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# INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

*Bulletin*

THIS ISSUE:

**Darmstadt Survey**

Page 3

**War of Words**

Page 7

**New Spirit in  
Old Prisons**

Page 9

**A Day with the  
US Marines**

Pages 16-17

**Rias' Effectiveness  
Evident in Poland**

Page 19



**AUGUST  
1952**



Visit to Bad Godesberg

(see page 1)

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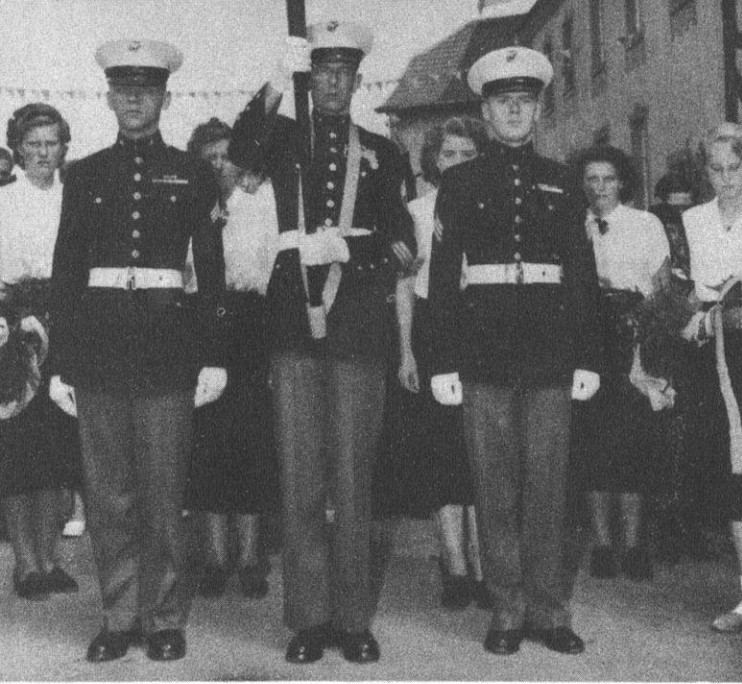
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# New Fire Brigade Flag Presented Oberdrees

The 700 residents of the little town of Oberdrees, near Euskirchen southwest of Cologne, had been sad since the war because of the loss of the original flag of the village's volunteer fire brigade. They said it had been taken by an American soldier as a war souvenir. Recently officials of the fire brigade read that HICOG should be contacted regarding restitution of war losses, so they did, and HICOG ordered a new flag, valued at DM 1,000 (\$238). For an all-day festival on Sunday, July 20, Glenn G. Wolfe, executive director of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany; Jack H. Lennon, chief of HICOG's Administrative Services Division, and a US Marines color guard came to the village to formally present the new banner.

*(photos by Norbert Gassner, Information Division, HICOG)*

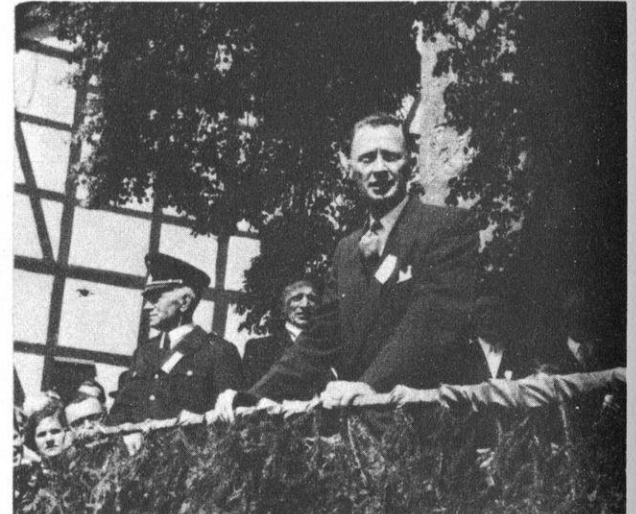


*Sgts. William W. Chujnacki, Burdon O. Michael and Edward J. Coughlin of US Marines carry furlled flag to ceremony.*



*Mr. Wolfe rides through village streets with the mayor.*

*Sergeant Michael hands banner to member of fire brigade.*



*Mr. Lennon witnesses festival parade from reviewing stand.*

*On flag is picture of St. Florian, patron of the village.*



# Information Bulletin

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

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**Cover Photograph**—Miss Margaret Truman was met by US High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly and a group of HICOG officials as she stopped in Bad Godesberg Aug. 10 to visit the US headquarters in Germany. Miss Truman, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. John Horton, was on a vacation tour of Europe. She arrived in Bad Godesberg after a four-and-half-hour trip from Wiesbaden aboard a US Navy Rhine River patrol boat.

(PLB-ID-HICOG photo by Gassner)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

August 1952

<b>New Fire Brigade Flag</b> . . . . .	inside front cover
<i>Pictorial Feature</i>	
<b>The Sixth Column</b> . . . . .	2
<i>Commentary by Ernst Friedlaender</i>	
<b>Darmstadt Survey</b> . . . . .	3
<i>Article by Dr. Frank H. Jonas</i>	
<b>Higher Living Standards Possible in Germany</b> . . . . .	6
<b>War of Words</b> . . . . .	7
<i>Article by Helen McLaughlin</i>	
<b>New Spirit in Old Prisons</b> . . . . .	9
<i>Article by Wilfried Saliger</i>	
<b>Free University Grows</b> . . . . .	13
<i>Cornerstone-Laying Ceremony</i>	
<b>Fulbright Agreement</b> . . . . .	15
<i>Contract-Signing Ceremony</i>	
<b>A Day with the US Marines in Mehlem</b> . . . . .	16-17
<i>Pictorial Feature</i>	
<b>Life in the Soviet Zone</b> . . . . .	18
<i>Statement by E. S. Volchansky</i>	
<b>RIAS' Effectiveness Evident in Poland</b> . . . . .	19
<i>Interview with Refugee</i>	
<b>In and Around Germany</b> . . . . .	20
<b>German Editorials</b> . . . . .	28
<b>Text of Communique of London Conference</b> . . . . .	32
<b>Berlin's Cultural Festival</b> . . . . .	inside back cover
<i>Pictorial Feature</i>	

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

# The Sixth Column

By Ernst Friedlaender

The Soviet hate campaign against the United States is going full blast. The campaign, which is conducted in an authoritarian manner, started about a half year ago and has increased in violence ever since. The accusation that the Americans conduct bacteriological warfare in Korea was only one of its highlights. This heavy artillery was not designed to be effective only in the Soviet sphere of power. It is at the same time a weapon in the Cold War.

Moscow knows very well that everywhere in Europe there is such a thing as anti-Americanism. This anti-Americanism has various causes and various shades. It definitely is a soft spot in the unity of the West. And the Soviets have an eye for soft spots. They make use of the European anti-Americanism, although they know perfectly well that this anti-Americanism has hardly anything to do with pro-Soviet sympathies.

## Anti-Americanism

Naturally, there are Communists west of the Iron Curtain, too. Naturally, it is their job to agitate against America. This is the well-known "fifth column." But much more interesting and in some respects much more dangerous is the still hardly known "sixth column" of "good" Europeans who are anti-Communist and anti-American at the same time.

The resentment against America is deeply rooted. This resentment can be found in all western European countries, from England to Greece. It can be found at all levels of society, from the man-in-the-street to the parliaments and the governments. Any close observer of this development cannot doubt that the anti-American feelings and trends in public opinion have increased in volume and intensity during the last year. For Europeans from different nations it has even become a favored basis of approach and mutual understanding to criticize jointly "the" Americans.

*Mr. Friedlaender, who is one of the foremost political writers in Germany, presented this commentary in his column "As I See It" Aug. 16 in the Hamburger Abendblatt and Stuttgarter Nachrichten. The translation, which is by Robert Lochner, chief of the Press Branch, Information Division, HICOG, is printed in the Information Bulletin by special permission of Mr. Friedlaender and cannot be reprinted without specific authorization of the author. The views expressed in the commentary are those of the writer and their presentation here does not necessarily imply concurrence by US authorities.*

## Fear and Weakness

Many factors join together to produce this reaction — anti-capitalist ire as well as capitalist envy. Europe has grown poor and weak and, with a queer logic, Europe begrudges America its wealth and power. Many Europeans are very touchy about their benefactors from beyond the sea and at the same time angry when US aid is reduced. They seek refuge in a false beggar's pride and in an equally false cultural snobbery. They are eager to detect the "barbarians" in the Americans so that they may look down upon them.

And if present-day European reality is obviously not such as to prove its superiority over that of the Americans, consolation is sought in European museums and archives. There is plenty of room for contradictions in the gap between today's inferiority complex and yesterday's claim of superiority. Europe is afraid of too great an alien influence. Europe is afraid of being taken in tow by America. Its actual resistance against the Americanization of large parts of its civilization is really weak, but it protests all the same. In the same way it has let itself be protected by America for years while dreaming of being the "third force" or dreaming of an idyllic neutrality.

Oh, how wonderful it would be to believe that this is only an American-Soviet conflict which really does not concern the Europeans! How wonderful it would be to transfer into a lifeboat reserved for Europeans from the boat in which one sits together with the Americans — and not even at the helm! Yes, the helm. For too long a time one has been at the helm oneself to be able to hand it to somebody else ungrudgingly. For centuries Europe was the focus of world history. That is a thing of the past. And now one views the new world power beyond the Atlantic with the displeasure of the weak.

America is a world power against its own will. It is a world power suffering growing pains. America's best friends in Europe are aware of this. There is the well-known haphazardness of its policies which does not permit predictions of what will come tomorrow. There is the naive joy of one's own success which misleads one to believe in panacea. But the "American way of life" cannot readily be exported, certainly not by shirt sleeve missionaries. The oversimplification of problems is not a way to their solution.

## Who Is Dangerous?

If America perhaps has too little experience, Europe certainly has too much. One cannot claim that the British policy in the Near East or the French policy in Indo-China or Tunisia was more successful than the American policy in China. The American policy sometimes is too unpredictably flexible, the European policy tends to become rigidly inflexible. In Europe we make our problems so complicated that they become insoluble.

There is sufficient occasion here for mutual criticism between friends; such criticism could be very construc-

*Continued on page 31*

# Darmstadt Survey

by Dr. Frank H. Jonas

WHEN A YOUNG German social scientist recently presented four published volumes to the Darmstadt city mayor and the Hessian state minister of culture and education he signalized a singular event in the history of German social science. This formal gesture marked a substantial fulfillment of a joint American and German research project known as the Darmstadt Community Survey\*. Symbolically the results of this first community survey in Germany were turned over to all mayors and governmental ministers in Germany for their scrutiny and possible application.

This opinion-and-fact-gathering study, which is about people who live in the city of Darmstadt and its surrounding area, required more than three years. An enormous number of items about human beings, what they think, like and do in their daily lives, was collected by means of carefully worked-out questionnaires and extensive interviews with individuals scientifically sampled from the citizenry. Standard methods of empirical research were employed, which means that the German scientists went out and got the information themselves, which they then compiled, evaluated and systematized for publication.

