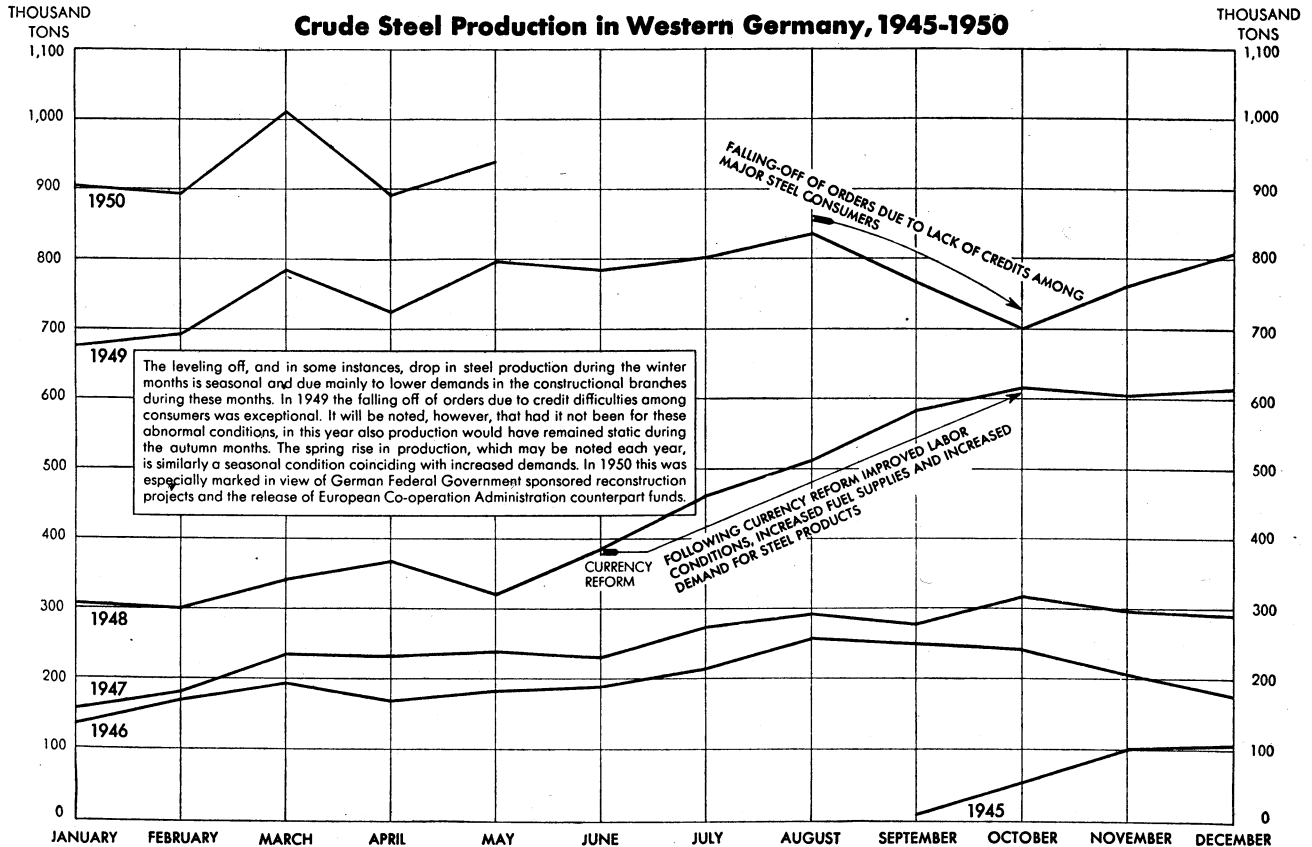
Following the economic fusion of the British and American zones, Military Government Laws 75, promulgated on Nov. 10, 1948, provided the legal basis for

the principles under which the reorganization and de-concentration of the German heavy industries was to be carried out. Accordingly, at the beginning of 1949, the North German Iron and Steel Control became a bipartite body — the UK-US Steel Group.

In addition, in December 1948, the British and American military governors extended an invitation to the French military governor to participate in the important work of reorganization before trizonal fusion took place. As the result, in April 1949, when joined by a French element, the UK-US Steel Group became the Combined Steel Group with its headquarters in Duesseldorf.

The group consists of a board of three Allied chairmen with deputy and alternate members. Under the board there is tripartite secretariat and three functional sections — finance and reorganization, production, and distribution, which are headed by the British, American and French chairmen respectively. The staff of each of these functional sections contains representatives of all three national elements and is fully integrated.

Following upon the promulgation of Allied High Commission Law 27 it is proposed to add a fourth section to deal with property control and liquidation functions which will result from the group's assuming financial control over the assets of the concerns listed in Schedule "A" to the law. In spite of the vast extent and ramifications of its responsibilities and work, the Allied staff of the group is quite small, consisting of only 36 Allied officials, including 13 secretaries and clerks.



The policy, instituted by the North German Iron and Steel Control, of delegating responsibilities and work as far as possible to German organizations and to German personnel, has been continued. The group reports to and is responsible for implementing the directives of the Economics Committee of the Allied High Commission.

IN SEPTEMBER 1949, in accordance with the terms of MG Laws 75 a new German organization, the Steel Trustee Association was constituted. This body consists of 11 trustees, nominated by various German public bodies and appointed by the Allied authorities. Personalities have been chosen with a knowledge of the various technical, financial, labor and social aspects of the industry.

The importance of German trades union participation in the work of the reorganization was recognized in the appointment of four trades-union nominees. It has been emphasized by the Allied authorities from the outset, however, that the trustees, following their appointment to the association, are expected to work as a public body of experts, and not as representatives of a particular viewpoint or group of interests.

The Steel Trustee Association has been charged with the task of preparing plans for the reorganization of the German steel industry under the supervision of the Allied Steel Group. A managing committee, consisting of three of its members, has been formed and various technical committees have been constituted to consider specific problems of reorganization work.

The Steel Trustee Association has taken up the threads of reorganization from the former Trustee Administration created by Military Government in October 1946. The chief of that organization, Heinrich Dinkelbach, together with two of his assistants, Dr. Deist and Heinrich Meier, have become members of the Steel Trustee Association. Mr. Dinkelbach and Dr. Deist are also members of the three-member managing committee, which carries the main burden of co-ordinating the work of the association and of maintaining regular contact between the German body and the Combined Steel Group. Reorganization plans when completed by the German Steel Trustee Association will be subject to Allied High Commission approval.

In addition to reorganization planning the association has also taken over the task of administering the "segregated companies," previously performed by the Trustee Administration of the North German Iron and Steel Control. Members of the association have been elected to the supervisory boards of the "segregated companies."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT Laws 75 were designed to decentralize the German economy for the purpose of eliminating excessive concentrations of economic power and preventing the development of a war potential. According to the preamble of the laws the restoration of a pattern of ownership which would constitute excessive concentration of economic power, and the return to positions of ownership and control of those persons who have been found or may be found to have furthered the aggressive designs of the National Socialist Party was also to be prevented. It was emphasized that the

reorganization should be carried out with a view to the promotion of the recovery of the German economy. Furthermore it was stated that the question of the eventual ownership of the German coal and iron and steel industries should be left to the determination of a representative, freely-elected German government.

With the setting up of the Allied High Commission it became necessary to issue a tripartite law in this field applicable to the whole area of the Federal Republic. Accordingly on May 17, 1950, the Allied High Commission promulgated Law 27 on the Reorganization of the German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries* in which most of the main provisions coincide with those already laid down in MG Laws 75. In the course of revision, however, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make some changes and improvements in amplification of the intentions of the old Laws 75.

One change is that, according to Article V of the new law dealing with the treatment of liabilities and claims, some or all of the existing liabilities of the old combines may be assumed by the new unit companies. Under Law 75 it had been provided that the assets involved would be transferred free of charges and encumbrances. This new provision is mainly of interest to foreign creditors whose claims are expressed in foreign currencies which may not be available for the discharge of the liability for some years to come. The new article also confirms the Allied intention to protect employees and former employees of the enterprises from which assets are to be transferred in respect of pensions and other benefits incidental to or resulting from their employment.

A new provision, contained in Article XIII of Allied High Commission Law 27, consists of the establishment of a board of review, comprising nominees appointed by the individual Allied high commissioners. This board will be available to consider and pronounce judgment upon any problem arising in the course of the implementation of the law which may be referred to it by the Allied High Commission. In addition the board will have jurisdiction to review, on the petition of any interested person, any order issued in connection with the distribution to claimants to the extent of determining whether the distribution so made has afforded fair and equitable treatment.

THE PRINCIPAL CHANGE in form which has been made in the new law relates to the legal basis governing the right of the Allied High Commission to seize and transfer the assets which are involved and by which they will exercise control over these assets pending seizure. Under the old laws this control had been derived from MG Law 52 and in the new law the necessary rights have been embodied in the law itself without reference to Law 52. The effect of this has been to simplify the law and make it self-contained.

The promulgation of Allied High Commission Law 27 has confirmed the authorities and powers of the Combined Steel Group and of the Steel Trustee Association. The

* For text, see Information Bulletin, July 1950 issue, page 64.

association, working under the supervision of the group, will continue to plan the reorganization of the industry and final plans will be subject to Allied approval.

While these complicated legal and financial problems concerning reorganization planning were being solved, on the technical side the legacy of postwar difficulties was gradually being overcome. In the early days, in the British Zone, production control responsibility rested with the Metallurgy Branch of the Economics Division of British Military Government. Teams of Allied experts made a rapid survey of the industry in order to establish the degree of destruction and the possibilities of an early resumption of production. It became at once apparent that the equipment of the industry had suffered by disruption rather than direct damage.

As already stated the greatest difficulties were encountered in the field of fuel and power supplies — the coal industry and public power grids were out of action and existing supplies scarcely sufficed to cover the most urgent emergency requirements. In spite of the difficulties encountered it was decided that an immediate effort should be made to insure that even with the limited quantities of fuel, gas and energy available, production should recommence and the best balance of output between one steel product and another obtained.

At an early date a body of German experts from the German Iron Workers' Union was assembled for the purpose of implementing the instructions of the Metallurgy Branch. It was with the aid of this organization that in the four months ended Dec. 31, 1945, the industry succeeded in producing the modest total of 272,588 tons of raw steel. In the middle of 1946 the German side of the organization became the official German Administrative Office of the steel-iron industry with its seat in Duesseldorf.

This office functioned at first under the Economic Administration at Minden, and later, following the economic fusion of the UK-US Zone early in 1947, under the Economic Administration in Frankfurt. The organization has ultimately developed into the official iron-steel agency of the federal government which, in April 1949, in accordance with trizonal fusion, also became responsible for the steel industry of the French Zone.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1946 that the commencement of detailed planning became possible. A system of steel allocation for disposal by the various functional branches operating under the direction of a Ruhr Economic Planning Subcommittee was then introduced. It was the function of this planning subcommittee to inform the Metallurgy Branch of the resources available in fuel, gas and energy from one quarter to another. The Metallurgy Branch, in turn, advised the Economic Committee of the steel tonnage they could make available for disposal.

Under this system, production was increased in 1946 to a little more than 2,500,000 tons in those product forms deemed most essential for the recovery program as a whole.

There was, moreover, the additional guarantee that those products would in turn find their way to those

consumers in most urgent need — the mining industry, railroads and public utilities. Subsequently, in the production field also, in line with general Allied occupation policy, executive control has been handed over progressively to the German authorities. At an early stage, for example, the allocation of coal to the individual plants became a German responsibility. The fixing of production quotas between the various plants in accordance with demand and fuel availability also became a task of the German Administrative Office for the Steel-Iron Industry.

The early postwar manpower difficulties inherent in all industrial branches before currency reform also affected the steel industry, although not to the same extent, in view of the over-riding influence of the fuel factor. Currency reform in June 1948, which gave a tremendous impetus to German economic recovery, including the German mining industry, also in turn increased fuel availability and demands upon the German steel industry. Prior to that date the low production level in the industry inevitably resulted in a low output per man per hour in view of the large numbers involved in the so-called unproductive processes.

FOLLOWING CURRENCY reform the steel production graph indicated a sharp upward trend. Before that date undernourishment, lack of skilled labor and the low purchasing power of wages were factors which tended to hinder the recruitment and build-up of an efficient labor force. It has been estimated that in 1946 more than 20 percent of the workers were underweight and 50 percent of the trainees undernourished.

In an official report issued after currency reform, the German Trade Union Federation pointed out that the initial low output in the steel industry had been partly due to bad living and feeding conditions. While the coal miners were in receipt of special rations and other incentives in kind, the steel workers received no special benefits. In spite of this fact, individual efficiency starting at an extremely low level, showed a steady increase especially in the period following currency reform.

Comparisons of prewar and postwar labor efficiency are difficult since much depends upon the type of product, degree of standardization of the product and the degree of mechanization processes involved. The prewar output per man according to works capacity amounted to 90-105 tons per man per year. In some instances in the integrated steel works in the Ruhr the peacetime level of efficiency has now been reached although on an industry-wide basis output per man per year is still considerably below the prewar level.

It should be noted, however, that this situation does not arise from the fact that at the present day there is a lower standard of individual efficiency. More workers have to be employed in auxiliary services; technical equipment is in urgent need of modernization and repair; and the effects of war damage are still apparent.

DUE TO THE CONSIDERABLE rise in living costs, the "real income" of the steel worker is still well below the 1936 level. His wages, however, are well above the average level of industrial workers in the federal area as

a whole. In December 1949, average weekly wages in the steel and iron producing industries amounted to DM 70.5 per week compared with the average industrial wage of DM 58.5. The increased purchasing power of the steel worker's wages following currency reform has undoubtedly played an important part in increased performances.

The rights of co-decision granted to the employees in the segregated works led to a definite strengthening of the will to work and gave the workers an additional interest in their firms. Social benefits have also been introduced which have not only raised performance capacity but have also improved morale. Perhaps the most striking evidence of the success of these social and labor reforms in the industry is provided in the fact that even in the days before currency reform when wages were practically worthless and no special benefits were available to the steel workers, the rate of absenteeism was not high in comparison with other industries and in no case was production hindered by lack of labor.

Assessments of comparative figures of those employed in the industry before and after the war are difficult but the following approximate figures give an indication of the build-up of the labor force during the occupation period. In the area now comprising the Federal Republic in 1936, 256,700 were employed in the iron and steel producing industry, including foundries. In 1939 this figure had risen to 427,600. On Dec. 31, 1947, only 208,265 were employed but the figure has risen steadily since that date — Dec. 31, 1948, to 286,751 and Dec. 31, 1949, to 328,056.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION of the West German steel industry, consequent upon the general collapse of the German economic system, is extremely complicated. The industry undoubtedly suffers from a lack of the necessary investment credits for repair work, modernization and new construction projects. While any estimates of the investment requirements must be necessarily problematical, German assessments varying between DM 1,000,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 may be regarded as exaggerated. By Feb. 28, 1950, investments to the extent of approximately DM 265,700,000 had been implemented in the case of "segregated companies." Of this total approximately DM 96,100,000 was expended on new plant; DM 114,400,000 for rebuilding and DM 55,200,000 for repair work.

By March 1950, the former concerns, inclusive of processing plant, had invested approximately a further DM 300,000,000. Of the total investments to date, more than DM 220,000,000 has been provided by the industry itself. Further sums amounting to approximately DM 55,000,000 have been made available from Economic Co-operation Administration counterpart funds. In cases where these funds are to be invested for the purpose of new projects involving an increase in capacity, in accordance with the terms of the Washington Agreement, licenses from the Military Security Board are required.

The profits in the industry vary considerably within the individual plants and are strongly influenced by steel prices and primary costs. At the time of the capitulation

in 1945 the selling price of steel, in spite of the enormous increase in production costs, was still pegged by the German authorities at 1938 levels. By a decision of the Allied Control Council the price of steel could not be increased without Four-Power agreement and it proved impossible to persuade all four Occupation Powers that a reasonable increase in steel prices was desirable. In consequence steel was being produced at a loss of at least RM 50 per ton and in order to recommence production it was necessary to provide subsidies from the British Zone budget to the extent of RM 50 per ton. This situation continued until April 1948, when quadripartite approval to the price increases was no longer necessary.

The heavy subsidizing of the German steel industry might be regarded as an additional reason for "Operation Severance" since it was necessary to insure that the subsidies were in fact used exclusively to promote production and were not dissipated in the manifold activities of the large combines.

STEEL PRICES WERE regulated on April 1, 1948, for the first time under the occupation, in relation to the increases in German internal coal prices and the fixing of scrap metal prices. On Aug. 1, 1948, following currency reform, coal prices were again increased and a further rise in the prices of power and raw materials followed. Subsequently increased freight rates resulted in a further rise in the costs of the iron and steel industry, which is largely dependent on rail transportation for the movement of raw materials in bulk. Contracts for the import of foreign ores had originally been made upon a dollar basis and this also led to some increase in costs following Deutsche-mark devaluation.

Since early this year, however, the German industry has been in a position to make direct purchases of ore from foreign importers. With the exception of slight changes made in the prices of various products in November 1949, the tariff for the industry laid down by the Bizonal Economic Administration in April 1948, remains unchanged. The increased costs of raw materials and fuel supplies during these years, on the other hand, has to some extent been balanced by the substantial decrease in running costs in line with the considerable rise in production.

The fact that the industry is now making substantial profits is evidenced in the large sums which it has been able to make available for capital construction.

Since the war the position of Germany in relation to other major steel producing countries has undergone a radical change. While Great Britain, in relation to the global increases in production, has maintained her original share of between nine and 10 percent, Germany's contribution has fallen from almost 15 percent in 1936 to six percent in 1949.

Before the war Germany exported considerable quantities of steel products — 60-70 percent of her trade being destined for other European countries and the remainder largely for South and Central America. After the war, steel export trade shifted largely from Germany to the remain-

ing four great exporting steel producers (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Great Britain and the United States). The development is illustrated by the following table:

Export of finished steel of the main exporting countries in 1,000 t

Country	1936	1938	1948	1949
Western Germany	*2,074	*1,606	164	479
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,740	2,077	3,020	3,500
France	1,222	1,028	574	1,600
Great Britain	1,400	1,385	1,407	1,650
United States	1,070	1,547	3,619	4,500

* Rearmament years

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the postwar period, in the second half of 1947, the German iron and steel industry exported the small quantity of 4,000 tons. In 1948, exports rose to approximately 164,000 tons and in 1949 the level of 479,000 tons was reached. During 1950, there has been a steady increase in export trade. For the Marshall Plan year 1949-50 approval had been given for the export of 900,000 tons. This level had already been reached by the end of March. When the level of steel production was originally fixed, it was not expected that Germany would export large quantities of steel but would consider it more profitable to export products made from steel with a high labor content.

Up to December 1948, the Joint Export-Import Agency controlled exports. After that date the Allied organization confined itself to the control of products on the so-called "reserved list" and to export to countries on the restricted list. Since May 10, 1950, while still retaining control over "reserved products," the Allied authorities no longer supervise exports to restricted countries.

Under present marketing conditions German prices are competitive with those of other exporting countries. While

prices for some items have been higher, prices in other instances are lower. Moreover, the general level of export prices is dropping and the order position is at the moment satisfactory.

The future development of the West German steel industry is obviously dependent upon many factors. Many questions are at the moment left open. The announcement by French Foreign Minister Schuman of proposals for the unification of the French and German heavy industries in April has to some extent created an entirely new position, and it will be some time before the full effects of the possible implementation of this plan upon the industry can be discerned.

In the meantime the promulgation of Allied High Commission Law 27 has reaffirmed the intention of the Allied Occupation Authorities to reorganize the industry in accordance with principles already stated.

AT THE MOMENT also Germany's production quota for crude steel remains at 11,100,000 tons, nor has any official request from the federal government for the revision of this quota been received by the Allied High Commission.

For the present, whether the industry can maintain its present relatively high production rate will depend largely upon the credits available in the main steel consumer branches — the mining industry, federal railroads, shipbuilding and the building trade. The falling off in production in the autumn of 1949 due to cancellation of orders through credit shortages among the major consumers, is symptomatic of the dependence of the industry upon the stability of the internal market. +END

More Help to Youth Urged

THE KOREAN SITUATION should influence the American people to extend more, not less, help to German youth," said Mrs. Jouett Shouse of Washington, D. C., chairman of the General Clay Committee for German Youth Assistance, on stopping in Frankfurt recently. She visited GYA installations in Germany for eight weeks before departing for the United States Aug. 12.

"During my trips around Germany it has been made most clear to me," Mrs. Shouse said, "that the Western Germans realize a close similarity between North and South Korea and East and West Germany. At this time, it is of the highest importance that we Americans should accept every opportunity to show the German people that we stand four-square behind them against the threat of Communism and that we are endeavoring to co-operate in every proper way to build up a democratic form of government founded upon real values and lasting principles.

"Certainly one of the most effective ways to demonstrate that fact is to lend our efforts to help German youth to help themselves. GYA, instituted by our Army, is the natural medium for our efforts in that direction.

"Last year the improvement over 1948 was very marked," Mrs. Shouse said, "and this year I observe many

forward steps since 1949. The whole GYA project seems to me now on a firm foundation. I believe it will carry on effectively throughout such period as American forces remain in Germany and that when we leave the German people themselves, realizing its value, will desire to continue it. Indeed, one of the most heartening features of the whole situation is the recognition by Germans throughout the American zone of the value and importance of the work being done. As a result there have been numerous contributions from that source, increasing as time goes on." +END

Adult Education Studied

Student groups attending Frankfurt University are presently studying the problems and programs of adult education in a HICOG-sponsored seminar. This new seminar was introduced by Heinrich Weinstock, professor of philosophy and education at the university. An initial class of from 50 to 75 students participated in a study group dealing with the nature and aims of adult education.

Students are simultaneously preparing themselves for teacher jobs at Hessian adult education schools.

Personnel Notes

Shepard Stone Succeeds Nicholson

Ralph Nicholson resigned in August as director of the Office of Public Affairs and turned over his post to Shepard Stone, deputy director since November 1949.

Mr. Nicholson's resignation was accepted to permit him to return to newspaper publishing in the United States.

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, pointing out the contributions Mr. Nicholson has made, paid informal tribute to the retiring director. The program of education designed to assist, advise and persuade the German government and people to accept the fundamentals of democracy — the focal point of occupation objectives — was shaped and given direction by Mr. Nicholson. During a period of international tension, Mr. Nicholson, in a pivotal position, succeeded in solving many complex problems, the High Commissioner stated. He expressed profound regret over Mr. Nicholson's departure.

Mr. Stone is on leave of absence from *The New York Times*, where he was assistant Sunday editor. After graduating from Dartmouth, he attended the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin from 1929 to 1933 and received from the latter the Ph. D. degree in history. A staffer for *The New York Times* since 1934, he came to Frankfurt in November 1949. He served with the US Army from 1942 to 1946, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Stone is the author of "Shadow Over Europe — the Challenge of Nazi Germany" and co-editor of "We Saw It Happen."

It was immediately after the sale of the *New Orleans Item*, a daily newspaper he had owned and published since



Shepard Stone.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

1941, that Mr. Nicholson came to Germany. He arrived here at the invitation of Mr. McCloy in July 1949. Mr. Nicholson has been co-owner and vice-president of the *Tampa Daily Times* and of Radio Station WDAE in Tampa, Fla., since 1933. He and Mrs. Nicholson plan to sail for the United States in early September.

Dale Noble Returns to USA

Dale Noble, director of the Political Affairs Division for OLC Hesse, resigned his position and returned to the United States in mid-July.

A native of Fargo, S.D., Mr. Noble holds degrees from Michigan State Normal College and the University of Chicago. In February 1948 he joined OMG Hesse, after service with the Civil Administration Division of OMGUS.

A former staff member of the Michigan Municipal League, he has served as personnel director for the state of West Virginia, with the US Civil Service Commission, and as assistant director of personnel for NHA/FPHA.

His wife and two children returned with Mr. Noble to their home in Ann Arbor, Mich.

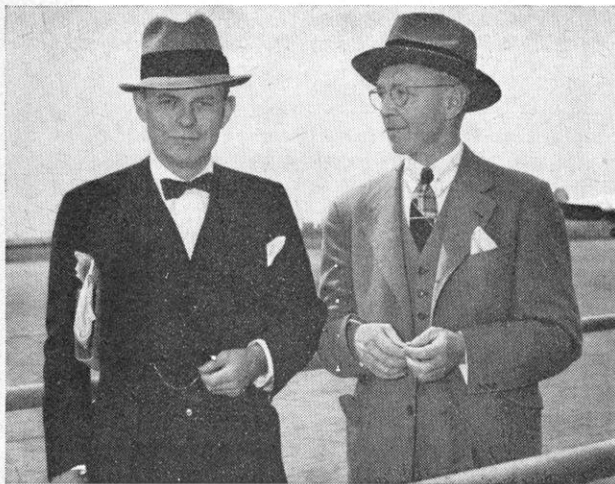
Doyle New Supervising Consul-General

The post of supervising consul-general for Germany, located in Frankfurt, was taken over by Albert M. Doyle at the end of July. He replaces Marshall M. Vance, who held the position from September 1946.

Mr. Doyle has been with the foreign service since 1922 and for the past three years served as inspector in Mexico, Panama, Central America and the Caribbean area. He was consul-general in Amsterdam from 1945 to 1947.

Retirement came for Mr. Vance after service with the State Department since 1921. He has held posts in consulates at Colombo, Ceylon; Windsor and Fort William, Canada; Port Arthur, Manchuria and Lyon, France. In May 1946 he was appointed counselor of the mission in Berlin and four months later was assigned to the Frankfurt post.

Mr. Vance received a "length of service" certificate and medal for meritorious service from US High Commissioner John J. McCloy in December 1949.



Ralph Nicholson, retiring director of the Office of Public Affairs (right), greeted Gardner Cowles, publisher of "Look," at Rhine-Main Air Base when the magazine publisher arrived late in July for a conference with High Commissioner McCloy. Mr. Nicholson has resigned his important HICOG post to return to the newspaper publishing field in the United States. (USAFE photo)

Francis Lane Named to Gibraltar

Another shift in US consular staffs took place in Berlin. Francis A. Lane, US vice-consul and consul in Berlin for more than four years, has been reassigned as consul at Gibraltar. The consul general in Madras, India, Robert B. Streeper, has been named his successor.

Mr. Lane was to participate in routine consultations in Washington before taking up his new post.

Until Mr. Streeper's arrival in Berlin in October or November, Bryant Buckingham of the consulate staff will serve as consul.

A member of the State Department Foreign Service for 21 years, Mr. Lane has served in posts at Bremen and Stuttgart, Vienna, and in the Irish Free State. During the war he was on the staff of the Supreme Headquarters, AEF, and the staff of the US Political Adviser for German Affairs, SHAEF.

Mr. Streeper has served almost exclusively in Far Eastern posts since joining the Foreign Service in 1924.



Francis A. Lane.
(US Army photo)

Judge Colbert Sworn In

At ceremonies in the US courthouse in Munich, Senior Magistrate Marvin B. Colbert was sworn in as a US district judge before a special session of the District Court for the VIIIth Judicial District.

He succeeds Judge James H. Guthrie of Dallas, Tex., who resigned recently to return to the United States.

Leo M. Goodman, chief presiding district judge for Bavaria, welcomed Judge Colbert as an "impartial, learned and humane judge."

Judge Colbert is a member of the Texas state bar, and since 1948 has held office as a Military Government summary court judge and as senior magistrate in Munich.

Mrs. Colbert is president of the Munich German-American Women's Club.

Neumann ROA Vice-President

Not until he had received the list of officers elected at the 24th annual convention of the Reserve Officers Association from the United States did E. K. Neumann know he had been elected vice-president for the European Theater.

Mr. Neumann, chief of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, holds a reserve commission of lieutenant colonel in the US Air Force Reserve. He is also president of the Wiesbaden Chapter of the ROA, and Air Force representative for the European Department of the ROA, a position to which he was re-elected at a convention in May.

The OLC Hesse official has served as a member of the New Mexico legislature and as attorney-general for the state, and has held counselor posts with the federal government. During World War II he served with Air

Force Intelligence in Washington until his transfer to Military Government in October 1943.

New Dollar Drive Officials

Two new members were added to the staff of the Export Promotion (Dollar Drive) Branch of HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs and the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany during July. Volker Koch-Weser was appointed deputy chief of the branch and William E. Rothfelder will concentrate on promotion of tourism and invisible exports.

Mr. Koch-Weser is on leave of absence as assistant secretary from Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. He studied economics and political science at Columbia University, University of Berlin and the London School of Economics.

Mr. Rothfelder was formerly chief of the Trade, Industry and Economics Branch of OLC Bavaria. In early 1948 he joined the staff of the Joint Export-Import Agency in Bavaria where he was responsible for the promotion of exports, particularly tourism.



William E. Rothfelder.
(Photo by PRD HICOG)



Volker Koch-Weser.
(Photo by PRD HICOG)

The new Dollar Drive official was graduated from the University of Illinois where he specialized in business and foreign trade economics and has received the doctorate in political science at the University of Munich.

The Export Promotion Branch, headed by Paul S. Nevin, will concentrate on helping German exporters to cut down West Germany's "Dollar Gap" — the disparity between exports to and imports from the dollar area. At

the present time this gap is running at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day.

Guy Swope at Paris Conference

Following instructions of the recent Foreign Ministers Conference in London, experts representing the United States, United Kingdom and France met in Paris during July to discuss over-population in some European countries.

Since the problem involves Germany to a large extent, Guy Swope and George Weisz, chief and deputy chief of

the Displaced Populations Division, HICOG, were in attendance. Goldwithe Dorr was named US delegate to the meeting.

Management Consultant Arrives

James E. Scott, former assistant director of estimates with the US Bureau of the Budget, arrived in Germany to work with HICOG officials as a management consultant. He will remain three or four months.

Mr. Scott served 28 years in the Forestry Service before transferring to the Bureau of the Budget in 1938.

Retiring in February 1949, after 40 years' government service, he has since acted as management and governmental administration consultant for the city of Richmond, Va., the National Security Resources Board and the Civil Service Commission.

Matthews Heads Assistant Secretaries

H. Freeman Matthews, who has served since 1947 as minister and then as the first US ambassador to Sweden, has been designated third-ranking officer in the State Department under Secretary Dean Acheson and Under Secretary James Webb.

Mr. Matthews, as Under-Secretary of State for Substantive Matters, will co-ordinate the work of the other assistant secretaries.

Fifty-one years old, he entered the US Foreign Service in 1923. In the immediate postwar period he accompanied President Truman to the Potsdam Conference and went with former Secretary of State Byrnes to the Moscow meeting of foreign ministers in 1945. He was political adviser to the US delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, as well as adviser to the US delegates at the Council of Foreign Ministers' meetings in Paris and New York. He performed the same function the next year in Moscow.

General Huebner Retires

Names long familiar among the top-level Army personnel in the European Command were replaced during the summer months.

Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner retired as commander of US Army Europe (USAREUR) and departed his Heidelberg headquarters August 10 following a review of troops in his honor.

Also leaving the zone for new assignments were Col. Otis McCormick, chief of the Armed Forces Information and Education Division; Col. David M. Fowler, chief of Public Information in the European Command; and Lt. Col. William M. Summers, editor-in-chief of *The Stars and Stripes*.

For General Huebner, retirement (slated for November) came at the end of a career that began with his enlistment as a private in 1910. He served in all grades as an enlisted man, receiving his commission in 1916. His career with the famed First Division began in 1917 when he sailed for France as a company commander in a unit



Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, retiring commander, US Forces Europe, made a farewell speech to newsmen and visiting dignitaries July 18 at widely-attended luncheon in his honor at the Frankfurt Press Club. (US Army photo)

of the division. He served in the army of occupation in Germany after the first world war.

In World War II, he went to Africa in March of 1943, assuming command in August of the First Division, which he led through the invasion. Later he was promoted to lieutenant general and command of the V Corps.

It was in August 1946 that he became Chief of Staff, US Forces, European Theater. Upon redesignation of the European Theater to European Command, he also received the title of deputy commander-in-chief of EUCOM and added the duties of commanding general, Ground and Service Forces, EUCOM.

General Huebner was succeeded in his command by Lt. Gen. Manton Sprague Eddy. General Eddy, 58 assumed command on Aug. 18, after leaving his post as commandant of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Like his predecessor, he is a veteran of both world wars: commissioned in 1916, he was with the Fourth Division in 1918-1919; in 1941, he became commanding officer of the 114th Infantry of the Forty-Fourth Division.

As commanding general of the Ninth Infantry Division; he led his troops through the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns and through Cherbourg and northern France. By August 1944 he was commander of the XII Army Corps, and later commander of operations for France, Germany and Luxembourg.

Colonel McCormick Leaves

Col. Otis McCormick turned over his post on July 1 to Col. H. C. Fellows.

Colonel McCormick, who had served as I&E chief since May 1947, has been reassigned to the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army, for similar duty. Colonel Fellows came to EUCOM from Washington, where he was chief of the plans and policy branch, Armed Forces Information and Education Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Under Colonel McCormick's supervision, EC off-duty schools have expanded from eight to more than 100, and

enrollment has jumped from 1,800 to more than 24,000. On-duty training has been inaugurated from the first through fifth grades, and with the University of Maryland courses, also begun under Colonel McCormick, it is possible for the soldier or airman in the European Command to go all the way through school.

Colonel McCormick, a graduate of the US Military Academy in 1924, came to EUCOM from an assignment with Army Ground Forces.

Both Colonels McCormick and Fellows attended the Command and General Staff School.

PIO Chief in Germany Departs

After more than 30 months as public information chief, Colonel Fowler departed Germany for assignment with the Public Information Division of the Army in Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. William A. Schilleter, deputy chief of the EUCOM Public Information Division, became acting chief after his departure.

Colonel Fowler's combat record stretches over two wars. In late 1918 he served as an enlisted infantryman with the Seventh Division in France. During World War II he was a member of the 10th Mountain Division, commanding the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment in combat in Italy in 1945.