THESE scientists, who early in the project organized themselves into the Institute of Social Science Research, effected the plan first launched by American Military Government and completed under HICOG to examine the living conditions in an average German city, its labor conditions, community problems and institutions, and to find answers to some very specific questions. For example:

*How did the inhabitants of such a city earn their livelihood?*

*How did they live as members of the community?*

*How did they use their leisure time?*

*How were their non-professional interests developed?*

*What were their housing conditions, and what would their interest be in common questions.*

*How had the citizens adjusted to postwar conditions?*

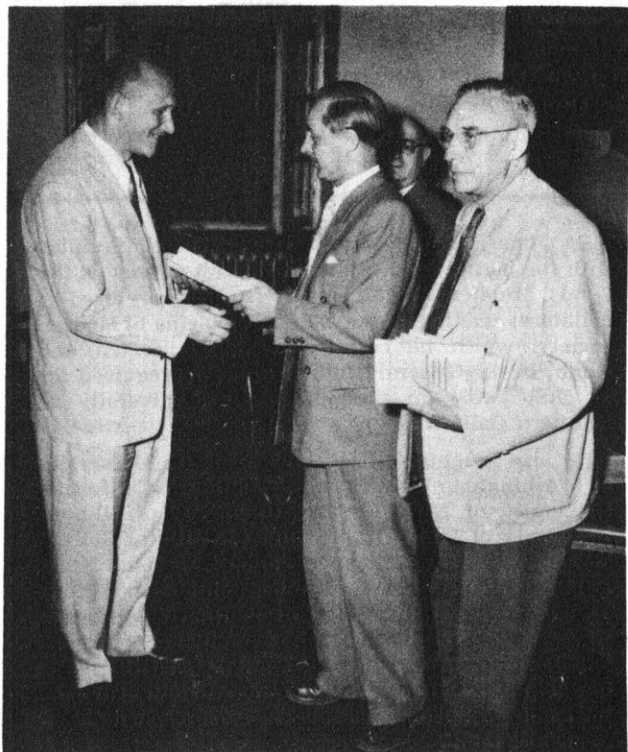
The project planners wanted to know something too about the revival of workers' and employers' organizations after the war.

Parenthetically, Dr. Nels Anderson, who conceived the plan, viewed with some alarm "the practice of American agencies to plan programs for activities in German communities without the planners having very much exact information about the people and the area."

\*See "Community Survey" by Nels Anderson in the *Information Bulletin*, May 31, 1949.

TO PINPOINT this survey it may be enough to recall the well-known American study by the Lynds, whose title *Middletown* has become a byword to scholars and laymen alike. Unlike *Middletown* and similar studies in France, England and Sweden, the German study includes both the city and its hinterland within its area of investigation. In contrast to the American *Middletown*, the German study was not made anonymously or secretly but with the solicited and widespread cooperation of the citizens and their city officials.

The city of Darmstadt was chosen to come under the sociological microscope, because it was representative of the physically war-torn and economically hard-hit German towns with a variety of social and economic aspects which would make a study of this kind fruitful and the results perhaps valid for other cities in Germany. Though its postwar population is about 35,000 less than the prewar figure of 115,000, the city and its area have



Dr. Herbert Koetter (center), representing the Institute of Social Science Research in Darmstadt, presents the first four published volumes of the Darmstadt Community Survey to Hessian state minister of education and culture, Ludwig Metzger, who as former lord mayor of Darmstadt welcomed the initiating of the survey in 1949. Ernst Schroeder (right), present mayor, has received the volumes in behalf of the city administration.

(Stars and Stripes photos)

absorbed its share of the 10,000,000 refugees and expellees from eastern Europe. This is one of Germany's most serious postwar problems. This population shift has resulted, for example, in introducing a strong catholic contingency in a once predominantly Protestant area.

**I**N YEARS past, as the former south Hessian capital, Darmstadt has also been known as a civil servant's town with relatively little industry and trade-union tradition. Today its industrial life is on the increase, with scores of part-time farmers living in the nearby villages commuting to the city for work in factories and shops.

Because its approach is through people as workers, and because of its sponsorship by the Academy of Labor in Frankfurt and its direction by the labor affairs components of Military Government and HICOG, the study has a pronounced labor or worker emphasis.

Direct supervision of the project was in the hands of American sociologists, Dr. Henry Meyers and Dr. Ashley Weeks from New York University, who visited Darmstadt intermittently during the three year period, and particularly Dr. S. Earl Grigsby, who remained continuously on the ground to watch every detail of the tremendous undertaking after it was initiated by Dr. Anderson, who then was consultant of the Manpower Division, OMGUS, and now is labor affairs adviser in the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. H. A. Zinkeisen, director of the Academy of Labor in Frankfurt, was the

Dr. Jonas, author of this article, is well familiar with the background of the Darmstadt survey as the Lynds' *Middletown* and similar studies were used as collateral reading in the course, *Problems of Modern Society*, which he co-introduced, co-directed and taught in the General Studies Program, required for all first two-year students at the University of Southern California.

He also taught political science at the University of Washington, University of Southern California, University of New Mexico, University of Illinois, University of Utah, Utah State Agricultural College and Idaho State College; sociology at Idaho State College, and courses in public opinion and propaganda at the Universities of Southern California, New Mexico and Utah. He has conducted and participated in many surveys of opinion, particularly in the field of practical politics, and contributed articles to leading journals based on research using the empirical method.

Dr. Jonas was appointed recently to the editorial staff of the *Information Bulletin* as assistant editor. Prior to that, he prepared the *Daily Press Review*, then issued by HICOG's Information Services Division, of pertinent comments and opinions from the German newspapers. His home is in Salt Lake City, Utah.

administrator in behalf of the sponsors. Early in 1951, the Institute of Social Research of the University of Frankfurt under the direction of Professors Theodor W. Adorno and Frederick Pollock, and the Institute for the Study of Farm Management of the Justus Liebig-Hochschule in Giessen under the direction of Prof. Max Rolfes, assisted in determining editorial policy and drafting the monographs.

**T**EN VOLUMES in German are being published, though numbers six and seven will appear in one binding. Numbers one, three, eight and nine figured in the ceremony. A single volume in English, now in preparation, is due to appear early next spring. The ten monographs, with their authors and unofficial English translations of their titles, are as follows:

1. *The Structure and Function of Rural Communities in the Sphere of Influence of a German Middle-sized City*, Herbert Koetter.
2. *Rural Populations within the Power Sphere (socio-economic forces) of the City*, Karl-Guener Grueneiser.
3. *The Part-Time Farmer and his Family in the Cross Currents of Rural and Urban Ways of Life*, Gerhard Teiwes.
4. *Youth in the Postwar Period*, Gerhard Baumert.
5. *German Families after the War*, Edith Huenninger.
6. *Schools and Youth in a Bombed-out City*, Irma Kuhn.
7. *The Girls of a Senior High School Class*, Giselheid Koepenick.
8. *Civil Authorities and Citizens*, Klaus A. Lindemann.
9. *Trade Unions and Work Councils in the Judgment of the Worker*, Anneliese Mausloff.
10. *Leisure Time Activities of the Working Population in a Bombed-out City*, Martin S. Allword.

Each of the four published volumes, averaging 190 pages, has a foreword by the author, a table of contents, an introduction, an index, a bibliography and an English abstract which briefly reviews the contents. The text is liberally sprinkled with charts and statistical tables. The technique of opinion and information gathering which was employed is explained at the beginning of each volume, with examples of questionnaires and other pertinent data in an appendix.

**V**OLUMES NINE and ten give the study an intended labor emphasis, while the first three volumes will interest the rural sociologists. Students of labor relations and labor officials will be interested in the trade union structure and functioning in the plants, the stratification of the workers and the changes of jobs and occupations due principally to the war. They, together with personnel directors, will find good material on what the German worker thinks of his supervisor and what he thinks a supervisor ought to be like.

The sociologist of family problems, usually also an observer of youth problems, will find the remaining studies enlightening. Educators will want to examine numbers six and seven. Number seven, a study by a young high school girl of her own class, is one of the more interesting of the studies with a wealth of untapped material left over after publication. Revealing what the citizen thinks of his government, with implications for conservatism and bureaucracy, number eight will interest both the public administrationist and political scientist.

Social scientists will not be the only group to find in the whole study an abundance of information. American governmental employees dealing with German affairs will find helpful material. So will anyone who is concerned with the making and administering of foreign policy, or anyone at all who wants some valid data on German life.

**PUBLIC SERVANTS** may ignore the volumes after receiving them from the scientists, but not so the reviewers and critics. Anticipating some attacks, the professional editorial advisers, who wrote the introductions, have delineated some of their contributions and limitations.

The studies, they agree, are not definitive in their special fields, nor do they describe permanent features. But they are beginnings and show trends, setting up a strict — and much needed in Germany — empirical method for the study of human behavior. "In this sense", Professors Rolfes and Adorno conclude, "the study of Teiwes — as all other monographs of the Darmstadt Community Survey — serves as fruitful pioneer work."

Professor Pollock, in the Mausloff volume, which may be considered the best in conforming closest to strict American standards of empirical research, is more penetrating in his prelude. Fully admitting that the work is unique in Germany, he says the material is dated and not automatically valid for the German Federal Republic nor for Darmstadt today. Besides he claims that Darmstadt is atypical for a labor study, since it has comparatively little industrial life. Even the method falls short, he states, because the study was a part of a comprehensive plan, a fact which limited the numbers of questions and samples on the basis of which the evaluations were made.

**THESE SHORTCOMINGS**, according to Dr. Anderson, are "only minor" and do not damage "the worth of the effort." Each study makes a distinct contribution to the knowledge in its special field. Critics may question some of the interpretations and how the material is set up, but they will not be able to ignore the mass of valuable available information. True, there are some deviations from the empirical method of research, but these do not detract seriously from the residual value of the survey. Lastly, a group of young German social



*Mayor Schroeder (standing), at ceremony for presentation of volumes, thanks the Americans for their part in bringing the survey to successful conclusion. Seated at table are (left to right): Dr. George A. Selke, acting chief of HICOG's Division of Cultural Affairs; Mr. Metzger; Julius Reiber, city councilman; Prof. Theodor W. Adorno, acting director of Institute of Social Research, University of Frankfurt.*

scientists acquired for the first time a feeling for Germany's immense postwar problems as well as for this kind of research. They have attended a school which has existed for the first time and only once in Germany, receiving a training which they have never had before.

Any further evaluation of this study should take into account the goals that were set for it and the difficulties encountered in achieving them.

According to the American consultants, one of the major goals of the project was achieved in the assembling, training and holding together for productive work this group of young social scientists. This was not an easy task by any means. It was extremely difficult to assemble this group in the first place, and then to lay down what was to them an unfamiliar method of research and a repulsive technique of fact-finding, and have them stick to them.

The German scientists generally insisted on starting with a theory and proceeding on the basis of that preconceived theory instead of going out to get the facts and to let the facts speak for themselves. They had to be trained to work as a team, to share their data after they got it, and to use the majority principle in their staff meetings. They hesitated to do the menial legwork necessary to secure the materials. They tended to argue with the people. But all these difficulties were ironed out in the course of the study.

**THESE PERSONNEL** problems caused the project to take longer than was initially thought necessary, but it was necessary to take more time in order to keep intact the basic goal, mainly that of letting Germans do the work themselves and solve their own problems. This was the American approach, to let the finished work stand as a German product which the Germans



could call their own. The American consultants kept the bulky and sometimes unwieldy project on the right path and in the right direction. They claim that in terms of this achievement alone the money and time of the Americans were more than well spent.

Other beneficial results have already accrued from this cooperative research project. Many research groups sent their representatives to Darmstadt to attend workshops and secure advice on techniques and problems. Similar studies have been begun in the Ruhr industrial areas.

Many citizens in the Darmstadt area have had their eyes opened, probably for the first time, to the realities in their environment. If this result could be achieved on a wider scale throughout Germany by similar surveys it would be a considerable step forward in the solving of social problems. Dr. Anderson succinctly observed with reference to both his American colleagues and the Ger-

man people, "You have to know what your problem is before you can solve it."

**N**EARLY EVERY key researcher has found a position with a German governmental agency or university faculty in which he is applying and extending the knowledge and experience he gained on this project. Four of the authors used their monographs as dissertations for their doctorates.