Following his World War II service, Colonel Fowler was named assistant commandant of the Mountain and Winter Warfare School and Training Center at Camp Carlon, Col. When it was disbanded, he became commanding officer of the 38th Infantry Regiment at the camp. He served there until reporting to Germany for duty with the Public Information Division.

"Stars & Stripes" Editor Sails

Command of *The Stars and Stripes* changed hands in mid-July. Colonel Summers, editor-in-chief of the familiar US Zone newspaper, left the post he held since November 10, 1947, for a new post at the University of Maine.

He was succeeded by Lt. Col. Henry J. Richter.

Colonel Summers was commissioned in the Regular Army in 1938. In 1940, he was assigned to duty in the Canal Zone, and in 1942, joined the 104th (Timberwolf) Division and remained with it until 1945.

In 1946, Colonel Summers was assigned to the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Second Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, remaining with that organization until he took command of *The Stars and Stripes*.

Colonel Richter entered the army in 1940 and was later assigned overseas duty with XI Corps. He took part in assault landings in support of the New Guinea campaign, and served throughout the Philippines campaigns and the final landings around Tokyo Bay. After a short period in the US, he returned to Japan as assistant G3, Eighth Army.

He more recently took part in "Exercise Sweetbriar," combined Arctic maneuver of the US and Canadian forces.

Colonel Newton Paid Tribute

When Col. Henry C. Newton left his post as commanding officer of the Kitzingen Training Center he was presented a "Letter of Honor" from the Kitzingen Town Council for his work on behalf of their community.

The town's mayor, Richard Wildhagen, said in a speech addressed to Colonel and Mrs. Newton: "You have been given your help and support to me and thus to our town whenever we had a request... Especially I want to thank you for leading the Kitzingen GYA out of its deplorable condition and for bringing it up to the stage it has reached today: a safe place and a real home for the German youth.

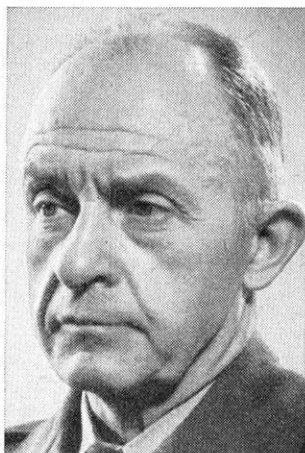
"... Thank you for all the love and kindness you have dedicated to the poor and poorest of our town.

"You have won a place in the hearts of the Kitzingen population and your name will always be remembered with the highest respect."

More than 15,500 enlisted men and 500 officers completed courses of training under the personal command and supervision of Colonel Newton. He left Germany for a staff command assignment at Fort Holabird Intelligence School, Maryland. He served as commander at Kitzingen from July 1948 until June 1950. +END



Col. Otis McCormick.



Col. H. C. Fellows.



Lt. Col. Wm. M. Summers.



Lt. Col. Henry J. Richter.

(Photos by courtesy of *The Stars and Stripes*)

Economic Review

This monthly review of the German Federal Republic's current economic picture, based on the latest figures and trends available when this section of the Information Bulletin went to press, was prepared by the Analytical Reports Branch of the Program Review Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

THE PROGRESS of economic recovery in Western Germany, when viewed on a month to month basis, showed little more in June than a continuation of recent favorable trends. Foreign trade continued to expand and payments with OEEC Europe again showed a favorable balance, although the deficit position in dollar trade was not materially improved. The total industrial production index was unchanged from May, but investment goods output increased substantially. Crop prospects were as favorable as previously estimated and early yields were meeting their forecasts. Unemployment continued to decline, and financial and price trends changed but little. The Berlin financial position was not basically improved, but arrangements for a more regularized aid program were nearing completion.

An appraisal of progress during the first half of 1950, however, does afford sufficient comparative values. Since the end of 1949, the index of industrial production has climbed from 96 percent to 107 percent of prewar production, exports have rapidly mounted, and imports have slowly declined; the number of employed increased four percent during the last quarter to 13,844,800, while the unemployed are now registered at 1,538,100, a decline of 19.1 percent since the high point of February 1950.

While these changes are fundamental to firm economic progress, the extent of their influence is still not enough to warrant unqualified confidence in the early establishment of a sturdy business structure capable of incurring the risks and difficulties of competition and rapid expansion of output, and providing steady employment, a high standard of living and essential imports. Much still remains to be done. Productivity and employment must increase concurrently, costs must drop, and dollar exports must multiply. Practical steps in these directions have been taken recently in the planning of future investment programs with money going to export-strong industries and reconstruction projects, while the dollar exports drive program has been launched, a productivity center established and new employment measures initiated.

At the end of the first half of 1950, however, the German Federal Republic stands at the crossroads of recovery. What role she will play in the Schuman Plan and the economic integration of the Western European countries and their defense are problems of first order magnified during the course of the last few months. The second half of 1950 should see a decisive loosening of these knotty questions.

During June, however, developments in the separate fields of the economy were generally favorable.

Industry

The total index of industrial production in June remained at 107 percent of 1936 (excluding food processing, stimulants and building). However, several groups composing the index showed noteworthy changes. Investment goods production increased from 104 percent in May to 106 percent in June, production goods remained unchanged at 121 percent and consumer goods output dropped from 97 percent in May to 93 percent in June. Vehicle production, increasing from 156 percent in May to 166 percent in June, and optical and precision instruments output, rising from 118 percent to 130 percent, account largely for the increase in the investment goods group. Production of machinery dropped one point to 116 percent. Output of the steel industry reached 82 percent of 1936, and steel ingots totaled 980,349 tons, well above the present permitted rate if prorated to a monthly basis.

The index of building materials production rose six percent, to 108 percent in June. Building activity increased to 107 percent in June. However, sawmill and flat glass production dropped.

Consumer goods index fell about four percent from May to June and is at its lowest point since January 1950. Textile production, which decreased to 94 percent, was chiefly responsible for the drop. Merchants may still be trying to move relatively high-priced stocks, and because of an extremely cautious inventory policy, are reluctant to order new merchandise until prices and quality are more attractive.

Index of Industrial Production

	1949		1950	
	June	April	May	June p/
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES				
(incl. electricity and gas) a/	87	104	107r	107
excl. electricity and gas)	85	101	105r	105
Investment goods (total)	83	99r	104r	106
Raw materials	76	83	89r	92
Finished products	87	109	113r	115
General production goods				
(incl. electricity and gas)	105	120	121r	121
(excl. electricity and gas)	98	113r	114	114
Consumer goods	79	96r	97r	93

a/ = Excl. food processing, stimulants and buildings.

r = Revised.

p = Preliminary.

Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure l/	1950			
		April r/	May r/	June p/	
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	8,363	8,667	8,978	
Crude petroleum	t	89,524	93,844	91,540	
Cement	t	850,722	951,771	1,021,244	
Bricks (total)	1000	252,646	373,336	421,552	
Pig iron	t	682,629	719,770	749,631	
Steel ingots	t	885,666	914,258	980,349	
Rolled steel finished products	t	574,526	625,228	677,866	
Farm tractors (total) l/	pieces	3,892	3,964	3,787	
Typewriters d/	pieces	14,046	15,737	17,298	
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	14,739	16,378	18,711	
Cameras (total)	pieces	132,046	153,300	190,343	
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SO ₃	93,396	97,575	92,300	
Calcium carbide	t	58,456	64,220	59,703	
Soap (total)	t	6,621	8,548	8,478	
Newsprint	t	12,586	14,026	14,984	
Auto and truck tires	pieces	164,801	189,216	240,278	
Shoes (total)	1000 prs.	5,522	6,460	6,223	

l/ = All tons are metric tons.

r/ = Revised.

p/ = Preliminary.

l/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

d/ = Standard, long-carriage and portable typewriters.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment conditions in the Federal Republic continued to improve during the first half of July. The number of registered unemployment fell by 29,700 to another new low point this year of 1,508,400. For the first time since last November the percentage of unemployed in the wage and salary earning labor force was below 10 percent, being estimated at 9.8 percent.

Employed wage and salary earners at mid-July were estimated at an all-time record of 13,905,000, a rise of 60,000 in the fortnight. Employment rose particularly in the manufacturing industries working for export, in building and construction, food processing, trade, banking and insurance. About half of the rise in employment was due to school leavers and juveniles under 18 obtaining apprenticeships or temporary jobs.

By mid-July unemployment had declined in five consecutive months by a total of 510,000. The seasonal increase from the end of October 1949 to mid-February 1950 had added 702,000 persons to the unemployment rolls. Thus, in mid-July the number of unemployed was still 192,000 or 15 percent higher than at the end of October.

Employment was also 245,000 higher, but only about half of the 437,000 increase in the wage and salary earning labor force was absorbed into employment.

There are signs that the granting of credits for the Federal Republic's building program is being accelerated. However, implementation of the special employment program is still lagging.

Price and Marketing Developments

The consumer price index for June registered a two percent decrease, largely because of a seven percent decline in the food price index, brought on chiefly by seasonal declines in fruit and vegetable prices.

The bizonal basic materials price index was virtually unchanged in June, possibly reflecting the continuation of conservative price policies of merchants in possession of high-priced stocks of some commodities, i. e., textiles.

July price indexes are unavailable, but advance data suggest some rise in the food prices index. There was a 10-12 percent increase in the average price of some qualities of bread in several states (leaving the quality of one popular type unchanged), which generally reflected agreements among bakers' guilds in anticipation of final enactment by the *Bundestag* (federal parliament) of a 20 percent increase in bread grain prices. Also, the Korean situation apparently set off mild, sporadic buying waves during July which had some small influence on the average price indexes. For example, sugar in some areas rose from DM 1.16 to DM 1.30-1.50 per kilogram in July. Meat and canned edible oils also increased sporadically.

In view of the government's promise to the trade unions that no rise in the price of bread would occur, protest demonstrations were held in many cities and towns. In several cities, including Cologne, and in the state of South Baden the demonstrations took the form of general work stoppages of from one to three hours.

The extent and economic seriousness of "scare" buying which began at the end of June cannot yet be accurately assessed. Purchases of some commodities by the public increased sharply. Sugar purchases were estimated by the Food and Agriculture Ministry to have doubled, and most retail shops depleted their stocks soon after mid-July. Retail stocks of canned edible oils were just being sold out, although stocks of the main fats (butter, margarine, lard) were adequate. Scattered reports suggested buying flurries in other food and essential items. It is believed that "scare" buying will dwindle because of limited cash reserves in consumer hands, and the danger of a serious hoarding wave is not believed imminent.

Consumer Price Index — Bizonal Area

(Wage/salary earner's family of four, with one child under 14)

	1938 = 100			
	March 1950	April 1950	May 1950	June 1950 p
Total	153	153	156	151
Food	159	160	168	157
Stimulants	285	285	285	284
Clothing	191	189	188	185
Rent	102	102	102	103
Heat and Light	119	119	118	118
Cleaning and Hygiene	148	148	147	147
Education and Entertainment	141	141	140	141
Household Goods	166	164	163	162
Traveling	133	133	133	133

Notes:

- The consumer price index is not yet available on a Trizonal basis.
- Because of the seasonal increase in the prices of fruit and vegetables (substituting in May the vegetables of the new harvest for those of the old harvest) a consumer price index has also been calculated for the two months, May and June, excluding the prices of fruit and vegetables.

p = Provisional.

Basic Materials Price Index

	1938 = 100			
	March	April	May	June
Food	169r	168r	169	168
Industry	215	214	215	218
Total	197r	196r	197	198p

Finance

Notes and coins in circulation in Western Germany and West Berlin amounted to DM 8,160,000,000 in June,

the highest volume since currency reform and a sharp increase over the DM 7,937,000,000 in circulation in May. Much of this increase is probably due to semi-annual business settlements, tax refunds and more than normal buying at the end of the month. Commercial deposits and business loans, particularly medium and long-term credits, continue to increase, reflecting a slowly expanding credit situation.

Loans allocated by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation and funds actually paid out increased substantially in June.

A proposal regarding the future structure of the three principal German *Großbanken* (big banks) has been submitted informally to the tripartite Allied Bank Commission by the Bank Deutscher Laender. By the terms of Military Government law the banks had been decentralized in 1947 and permitted to maintain branches within a single state only. The current proposal advocates the establishment of three banking districts within Western Germany in which each of the former *Grossbanken* would establish a regional bank and be permitted to maintain branches within the region. The proposal is currently under study by the Finance Ministry and the Bank Deutscher Laender.

Foreign Trade

The volume of foreign trade increased substantially in June with exports reaching \$154,000,000, and imports \$188,000,000. Exports to the Western hemisphere increased to \$15,000,000 in June, but continue to be far short of required targets.

For the second successive month, Western Germany had a favorable payments balance with the OEEC countries, exports amounting to \$110,000,000 and imports totaling \$100,000,000. The payments position with the OEEC countries improved by \$60,000,000 during the second quarter of 1950.

West German Foreign Commodity Trade June 1950 (Thousand Dollars)

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	71,980	1,995
Industry	115,888	151,883
Raw Materials	67,964	25,162
Semi-finished Goods	25,163	29,766
Finished Manufactures	22,761	96,955
Total	187,868	153,878
Area	Imports	Exports
Total Non-Participating Countries	87,843	43,139
USA	34,931	5,360
Canada	723	720
Central America	1,810	1,222
South America	14,032	7,204
Non-Participating Sterling Countries	16,951	5,818
Eastern Europe	9,741	14,654
Other Countries	9,655	8,161
Participating Countries	99,764	110,294
Non-Sterling	83,630	100,055
Sterling	16,134	10,239
Unspecified	261	445
Total	187,868	153,878

Import-Surplus: \$33,990,000.

The end of June saw considerable development in the trade agreement program for the encouragement of trade with the South American countries. During the first six months of 1950 agreements were concluded with seven countries. An expansion of trade to this area is hoped for that will enable Western Germany to finance with her exports many import items for which she must now pay dollars. An examination of the commodities scheduled for import from South America during the next year indicates that an estimated \$150,000,000 worth of goods formerly imported from the United States and Canada will come instead from the South American continent. Agreements have been recently concluded with the following countries for the following total trade amounts: Argentina \$123,900,000; Brazil \$115,000,000; Columbia \$37,000,000; Ecuador \$5,500,000; Paraguay \$5,200,000 and Uruguay \$70,000,000. In addition the Chilean agreement was automatically renewed, and negotiations are presently in progress with Mexico.

The dollar export drive was given added impetus with the establishment at the end of June of the German-American Trade Promotion Company, an organization of private German businessmen to promote dollar sales. It is intended to finance this non-profit venture with DM 120,000 from German industry, handicraft, export, tourist, and Chamber of Commerce organization members; DM 2,300,000 from ECA Counterpart funds; and DM 800,000 from the German federal government.

Agriculture

Prospects of root crops, especially beets, continue to be favorable. Grain harvesting continued under generally favorable conditions and results are bearing out previous forecasts of good yields.

Although the Federal Republic had promised that fixed prices would not be established, unless specifically authorized by the Allied High Commission, during the July-September period while the food marketing laws were under consideration, the *Bundestag* approved on July 21 a directive which would establish fixed prices during July-September. At the same plenary session the *Bundestag* approved a draft law which would authorize the federal government without prior parliamentary approval to fix prices for bread, flour and grain if such action is considered imperative for safeguarding the bread supply to the population or for establishing fair and equitable bread prices from the standpoint of the general economy.

Economic Situation in Berlin

The Berlin city assembly on July 6 approved the budget for 1950-51 and submitted it for final approval to the Allied Kommandatura. The budget, covering the 12-month period beginning April 1, 1950, provides for estimated

expenditures of DM 1,575,000,000 and estimated revenues of DM 920,000,000, leaving an uncovered deficit of some DM 655,000,000. Estimated expenditures are at the approximate level of actual expenditures made last year. Discussions between the federal finance minister, Berlin officials and Allied authorities have been in progress during a considerable period, for the purpose of creating a long range program which will provide sufficient direct aid to Berlin to permit the city to meet its essential expenditures.

During July the West Berlin city council received from the federal government DM 30,000,000 in two installments, to aid in the balancing of its budget, together with an additional DM 10,000,000 to be used to reduce its indebtedness to the Berliner Zentralbank. Counterpart funds were also released to Berlin during the month for investment and work relief projects.

The federal government has been informed that DM 160,000,000 out of counterpart funds will be made available upon request so as to assure the continuance of the Berlin work relief program during the last eight months of the fiscal year 1950-51, beginning with August 1950. DM 80,000,000 previously had been allotted to cover the first four months of the fiscal year.

In recognition of the need to expand commercial bank loans to firms for use as working capital, the ECA Mission has assured the *Magistrat* (city council) that losses from such loans up to DM 10,000,000 may be covered by recourse to counterpart funds. The *Magistrat*, in co-operation with ECA officials, is working out the practical arrangements required to put the plan into effect at the earliest possible date. It is hoped that the financial base of the program can be expanded by the issuance to the *Magistrat* of a guarantee of similar description by the federal government.

+ END

Clemency Board Reviews 100 Petitions

THE PETITIONS of nearly 100 former German leaders who are serving sentences at Landsberg Prison for convictions in the war-crimes trials at Nuremberg were under review by a specially-appointed HICOG Advisory Board on Clemency.

The board members are David W. Peck of New York City, presiding justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, of the New York Supreme Court, serving as chairman; Frederick A. Moran of Albany, N.Y., chairman of the New York State Board of Parole, and Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow of Washington, D.C., member of the staff of the legal adviser to the US State Department.

At the start of the board's deliberations in Munich in mid-July, Justice Peck said the board would hear petitions for clemency filed in behalf of war crimes prisoners sentenced by the Nuremberg tribunals. He emphasized that the board would not review the decisions of the Nuremberg courts, but would limit its functions to the consideration of matters normally deemed relevant in the exercise of executive clemency and that its recommendations would be submitted to the US High Commissioner.

Justice Peck said that the members estimated that about 100 convicted war criminals confined at Landsberg would avail themselves of the right to file clemency petitions. The deadline for filing of such petitions, as well as any appearances by defense counsel, was July 31. The

board hoped to complete its work by Sept. 1. The board had been given full discretionary powers by the US High Commissioner in carrying out its work in order to assure a fair and just hearing for each petitioner. "Every case," Justice Peck declared, "will be judged on its individual merits. We will proceed with dispatch and give adequate opportunity to the defendants to present their case, to the end that full, fair and prompt consideration will be given to every case."



Members of HICOG Advisory Board on Clemency are, l.-r., Gen. Snow, Justice Peck and Mr. Moran. (PRB OLCB photo)

Tale of the Potato Bug

THERE WAS AN UNWANTED, unwelcome visitor behind the Iron Curtain. The hungry intruder, unfortunately, could not be purged. To make matters worse, it multiplied so rapidly it made ever-deepening inroads into an already short supply of potatoes. And potatoes, be it known, are important to the diet of the German — particularly the still rationed East-zone German—because potatoes are to him what rice is to the Chinese.

Something had to be done about all this. And what the Soviet Zone's economic and agricultural authorities could not cope with, its propaganda experts finally tackled. They too could not exterminate the pest, but they tried the next out. They attempted pass the buck — and the bug — along to the United States Air Force.

Thus, late in May, the people of Eastern Germany suddenly found themselves systematically bombarded with press and radio charges that American planes had dropped potato bugs over various areas of the Soviet Zone. They were officially told the pests were eating the potato crop. It was a handy stunt to take the spotlight off the real cause of the failure. The voracious potato bug at last had found a welcome—as a Communist scapegoat.

The outpourings of the Soviet Zone's Office of Information, then headed by Gerhart Eisler (who a year before had skipped out of the United States while awaiting trial for passport falsification) launched its potato-bug campaign against the United States May 25 with a statement that potato bugs had been dropped the night before in the vicinity of several towns in Saxony.

The East-Zone press immediately took up the cry, quoting the Office of Information's dispatches and Communist statements that American planes had been scattering potato bugs over not only Saxony, but also the states of Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia and Mecklenburg.

THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED Radio Berlin and other East-zone radio stations added a fantastic twist to the campaign which needed new impetus to allay the doubts of the populace in general. They came up with the assertion that the sudden infestation was an American experiment in bacteriological warfare. They alleged that I.G. Farben (wartime German chemical combine now dissolved) and American concerns were using the scheme to test a new insecticide.

But the Communist propaganda from the East saw fit to ignore several established facts:

1. Potato bugs had been prevalent in Germany long before this year — nearly half of the area comprising the Soviet Zone having been infested in 1949. Twelve years ago the beetles had been found in 2,300 communities in western Germany. In 1944 they covered one-third of Thuringia and smaller parts of Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg. More than 47 percent of East-zone communities had reported potato bugs last year.

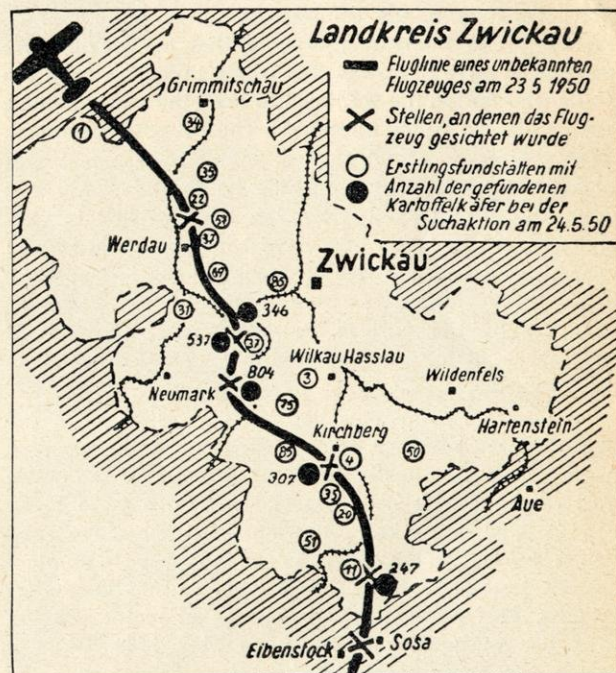
2. The increase in potato bugs had been anticipated early this year; for example, the East zone's Ministry

of Agriculture had issued a decree March 2 for the fight against the beetles and an implementing directive March 9, detailing instructions for chemical spraying and bug collecting. Warm weather and humidity this year also proved favorable for local propagation of the insects.

3. A shortage of potatoes was evident for some time in the East zone. The 1949 crop of 9,400,000 tons was approximately 2,000,000 tons short of the 1948 harvest. Seed potatoes had been eaten by the farmers and workers during the planting season to make up for this loss. New seed potatoes had not been imported from seed-producing lands, as is necessary in Germany.

4. Chemical treatment of soil and plants, the most effective means of controlling potato bugs, was inadequate in the Soviet Zone. The Occupation Authorities and their Communist aides had not provided any. Allocations for plant protection in the budgets of the East zone administration and state governments were cut nearly in half for this year. Effective chemicals and adequate spraying apparatus had to be imported from the German Federal Republic.

5. No American planes were in the reported places at any time alleged by the Communist propagandists.



"BOMBER'S ROUTE" — East Berlin's Soviet-licensed "Berliner Zeitung" scooped the world with this "official map" of the Potato Bug Bomber's route through the state of Saxony, as plotted by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Zwickau police. X's mark spots from which the US plane was "seen" by "unimpeachable eyewitnesses." Dots show areas found infested with the pests. Numbers within circles show quantities of potato bugs picked up a few hours after plane crossed area. "This," noted the Soviet organ, in caption accompanying map, "proved the dropping of potato bugs."



What the potato bug looks like, according to East German Propaganda Minister Gerhart Eisler.

American planes fly over the Soviet Zone only in the established air corridors to Berlin, and these are far from the infested areas. Other than the few purported "eyewitnesses" produced by the Communists, the public showed no inclination to talk of seeing any planes overhead.

6. This Communist propaganda of potato bugs being dropped from foreign airplanes was a repetition of the allegations spread by the Nazis during the war.

THE UNITED STATES government deemed not to dignify the potato-bug complaint by an official statement until the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow sent a note to Washington June 30, repeating the allegations. On July 6, the US Department of State replied, saying, "It is interesting to note that the Soviet propagandists have borrowed this whole invention from the Nazis who during the war used to level the same fantastic charge against Allied airplanes." The US note continued:

"The facts — of which the Soviet government was undoubtedly aware when making its charge — are that potato bugs, or Colorado beetles, have existed in Germany since before the war; have been spreading rapidly in wartime due to absence of effective counter measures; and were recognized as a serious threat to the East-zone economy by the eastern German puppet government several months prior to the date of the alleged American bug offensive.

"A decree by the so-called 'German Democratic Republic,' dated March 2, 1950, ordered the initiation of a major anti-potato beetle campaign throughout the entire area of the Soviet Zone. Special measures were to be concentrated in the belt following the Czechoslovak and Polish borders, apparently in an attempt to protect eastern Europe and the USSR from further beetle invasions. This problem had been one of major concern to Polish authorities as early as May 1949, when a nationwide conference was held in Warsaw, devoted to combatting of plant pests, especially the potato beetle.

"Furthermore, the Soviet government itself issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Colorado Potato Beetle,' signed for printing May 16 — six days before United States planes are supposed to have 'dropped' the beetles over eastern Germany — in which the population of the Soviet Union was instructed to take special precautions against an invasion of potato bugs from Germany.

MANIFESTLY, THE eastern German authorities have been unable to cope with the problem. On May 17, the official paper of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party for Saxony-Anhalt published an appeal to the population, betraying distinct alarm, at long last to institute search parties and other counter measures. The appeal contains this sentence: 'The annual increase of swarms can be traced to the fact that searches and chemical counter measures have repeatedly and consistently been instituted too late, in spite of all orders.'

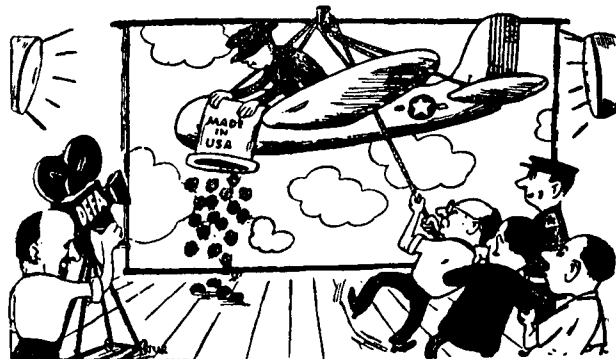
"Meanwhile, the potato bug has spread farther into eastern Europe, and the Soviet-German authorities are faced with one other problem: the threat of a serious potato shortage this year, caused by a number of factors besides the bug, such as inadequate agricultural methods and last year's poor crop in eastern Germany which compelled peasants to consume substantial portions of seed potatoes during the planting season.

"What has happened is obvious enough: The Communist authorities in eastern Germany have failed to bring the bug problem under control and to protect the agriculture of other satellite countries and the Soviet Union. Moreover, they are in need of an excuse for the anticipated shortage.

"Instead of holding them responsible for hardships their failure will cause to the people of eastern Germany and eastern Europe, the Soviet government has resorted to a well-known device and invented 'saboteur' — this time in the guise of the United States Air Force. Soviet and German Communist authorities are undoubtedly aware of the fact that American aircraft have strictly and consistently observed the established corridor, and have at no time flown over the areas in which the beetles are alleged to have been dropped.

"In the present world situation, fraught with explosive tensions, the Soviet government has chosen to poison the atmosphere even further with one of the most fantastic fabrications that has ever been invented by one government against another. In this whole absurd and ridiculous propaganda invention, this is the one fact that deserves to be noted." +END

(Berliner Anzeiger, US Sector, Berlin, July 5)



"Potato Beetle Bomber!"
Filming a new documentary.

Frankfurt Stopover



The main railway station at Frankfurt offers, a maze of vendors' stalls, cafes, ticket windows and checking stands. One of its most welcome assets is a two-room Red Cross aid station, which gives assistance to traveling mothers and young children. Beds and play-pens for children, numerous toys, reading materials and pleasant surroundings are offered for tedious stopover hours. The station has for the past three years been supported by the voluntary contributions of women students of Stephens College in Columbia, Mo. The school has similar projects in various sections of the United States.

The two small daughters of a political refugee work patiently with blocks (top). Nine-month-old child plays in pen (right) against backdrop of Snow White mural in busy, crowded waiting room (left). (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Occupation Log

Army, HICOG Derequisition Buildings

US occupation agencies have derequisitioned a total of 6,228 houses, schools, hotels, office buildings and other types of property in the US Zone of Germany and US Sector of Berlin during the two and a half years between Jan. 1, 1948 and June 26, 1950.

A joint announcement July 13 by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany and Headquarters, European Command, pointed out that of this total, 3,958 were houses. Derequisitioned buildings in other categories included: apartment houses, 375; barracks, 201; office buildings, 171; hotels, 167; garages, 146; restaurants, 96; warehouses, 91; shops, 43; factories, 43; schools, 35; hospitals, 23; theaters, 18 miscellaneous commercial, 170; others, including gymnasiums, yacht clubs and swimming pools, 691.

Among the military-post areas, Nuremberg had the largest number of derequisitions, totaling 1,266, during the two-and-one-half-year period, followed in order by Berlin, 1,188; Munich, 1,045; Wetzlar, 770; Frankfurt, 599; Bremerhaven POE, 384; Stuttgart, 333; Wuerzburg, 208; Augsburg, 152; Heidelberg, 143, USAFE, 112; and Garmisch, 28.

Officials of the Office of Administration, HICOG, stated that special efforts are continuing to derequisition living quarters, office buildings, schools and other facilities. As an example, HICOG's housing project in Frankfurt, consisting of 420 apartments where occupancy is scheduled to be completed by Oct. 31, will allow for derequisitioning of a large number of dwelling units in the area.

Also, USAFE's Rhine-Main housing project, containing 448 apartments near Frankfurt, was ready for occupancy during August. Construction of two prefabricated buildings near the HICOG Headquarters Building will permit

More than 50 West Berlin teacher-trainees, university and high school students were guests of the Berlin Element Exchanges Division July 29 for a daylong "briefing" on life in the United States over which Galen Snow (right, second row) presided. The Berliners were part of a group of some 350 German exchangees who were addressed by High Commissioner McCloy in Frankfurt August 10 prior to their departure for the United States—the largest group yet sent by HICOG for a year's study in American colleges.

(BE-PRB photo)



return of the Allianz Building, Holzhausen School and Command Building in Frankfurt.

ECA Has Helped Berlin

A few months of ECA aid and counsel have helped convert Western Berlin into a "going concern," according to William E. Weiss, Jr., head of the Berlin Element Economic Affairs Division.

Writing in the US Chamber of Commerce publication, "Foreign Commerce Weekly," Mr. Weiss also declared that "Berlin businessmen and industrialists are today displaying vision and dynamic energy" and the city "knows that it need have no fear for its people as long as they can work and earn a living."

"Berlin is out for business. It knows it is in the center of the world's eye, but it takes little comfort from mere notoriety. It is not seeking sympathy or charity. It wants orders..."

The two greatest problems facing Western Berlin's industry, Mr. Weiss wrote, are, first, to lower production costs and, second, to sell her products.

"If complete modernization of Berlin plants were immediately possible, about 60 to 80 percent of the present machines would be thrown out," he said. Admitting that productive capacity is now double what it was in 1945, he said present equipment is capable of producing only "about half" of what it could do before the war.

Referring to the sales problem, Mr. Weiss noted that hardly any Berlin firm has a real sales organization. ECA is now lending a helping hand in surveying Berlin products, making contact with customers not only abroad but in Western Germany and "inculcating in plant directors some notion of modern advertising and sales methods." As a direct result, Berlin manufacturers are now taking an active part in stimulating export trade.

German Trade Display Tops

Germany's display of goods at the international trade exhibition in San Francisco during May attracted larger crowds than any other, according to Fred C. Mohner, chief of the Trade Branch of the Economic Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria.

Approximately 25 German firms, mostly from Bavaria, exhibited a wide assortment of west German goods produced for export, including toys, fine mechanics, optics, crystal and glassware. The majority of American buyers at the exhibit termed the displayed products as "excellent" when asked on a questionnaire circulated at the show.

"This should be indeed encouraging to western Germany's industries, which have been hesitant about producing their goods for export. It certainly shows that German goods, which naturally hit a low on US shelves during the war, can regain their popularity in foreign markets," Mr. Mohner said.

German participation in the US exhibit, he said, was due to effective co-operation between California trade groups and the Europa Bildungs Werke, supported by the Bavarian Ministry of Economics, which sees such exhibitions as one means of increasing Bavaria's sales.

Child Guidance Center Opens

One of the first child guidance centers in Germany was opened in Bremen at the end of June. Establishment of the institution was accomplished with the help of Public Health and Welfare Branch, HICOG, which transferred DM 30,000 as a grant-in-aid to the Bremen State Health Office in March.

Senator for Public Health Dr. Hans Meineke praised the assistance of the United States in the speech which opened the center June 29. The center is located at 30 Metzgerstrasse.

175,187 DP's Remain in US Zone

A total of 175,187 United Nations nationals, Austrian and Italian nationals and ex-enemy nationals still remain in the US Zone of Germany, according to a report of the HICOG Displaced Populations Division issued in mid-July.

Since the end of the war, 3,610,228 displaced persons in these categories have been processed, 84.8 percent returning to their native lands and 10.4 being settled in new countries.

At present there are in the US Zone 97,440 displaced persons in IRO camps, 9,539 in civilian labor service units, and 68,208 on the German economy. These figures do not include German nationals of refugee status.

AF Band Wins Good Will

When the US Air Force Band left the US Zone after a month's fever-pitch tour this summer, it had accumulated a raft of clippings and good will.

The band opened its German-Austria concert tour by playing for a German civilian audience in Wiesbaden. Many of the opening night audience of 11,000 were forced to stand; as a result Lt. Col. George Howard, band conductor, committed the group to a second concert the following week. Attendance? 10,000.

The band had to buck rainy weather in the first days of its tour. During the Berlin concert, a move into a shelter from the rain left 12,000 persons in the Funkturm gardens where the program had been slated. Informed of this, Colonel Howard moved his band out into the rain again and continued the concert before 25,000 soaked Berliners.

The largest audience appeared in Vienna, where 35,000 turned out for the first performance. The Viennese applauded the American swing numbers almost as enthusiastically as they did "home-town" numbers.