Many universities students who were employed on the project are also making further use of their experience and knowledge. For example, the University of Frankfurt, through the Institute of Social Research, has carried out two opinion surveys among the students, using the workshop method for the training of the student-poll-takers. For the first time in the history of the University of Frankfurt, and probably of any German university, students were asked what they wanted, what they liked and how they felt. +END

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## Higher Living Standards Possible in Germany

The German Federal Republic, with its unutilized manpower and productive capacity, is probably in a better position than almost any other European nation to make its defense contribution and at the same time enjoy moderate increases in its living standards, HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs reported in its annual review of the West German economy.

This optimistic estimate of Germany's prospects as an ally of the West is based on the existence of anti-inflation cushions in the form of a steadily expanding labor force, a reserve of more than 1,000,000 unemployed and heavy under-utilization of productive capacity in the consumer goods industries. "However," the report stated, "the ease with which resources can be channeled and raw material bottlenecks broken will depend on the ability of the government to legislate and implement selected control measures required in any balanced expansion of output."

The Federal Republic entered 1951 with extremely difficult economic problems growing out of Korea. These included a foreign exchange crisis with the European Payments Union (EPU), speculative buying, soaring prices, threat of falling living standards, drive for higher wages and danger of inflation.

Corrective steps were taken, and after a mid-year stagnation, an upsurge of production occurred in the fall of 1951, which continued through the rest of the year.

"But the favorable upswing during the autumn could not allay the fact that the economic advances achieved during 1951 were clearly the smallest in any year since the currency reform in 1948," the review added.

The two outstanding bright spots in the economic picture for the whole year were the high level of exports,

which helped to overcome the critical deficit with EPU, and the record postwar harvest. Elsewhere progress was not so marked.

The review was critical of the failure to divert investment funds into vital sectors of the economy. It pointed out that it was not until the year's end that legislation was passed channeling DM 1,000,000,000 (\$238,000,000) into basic industry, and this amount did not make available all that the basic industries require. The supply of capital for critical sectors of the economy was inadequate for rebuilding defense plants and for coal, steel and power expansion. At the same time, capital was going into non-essential industries and commercial enterprises.

"The delayed efforts made by the legislative machine on the investment aid question points to the need for much more serious Federal Government attention to the problem of planning adequate standby controls," the review said. "These controls can be held in readiness for use when necessary to ensure a balanced program of defense production, civilian investment and consumption during the coming year."

The review added, however, that the present combination of production, financial and trade factors provided favorable conditions for economic expansion at a high rate in 1952.

"On the eve of political sovereignty," it said, "West Germany in the early months of 1952 seems well directed toward economic independence. The relative ease with which she approaches this goal is very much dependent upon the success, or lack thereof, that the government has in directing a balanced and orderly process of expansion."

# War of Words

by Helen McLaughlin

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin



*United in the common struggle against Communism and Soviet aggression, we are sending to you, our compatriots living behind the Iron Curtain, a message of solidarity and faith in our early reunion. We are exiled newspapermen. We have gathered in Berlin, the closest we can come to you, to inform you that we are active in keeping alive the cause of liberty for our countries... In exile we want to serve you. In exile we want to perform a duty toward the free world. That duty is to warn the free peoples of the world that your fate awaits them unless they check aggression at once; that your fate awaits them unless you are liberated; and that the policy of liberation is the only one which can serve a dual purpose. It will reunite you, our countrymen, with the free world and it will save the free world from becoming a victim of the same aggression.*

**T**HUS spoke Boleslaw Wierzbianski, Polish journalist exiled in Britain and chairman of the International Federation of Free Journalists (IFFJ) as he stood before a RIAS microphone in the auditorium of Berlin's Technical University April 25 and broadcast to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. On one side of the stage was a wasted tree, its branches bare except for a few tiny green shoots — symbol of the death of freedom of information under Soviet domination.

Broadcast of the message to the peoples ruled by Communism marked the opening of the third annual congress of the IFFJ, whose members have all fled Communist domination. Speaker after speaker stepped before the microphone to tell the shocking story of suppression in his native country, much of it pieced together from reports seeping out through the Iron Curtain.

The Berlin congress had a dual purpose: to inform those living under Soviet domination that the fight for their eventual release from enslavement was continuing vigorously in the free world, and to present the situation of the press and other information media in the Iron Curtain countries to Western public opinion. To the East, the exiled journalists directed word of courage; to the West, they spoke this warning: "No nation can say 'It can't happen to us' if vigilance over human freedom and rights is neglected. With freedom of the press safeguarded, the majority of people will be informed truthfully, will see clearly and will never allow the Communist minority, however ruthless, unscrupulous and determined it may be, to seize power."

**M**ORE than 100 IFFJ members attended the congress, as did many representatives of the Western press and prominent guests from other fields. Police guarded

the university's main hall during the three-day session, but there was no Communist demonstration.

The International Federation of Free Journalists of central and eastern Europe and Balkan and Baltic countries was organized in 1948, and has been waging a "war of words" against Communism ever since. It unites approximately 1,300 self-exiled journalists from the Soviet-occupied countries in national associations. Nationalities represented in the federation are: Albanian, Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Polish, Rumanian, Unkrainian, Yugoslav, Croat, Serb and Slovene. Headquarters of the federation are in London and its regional unions in the United States, France, Germany, Sweden and Italy.

Journalist members of the IFFJ publish about 150 newspapers and other periodicals for the use of their compatriots. Its principal objects are: to oppose any totalitarian doctrines which misrepresent the principle of freedom of the press; to restore the proper meaning of traditional ideas of freedom and democracy, truth and honesty, in relations between individuals as well as nations; and to defend professional rights of its members and facilitate their contacts and collaboration with Western journalists and the press.

**J**OSEF Josten, Czech journalist and author of the book "Oh, My Country", which tells the story of the Communists coup in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, in summarizing the situation of the press in the Iron Curtain countries, quoted from *Pravda*, an official Communist party newspaper in Moscow, some months ago an article which called the Soviet press "the freest, the most highly ideological, truthful and principled press in the world". Shortly after the article appeared, he said, *Pravda* declared that "party organs must rivet the attention of the editorial staffs to party political and ideological questions and make of newspapers truly militant organs for the political education of the masses."

Mr Josten, who escaped from Prague after the Communists coup, pointed out that the technique curtailing the freedom of the press in the Soviet orbit applies not only to the local press, but involves foreign correspondents and agencies for both incoming and outgoing information "Both native and foreign pressmen not sharing the regime's ideology are persecuted morally, materially, socially and even physically", he said.

"In this unhappy land of falsity and contradiction", he went on, "foreign correspondents are isolated from the usual sources of information and even from the people, denied entry visas or their extension, limited in their freedom of movement and forced to use only official handouts and information as the basis of their reports. Even the facts obtained under such conditions are censored and delayed in transmission. Charges of 'biased reporting' are a daily occurrence until the 'offending' writer is either expelled or, seeing the futility of working under such conditions, asks to be relieved of his assignment. Arrests, blackmail and sentences for spying are the latest nightmares in the lives of these foreign correspondents."

**A** DRAMATIC illustration of this isolation of foreign newsmen was the reenactment of the trial of William Oatis, American correspondent, whom the Communist court in Prague sentenced to prison a year ago on alleged espionage charges. With a "cast" of four Czechs, a Rumanian and an American student at Berlin's Technical University who bore a striking resemblance to Oatis, the farce of the Oatis trial was reconstructed for radio listeners on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Several weeks before the opening of the Berlin sessions, the IFFJ challenged the Communist International



Reenactment of Czechoslovak trial of American newsmen William Oatis on alleged espionage charges.

(Die Neue Zeitung photo)

Organization of Journalists in Prague to appear at the congress to answer a charge that they who serve the Soviets by running their press are participating in the breakdown of the liberty of millions by contributing to the latters' indoctrination in hostile ideologies. Declaring that by serving as instruments of "russification" those controlling the Communist press are as much oppressors of their countrymen as the dread secret police, the congress accused them of guilt of "crimes against the soul of our peoples which will not be forgotten."

"Are any of you here?" thundered Mr. Wierzbianski.

"I repeat, are any of you here?"

There was no answer.

**T**HE Free Journalists did not confine themselves to revealing the shackling of the press and other information media in the Iron Curtain countries. They held a symposium on the abolition of human rights as the basis for the Soviet economic system, with particular reference to the recent Moscow Economic Conference proposals concerning world trade; surveyed various aspects of the institution of labor camps; dealt with conditions of the workers; aired the travesties on justice, the "genocide of the human mind" through complete control of all creative abilities in fields of science, art, music and literature and an educational system which cripples the capacity of independent thinking in youthful minds; and the elimination of all religions except that of Communistic interpretation.

Western speakers participating in the congress praised the IFFJ for the part it is playing in upholding the moral struggle against the forces of Communist oppression and cited efforts the Western world is making to promote eventual freedom for all peoples. All of them reminded the exiled journalists that the free world is not fooled by Russian tactics.

Calling Radio Free Europe a "spiritual airlift", Admiral H. B. Miller, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, declared: "Control of the press has been used for the organization of ignorance and the promotion of uncertainty and indecision through fear, up to now. But now the free world is alerted. The news has leaked out through the Iron Curtain for all to see, and the free press of all countries can now inform the free people about the facts. Here is organized bestiality parading in the disguise of a human social reform — a 'progressive' movement."

**S**AID Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin: "By defending our freedom here in Berlin we at the same time defend your freedom. There is no freedom for an individual nation for the freedom of each nation depends on the freedom of the others. This also goes for the Russian nation. We must realize that freedom is no present from heaven but that we must work for it. Freedom is an explosive power which jumps across borders."

Continued on page 12

# New Spirit in Old Prisons

By Wilfried Saliger

Former Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

WHEN THE AVERAGE citizen in Germany hears talk of prisoners, he thinks immediately of prisoners of war, political internees or war criminals. But if he is told that roughly one out of every thousand of his fellow citizens is in jail for such ordinary offenses as burglary, forgery or fraud, he is likely to shrug his shoulders with an indifferent "Ach wirklich?" (Oh, is that so?).

One difficulty is evident to anyone who has once seen a typical German prison: there are practically no modern institutions in the country. Some of the buildings are former monasteries, more than 500 years old. Others were medieval castles, later converted into prisons because they offered a maximum of security. The great majority, however, were built during the last century after the 1790 model of the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pa., birthplace of a penal system which became known as the "Pennsylvania system." The essential factor in the administration of this system is segregation.



Postwar sign outside the Bernau Prison in Bavaria warns outsiders in four languages — German, English, Polish and Russian — to keep off the work grounds of the prison.

Early in the 20th century, penologists found that this strict confinement necessarily made the former inmates unable to readjust themselves to life in a more rapidly changing world. Statistics proved that many prisoners who had been in prison once returned, because their confinement had completely alienated them from normal living.

TODAY THE principles of this old system have been practically discarded. Modern penology aims at removing the cause of delinquency, which often enough is the result of lack of proper training for life. In the last 30 years, prison administrators have abolished the laborious, unproductive prison work in the cells. Instead, large, modern shops have been built, in which the inmates are usefully employed and where they can learn a trade, enabling them to earn a living after their release. Along with this development have come classes in basic education and citizenship, sports, limited prisoner self-government, and the introduction of individual case-work as an aid to rehabilitation.

Most of the old institutions in Germany lack the facilities required for this modern system. The primary prison rule at the time they were built was security, not reformation. Their architects, therefore, thought a few offices, a kitchen and a small hospital in addition to as many cells as possible would be all the space an institution could require. The cells necessarily were very small.

When progressive penal methods called for shops, mess halls and classrooms, German prison administrators had to resort to makeshift arrangements. Some wardens set up shops in the courtyards, others used the basements of cell blocks. For classrooms, they took out the walls between two or three cells, until overcrowding put an end to that. The unhygienic practice of eating in the cells is still followed in many prisons without mess hall space. Lack of rooms for group work is a continuous problem in these institutions.

Plumbing systems were unknown when many prisons were built, and the thickness of their two-foot walls makes it practically impossible for their installation now. A modern alarm system could have made unnecessary many of the excessive security devices which call for more personnel and maintenance.