Sponsored by the State Department as well as the US Air Force in Europe, the tour was the first attempt by any of the armed services of the United States to present a program of this nature before civilians of Austria and Germany.

Korea News Broadcast

News from the Korean battlefield, the UN and Washington has been made part of the regular *Voice of America* newscasts beamed to Germans daily over all American zone stations and RIAS in Berlin.



Clarence M. Bolts (right) held his farewell press conference as US state commissioner for Bavaria at OLCB headquarters July 13. At left is W. J. Caldwell, chief of the Public Relations Branch, OLCB. (PRB OLCB photo)

Heard at 7 p.m., the broadcasts also carry short commentaries and roundups of American press and radio comment on the political situation.

Complementing this program is "America Calling Berlin and the East Zone," a special daily broadcast aimed at the Germans under Soviet administration. Thousands of Germans living in the East zone listen regularly to this program, often at considerable risk to their personal safety. Their letters to the *Voice of America* testify to the effectiveness with which this program carries the truth about world events to persons behind the Iron Curtain. It can be heard daily at 9:15 p.m. over the following frequencies on short wave: 19.69 m, 19.65 m, 16.87 m, 13.95 m and 13.86 m; and over RIAS on medium wave at midnight.

Catholic Group Aids Emigration

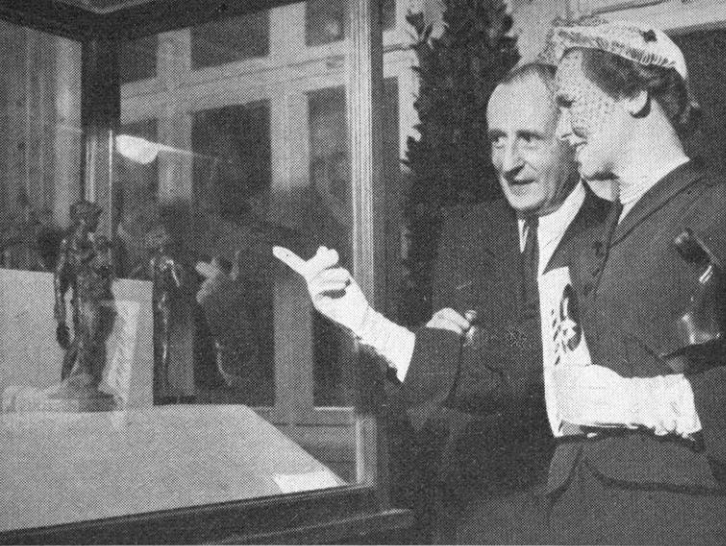
Emigration of 55,412 displaced persons from Germany and Austria to the United States had been facilitated by the National Catholic Welfare Conference by the end of June, according to NCWC director James J. Norris.

The organization has selected and processed more than one-third of the approximately 150,000 DP's who emigrated to the United States from Germany and Austria since 1946. Assistance is currently being given to 20,000 additional DP's in obtaining visas to the United States.

One of more than a dozen voluntary agencies working with the US Displaced Populations Commission, the NCWC, with a staff of 30 Americans and about 170 persons of other nationalities, co-ordinates plans for providing homes and jobs for persons wishing to emigrate to the United States, and completes final paper work for their trips. According to Mr. Norris, most of the persons resettled by the NCWC came from behind the Iron Curtain.

Cure for Dollar Gap?

Formation of the German-American Trade Promotion Company has been hailed by Robert M. Hanes, Chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, as "giving



Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, and Dr. Peter Stockhausen, mayor of Bonn, study a statuette at the Berlin Art Exhibition opened in Bonn at the end of July. The 110 exhibits by 35 Berlin artists will subsequently be sent to Belgium, France, England and the United States.
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

West German citizens a genuine opportunity to lend their strongest interest and active support in attacking one of West Germany's most difficult problems — the dollar gap."

"Full support and co-operation is being given the company by the ECA Mission here and the ECA in the United States," Mr. Hanes concluded.

A statement prepared by the company, entitled "An Appeal to the German Economy and to the German Trade Unions," pointed out that private German industry, handicraft, export and tourist organizations are partners in the company. A non-profit organization, the German-American Trade Promotion Company is expected to commence work in the immediate future.

Working councils within the company will include market research and analysis, advertising, industry and commerce, patents, pattern protection and licensing, tourist and handicraft trades, and others pertinent to export.

German US-Market Fears Unfounded

German exporters have unfounded fears of the American market.

"A high percentage of German manufacturers," says Dr. Eric W. Stoetzner, director of foreign business promotion for *The New York Times*, "worry about American tariffs, unstable markets, competition from big business.

"In fact, the American tariffs, while high on some products, are not so high that they put selling prices out of line. As for unstable markets, if the exporter has a good product backed up by reasonable prices and good merchandising, he has the battle for the market won. As for 'big' business, four-fifths of US manufacturers employ less than 250 persons, and more than 50 percent have less than 10 employees."

Dr. Stoetzner told German exporters that close study of US tariffs would reveal few that are "prohibitive." He pointed out that German goods found a ready market in the United States before the war at the same, and sometimes higher, rates of duty.

The trade expert conferred with ECA export promotion officials, German businessmen and government officials on ways and means of selling more German goods in the US market.

"Starving" Artists Get Paint

It may be customary for an artist to "starve," but some young German artists will not have to go without the tools of their trade.

The people of Canada, in one of postwar's most unusual relief shipments, have sent five tons of special wood for wood carvers, 1,000 sculptor's tools, two revolving modeling stands, 2,800 tubes of oil paints, turpentine, linseed oil, varnish and rolls of canvas for painters. Approximately 1,200 sheets of charcoal paper and 200 blocks of sketch paper were included in the gift.

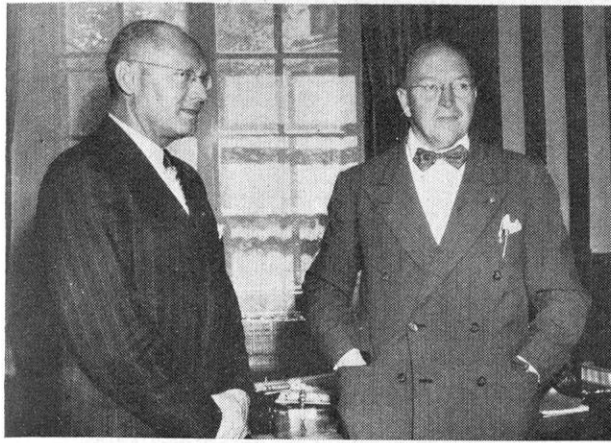
For musicians, there are 327 pounds of music materials, including 90 hanks of bowhair, 88 complete sets of strings, cakes of resin, grosses of reeds for woodwind instruments and special oil for brasses. The supplies will be distributed to the major symphony orchestras in the US Zone and Berlin.

The shipments result from a campaign conducted by the creative arts committee of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction, an affiliate of UNESCO. Canadians donated about \$12,000. Supplies were bought in England on the basis of HICOG recommendations as to the most critical needs of German artists.

Edgar Breitenbach, HICOG consultant on museums, fine arts and libraries, is now puzzling over how to divide up several 15-foot logs of African walnut, Santo Domingo boxwood, Brazilian rosewood and Macassar ebony for distribution to the most deserving young artists.

Mrs. Eline McKnight, wife of US official stationed in Berlin and one of the sponsors of the Berlin art exhibition in Bonn, was snapped in front of a poster announcing the show.
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





Dr. James K. Pollock, noted political scientist of the University of Michigan (right), reviewed current state-level problems with an old colleague of OMGUS days when he visited Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner for Hesse, in July. Dr. Pollock served with the US Occupation as a director of the German Council of States and as an adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then military governor. (PRB OLCH photo)

Boar Hunters Let Down

A total of 6,500 wild boar were killed in Hesse in the last 12 months, but the figure isn't what it ought to be.

Dr. James S. Hathcock, chief of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch of OLC Hesse, says more boar — 6,717 — were killed in the year previous. With the amount of wild boar now roaming Hessian lands, the kill should have been much greater during the last year. Dr. Hathcock said the decrease was attributable to slackening interest on the part of forest police. They were much more eager to hunt wild boar two years ago when they were first issued weapons.

Out of the total kill, Dr. Hathcock pointed out, hunting parties of the Occupation Forces accounted for 859.

US Aid for Young Berlin

The young people of West Berlin continue to receive aid from American sources.

More than two tons of chocolate and nearly 500 pounds of cocoa were donated to West Berlin's Main Youth Office for distribution to 5,200 children through recreation centers in the western sectors of the city. The donations, made out of surplus Berlin Element, HICOG, stocks, will be used to make refreshments for children taking part in the "Children in Air and Sun" program.

One hundred and thirty-four tons of baby food, second major shipment sent under the International Rescue Committee's "Project Berlin," were to be distributed to children three years old or younger whose parents are unemployed, to small children belonging to large families and to sick children.

First food shipment from the United States under the IRC's relief program reached Berlin in mid-May. Funds to finance the project were contributed during a nationwide "Iron Curtain Refugee Program" held in the United States.

During July, a check for DM 5,000 was presented by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Commander, Berlin, for improvements in the youth activities projects now under way in five municipal youth centers in the Berlin-Steglitz area. The donation, made to Mayor Helmut Mattis of Steglitz, is in line with a program of financial assistance to youth centers in the American sector.

Let Those Chickens In!

A Bavarian ordinance prohibiting imports of poultry has been annulled by the Allied High Commission because the ordinance contains measures considered to be discriminatory in matters of foreign trade.

The Minister President of Bavaria has been informed of the ruling.

The ordinance forbade the import into and transit through Bavaria of live poultry. It was based on Bavarian and German national legislation enacted before World War I authorizing state action to prevent the spread of animal diseases.

The High Commission annulment leaves the way open to the Bavarian authorities to take other measures, such as veterinary inspections, to protect local livestock without discriminating against foreign trade.

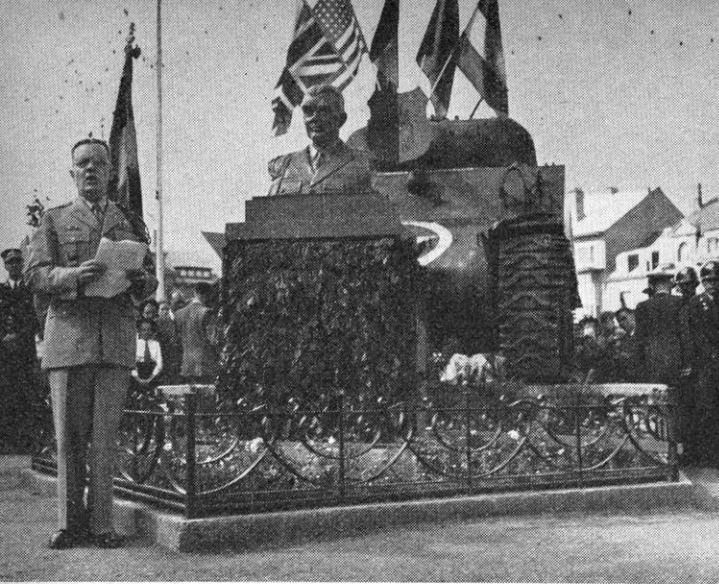
Crops vs. Town Meetings

Hot summer weather and crop duties have been responsible for a drop-off in civic activities in Hesse. During June, for instance, more than 92,000 Hessians participated in 1,396 programs of civic activities in Hesse, but in the previous month, almost 105,000 had attended 1,595 meetings.

The decrease was especially noted in adult forums and town hall meetings, while youth forums showed a gain in the number of participants. Also increasing their activities were the German-American clubs and the organized women's clubs.

Senator Harry P. Cain (R.-Mich.), member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee (right), was welcomed to Wurzburg by Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, commanding general of Wurzburg Military Post. At left, Lt. Col. William Mikkelsen, commanding officer, Kitzingen Training Center, and, in background, Lt. Col. Robert Cutsen, Wurzburg executive officer. Senator Cain, a colonel in the reserve, served with the 13th Airborne Division in Africa, Italy and Germany during World War II. (US Army photo)





Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, hero of the Battle of the Bulge, reads a speech in French at the dedication of the gigantic Bastogne War Memorial to the 76,890 American casualties in the battle for the Belgian city, following unveiling July 15 by Mayor Renquin of Bastogne of bust honoring General McAuliffe. (US Army photo)

David Rosendale, deputy chief, Field Operations Division, OLC Hesse, said the drop in adult forums is merely based on seasonal conditions in rural areas where farmers work on their fields until darkness during the summer months.

Far-off Boost for Berlin

Aid in the form of diesel generators has been promised western Berlin in the event that a power shortage results from the shutdown of current originating in the Eastern sector.

An offer to ship the generators to help alleviate a possible electrical power shortage was received from the National Metal and Steel Corporation of California, according to John H. Gayer, Berlin Element communications and electrical adviser.

Describing the offer as evidence that the "American people and industry stand behind Western Berlin in the present situation," Mr. Gayer pointed out that it will not be necessary to call for aid as a result of German planning and ERP assistance.

But "such messages... are both encouraging and enlightening. They indicate that the American people are interested... in helping the people of Berlin."

Restitution Claims Continue

The state of Hesse has completed approximately 35 percent of her restitution cases, according to Loren E. Yager, chief of the Internal Restitution Supervision Branch.

Restitution of identifiable property to persons who were wrongfully deprived of it during the Nazi regime for reasons of race, religion, nationality, ideology or political opposition to National Socialism, has been charged to German authorities. At this point, approximately 23,000 cases have been received by the Hessian Finance Ministry, of which 7,600 cases had been disposed of by the end of June. Of these, 1,859 were settled amicably.

Restitution matters in Hesse are handled by nine restitution agencies and restitution chambers, which are located in seven Hessian cities where there is a concentration of such property. These agencies attempt to arrange an amicable settlement between claimant and restitutor. Should this fail, the case is forwarded to the Ministry of Justice, represented by the restitution chambers.

Mr. Yager concluded that it is desired by the US High Commissioner that the restitution program be completed at the agency level by the end of 1951.

Apprentice Workers Go to Camp

Six hundred young workers have been able to spend two weeks at the Bremen trade union youth camp at Cuxhaven-Sahlenburg — thanks to HICOG Cultural Exchange funds.

Making this announcement was William E. Northey, chief of the Labor Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, who visited the camp to observe the informal education and sports program developed for groups of 100 or more apprentices from Bremen and Bremerhaven that attended camp for two weeks apiece during July and August.

Mr. Northey regretted that there were no young guests from other nations, nor foreign trade union officials or educators. Saying the omission was not the fault of the Bremen trade unions, who had invited foreign guests, he pledged his office's efforts to remedy the shortcoming.

During the fiscal year 1950, DM 28,600 in HICOG Cultural Exchange funds has been given to the Bremen trade unions as grants-in-aid for youth leadership training. Close to \$10,000 has been made available to bring foreign labor experts to Bremen.

Gifts for Journalism School

Students of the journalism department of the University of Munich can now study American newspaper



Mrs. Nadine Thorson smilingly pins second star on shoulder of her husband, Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson, chief of the US Liaison Mission to the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany, July 19, upon his promotion to the temporary rank of major general.

(US Army photo)

techniques and will also have a typewriter on which to pound out their scoops.

George Godfrey, senior resident officer for Munich, presented the department with a number of textbooks which were the gift of Robert C. Hall, professor of journalism at the University of Oregon. Prof. Hall, who until his recent retirement was superintendent of the university's printing plant, also sent the students some copies of the university's daily newspaper and monthly magazine.

The typewriter was donated by Mr. Godfrey himself, and is the first to be acquired by the department. Before entering the Army in 1942, Mr. Godfrey had served for 14 years as head of the news bureau and professor of journalism at the University of Oregon.

The US Resident Office in Munich has also set up a mimeograph service for high school and other student groups who wish to publish newspapers, Mr. Godfrey said. A number of schools are expected to take advantage of this in the fall.

Anti-TB Drive Ends

More than 530,000 children and young people were tested during an eight-month anti-tuberculosis drive in Berlin by a team of Swedish Red Cross doctors and medical technicians. The 10 members of the team concluded their work in July.

Conducting its campaign as a voluntary contribution to the welfare of Berlin, the Red Cross group operated 20 centers, receiving assistance from 45 German doctors and nurses. More than 150,000 children, infants and young persons were vaccinated during the program, which was begun last November.

Explosives in West Berlin

Nearly five tons of ammunition, rifle and rocket weapon parts and assorted explosives were found in the western sectors of Berlin in the first half of 1950, according to a report from Berlin Element Public Safety Division. The total does not include the 1,000-pound bomb recently uncovered in the British Sector.

The hazardous work of removing the debris of war has been in progress since the beginning of the occupation.

German police bomb disposal squads have been clearing war-wrecked areas systematically, carrying out at the same time a program by which dangerous ruins are leveled by blasting. Twenty-one private firms are presently working on removal of ruins.

In the first half of 1950, more than 700 badly damaged buildings or other installations were razed.

National Catholic Convention

More than 100,000 German Catholics are gathering at Passau on September 1, 2 and 3 for German Catholicism's greatest annual assembly. The Catholic Day (*Katholiken Tag*), of which this is the 74th in history, yearly produces the strongest combined expression of Catholic opinion on current affairs in Germany. The Catholics this year will seek to define their role in solving current world and German problems.



Pic Joseph d'Angelo was presented with the Commendation Ribbon and a watch for action beyond the call of duty when he saved a German boy from drowning at Bremen. Brig. Gen. Charles W. D. Canham, commanding general, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, made the presentation at parade July 28. Taking the salute, l.-r., are Col. W. F. Magill, BPE executive officer, General Canham, Lt. Col. E. C. Krause, S-2 and S-3 Sections, BPE, and Pic. d'Angelo.
(US Army photo)

The Catholic Day is not only a public forum but a religious festival also. It will open in Passau's medieval cathedral with a Pontifical High Mass for children, which will be followed by almost continuous masses, night and day, in the cathedral, the city square and other churches.

A high point of religious ceremonies is a four-hour procession in which the statue of the "Black Virgin," said to have miraculous powers, will be transported to the cathedral from its shrine at Altoetting. Special events on the three-day program include orchestral concerts, choral and organ recitals, and speeches by Catholic leaders and civic authorities. The pope will address the convention via radio in the city square on the final day. Receptions for governmental representatives of the US, Britain and France will also be included.

The first Catholic convention was held in Mainz on Oct. 3-5, 1848, as a meeting of delegates from Catholic organizations throughout German states and provinces. During 28 years of its history, the annual event could not be held because of political strife, wars or anti-church political regimes. It was suppressed by the Nazis and not revived until 1948.

"I'm a German, Suh!"

Dr. Leroy Vogel, OLC Hesse Education chief, has received tacit proof that the HICOG Cultural Exchange program is a success.

Recently, a young man came to Dr. Vogel's office to ask some questions. Speaking perfect English, with a marked Southern accent, the youth had an interesting conversation with Dr. Vogel. Just as the interview ended, Dr. Vogel asked the visitor if his parents were employed by HICOG or the Department of the Army.

In his broad Southern drawl, the youngster explained he was a German just returned from the United States after study there on a Cultural Exchange project. +END

German Editorials

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of editorials in the German press.

The publishing of these German editorials is intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are writing and thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any statement from the German press does not give concurrence to the view or opinion.

Germans Weary of War

Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Ind., Karlsruhe, July 10), commenting on the HICOG Reactions Analysis Branch's public opinion poll on the question of whether West Germany should enter into a closer relationship with the Western Powers and discussing the reasons for the negative answers of 32 percent, said the German people are tired of war and wish to keep out of a possible armed conflict between East and West so long as Germany's protection consists of only 120,000 occupation troops.

"The decision 'for or against neutrality' depends on the confidence the Western Powers are able to win in western Germany," the paper said. "This confidence must be based on clearly visible facts... We need a guarantee — not a declaration of a guarantee."

The paper in conclusion stated that the elections in Germany have shown that the average German is on the road toward democracy, adding, "However, the vote toward the West necessarily leads via the security which the Western Powers must give us."

Germany's Security

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Ind., Munich, July 7) said that the federal Press Office is correct in stating that Chancellor Adenauer's request for a security guarantee was not prompted, in the first instance, by the Korean crisis, but added it cannot be contested that events in Korea had a stimulating effect on his policy. Moreover, there is no doubt that Dr. Adenauer's demand is very popular in western Germany.

The paper said that of the Western Powers, France showed most understanding for the German security demands and that it was essentially the US Government

which was least inclined to give a binding guarantee based on international law. This US restraint is understandable, the paper said, inasmuch as the question of whether and where the Federal Republic is to be defended is first of all a military problem and can be decided only by US military experts, not by diplomats.

As the US has not yet given up hope of eventually reaching a fundamental settlement of all US-Soviet differences she is seeking to avoid anything that might cause new friction with the Soviets. Therefore, the German population should show more understanding for the American attitude, the paper concluded.

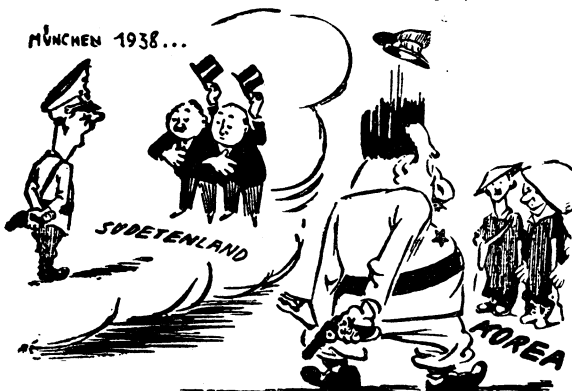
McCloy on German Defense

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Ind., Frankfurt, July 24) did not find that Mr. McCloy's statement that in the event of an attack it would be difficult to deny to the Germans the right and the means to defend themselves, represented a change in US policy. Mr. McCloy had repeatedly stated that there would be no German rearmament. But he now had found words to give the subject a tone other than it formerly had. The paper felt that this indicated how little the Western Powers have thought through their German policies. Were there a Russian attack, the German people would not have time to organize an armed defense.

Nuernberger Nachrichten (Ind., Nuremberg, July 24) also criticized Mr. McCloy's statement, repeating the question which the **Koelnische Rundschau** (Cologne), the official CDU paper, had asked Mr. McCloy: whether, in an emergency, Mr. McCloy would put the Germans into American uniforms, arm them with American weapons and place them in American companies and regiments? What did Mr. McCloy mean by his statement, if not this

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, July 1)



(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, July 1)



interpretation? The **Nachrichten** does not approve such a move, the paper added.

War to Be Decided on Ground

Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung (Ind., Stuttgart, July 5): "It has been justly said that Korea cannot be compared to Germany... but Arthur Koestler's reference to the clever fools who through sheer cleverness overlook the simple things comes to mind.

"The Korean case established three facts:

"1) When the Red bloc attacks, it does not rely on pitchforks and blunderbusses, but on up-to-date modern weapons and a first-rate infantry, supported by artillery and tanks.

"2) The attacked cannot depend on aircraft alone. The war in Korea is being fought on the ground, and not in the air.

"3) To maintain individual freedom and the Western standard of living requires sacrifices, giving up of a certain amount of material prosperity and the renunciation of antiquated prejudices. The Atlantic Pact nations will no longer be able to evade this issue."

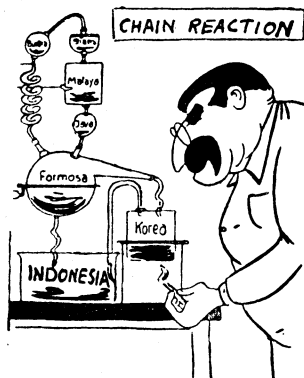
Frankfurter Neue Presse (Ind., Frankfurt, July 5) sought editorially to draw Korea's lesson. Mr. McCloy's statement that the US had learned how important a factor is time, was stressed. But, the paper continued, the European countries are not making the necessary effort for the preservation of their democratic existence. Witness the return of the King in Belgium, the continuing governmental crisis in France and the wage strikes in England. Only a very few of the 44 countries which have approved the UN resolution on aid to Korea have given actual assistance.

The paper criticized England particularly for large deliveries of rubber to the Soviet Union, "which certainly are not going to be turned into rubber balls" and accused the West of profiteering by delivering important raw materials to the East by various detours.

Muenchner Merkur (Ind., Munich, July 10) renewed the question of German security. No one, the paper said, doubted Mr. McCloy's statement that an attack upon Germany would automatically bring counter-measures by the Western Powers. The only question, however, was whether the forces at hand are sufficient. The paper demanded an immediate meeting of European nations to take extraordinary defensive measures. It demanded further that Western Germany take part in the military security measures.

Symbolic?

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Ind., Frankfurt, July 20) editorially hailed the decision of the US not to cover up its defeats. The fighting was not the same as it had been for the US in the last two world wars. Then the US fought on the side which had an overpowering majority in men and materials. This was past. Now the Americans are fighting against the vanguards of Communism practically alone.



Dangerous experiment.

In a third world war the Americans would for the first time be no stronger in number than the enemy. Previously the US always had allies on the mainland who did most of the ground fighting and weakened the enemy before American troops themselves had to be brought in. The US no longer has such allies. The US battalions throwing themselves against a superior force in Korea are possibly a symbol of the future.

Peking Instead of Moscow

Stuttgarter Zeitung (Independent, Stuttgart, July 10) stressed the importance of

China for the outcome of the Korean war. The paper assumed that the attack on South Korea had been decided upon long before June 25 and was designed to divert the attention of the West from the final expulsion of Chiang Kai-shek from Formosa. President Truman's decision to defend Formosa completely changed the situation in Communist eyes.

The blockade of Chinese ports by Nationalist troops has ceased, a matter of considerable advantage to Red China.

The Communist attack on Formosa seems to have been postponed and both Moscow and Peking have cautiously adopted a policy of official non-intervention. This way both will be able to "save face" while pursuing other tactics, Mao Tse-tung by exploiting the new trade possibilities on the Chinese coast and Stalin by utilizing the breathing space to complete his plans. Instead of Moscow, Peking is now likely to "take the lead."

Hoarding in Germany

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Ind., Munich, July 10) commented on the discrepancy between the present hoarding psychosis and the people's indifference to the Korean conflict. On both sides of the Iron Curtain, the author said, people grab whatever comes their way, but when journalists recently tried to find out how people in Munich and Berlin felt about Korea, most of the persons questioned replied gruffly that they want to be left in peace. First, Korea is very far away and, second, one does not have anything more to lose.

The paper criticized this attitude as the fear typical of people who refuse to interest themselves in politics in time and later hope that they will be by-passed by events.

(Bayreuther Tagblatt, Bayreuth, July 8)



Adenauer: "When I think of Korea, I'd prefer to have the Western world in front of me!"



Palming it off on the sucker!

German Economy

Stuttgarter Zeitung (Ind., Stuttgart, July 20) commenting on German-American trade relations, said that since the beginning of the Korean war German exports to the US have increased considerably. This was largely due to the present armament boom in the US which had caused prices to rise and so had enabled German industry to compete successfully on the American market.

"...But greater than the unexpected improvement in German-American trade will be the detrimental effects which the armament boom will have on prices and social peace in Germany, because rising food prices will affect the German standard of living and might consequently lead to wage troubles. The present favorable export situation should therefore in no way be overestimated."

Berlin Press Reaction

The eruption of armed conflict in Korea touched off strong editorial comment in West-licensed Berlin newspapers at the beginning of July. Referring to the obvious resemblance between the division of Korea, on the one hand, and the partition of Germany, on the other, the West-licensed press pointed out that the signatories of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements "should have known that the senseless division of nations simultaneously means a division of indivisible peace."

West-licensed papers were unanimous in the opinion that the North Korean Communist aggression was backed and prepared by the Kremlin. The Korean example, it warned, proved that it will not suffice at the moment

to grant economic assistance to countries menaced by Communism, and that military investments will be required to secure the stabilization of the internal political situation of such countries.

In addition, it was pointed out that events in Korea confirmed the correctness of the Western Powers' decision to reject Soviet proposals for the withdrawal of Allied garrisons as the alleged "pre-requisite for really free city-wide elections in Berlin."

Editorial reaction to events in Korea three weeks later was still rather weak, but noted with satisfaction that Pandit Nehru's mediation attempts were rejected by the United States. Rejection is the best thing for mediation of this kind, which is identical with surrendering to the aggressor, the papers said.

President Truman's message to Congress was welcomed as evidence of the President's firm attitude. It was most essential to realize Mr. Truman's program before the highest point of danger was reached, and to make use of all advantages with a purpose that is bound to strengthen the confidence of the free world and hopes for the maintenance of peace, **Der Tagespiegel** said.

The Western-licensed papers generally considered Mr. Truman's speech an effective warning to the Kremlin. Hitler believed he could ignore a similar speech made by the late President Roosevelt; his exit might be a good lesson to the men in the Kremlin, they said. Mr. Truman's statement, it was added, proved US determination to do everything to strengthen the moral and material power of the UN to the extent that people the world over will forget their fear of aggression.

Grain Crisis

On one point, the grain crisis, the press was unanimous in holding that the government had failed. Indecision and irresponsibility were charged, and criticized. It was emphasized that although the crisis was foreseeable, the government simply had let matters take their course. It was pointed out that the **Bundestag** (federal parliament), after dropping the grain subsidies in the second week of July, had resolved the following week that the subsidies

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, July 6)



Two sorts of peace efforts.

be reintroduced but had not voted the necessary funds. The government at that time had not yet taken a definite stand.

In France, it was stressed, such a display of non-confidence would have overthrown the Cabinet. Several papers, including the **Braunschweiger Zeitung** (Ind., Brunswick), considered the formation of a CDU-SPD coalition would be the logical result of the common voting of these two parties. The Communist publications howled for the government's resignation. The only other paper to demand that the government stand down was the **Hamburger Echo** (SPD).

Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg), which is published by Protestant Bishop Hans Lilje, warned the government that "nothing is worse in critical times than the failure of the government ministers to come to an agreement on decisive questions and not to know what must be done."

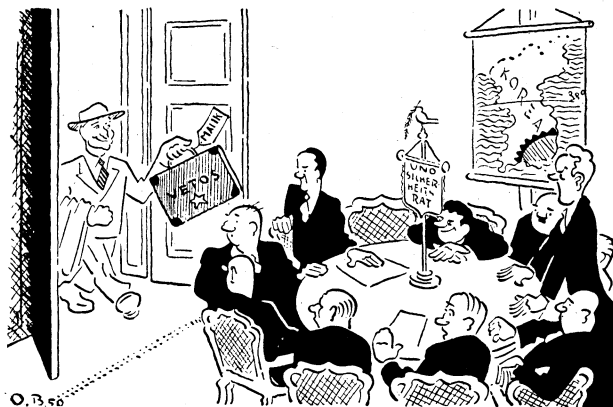
Frankfurter Rundschau (Ind., Frankfurt) and **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Ind., Frankfurt) attacked the government for its failure to establish itself in Frankfurt rather than in Bonn and declared that the government could have used for subsidies the DM 6,400,000 from an emergency fund which the government "scandalously" had used instead for government buildings in Bonn.

Several papers believed the bread price crisis would cause popular unrest. They feared farm workers would strike. Labor unions, they reported, had threatened to cancel their wage agreements. The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Ind., Munich) expected sharp activity on the part of these and interest groups previously dormant.

Price of Bread

The daily press had different answers to the question of what economic measures should be taken. Most papers felt that the only solution was the introduction of subsidies, because of the possible political consequences. The

(Bochumer Zeitung, Bochum, July 29)



Malik (slangily): "Hello, boys, I've come back to put new lie into this joint!"

Hamburger Echo (SPD) demanded an increase in taxes to finance the subsidies.

A number of weeklies favored free enterprise. **Die Zeit** (Ind., Hamburg) and **Die Deutsche Kommentare** (Ind., Heidelberg) were against subsidies. **Die Zeit** was the only paper which felt that the bakers' margin of profit was large enough to absorb the higher price of wheat. **Deutsche Kommentare** was convinced that the price rise would have been bearable were it not for the hysterical outcries of various interest groups.

The **Sonntagsblatt** (Hamburg) criticized the government and the bakers for interfering with the operation of free economy. The government had disturbed the free economy by its introduction of ceiling prices and the bakers, on the advice of their guild, by simply raising prices uniformly, rather than allowing prices to vary in free competition.

The weekly **Europa Kurier** (Ind., now published in Hamburg) had an unusual proposal. The price rise should

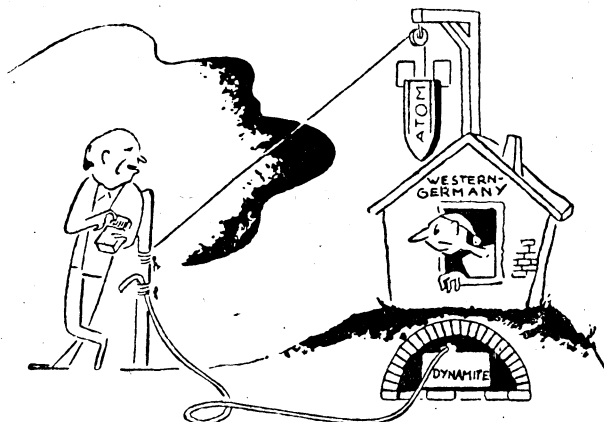
Cartoons in Soviet Sector German-Language Press

(Neues Deutschland, Berlin, July 9)

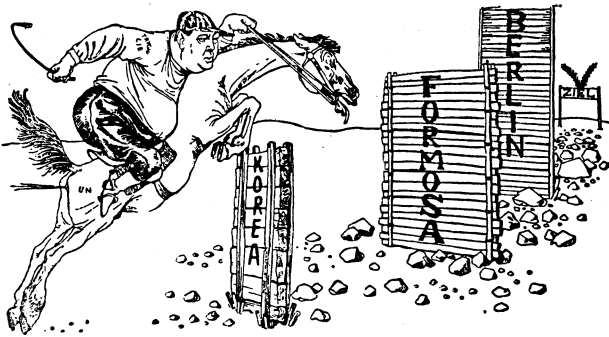


MacArthur: "Stop, stop! You're supposed to run in the other direction!"