SEEING these bleak prisons today, it is hard to believe that sixty years ago they were considered outstanding models which experts from many countries studied

and copied. At that time, Germany was also a recognized leader in penology, keeping abreast of development in this field through the 1920's.

The great setback in the prisons field, as in many others, came with the Nazis' advent to power in 1933. The Nazi philosophy of punishment was one of atonement and vengeance. Their aim in sending offenders to prison was to isolate them from society for as long as possible and at a minimum cost to the state, while at the same time ruthlessly exploiting their manpower. The indiscriminate confinement of enemies of the Nazi system and habitual criminals in the same institution and cell block put an end to educational prison work in favor of hard labor and longer hours.

The Nazis did not hesitate to exploit the weaknesses of the German penal code which dates from 1870. For example the section on "work houses" permitted dictatorial abuses. These "work houses" served originally as internment places for vagrants and prostitutes without legal residence, and were under supervision of the police. Nazism exploited the provision that persons could be sent there merely by order of the administrative authorities; no court sentence was required. When Military Government abolished the "work houses" after the war, it found that in one state 1,400 inmates had been held in them without due process of law.

**I**N THE SPRING of 1945, Military Government took over badly damaged and almost empty prisons. Most of the inmates had been released in the closing days of the war, and the buildings were used for a variety of purposes, from the housing of refugees to the storing of military stocks and equipment.

The groundwork for a new prisons system in Germany was laid in November 1945, with the enactment of Allied Control Council Directive No. 19. Abolishing the "vengeance" attitude in favor of education and reformation, it emphasized "recognition of the principle that no human being shall be considered as abandoned or per-

*Postwar reforms in prison work include introduction of spare-time sports activities. Inmates of Bruchsal Prison (shown below) voluntarily helped to build sports field.*



verse beyond redemption." This quadripartite directive is one of the few Control Council laws still in force. Its principles were later incorporated into the new prisons administration laws of the US Zone states.

The next step of Military Government was to close and abolish the work houses. The supervision of prisons was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the prosecutors and established as an independent branch of the administration of justice. Regular prisons inspections were initiated to ascertain conditions and to check on recognition of the inmates' rights.

Prison education in accordance with modern standards, however, had to wait for some time after the war. The pressing immediate problems, which fully occupied Military Government and German prison staffs, was that of supplying the barest necessities needed to keep the institutions operating. At a time when the number of calories in the average German ration hardly met minimum nutritional standards, the food situation was even worse for prisons. Heating systems in most of the old buildings had broken down, and adequate clothing for inmates was not available.

All officials with Nazi party affiliation had to be released under denazification orders, leaving the prisons staffs greatly depleted. Through 1947, the administrations were busy setting up prison schools and training new personnel.

**W**ITH THE CURRENCY reform in June 1948 the material shortages vanished. The new problem, however, was a critical shortage of funds. German legislatures had to care for so many thousands of homeless and refugees that prisons appropriations were held to the minimum. This is still the case. Salaries in the German prisons service are below those in the police department and substantially below the wage standards of the German economy. In many cases, this has proved a deterrent to promising young officials.

In practical prison work Germany has caught up again rapidly. The German prisons of today are making remarkable progress in the reformation of their inmates, within the bounds set by existing facilities. Educational work has been resumed, and vocational training in a limited number of trades is open to unskilled prisoners in all institutions. Upon completion of their apprenticeship, inmates receive certificates from the local trade organization, without any reference to the fact that it was served in prison.

Sports clubs have proved to be the answer to many of the problems of spare-time activity for prisoners. In addition to physical exercise and healthful outdoor activity, they afford the convicts a chance to practice self-government by electing club managements and adopting their own constitutions. The inmates of the Bruchsal penitentiary worked overtime voluntarily to prepare the ground for a soccer field and tennis court.

The penitentiary has also introduced a public address and radio system with individual headsets in each cell. Carefully selected radio programs are transmitted every night from 8 to 10 o'clock and all afternoon on Sundays. Church call on Sunday morning is by means of a loud-speaker sounding the ring of church bells. Teachers frequently use the system for lectures when they cannot assemble the prisoners in one room for lack of space. The warden relays instructions over it, and by an interceptive device can cut off certain cell blocks as a disciplinary measure.

**T**HE PRODUCTIVE work done in German prisons today is a study in contrasts. While in one cell block inmates may be found punching buttons by hand, plaiting baskets or even doing traditional gluing of paper bags, other prisoners in the same institution perhaps work in a well equipped carpenter or blacksmith shop, operating modern machines and turning out precision products. Prison-manufactured items are either used within the institution or sold through regular commercial channels, the proceeds supplementing appropriated funds of the prisons system.

Prison supervision by the occupation powers practically ceased with the inception of the Federal Republic in the fall of 1949, and has since then been restricted to the control of the care and treatment of prisoners sentenced by Military Government or Allied High Commission courts. However, since the US Zone these prisoners are scattered over some 30 institutions, HICOG prison officers have access to all major prisons and have developed a cordial relationship with German wardens and their staffs.

For prisoners sentenced in US courts American parole procedures were introduced in 1949 with a dual structure: a German board to handle parole hearings and to recommend either the release or continued detention of the prisoner, and an American board with a German advisory member to act on its recommendation. Release on parole as an educational measure and as a last step in the rehabilitation of a convict was previously unknown in German penal practice. German authorities effected releases before expiration of sentence either as an act of clemency, or by the so-called interruption of sentence. Under this procedure a prisoner could be released and put on probation for any time the prison authorities saw fit, even beyond the expiration of the original sentence.

**A**FTER GERMAN officials had observed American parole practices in Germany for two years, the federal government appropriated DM 98,000 (\$23,324) for a "trial run" of parole in five court districts. For the first time in Germany, full-time parole advisers have been employed in these areas by a government-supported prisons association, to supervise the parolees and assist them in their readjustment to life in freedom. The result was a lower than average rate of recidivism.



*Penitentiary wing of Bremen-Oslebshausen Prison, built in 1914, is one of most modern prison buildings in Germany. Clothing still consists mainly of dyed wartime stocks.*

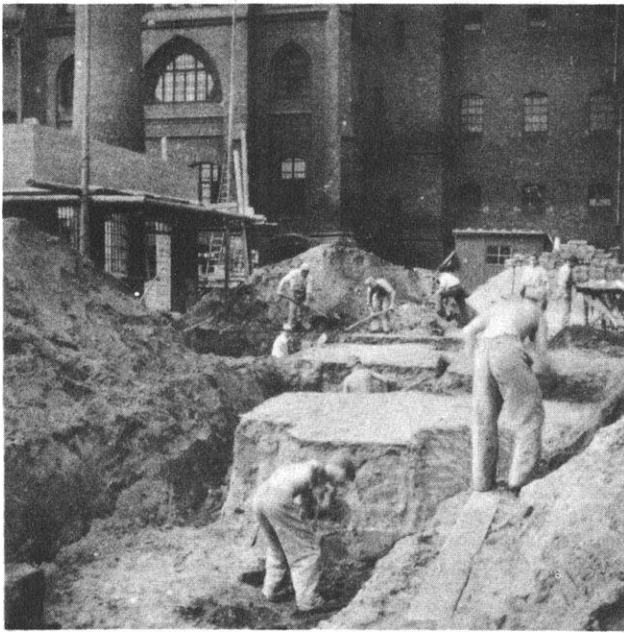
There is strong hope now that the forthcoming revision of the German penal code will include provisions for a parole system with the decisive characteristic of release to full freedom upon expiration of the original sentence.

The second outstanding American contribution to German progress in prisons administration was the inauguration of an interchange of ideas and experiences, a particularly important factor in a field where personal ideas may govern the lives of hundreds of people. Under the State Department's exchanges program, 17 German prison officials have, since 1949, gone to the United States for three months to study the American federal and state prison systems. Plans are also being made to have seven German students of penology study one term in the United States.

On the other leg of this program, five American prison experts, including State Commissioner of Correction Richard A. McGee from California, came to Germany to survey existing conditions and offer their advice. Mr. McGee wrote an extensive report on the administration of German prison system which, German officials admit, "could be the *magna charta* of our future work, if there were more money."

**A** SIMILAR State Department sponsored exchanges program sent six German prison officials to Switzerland and another six to England for one month, while a Swiss reformatory director visited German institutions for a like period.

Within Germany, HICOG prison officers have approached the exchanges idea in a less formal, but equally effective, way. Hearing clemency cases in the many institutions of their areas required them to be "on the



Prisoners, working mostly by hand, repaired much of the wartime damage at the Bremen-Oslebshausen Prison, dating from 1870.

(All photos from *Zeitschrift fuer Strafvollzug*)

road" a good deal. As they go by car from one prison to the next, they often take along German wardens or other officers who would like to visit another prison for a day's shop talk. This simple method has proved an excellent way of widening the experience of German officials and has greatly strengthened personal ties between American and German officers.

Emphasis by Americans assigned to the prison field in Germany has been concrete work with the rank and

file of prison staffs, rather than on high-sounding theories. Since guards and foremen have the closest contact with the prisoners, HICOG has striven to give these minor officials a better understanding of their task within the overall rehabilitation of the convict. HICOG initiated, and for two years published, a magazine known as "*Zeitschrift fuer Strafvollzug*" (The Prison Journal) as a "platform" for discussion of day-to-day prison problems\*.

**A**NOTHER essential HICOG assistance project is still in the planning stage. A conference on prison architecture, being sponsored by HICOG, will bring together prison officials, architects, representatives of the state finance ministries and foreign experts in an effort to prepare a long-term building program for new prisons. One objective is that the old fortress-like German jails will gradually disappear or serve only as maximum security institutions, while fenced barracks camps will be built to house the majority of prisoners. Some German states, Hamburg, for instance, have already found this new-type prison better for educational purposes, more hygienic and less expensive.

The German prisons system still have a long way to go. The architectural conference will plan in terms of 25 or perhaps 30 years. The average citizen will have to realize that the prisoners of today will inevitably be his free fellow citizens of tomorrow. Some day it may make all the difference to him whether the convict has been rehabilitated to be a useful member of society, or whether he has experienced the vengeance of authority and once in freedom turns to vengeance of his own.

+END

\*See "Germans Take Over HICOG Publication" in *Information Bulletin*, March 1952.

## War of Words

Continued from Page 8

Irving Brown brought greetings of the American Federation of Labor "in this spirit of the ideological offensive", and stated that the "support and solidarity of the great masses of peoples of my country" were behind the current struggle. "I am also quite certain", he said, "that the newspapermen of America join with me in my personal salutations to your courage and determination in having held aloft the torch of liberty".

Reminding his listeners that "the more Stalin has, the more he wants", Raymond Aron of *Le Figaro*, Paris newspaper, warned that the Russian dictator's demands must be met with firmness and resolution, not by war. "We are here in Berlin, richer in symbol than any other European city — symbol of Hitlerite aggression, symbol of totalitarian war, and now symbol of a free Germany — not by compulsion but from a desire to be the com-

panion of other European countries. Europe will not have to choose between Hitler and Stalin, but between a free Germany and Russia — the Germany of Goethe, let us say, and the Russia of Tolstoy."

Declared Malcolm Muggeridge of the *Daily Telegraph*, London newspaper: "It is often said that we have no positive position to offer as an alternative to the fanaticism which our enemies are able to generate among their adherents. This is not true. We have the most splendid of all causes. All that is required is to expound it; to stand by it; to be ready, if necessary, to die for it. What we stand for — all of us, irrespective of nationality, religion, race or class — represents the dynamo out of which all that is greatest and most enduring in human achievement has emerged."

The congress unequivocally told the world: "No man can live at peace while his brother lives in fear of an unexpected knock at his door."