(Berliner Zeitung, Berlin, July 7)



Security Guarantee.
McCloy: "You want a guarantee? Our presence is security enough."



Tough race.

be borne by all, it suggested. One-sixth should be absorbed by each of the following: the farmer, the miller, the wholesaler, the retailer, the baker and the consumer.

A number of papers recommended as solution a "standard" or "everyman's bread" to be sold at the old price while controlled prices on other bakery products be dropped.

Ideals and Living Standards

Die Zeit (Ind., Hamburg, June 29) criticized the foreign policy of the United States for being behind events:

"...Even Washington will have recognized by now that the Soviet attack on Korea could only have happened because the Americans were asleep. On June 10, Pravda, which we assume is also read in the State Department, published an article which should have made the American politicians suspicious.

"But this wasn't the first time that American politicians have been caught napping. In the last world war they never thought about the future peace. Instead of keeping the Soviet Union out of the Far Eastern war Roosevelt at the Yalta conference drew the Kremlin into it. That way the Soviets captured all the Japanese arms depots of the Kwantung army, which helped them to win the Chinese civil war and now to open the Korean war.

"After their reign over South Korea the Americans became sleepy again. Instead of looking out for the security of the free Koreans, the Americans attempted the laudable task of teaching them democratic ideals and raising their standard of living."

SED Convention

Stuttgarter Nachrichten (Ind., Stuttgart, July 20) characterized the SED meeting in Berlin as a "party day of concealed weaknesses and of open declarations of attack." The battle plans that the SED has set up for West Germany should remove any illusions about the goals of the Communists.

The expulsion of Hermann Nuding was interesting and important. It showed weakness, for it indicated that even in the leadership of the Communist party there was dissension over the "peace campaign" and that not all Communist leaders were ready to follow the prescribed line without qualification. The West should use this chance and keep alive the dissension in the ranks of the enemy.

East-West Trade

Wiesbadener Kurier (Ind., Wiesbaden, July 24) regretted that the exchange of goods between West Germany and the Eastern countries, including the Soviet Zone, had decreased to a minimum. "Political developments have not been able to prevent economic relations entirely. Trade is no longer via customs and finance offices, but by smuggling. This is an affair not only of the economic authorities; it should concern the politicians as well. He who rejects planned economy has to expect buyers and sellers to act, not according to the wishes of the politicians, but according to the most favorable prices."

(Weser Kurier, Bremen, July 14)



"We don't want to swim. We only want to see whether the water is warm — just in case we have to rescue you suddenly."

Referendum Without People

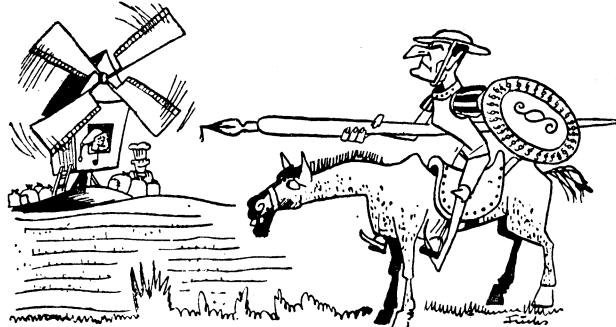
Giessener Freie Presse (Ind., Giessen, July 6) complained of the small percentage of voters who participated in the Hessian referendum to amend the state constitution. "Obviously, the opinion that politics are a matter for experts still prevails... The time

which should be devoted to such matters is the price of freedom... Those who do not care about politics are not entitled to complain if developments do not correspond to their will."

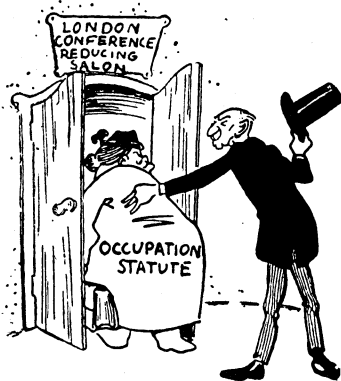
Countermoves around Counterfunds

Darmstaedter Echo (Ind., Darmstadt, July 24) termed ECA's refusal to grant credits to mines, ferrous and iron

(Nordsee Zeitung, Bremerhaven, July 14)



Minister of Agriculture Niklas demands punishment of millers and bakers who raise bread prices.



"Goodby, Emily, I hope you become as thin as a line."

plants and chemical industries "the rejection of the main ideas prevailing among German experts. We are falling back," added the paper, "into the period of receiving orders, which the Germans thought had passed."

Small Transmitter for Munich

Muenchener Merkur (Ind., Munich, July 7) criticized the decision of the Office of the US High Commissioner for curbing the activities of the Munich transmitting station because its wave length interfered with that of Radio Athens. The paper claimed that not only 60 percent of West German listeners, but also a percentage of those on the other side of the Iron Curtain whose radios were able to pick up the Munich station, will no longer be able to listen to Western political comments and will now hear only the Eastern propaganda broadcast from Leipzig and other Eastern cities.

The paper warned that the Communists will not fail to take every possible advantage of this move and, in line with the perpetual Red propaganda slogan of "Some-day the West will desert you, anyhow," it is to be feared that they will have a deplorable effect on the morale of many listeners.

Spanish Pepper

Darmstaedter Echo (Ind., Darmstadt, July 10), reviewing German-Spanish relations on the occasion of the recently-concluded trade pact between the two countries, believed "great disappointment has been occasioned by the Franco regime's attitude toward Germany." The reason is Franco's policy in regard to German property.

Pressed by the Allies, Spain had to confiscate German property following the war, but Franco went a step further and linked the question of German-Spanish debts with the reparation problem although the debts never had been acknowledged by Germany. "To avoid a more poignant expression," said the paper, "this was nothing but pure looting. The claims against the former German Reich are in no way justified, nor were they even discussed with German experts. The new agreement will therefore hardly be a real contribution to the revival of German-Spanish friendship."

Leopold's Return

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Ind., Heidelberg, July 24) stated that it is "the fault of the King alone that there is a royal question at all which has divided the people into two groups." The paper criticizes the government as irresponsible in having invited the King to return. The problem can be solved only by abdication, it said.

German PW's

In a front page editorial, the **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Ind., Frankfurt, July 24) expressed fear that the Western Powers' note to the Soviet Union on behalf of the German prisoners of war will only add fuel to the fire under present circumstances. If the Soviets reply at all, they will probably point to the PW's still in custody of the French or other Western countries. The failure of the West Zone Communists, who were severely censured at the SED party congress for their weakness, is largely due to their doggish submissiveness to Moscow in the PW question.

Congress for Cultural Freedom

The international Congress for Cultural Freedom was closely followed by the West Berlin press. This "brilliant assembly, attended by the most prominent representatives of international cultural life," was referred to by West Berlin observers as "the renaissance (in Germany) of the spiritual dialogue within a free human society."

Some observers called it "a chorus of very heterogeneous voices vastly differing from the sinister unison of Communist peace conferences which devote themselves mainly to the task of hammering mendacious slogans in a single version into the brains of human beings."

+END

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, June 23)



"Let's try to get together under one hat (workers' right of co-determination)."

Official Communiqués

Article 3

1. Any member of the US or French Allied Forces present in the Bonn Enclave and charged with having committed an offense shall be reported to the Occupation Authorities to whom he is responsible in order that the latter may take such action as they may deem to be necessary. In cases of arrest by police other than that of his own national element, the person concerned shall be handed over to the authority to whom he is responsible. This paragraph shall also apply to German personnel when the issues to be decided arise out of or in the course of performance of duties or services with the Allied Forces.

2. British occupation courts remain competent in respect of offenses committed within the Bonn Enclave which affect the interest of the occupation. However, when such offense affects the prestige or security of the US or French forces or authorities, the High Commissioner concerned may designate a judge or official of his own nationality to take part in and to sit as an assessor in a consultative capacity at the trial of the case.

3. Subject to any contrary decision of the Allied High Commission, either generally or in specific cases, the British Occupation Authorities are hereby designated with respect to the Bonn Enclave, as the authority mentioned in Article 12 of the Allied High Commission Law No. 13 on judicial powers in the reserved fields.

4. This statute takes effect on the day of its publication.

HICOM Law on Repeal of Legislation Restricting Freedom of Movement within the Territory of the Federal Republic

Article 1

The provisions of Article XI of Control Council Law No. 18 (Housing Law) are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic and all declarations of critical areas made under the said article are hereby rescinded.

Article 2

All restrictions imposed by Military Government on the movement of persons and the choice of residence within the territory of the Federal Republic are hereby cancelled. (Announcement issued June 20.)

Reciprocal Assistance in Criminal Matters between Occupation Courts and Authorities

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

The provisions of this law apply to occupation courts and Occupation Authorities within the territory of the Federal Republic and apply only to criminal proceedings.

Article 2

Where the occupation courts or Occupation Authorities of one zone so request, the appropriate occupation courts or Occupation Authorities in another zone may:

- (a) Execute rogatory commissions.
- (b) Effect the service of documents.
- (c) Make investigations.
- (d) Permit the authorities of the first zone to do any of the foregoing;
- (e) Render any other assistance not contrary to the law in force in their zone.

HICOM Meeting of July 13

The 33rd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held July 13 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Decided that economic, political, financial, legal and other experts within the High Commission should prepare replies to the series of questions sent to the High Commission by the study group for the revision of the Occupation Statute set up in London by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, United States and France.

2. Agreed to take legislative action to bring about the liquidation and transfer to private ownership of the former Reich-owned motion picture industry and its properties and to inform the federal government that in accordance with the provisions of the Occupation Statute this Allied legislation may be replaced where appropriate by federal legislation.

3. Directed the political committee of the High Commission to study and decide upon statutes for a German gymnastics federation proposed by the *Deutscher Arbeitsausschuss Turnen*.

4. Signed an Allied High Commission law on "Reciprocal Assistance in Criminal Matters between Occupation Courts and Authorities." The law establishes procedures to aid law enforcement officers in the apprehension and prosecution of persons who otherwise might escape punishment because of lack of reciprocity agreements in criminal matters between the three occupation zones. (For text, see "Laws and Regulations.")

5. Examined a report on the activities of the Communist press in Germany, particularly with respect to the publication of material in violation of Allied High Commission Law No. 5. The High Commissioners agreed upon the application in appropriate cases of administrative measures under Law No. 5 to deal with such violations including, if necessary, the suspension of the operations of printing plants involved.

6. Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on July 20.

HICOM Meeting of July 20

The 34th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held July 20 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Agreed to promulgate, as soon as texts had been verified and translations had been completed, an Allied High Commission law to provide for the disposition of motion picture property formerly owned or controlled by the former German Reich. The law is designed to dispose of the former Reich-owned motion picture property in a manner best calculated to foster a sound, privately-owned motion picture industry in Germany, so organized as to preclude ex-

cessive concentration of economic power. The High Commissioners agreed to go forward vigorously with the liquidation of these properties in implementation of the law.

2. Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on July 27.

HICOM Meeting of July 27

The 35th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held July 27 at the Petersberg, near Bonn.

Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, and Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

The Council:

1. Discussed at length the questions relating to the Occupation Statute sent to the High Commission by the intergovernmental study group which was set up in London by decision of the three foreign ministers in May. After examining replies to the various questions, prepared during the past fortnight by economic, political, financial and legal experts of the High Commission, the Council agreed upon the text of the replies to the study group's questions. These are of a factual nature, bearing principally on the manner in which the Occupation Statute has operated up to the present time.

2. Decided to hold its next meeting in Berlin on Aug. 10.

Laws and Regulations

Bonn Enclave Statute

Article 1

The special area directly under the Allied High Commission which is designated "Bonn Enclave" is composed of the territories of the following localities:

- (1) *Stadtkreis* (city of) Bonn
- (2) Within the *Landkreis* (county) of Bonn: *Stadt* (city of) Bad Godesberg *Amt* (Administrative area of) Villip *Gemeinden* (communities) or *Ortschaften* (localities of) Friesdorf, Arzdorf, Adendorf, Merl, Roettgen, Langsdorf, Witterschlick, Nettekoven, Duisdorf, Heidgen, Volmersshoven, Impekoven, Oedekoven, Gielsdorf, Messdorf, Lessenich, *Gemeinde* Beuel;
- (3) Within the *Siegkreis* (county of that name): *Stadt* Honnef Koenigswinter *Gemeinden* or *Ortschaften* Mildorf, Hangelar, Niederpleis, Holzlar, Oberkassel, Ober-Dollendorf, Nieder-Dollendorf, Heisterbacherott;

and the waters of the Rhine bordering these localities.

Article 2

Legislation in force in the British Zone of occupation shall be applicable in the Bonn Enclave, subject to any modifications by the Allied High Commission.

Article 3

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5, where any person charged with an offense in one zone is located in a second zone, the Occupation Authorities of the second zone will arrest him and deliver him to the Occupation Authorities of the first zone, upon their request, if:

(a) The offense is alleged to have been committed after May 8, 1945.

(b) The request is supported by a warrant or judgment issued by a competent authority of the requesting zone, and a brief statement of the facts constituting the offense.

(c) The person is charged with conduct which would constitute an offense justifying his arrest under the law of the second (arresting) zone.

2. If such person is also subject to charges or is in custody or under sentence in the zone where he is located, the authorities of that zone may either postpone delivery until completion of trial or service of sentence, if any, or deliver him on conditions for his return to them after trial or service of sentence, if any, in the requesting zone.

Article 4

1. The provisions of this article apply to any person in the following categories:

(a) The Occupation Authorities.

(b) Civilian members of the occupation forces.

(c) Civilian nationals of the Occupying Powers who are serving with the Occupation Authorities or forces.

(d) Members of the families of, and civilian nationals of the Occupying Powers in the service of, the persons referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

2. Where any such person is charged with an offense committed in a zone other than that of his high commissioner, the appropriate authorities of the zone where the offense was committed may prosecute him for the offense, arrest him if he is found in their zone, or request his arrest and delivery if he is located in another zone: provided, however, that the high commissioner having authority over the person charged shall forthwith be notified of any action taken in any zone other than his own in respect of the offense. He may request that further proceedings be transferred to him and that the person charged, if in custody, be delivered to him. Such requests will be complied with, whereupon all proceedings in another zone relating to the offense shall be discontinued.

Article 5

This law shall not apply to any military personnel of the occupation forces who are subject to military, naval or air force law, and shall not affect any agreements now existing or hereafter to be made among the commanders-in-chief of the occupation forces with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction over or the apprehension or delivery of such personnel.

Article 6

Each high commissioner may issue regulations implementing this law in his zone.

Article 7

The provisions of Decision No. 48, dated Jan. 29, 1948, of the French commander-in-chief in Germany, amended by decision No. 122, dated March 26, 1949, shall, on the date of the coming into force of this law, be deprived of effect insofar as the legal relations between the French Zone and the United States and British Zones of occupation are concerned.

Official Announcements

Credit Union Opened

A sub-office of the State Department Federal Credit Union, membership in which is limited to US State Department and ECA employees in Germany, opened Aug. 10 in Room 156 of the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt. The Credit Union will be authorized to accept from and make loans to members only. Shares of stock are valued at \$5 each and membership may be obtained by the purchase of a minimum of one share of stock and the payment of a 25 cent entrance fee. For the present, members are limited to a deposit of not more than \$50 per month.

Employees belonging to the Credit Union in Washington are not entitled to membership in Frankfurt, but may effect a transfer of membership to Frankfurt.

The Credit Union is a co-operative organization designed to encourage thrift and at the same time make loans at reasonable rates of interest. Dividends from the operation of the Credit Union are declared annually. In 1948 and 1949 depositors received a dividend of 3.6 percent.

A member may borrow up to \$300 on his own signature but loans over this amount require collateral, usually in the form of a co-signer. Interest on loans must be paid at the rate of one percent per month on the unpaid balance with slightly less interest ($\frac{3}{4}\%$) on loans of \$600 or more. It is anticipated that loan applications can be processed and the money made available to the applicant within a period of seven days.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin* Aug. 10.

HICOG Hospitalization Plan

All American HICOG employees now have the opportunity to sign up for prepaid hospital protection through Hospitalization, Inc., it was announced by the Personnel Division, Office of Administration. It was emphasized, however, that the group plan will not go into effect unless a minimum of 50 percent of the total number of HICOG personnel in Germany enroll in the plan. A representative of Group Hospitalization, Inc., known as Washington's Blue Cross Plan, arrived in Frankfurt recently to assist in establishing the plan among HICOG employees and their dependents.

"As dependents are no longer eligible for hospital care at government expense," Chester E. Beaman of the Personnel Division said, "it is strongly recommended that advantage be taken of the hospitalization insurance offered by this non-profit organization." Since July 1, US Army hospitalizations have required HICOG personnel and their dependents to pay \$11.25 per day for hospitalization and treatment. While hospital expenses incurred by HICOG personnel are paid from State Department funds, expenses incurred by dependents must be paid in full by their sponsors.

The monthly cost under the hospitalization plan is \$3 for HICOG families, including husbands, wives and all children less than 18 years of age. Single HICOG personnel may enroll for \$1.30 monthly. They will thus receive benefits for nonduty accidents or illness not covered by Foreign Service regulations and also will be assured of protection upon their return to the United States.

Application blanks for enrollment are being distributed to all HICOG administrative officers. Full details of the plan are being explained to administrative officers.

While US Army hospitals charge \$11.25 daily for hospitalization, charges in German and other European hospitals vary. However, the Blue Cross Plan's allowances apply whether hospitalization is in an Army hospital or a German hospital elsewhere in Europe. Allowances provided range from a maximum of \$17.50 for the first day of care to a maximum of \$277 for 30 days.

For a five-day hospital stay, group hospitalization provides a maximum allowance of \$62.50, more than enough to cover the Army's charge of \$56.25; for a 10-day stay, it allows \$107 while the average charge is \$112.50; for a 15-day stay, it allows \$149.50 and the average charge is \$168.25; for a 20-day stay, it allows \$192 and the average charge is \$225, and for a 30-day stay, it allows \$277 and the average charge is \$337.50.

HICOG personnel interested in this protection are requested to communicate with their administrative officers for application blanks and the answers to any questions they may have in regard to the Blue Cross Plan.

When HICOG personnel and their dependents return to the United States, full service benefits will be available if facilities of a participating hospital in the Washington area are used. If residence is elsewhere in the United States, a transfer of the contract to the local Blue Cross Plan may, in most cases, be arranged.

HICOG Travel to US

Effective July 6, HICOG employees on duty travel to the United States or on statutory leave will use commercial carriers, provided space can be secured, it was announced by the Transportation Division, Office of Administration.

Army transportation, either surface or air, will not be utilized in the future except in emergencies. Travel status of dependents will be the same as that for sponsors.

The transportation office also announced that because of lack of space on ocean liners during the rush season, it is preferred that travel be by air.

MATS Transatlantic Flights

Transatlantic flights of Military Air Transport Service have been considerably curtailed due to other temporary commitments. According to a cable received at Headquarters, 1602nd Air Transport Wing, the aircraft will resume normal transatlantic schedules when their present mission is accomplished.

The European Command Air Priority Board in Heidelberg has directed that only passengers with the following categories will be routed through the 7705 Air Returnee Center, Frankfurt, for subsequent movement by air: (1) Emergency leave involving death or possible loss of life; (2) Urgent temporary duty travel.

It is contemplated that the priorities noted above will fill all available space. There will be no airlift for normal rotation or other travel. MATS flights originating at Rhine-Main and Tripoli to points throughout the Mediterranean area remain unchanged. There will be no change in the medical air evacuation flights to the

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Radio's Contribution in the Field of Public Service, July 1949-March 1950, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 1950.

Der Außenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Übersichten (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part I, Comprehensive Surveys), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, June 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 24, OEA, CCG(BE), July 1, 1950.

Post-Mortem on the Whitsuntide March, A Survey of West Berliners' Evaluations, Report No. 25, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), July 6, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 230, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), July 6, 1950.

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Our Department of Defense, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 28, TI&E Office, EUCOM, July 9, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 37, PRD HICOG, July 11, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 231, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), July 15, 1950.

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Copies of publications, etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

United States.—from **MATS** announcement July 7.

Military Rail Tickets

Effective July 1, rail tickets purchased by occupation personnel from US military ticket offices in EUCOM will be valid for travel on German civilian trains and on international trains while they move within Germany.

The tickets will be sold at the concessional rates now in effect for passage on US military coaches or trains operated in EUCOM. Previously, the military rail tickets were good only on US military coaches and German civil trains.

Rail travel authorizations issued to personnel traveling on duty also will be valid transportation on German and international trains. Previously, the RTA could not be used on international trains unless the destination was outside of Germany.

According to the EUCOM Transportation Division, the tickets may be bought with Military Payment Certificates by presentation of the individual's Post Exchange Ration Card for July-August-September, which contains the statement: "Bearer authorized to purchase rail tickets at concessional rates."

No tickets will be sold on trains, or at other than US military ticket offices. These offices are located in more than 70 German railroad stations throughout EUCOM.

Transportation officials emphasized that the military tickets are not valid for passage outside of the borders of Germany, or for sleeping car accommodations. Eligible personnel may buy US military tickets as far as the border, and purchase transportation in the foreign country at regular rates in the prescribed currencies.—from **EUCOM** announcement June 27.

Reichsmark Conversion Deadline

The deadline for filing claims for conversion — at the rate of 20 to 1 — of pre-occupation Reichsmark balances in Western Berlin banks for Deutsche marks has been

extended from June 30, 1950, to Dec. 31, 1950, the Finance Branch of Berlin Element, HICOG, announced June 29.

Extension of the June 30 deadline for filing claims for conversion at the 20:1 rate applies only to United Nations nationals, the announcement added.

Citizens of any of the United Nations have been able to exchange 20 pre-occupation Reichsmarks, on deposit in Berlin bank accounts, for one Deutsche mark since December 1949.

Licensing of Trade Fair Goods

A liberalized US license covering foreign goods brought to the United States for exhibition at trade fairs has been placed in effect by the US Department of Commerce, the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany announced.

The ECA Mission in Frankfurt received the following information from the Commerce Department's Office of International Trade:

"Under the new provisions, goods imported into the United States for exhibition at trade fairs may be returned to the country from which imported without securing validated export licenses. In addition, if the imported articles are not listed as exceptions to present (in transit) general license provisions applying to certain strategic items, they may be exported to any destination without validated licenses.

"In clearing exports under the new trade fair general licenses, shippers must enter general license symbol (GTF) on shipper's export declarations filed with US Customs officials.

"The new trade fair export provisions are part of a program designed to simplify and encourage participation from abroad in trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country, officials said.

"The OIT action is in the line with recent legislation which materially liberalizes present tariff and customs requirements in the case of articles imported for exhibition at the First US International Trade Fair, to be held in Chicago Aug. 7-20 . . ."

Customs and Frontiers Inspectorate

A tripartite customs and frontiers inspectorate has been established by the Allied High Commission. The tasks of the inspectorate will be to report to the High Commission on the functioning of German customs control over foreign and inter-zonal trade.

The inspectorate consists of the chiefs of the three zonal Allied customs inspection agencies in western Germany. In carrying out his functions each chief will utilize Allied personnel already performing customs inspection duties in his zone.—from **HICOM** announcement Aug. 3.

Ex-POW's Service Claims

Eastern Germans and residents of Berlin who have valid claims against the US government for service performed as prisoners of war have been requested to file their claims as soon as possible at the **Kriegsgefangenen Zahlstelle**, 26a Jungfernstieg, Berlin-Lichterfelde-Ost. Payment to ex-prisoners of war will continue to be made for a limited period. Ex-POW's who have lost their papers should request issuance of duplicates by applying at the Finance Division, HICOG.

USSR Mission's Travel Resumed

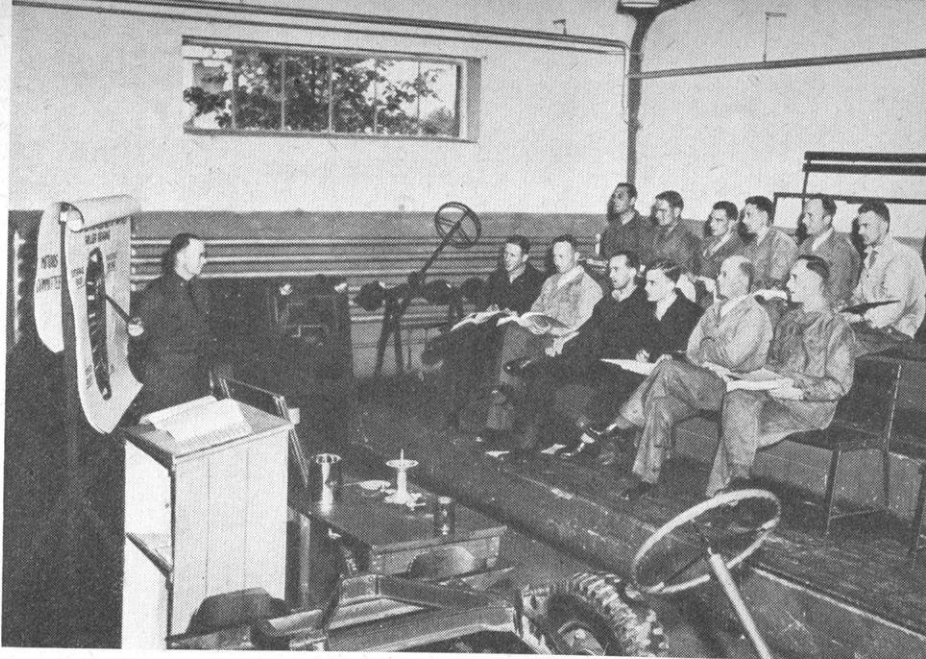
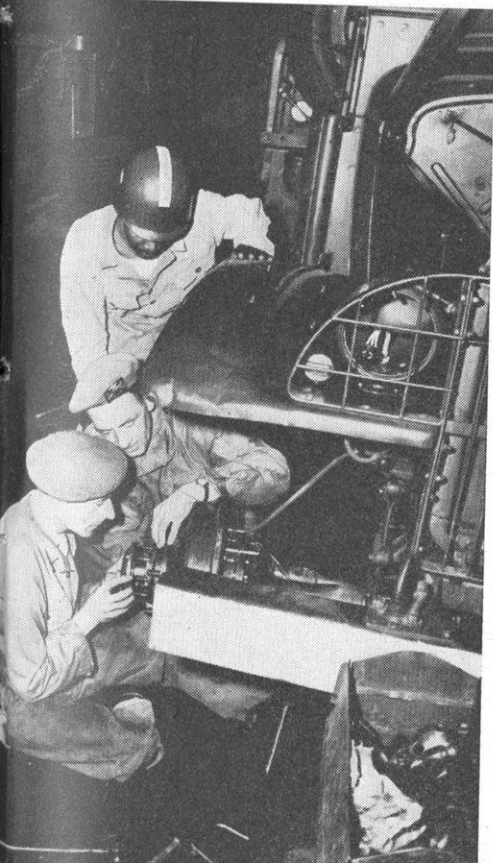
Permanent travel certificates were returned to members of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission in Frankfurt July 14, following restoration of similar travel certificates to members of the US Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam earlier in the day.

The certificates were withdrawn from the Soviet Mission May 19, and since then, the members have been restricted to travel between their quarters and the mission office in Frankfurt. The action was taken by US officials after permanent travel documents were withdrawn May 12 from the US Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam.



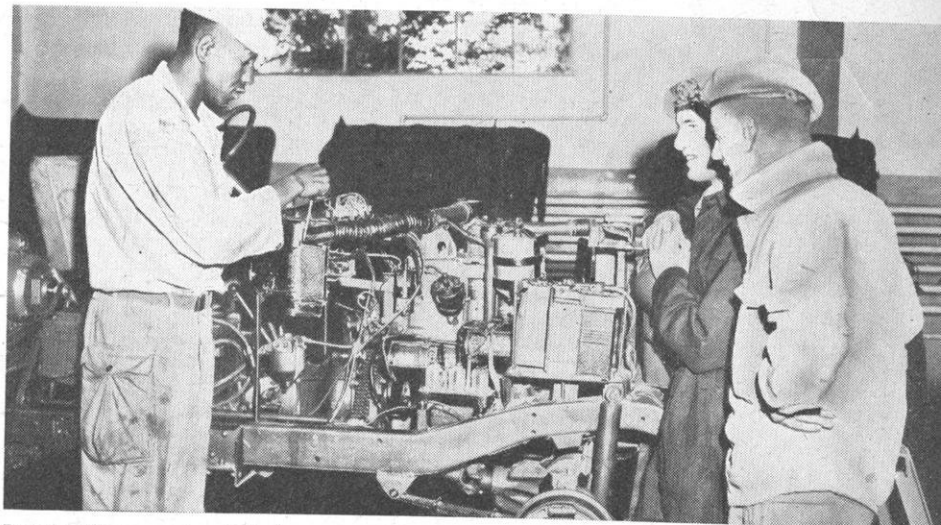
Cpl. Charles Blackwell oversees king-size tire-changing job. Soldiers belong to Hq. Co. of 7871st Training Group.

Dutch Army team hard at work as Cpl. Alten Joseph looks on. School is at Kitzingen, Wurzburg Military Post.



Officers and non-coms of the Royal Netherlands Army learn vehicle maintenance from US Army instructors under Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

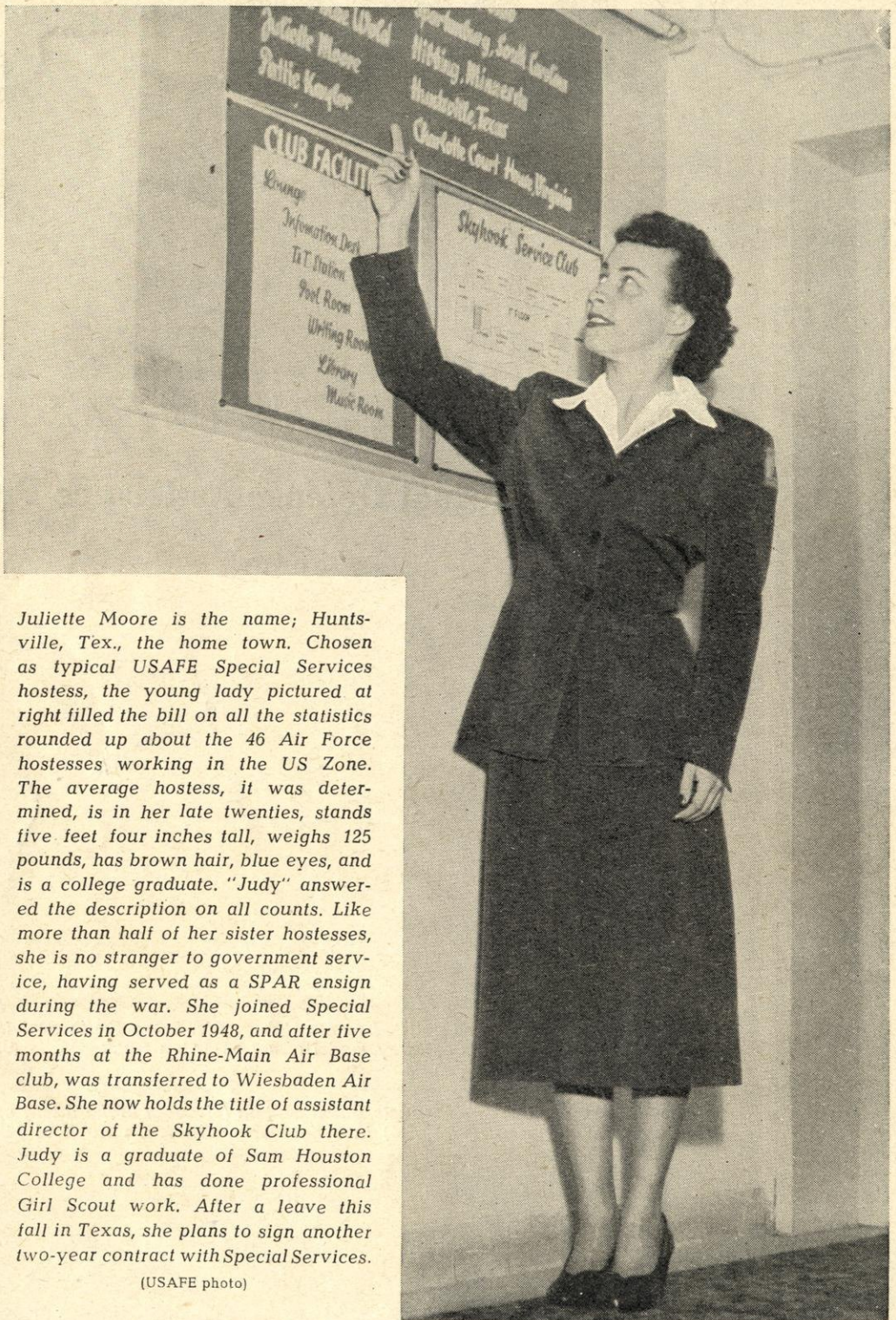
Mutual Defense Assistance Program



Dutch officer and enlisted man watch as Pfc. Leroy Smith explains operation of air cleaner on cutaway model of a quarter-ton truck.
(US Army photos)

Pfc. Roger Winn instructs Dutch captain (cleaning brake drum) and sergeant-major (greasing spindle) in maintenance of 2 1/2-ton truck at MDAP school.





Juliette Moore is the name; Huntsville, Tex., the home town. Chosen as typical USAFE Special Services hostess, the young lady pictured at right filled the bill on all the statistics rounded up about the 46 Air Force hostesses working in the US Zone. The average hostess, it was determined, is in her late twenties, stands five feet four inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, has brown hair, blue eyes, and is a college graduate. "Judy" answered the description on all counts. Like more than half of her sister hostesses, she is no stranger to government service, having served as a SPAR ensign during the war. She joined Special Services in October 1948, and after five months at the Rhine-Main Air Base club, was transferred to Wiesbaden Air Base. She now holds the title of assistant director of the Skyhook Club there. Judy is a graduate of Sam Houston College and has done professional Girl Scout work. After a leave this fall in Texas, she plans to sign another two-year contract with Special Services.

(USAFE photo)