+END

# Free University Grows

**I**N A MESSAGE read at the laying of the cornerstone for a combination library-lecture hall July 24 at Berlin's Free University, Samuel Reber, acting US High Commissioner, said the new structure "will advance the university's struggle in behalf of universal truth and universal freedom to learn."

Construction of the library-lecture hall is financed from a \$1,309,500 grant from the Ford Foundation, an American philanthropic organization. Also provided for in the grant are the Mensa Building, which is under construction, the establishment of the Free University's extension service and other progressive educational projects.

Another message was received from Henry J. Kellermann, director of the Office of German Affairs, US Department of State, in Washington, saying: "Please accept my warmest wishes for the cornerstone laying of your new library. Built with the help of American citizens who cherish and share with you the belief in academic freedom and unfettered research, may this library, like the new Public Library, serve all who believe that truth and freedom are inseparable."

**T**HE MESSAGES from Mr. Reber and Mr. Kellermann were read by Prof. Hans von Kress, rector of the Free University, who spoke. Participating in the ceremony also were Cecil B. Lyon, director of the Berlin Element, HICOG, and Dr. Walter Schreiber, deputy mayor of Berlin.

Prof. Franz Neumann, who is on leave as professor of political science at Columbia University in New York City and is now serving as guest professor at the Law School of the Free University, made one of the principal addresses. A former special consultant on political science and university problems for HICOG, Professor Neumann has worked with the Ford Foundation in completing arrangements with the Free University for an exchange program under which the Free University and Columbia University would exchange professors for one or more semesters.

*Model of future library-lecture hall, being constructed at the Free University with assistance of a Ford Foundation grant, is shown at the left, while at the right Dr. Redslob deposits document in the cornerstone.*

(BE HICOG photos by Schubert)

A document, deposited in the cornerstone, was read by Dr. Edwin Redslob, deputy rector of the Free University. Following the delivery of the speeches and messages, several of the officials attending the ceremony struck symbolic blows with a mason's hammer on the cornerstone.

The new building will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,300 and four smaller rooms available for regular university lectures. Two of the smaller rooms will seat 500 persons each and the other two will have 250 seats each. The library will contain approximately 750,000 volumes, about 75,000 of which have already been received through donations from the "Books for Freedom" campaign, sponsored in the United States by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and through private purchases and grants.

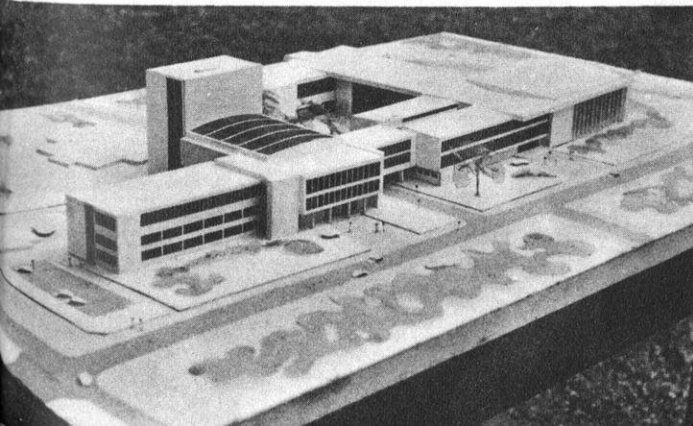
\* \* \*

*Text of the message sent by Mr. Reber follows.*

**I**N THE HISTORY of all great institutions, as with individuals and nations, there are moments which are set off from the daily round of events by reason of the extraordinary influence which they exert upon future developments within those institutions. The Free University of Berlin is such a great institution, and the event being observed today signalizes one of those moments.

It is more than a mere cornerstone laying that is being marked with all appropriate formalities in Berlin today. In a longer view, I am sure, today's ceremonies will assume deep and far-reaching significance as the outward, visible signs of a momentous turning point in the story of the Free University. The construction of a combination library-lecture hall will infuse into the University a new breath of life. It will open vast new fields of potential activity in the service of free democratic education. It will provide some of the substance, some of the material facilities required for the realization of these new potentialities.

The grant which makes possible the construction of the Free University's new library-lecture hall was set







*Cecil B. Lyon, director of Berlin Element, HICOG, strikes a symbolic blow on the cornerstone during the ceremony.*

aside by the Ford Foundation, an American philanthropic organization which supports scientific, educational and charitable projects throughout the world. Throughout negotiations preceding the formal announcement of the grant, Mr. John J. McCloy, as US High Commissioner for Germany, consistently took the fore in efforts directed toward assuring its allocation to the Free University.

Mr. McCloy was acting in the realization that the Free University has already, in four short years of life, achieved a brilliant record of accomplishment, a record which stands as an example and a symbol to the uncounted millions, in the oppressed East as well as the free West, who serve the creed of untrammelled educa-

*More books were donated recently to the Free University of Berlin. (left photo) Donald A. Ostrander (right), chief of the Berlin CARE office, presents a gift of 131 books to Prof. Hans von Kress, rector of the university. Purchased with a donation of \$1,000 from the Doris Duke Foundation of New York, the books deal mainly with medical and biological subjects. Also shown examining the books are Prof. Wieland Schmidt (left), director of the Free University Library, and Dr. Carl G. Anthon, higher education adviser, HICOG Berlin Element. (right photo) A gift of 3,000 books, purchased with a grant of \$20,000 from the Rockefeller-Foundation, are presented by Dr. Anthon (center) to Professor Schmidt (right) as Dr. Luise von Schwarzkoppen, deputy director of the library looks on.*



tional opportunity. In this sense the new structure whose cornerstone is being laid in Berlin today will be an incentive and a spur; by strengthening the Free University it will advance the University's struggle in behalf of universal truth and universal freedom to learn. As a presentation from an American organization, it will also stand as a monument to the unflagging interest of the American people in Berlin and Berlin's problems. +END

## **Wretchedness in East Berlin**

"East Berlin under Communist administration is a city devoured by vultures," according to Momrajawong Seni Preamej, former Thai prime minister who returned to Bangkok, Thailand, recently after a session in West Berlin of the International Congress of Jurists.

Information reaching Berlin indicated that Mr. Seni made the statement in a press interview. It was quoted by the Bangkok Post.

Mr. Seni said he spoke from first-hand knowledge. Before he subscribed to a series of Congress resolutions denouncing the East German Communist regime, he stated, he insisted on visiting East Berlin to see for himself.

What he saw convinced him, he told the Bangkok newspaper, of the ruthlessness of Communist administrators. West Berlin by comparison is a "peaceful heaven," he said.

Traveling incognito into East Berlin, Mr. Seni saw the wretchedness of people living under Communist rule. Wartime debris still littered the streets while administrators led "fast lives" and many reported their property and personal belongings had been expropriated by Communist officials. "City devoured by vultures," said the former prime minister, was the best description for what he saw.

Following his East Berlin visit, Mr. Seni wholeheartedly endorsed the resolutions denouncing the Communist regime.



# Fulbright Agreement

**T**HE BENEFITS of the Fulbright Act, under which the United States has working arrangements with more than 20 countries of the world for the exchange of students and professors, was extended to Germany with the signing of an agreement for the financing of the educational exchange between the United States and the Federal Republic.

The Fulbright Agreement, signed July 18 in Bonn by John J. McCloy, then US High Commissioner for Germany, and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, German federal chancellor, provides the equivalent of up to \$1,000,000 a year for five years to finance the exchange. The Fulbright Act authorizes the US Secretary of State to use foreign currencies and credits realized from the sale of surplus US property, shipped abroad during the war, for this purpose.

Between 400 and 500 Germans and Americans will participate in the program each year. They will include 200-250 American university students and professors, teachers of secondary schools, and research scholars who will now have the opportunity for study visits in Germany. The same number of Germans in similar categories will be able to attend American educational institutions. Under the agreement, signed in Bonn, the funds will also be used for financing travel of Germans to the United States for study visits.

**A**T THE BONN ceremony, Mr. McCloy said in a statement that the signing "is another indication of our growing partnership." He added: "It offers greater opportunities in building the bridge of cultural understanding and cooperation between our two nations . . . To me, the Fulbright Program is a significant means of providing and strengthening the free intercourse of ideas and information between participating individuals and institutions. I am particularly happy that it will enable more Americans to appreciate, share and make a contribution to Germany's rich educational and cultural life."

The agreement provides funds to continue the academic exchange projects between the United States and Germany which have been carried out since 1948 under the Exchange of Persons Program conducted by

the US Government. This means the same number of German students and teacher exchangees will be sent to the United States under the Fulbright Program as has been sent there during the current year. This program will be in addition to the regular Exchange of Persons Program carried out by the Office of the US High Commissioner, which will send almost 2,000 German leaders, trainees and teen-agers to the United States next year. more than 1,000 German university students and 600 professors and teacher trainees have spent a year in American institutions of higher learning.

The Fulbright Agreement sets up a binational agency known as the United States Educational Commission in the Federal Republic of Germany, which is recognized by the two governments as the organization established to facilitate the administration of such an educational program. It will be financed by funds obtained in accordance with the Surplus Property Sales Agreement of Jan. 23, 1948, between the German Bizonal Economic Council and the United States, and with the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, proclaimed on May 23, 1949.

The Board of Foreign Scholarship in the United States, under the general administration of the Secretary of State, is responsible for the final selection of partic-

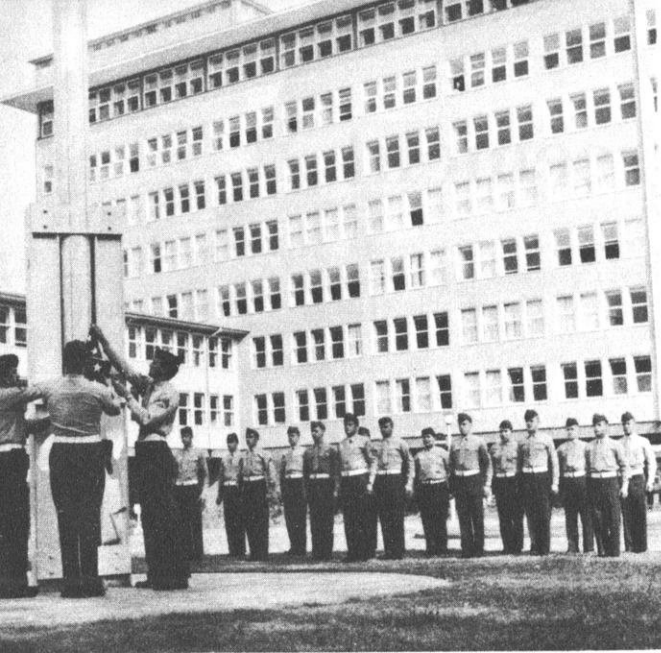
*Continued on Page 19*

*Mr. McCloy (center) signs Fulbright Agreement while looking on is Dr. Ralph Burns (left), chief of HICOG's Exchanges Staff. Also signing a copy of the agreement is Chancellor Adenauer (right). (HICOG photo)*



# A Day with the US

As is customary at all important US diplomatic installations outside the United States, the headquarters of the Office of the US High Commissioner in Mehlem is guarded by a detachment of the US Marine Corps. Composed of enlisted men, many of whom are veterans of the Korean fighting, the detachment keeps a 24-hour watch at the HICOG office building, safeguarding its security, checking identifications of visitors and inspecting offices for security purposes. Off duty, the Marines may don civilian clothes, engage in recreational activities and live the normal life of an American in the vicinity of the German capital.



Flag is raised at headquarters building July 4.



Some of detachment in their dining room.



Master Sergeant Guilano, NCO in charge of unit.



Richard Jones (left), officer, congratulates

Dormitory is known as Basilone Hall.

Neatness is required in the sleeping quarters in hall.

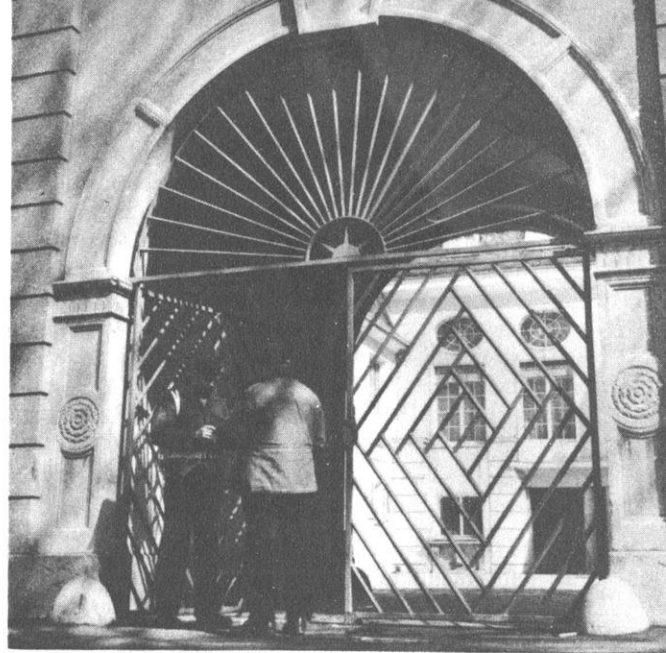
Members of deta



# Marines in Mehlem

The detachment arrived in Mehlem Feb. 15 under command of Master Sergeant Guiseppe Guilano, Jr., of Mansfield, Mass. On duty at Mehlem it is supervised by Jack B. Minor, chief State Department security officer for Germany. Police duty for other US installations, houses and traffic in the Bonn Enclave remain the responsibility of the US Army's Military Police assigned there.

A photographic record of a day's activities of the members of the Marine detachment was made for the Information Bulletin by Norbert Gassner, photographer for the Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.



*Identity of visitor after duty hours checked.*



*HICOG security of-  
on promotion.*

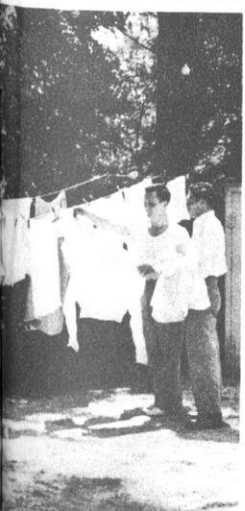


*Filing cabinet being given security check.*

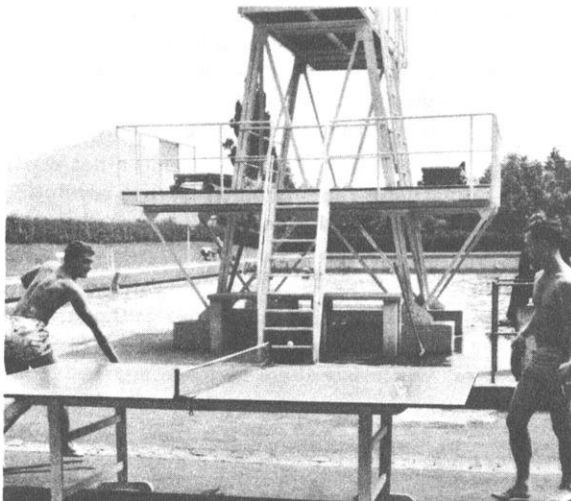


*Class to refresh men on care and use of pistols.*

*do their own washing.*



*Recreation off duty at a nearby swimming pool.*



*Game of cribbage is enjoyed in evening.*



*Impressions and views of six months in the Soviet Zone of Germany and previously in the Soviet Union were described to Western correspondents by a 32-year-old Russian engineer after he recently sought political asylum in Western Germany. Eugeny Sergeevich Volchansky, born in Leningrad and educated as a mechanical engineer, had progressed rapidly in his profession in his native city and in Odessa until he was offered in 1951 a job with the Soviet armed forces in Germany. Twice he refused but accepted the third time under pressure. After working six months in Germany where he directed the work of 150 East Germans, he decided to seek asylum in the West. At a press conference in Bad Godesberg July 15, he made the following statement.*

# Life in the Soviet Zone

By Eugeny Sergeevich Volchansky

**T**HE EAST Germans lack any idealistic or nationalistic inducements to fight for Soviet Russia. Therefore, the Stalinists and their East German puppets are borrowing methods used by the Soviet Army: rigid discipline and mechanized minds will characterize the East German Army.

As for the principal reason behind the creation of the buffer zone between East and West Germany, I believe this was done to seal off East Germany to prevent young men from escaping conscription. This reason is far more likely than their announced one of preventing spies and agents from entering East Germany.

Soviet military and civilian workers in Germany are indoctrinated to believe that they are living in enemy territory among people who hate the Soviets and use every occasion to harm the Soviet Union. Every German is considered by the Soviets as a capitalist agent, and all connections between Soviet and German personnel, except those who have official contact, are strictly prohibited.

**W**ere a policy of real friendship followed in Germany, the result would bring greater harm to the Soviets than the present isolation policy. Suppose that the Soviets allowed their people to mix freely with the Germans. Very soon the Russians would learn how far higher standards of living are in the West than in the Soviet Union. They would learn of the freedoms people enjoy, even now, in East Germany. Naturally, they would compare these features with their lives in the USSR, and the Soviets cannot afford comparisons. Were Soviet lies thoroughly exposed to Russians stationed in Germany there would definitely be a total spiritual disintegration among all ranks.

Another equally important reason why the Soviets bar Russian-German friendships is because those Germans who still believe that the Soviet system might bring improvements for the working classes would rapidly become disillusioned had they the opportunity to talk to Russians and learn of the incredibly difficult conditions in the Soviet Union and to hear of the worthlessness and the untold costs to the Russian people of the so-called "achievements" the Soviet regime has been

able to make through the 35 years of its existence. All such believing Germans would soon become bitter enemies of the Soviet system.

Although I do not believe that there will be war for many years, since the idea of war is so completely repugnant to the Russian people, I believe that Russians would fight if they were convinced that they were again defending their homeland. And because the Soviets have the greatest propaganda apparatus known to man, it is highly conceivable that they could be so convinced.

**S**oviet leaders today do not concern themselves with the theory and practice of classic Communism. The false lures of achieving better conditions for humanity through Communism are employed now only to get sympathizers in foreign countries — the starry-eyed idealists, the miserable and oppressed, and the misguided dupes. The Russian people have had Communism for 35 years, and they are thoroughly fed up with it.

Stalin desires others to fight for his objectives. If he decides, however, that a favorable time for war has come, he will then use Soviet troops.

Any international dissension between Western nations, any apparent weakness in any individual nation is seized upon by the Soviets. Each possibility is thoroughly exploited for Soviet ends. If these dissensions ever become serious enough to give the Soviets the advantage, then war would erupt.

One deterrent to the Soviets' starting a shooting war — and a very important one — is the fact that revolution within the USSR would be possible under war conditions. Today, revolution is unthinkable because of the entanglement of controls, exercised over the people. In wartime, a disturbed and resentful people would be able to liberate themselves upon receiving arms.

If the cold war lasts, and a hot war is averted, there is a long-range possibility that revolution without war can occur in the Soviet Union. This can only happen if the people can organize themselves, find adequate leadership, run frightful risks and arm themselves.

Meanwhile the Soviet authorities continue frantically to rearm and prepare for the favorable advantage that will allow them to wage aggressive war." +END

# RIAS' Effectiveness Evident in Poland

*RIAS, the powerful radio station operated by HICOG in Western Berlin, often learns of its effectiveness behind the Iron Curtain by reports of Communist-inspired attempts to ridicule it. Recently a refugee arrived in Free Berlin from Poland and gave the following account of a circus he visited in Warsaw in June (interviewer's questions in italics).*

I have visited many performances of different circuses all over Europe but this one in Warsaw was the best of all. You can seldom see such a perfect artistic show. The tightrope walkers and the trapez artists were excellent. The girls were so-o-o nice . . . Such a pity they all belonged to the ZMP (Polish Communist Party).

*I don't understand. What does a circus have to do with the ZMP? How do you know they belonged to the ZMP?*

Before every performance a girl came out and announced: "Comrade . . . from the ZMP will do an exquisite act on the trapeze," or something similar. The fact that she was a member of the ZMP was always mentioned.

*Were any of the other performances influenced by politics?*

What do you mean influenced? Half the program was political propaganda. Especially one number I recall distinctly. It was so silly.

*Well, go ahead, tell us about it.*

A man appeared in the ring dressed up to look "American" — hair too long, pants too short, very gay striped socks, tremendous crepe soles and a jacket also much too long. He looked just like every kid in Poland today has been taught to picture an American. Naturally a very unpleasant face had to go along with it.

This man, talking through his nose in "imitation" of the American accent, spoke very convincingly and positively about the wonderful work Americans are doing all over the world. He was especially content with the work of RIAS, the Western Berlin Radio station. Waving a bundle of dollar bills, he told the spectators that he was so content with RIAS because he could buy with his money not only the people themselves but also their opinions.

Suddenly a voice was heard from a radio. Naturally it turned out to be RIAS-Berlin. It brought the latest news about kidnappings from the Western sectors of Berlin. The "American's" face changed for a while to become shocked and regretful. But in the same instant another voice from a second radio in the ring announced itself as Radio Berlin. The latter spoke of the "well-deserved arrest" of dangerous elements paid by American imperialists to disturb the peace of the democratic countries. These people were to be legally punished.

*And what did the 'American' say to that?*

He naturally became very excited. With his dollar bills he tried to quiet this voice — in vain. He became terrified when the voice of the Radio Berlin revealed all the atrocities committed by the USA and asked why RIAS didn't speak about the thousands of helpless women and children murdered in Korea and why RIAS didn't mention the horrifying germ warfare in Korea.

The "American" became more and more upset. He waved his dollar bills wildly and tried desperately to shut up the "Voice of Justice." To make the whole scene still more ridiculous and to make the spectators laugh, a man acting as a clown and idiot was also in the ring and he made constant interruptions to embarrass the "American." And when the radio came to the accusations of the germ warfare, the American could no longer stand to be thus exposed and was driven in confusion from the ring.

*How did the people react during this program?*

They were extremely quiet. They didn't even laugh where one would expect it. You got the impression that they were just waiting until the nonsense was over.

*Did the "American" appear again during the evening or was the number about RIAS his only performance?*

At the end of the performance all the actors appeared in the ring again and presented themselves to the audience to obtain the final applause. With the actors appeared also the director of the circus, who gave a speech. He said how proud he was of his young *avant-garde*, healthy and strong of soul and body. "This is our ZMP-youth," he said. All the actors were wearing ZMP-badges. Then the "American," a living caricature, appeared as an unpleasant contrast. His dollar bills had disappeared. He was intimidated and very shy. He knew he had lost.

*Poor fellow. Anything else interesting about the circus?*

No. nothing special. It was just like every other circus. Oh, yes! There were no animals. Just the few dogs for the clowns. But how should these poor animals live when there wasn't even enough horse meat for the people themselves?  
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## Fulbright Agreement

*Continued from Page 15*

ipients in this program. The ten-member board is composed of representatives of cultural and educational groups.

Grants are usually made for a period of one academic year with the possibility of renewal for a second year in exceptional cases. The grants vary in amount. Such factors as the cost of living, the candidates' professional level and availability of funds from other sources are taken into account.  
+END

# In and Around Germany

## European Festival in Passau

Passau, noted as one of the most beautiful cities of the world, is the site of a European Festival, opening on Aug. 30 and continuing through Sept. 21 with presentations from many nations to illustrate the cultural heritage of western Europe and to demonstrate the necessity of political union for the preservation of this heritage.

Preparation for the festival was made by the Passau committee composed of civic and cultural leaders of the city. On behalf of the committee, Dr. Stefan Billinger, mayor of Passau, invited the foreign missions represented in western Germany to participate. HICOG, through its Public Affairs Field Center in Regensburg, contributed advice and assistance.

Among the scheduled cultural performances are organ concerts by Olivier Messaien of France and Floor Peters of Belgium, appearances by the Regensburger Domspatzen, the Sistine Chapel Choir from the Vatican and the Marcel Courant Choir from France; a performance by the Amsterdam Ballet troupe; a performance of the "Marriage of Figaro" featuring Domgraf Fassbaender, a noted German Figaro; a chamber music concert by the Budapest String Quartet under the auspices of the America House in Passau; a folk dance evening and a native costume display under the auspices of the German Ethnological Congress with Swiss and Austrian participation.

Prominent speakers include Dr. Eugen Kogon, president of the German Council of the European Movement; Dr. Hanns Joachim Unger, secretary general of the *Europa Bewegung*; Koos Vorrink, vice president of the Dutch European Movement; Dr. Ernest Stefan, secretary general of the Pan-European Movement; Matthias Foecher, second

chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions; Prof. Andre Tolodano, secretary general of the *Centre Europeenne*, and A. W. Stromenger-Conrady of Switzerland.

## Exchanges Program

More than 500 Germans, mostly teenagers and students, journeyed to the United States during the later part of July and early August as part of the program of HICOG's Exchanges Staff in conjunction with several American sponsoring organizations.

Two hundred German teenagers sailed July 23 from Genoa, Italy, to spend one year with American "foster" families in the United States, under sponsorship of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and the Brethren Service Commission.

Another group of 121 teenagers sailed from Le Havre, France, Aug. 1, to spend one year with American "foster" families under sponsorship of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the American Field

Service Committee and the Kiwanis Club.

During the first week in August, 104 students and 82 teenagers departed for the United States. The group of 82 teenagers, under sponsorship of the American Field Service and the Brethren Service Commission will live with American families for one year. The students will spend one academic year in American colleges and universities under programs arranged by the Institute of International Education's Experiment in International Living.

Six German agricultural information specialists left Aug. 7 for a four-month visit in the United States to study how local newspapers and radio stations service families in rural areas. In the group are Karl Schumann and Dr. Fritz Meske of Frankfurt; Willi Wolling of Dreieichenhain, Hesse; Ruth Echle of Stuttgart; Dr. Wolfgang Clauss of Kiel, and August Hock of Duesseldorf.

## Berlin Cultural Festival

"Porgy and Bess," colorful American folk opera, and the New York City Ballet are the leading American contributions to the 1952 Berlin Cultural Festival, scheduled for Aug. 31 through Sept. 30.



Fifty-four members of the Sherwood Eddy Seminar, American research and study group, arrived in Berlin's Tempelhof Airport July 18 to meet US representatives, German city officials, labor union and civic leaders. The leader is Sherwood Eddy, American author and lecturer who has been sponsoring European tours by similar groups for 40 years. (HICOG-Berlin photo)

Premiere night in Berlin for the New York City Ballet will be Friday evening, Sept. 3, at the Schiller Theater, with five additional matinee and evening performances during the next four days. Premiere of "Porgy and Bess" will be on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, at the Titania Palast. Twelve additional evening and matinee performances are scheduled.

The entire stage setting for the European tour of "Porgy and Bess" is being constructed in Berlin under the direction of Wolfgang Roth, American scenic designer, who is a native Berliner. Later the staging will be sent to Vienna for the European premiere of "Porgy and Bess" on Sept. 3. It will be returned to Berlin for the Cultural Festival and on Sept. 29 will be sent to London.

Other American attractions at the festival will be Astrid Varnay and Polyna Stoska, American sopranos of the Metropolitan Opera. Miss Varnay, who participated in last year's Berlin Festival, will sing the title role in the opera "Tristan and Isolde" on Sept. 8. Miss Stoska will sing the lead roles in the operas "Macht des Schicksals," on Sept. 9, and "Ariadne auf Naxos" on Sept. 12.

Eugene Ormandy, American symphonic conductor will be the guest conductor of the RIAS Symphony Orchestra on Sept. 24 at the Titania Palast. Robert Casadesus will be the piano soloist.

An additional American attraction will be an exhibition of American arts and crafts and a textile fabrics exhibit, which were prepared in Washington, D.C., with the cooperation of the National Gallery of Art. They will be on display during September at the Berlin America House.

During the past two years the New York ballet has gained recognition in London and Paris. George Balachine, arctic director and choreographer, will accompany the ballet, which features such classic ballerinas as Maria Tallchief, Nora Kaye, Janet Reed, Tanaquil Le Clerq, Diana Adams, and a male contingent of dancers including Andre Eglev-



Senator Homer E. Capehart (right) of Indiana and Mrs. Capehart are greeted by Cecil B. Lyon, director of Berlin Element, HICOG, on their arrival in Berlin Aug. 7. Senator Capehart, member of the US Senate's Banking and Commerce Committee, visited Berlin to study information activities carried on by RIAS, Die Neue Zeitung and other US installations in the city.

(HICOG-Berlin photo)

sky, Nicholas Magallanes, Hugh Laing and many others.

"Porgy and Bess" is based on the story "Porgy" by Dorothy and DuBose Heyward, the music is by George Gershwin, and the lyrics by DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin. The title roles are played by William Warfield and Leontyne Price. Cab Calloway, American orchestra leader and vocalist, will sing the new lyrics of the famous song, "It Ain't Necessarily So."

### Coal-Steel Revamp Speeded

Two problems arising in the reorganization of the German coal, iron and steel industries were settled in an exchange of letters between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government. The agreement was announced July 23 with the publication of three letters.

In the first letter, dated July 12, the federal chancellor put on record the agreements reached between the Allied and German experts on the final procedure for liquidation of the German Coal Sales Organization (DKV) and for its replacement by a decentralized coal sales system.

In the second letter, dated July 16, the federal chancellor recorded an agreement reached among the Allied economic advisers, representatives of the Federal Government and the liquidators of the *Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG* in Liquidation for the reorganization of the coal and steel industries in the Duisburg-Hamborn area and for the reorganization of the coal mines in the Gelsenkirchen, Bochum and Dortmund areas and of the Erin mine.

In the third letter, dated July 21, the Allied High Commission confirmed its acceptance of the two agreements. In order to give effect to the plans for liquidation of the DKV, changes are to be made in Regulation No. 17 under HICOM Law No. 27. HICOM noted that the Federal Government will shortly issue a regulation reforming the rebate system in the steel industry.

### Women's Civic Responsibility

Recognition of women's civic responsibility in the fields of economics, politics, public administration and public opinion was emphasized at a week-long conference sponsored



by the German Association of Business and Professional Women in Hamburg in mid-June.

Approximately 200 representatives of business and professional women's clubs from 19 cities of western Germany took part in the panel discussions, lectures and round-table discussions. American, Swedish and British guests included Mrs. Mildred Allport, HICOG women's affairs adviser, and Miss Grace Rolleston, chief of women's affairs, British Cultural Staff, Wahnerheide.

The week's program offered a wide range of topics, such as "The Professional Woman and Politics," "The Professional Woman and Public Opinion," and "Women in Journalism." Stressed throughout the sessions and discussion groups was the continuing importance of tolerance and open-mindedness. Reports were presented by the various German clubs on work accomplished in past years in familiarizing business and professional women with the opportunities open to them to

play an active, influential role in the activities of a democratic state.

Dr. Margarete Groewel, delegate to the German Federal Parliament, urged women to acquaint themselves with the functioning of representative governing bodies on village, city and state levels. Dr. Groewel stated, "We cannot afford to treat the young sapling democracy as we have been doing for the past few years. It has been given us by the Allies to nurture and the German woman should do her share in its cultivation. That is why she should be trained in civics and matured for civic tasks."

Dr. Helene Weber, also a parliament delegate, stated that the failure of German women to take an active part in public affairs had played an important role in the Nazi's accession to power. She stressed that had the women been properly educated in civic affairs and had they taken their proper place in the activities of the community, the hysterical acceptance of

Hitler and his program by the German women could not have occurred.

Dr. Weber emphasized that, "It is the task of the women to advance the idea of European unification and to make it a real and living thing to the youth of Germany. But before this can be accomplished, it must be a living thing to the German women themselves. Women should be acquainted with the Bonn Basic Law, the Schuman Plan and all important developments in today's economic and cultural life." Dr. Weber asserted that women's associations and schools can provide invaluable assistance in reaching this goal.

Other speakers urged the women to discard the "Politics-do-not-concern-me" attitude and recognize their civic responsibility lest they, through disuse, lose it. They pointed out that clever campaigns and ruses, camouflaged as peace societies, are doing their utmost to attract the German woman. Consequently, unless she is able to judge for herself the validity and sincerity of these campaigns, and unless her knowledge of public affairs is mature, she will be carried away by emotion rather than reach her decision through discernment and sound judgment.

## 10,000 Youths at GYA Camps

Nearly 10,000 German youngsters are attending summer camps sponsored or assisted by United States Forces in Germany this year, according to registration reports received at European Command Headquarters in Heidelberg. EUCOM officials connected with the American Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA), said 13 summer camps were made possible largely through the contributions by US personnel in Germany to the annual GYA "Send a Kid to Camp" campaign.

The largest all-GYA camp is located on the shores of the Wannsee in the US Sector of Berlin. During the five-week camping period, the site provides recreation for nearly 2,300 young Berliners. More than



American and German officials attended the roof-raising ceremony July 18 for the ECA/MSA housing project in the Feuerbach suburb of Stuttgart. Shown in the foreground are Patrick Mallon (center, dark suit), American consul general in Stuttgart, talking with Newton S. Friedman, labor adviser of the Consulate General. At right are Dr. Arnulf Klett (dark suit), mayor of Stuttgart, and Wilhelm Keil, former president of the Wuerttemberg-Baden legislature. (AMCONGEN photo by Schwarz)

## Praise of the Week

Sometimes you may run into real nice adventures on the highways at night. You need not even be named Hildegard. The following happened to a resident of Stuttgart and his driver the night preceding May 14 on the main highway between Kirchheim/Teck and Denkendorf: Military Police show up and stop the car. The two Germans get out, ask what is wrong and learn that their right rear tire is nearly flat. Hmm! The four stare at each other. Suddenly one of the Americans turns around, leaves without saying a word, gets auto-jack and wrench and starts changing the tire. The Germans protest, in vain. A wheel-nut sticks so tight, that it must be chiseled off. But there is no tool. The other American stops a truck from Siegen, borrows a chisel, and then the wheel is changed. The two elderly gentlemen from Stuttgart can only put their thanks in words; no recompense is accepted. Comradeship at night on the highways! A cheer to Highway Patrol S-37 224.

—Translated from the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart, May 17).

\$1,600 was raised for the camp in a spring benefit presented by Dick Button, US Olympic figure skating champion at Berlin's Sportpalast.

By combining its GYA facilities with local German youth committees, Heidelberg Military Post is operating camps for close to 3,500 boys and girls at Hirschhorn, Mosbach and Karlsruhe.

GYA is cooperating with Bavarian Sports Clubs in making vacations possible for hundreds in the Munich area. Regensburg, Dachau and Berchtesgaden GYA Centers also opened camps in August.

A five-week session for 800 campers is beginning in the Stuttgart area where Stuttgart Military Post and Seventh Army personnel raised funds for the outings at a three-day carnival. Augsburg, Frankfurt and

Nuremberg Military Posts and the Twelfth Air Force are furnishing GYA camp holidays for approximately 2,500 children, while another 500 are attending camps in Bremerhaven and Wuerzburg areas.

## Record Number Flee East

A total of 13,182 refugees from the Soviet Zone entered West Berlin during July, the highest number ever recorded at West Berlin for a single month. The large upsurge in refugee arrivals began during June, when a total of 8,219 refugees entered this city. The combined figure for the preceding five months of 1952, January through May, was 22,455.

Simultaneously with the upsweep in refugee arrivals was a sharp increase in East German police (*Vopos*) desertions. During July, when a record number of *Vopos* deserted, a total of 210 defected to West Berlin. The July figure compares with 107 in June, and an average of about 75 monthly for the preceding five months of 1952.

The present sharp increase in refugee arrivals has been attributed mainly to new and developing pressures brought about by new East German regulations.

The announcement by the East German government on July 24 of "Duty for Germany" is expected to continue to swell the numbers of refugees in the immediate future, it was said by HICOG and Berlin city officials. Uneasiness and unrest created by the announcement of this forced "voluntary" service was already reflected in a renewed sharp rise in refugee arrivals during the latter days of July.

## New Employment Obtained

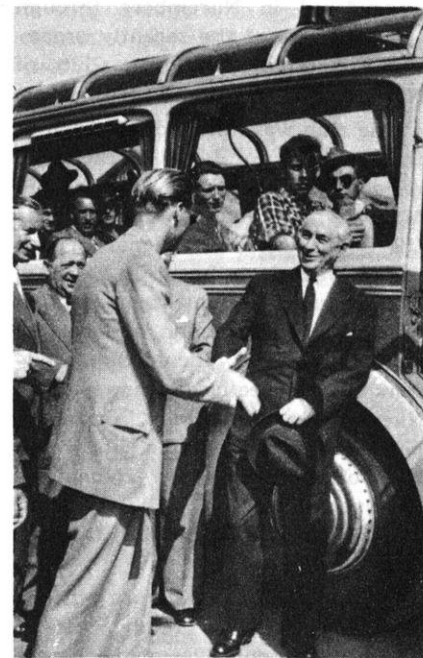
Eighty-six percent of all German employees who requested assistance in obtaining new employment after their services with HICOG had ended, succeeded in getting new jobs, according to HICOG's Personnel Division in announcing figures covering the first three months of 1952.

Between Jan. 1 and March 31 of this year, 1,760 German employees resigned or were released through staff reductions. The large majority were stationed in field offices. Of these, 1,073 asked for assistance in obtaining new employment, while 387 did not request HICOG aid.

Working closely with the German Labor Office, HICOG was instrumental in placing 924, or 86 percent of those requesting assistance, in private industry or with governmental agencies of the Federal Republic.

Of the over-all total of 1,760 who left HICOG employ during the three-month period, 299 resigned of their own accord. In most of these cases it was assumed they resigned to take better positions.

Only in the cases of 86 former employees was HICOG unable to give recommendations to prospective new employers, usually on the grounds that it was not known whether the former employee concerned was capable of doing the job for which he was applying.



Dr. Hugh Gibson, president of the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for Movement of Migrants from Europe, bids farewell to a group of emigrants as they prepare to leave the Bremen-Lesum emigration camp July 11 for Bremerhaven.

(AMCONGEN photo by Schmidt)

## Visit of Industrial Leaders

Five American industrial leaders are spending five weeks in Germany, advising German manufacturers, plant owners and labor unionists on production marketing, business organization, human relations and related subjects. Members of the group, which arrived Aug. 3, are:

Thomas Hunt Vaughn, vice president of research and development of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation of Michigan.

Owen R. Skelton, director of the Chrysler Corporation.

James M. Parker, consultant and director of the Detroit Edison Company.

Charles Miller Weyand, chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of Detroit's Chamber of Commerce.

Martin Robert Doring, labor-management relations expert.

## Press Club in Nuremberg

Friendly German-American relations and better understanding of their respective views are being engendered in Nuremberg through the activities of the recently organized "International Press Club of Nuremberg."

The club was initiated last April at the suggestion of Joe F. Hackett, US resident officer, and Haynes R. Mahoney, information officer of the US Public Affairs Regional Center. There was an enthusiastic response from about 40 persons, comprising an influential cross-section of local information media. Included are editors of the three largest newspapers, *Nuernberger Nachrichten*, *Nuernberger Zeitung* and *8-Uhr Blatt*, the head of the *Bayerischer Heimatzeitungsverleger-Dienst* and local correspondent of DPA, the German news service.

On the American side are officials of the Nuremberg Public Affairs Center, representatives of the American Forces Network, the Army information officer and the Nuremberg Military Post civil affairs officers. Also the British and French cultural affairs officers in Nuremberg are members.

The club holds an information social gathering every Wednesday evening with an official meeting and program monthly. At the latter guest speakers have been Nuremberg's new mayor, Otto Buernreuther; diplomatic representatives of France, Britain and Peru, and Brig. Gen. Ernest Bixby, commander of the Nuremberg Military Post.

A unique feature of the club is its informal organization, which permits the development of friendly German-American relations and press interest in Regional Center activities. Through this gathering, a German newsman was interested in writing a feature on new activities at the America House and local editors have been kept informed on several future public-affairs activities. One example has been the publicity given the inauguration of the bookmobile of the America House.

## GYA Activities Continued

Continuation of the US Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities (GYA) has been assured by the allocation of funds to meet the payroll of German personnel employed in the youth centers, according to an announcement July 21 by EUCOM Headquarters and the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

GYA Officials at EUCOM Headquarters said the money was made available through allocations from

the General Clay Fund for German Youth Activities, EUCOM contributions, donations from troop units and counterpart funds set aside for GYA by the US High Commissioner.

Lt. Col. Robert A. Norman, EUCOM GYA Branch chief, said that under the new budget some centers will have to be closed and the services of a number of employees terminated. He pointed out, however, that reduction in the scope of the program's operations follows GYA policy of negotiating with German authorities to take over local youth activities on a community basis as they become able economically to do so.

Colonel Norman indicated the limited funds allocated to GYA for fiscal year 1953 will be augmented by drives to increase stateside and EUCOM donations, volunteer support by troop units in Germany, and by programs for strengthening local GYA funds at military posts and air installations.

## Sewing Machines Given Homes

Four youth homes of the Youth Reconstruction and Self-Help Program in Friedrichshafen, Aulendorf, Siessen and Ebingen in Baden-Wuerttemberg were presented one sewing machine each as a joint donation by Mrs. Ellen McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, and the Stuttgart American Women's Club.



Members of the kindergarten class of the Thomas A. Roberts American School in Berlin exhibit their diplomas at the recent end-of-school ceremony. At left is their teacher, Mrs. E. V. Smith of Beloit, Wis. (US Army photo)



David H. Maynard (center), special representative of the Mutual Security Agency in Berlin, receives from Dr. Wilhelm Bosner (right) a copy of the newly published "Buyer's Guide for Berlin Consumer Goods." Also at the ceremony June 27 are (left to right): H. N. Higgins, chief of the Industry Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG; Dr. Guenter Milich, Kurt Schilde and Dr. Hermann Goez. All except Mr. Maynard and Mr. Higgins are members of the Berlin Marketing Council which is distributing 10,000 copies of the guide.

(HICOG-Berlin photo)

Presentations were made by Mrs. John O. Riedl, wife of the American public affairs officer in Freiburg, in the name of Mrs. McCloy and the Stuttgart club in ceremonies June 27 and 28 at the Institut St. Antonius in Friedrichshafen; Institut Siessen in Saulgau; Haushaltungsschule in Aulendorf, and Lern- und Dienst-scharheim in Ebingen.

These donations were part of a program under which 18 homes housing some 1,200 young people have received a sewing machine. Three machines were destined for homes in South Baden. Presentations to homes in the American zone were made earlier.

The assistance given the homes of the Youth Reconstruction and Self-Help Program by Mrs. McCloy and American women in Germany is a result of their desire to help the German youth help themselves. The donation of sewing machines is expected to aid the youth in mending their own clothes, in their vocational training and, if properly guided, to lead to the establishment of sewing centers and sewing classes in the homes for the home inmates as well

as for members of the community in which they are located.

### Briefing on Berlin

The youth of northern Hesse received an intimate account of the political situation in Berlin and the Soviet Zone with emphasis on youth work, when two representatives of the West Berlin Youth Organization recently made a speaking tour of the City of Kassel and five nearby counties of Eschwege, Witzenhausen, Hofgeismar, Waldeck and Wolfshagen.\*

During the six-day tour which was sponsored by the State Youth Planning Committee, the activities of the two young men included talks and discussions at school rallies, meetings with youth leaders, groups and seminars. The largest meeting, held in the Kassel town hall, was attended by 1,500 persons.

They explained that despite strong pressure exerted by the Soviet Zone government only 38 percent of the older youth and 56 percent of school-age youth are organized in the Com-

\*also note "Berlin Youth Rebuff Bavarian Reds" in Information Bulletin, November 1951.

munist youth group (FDJ). However, because of teaching methods now being applied in the Soviet Zone schools aimed at educating children for the Soviet way of life, membership of the FDJ and its younger counterpart Young Pioneers, is expected to increase considerably within the coming year.

The only other youth organizations still permitted to continue in the Soviet Zone are the Evangelical Youth and, to a very limited extent, the Catholic Youth. Both groups, closely observed by East Zone authorities and limited to strictly religious activities, are attempting to strengthen church activities and family life.

The two Berliners expressed criticism of the lack of interest of youth of Western Germany toward the Berlin situation and said that this indifference would smother the "flames of hope" among the East Zone population. They urged Hessian youth to maintain and strengthen their contacts with friends and relations living in the Soviet Zone and to supply them with good literature channeled through West Berlin youth organizations.

### Bookmobile in Stuttgart

The bookmobile of the Stuttgart America House began operation on July 31 with a trip to Metzingen near Reutlingen. The bookmobile is a huge three-ton truck with a capacity for some 4000 volumes plus magazines, brochures, a sound projector, and other equipment.

According to George D. Henry, director of the America House in Stuttgart, the bookmobile, as a beginning, is visiting five towns in Baden-Wuerttemberg — Metzingen, Auingen, Neuenburg, Geislingen and Horb. It is planned to extend the service to about 10 towns, which will be visited in regular 14-day intervals.

The greater part of the 4,000 volumes which the bookmobile carries are in the German language. They cover all spheres of life and all fields of literature, for example govern-

ment, law, science, arts, fiction, biography and poetry. The lending-out procedure is the same as in the America Houses: the readers have free access to the books and can borrow them free of charge. While the stock of the bookmobile is necessarily limited, a catalogue listing all the books available in the Stuttgart America House enables readers to order books in the bookmobile. These books will be brought along on the next visit.

Another important feature of the bookmobile is its sound projector, which will make it possible to show cultural, educational or documentary films. Requests of local organizations or groups for the showing of a specific film of particular interest can be given to the librarian.

The bookmobile also carries a record-player and a collection of classical and modern music so that record concerts may be given.

### Ban on Dueling

Students of the University of Hamburg have been warned against dueling and against the wearing of student fraternity colors in public or within the precincts of the university.\* A notice, signed by Prof. Bruno Snell, rector of the university, was posted on all bulletin boards of the university.

Several members of the Student Parliament had expressed their opposition to the banning of dueling on the principle that the ban was 'prejudicial to academic liberty.'

Subsequently Rector Snell stated in another announcement that the revival of these antiquated academic customs tended to create a "class" feeling, gave offense to the general public and was therefore undemocratic. He said such customs disrupted student life and placed the German students in a position that was difficult for foreigners to understand or feel sympathetic toward them. Thus, the announcement continued, a revival of these customs would prove derogatory to German national interests at a time when

\*see "Dueling in Universities" in the Information Bulletin, January 1952.



*Participating in a memorial ceremony July 4 at Ploetzensee Prison in Berlin where the Nazis executed more than 2,000 political opponents including the July 20, 1944, bomb plotters, are (left to right) Herbert Baker, labor affairs adviser, Berlin Element, HICOG; Ernst Scharnowski, chairman of the West Berlin labor unions, and Allen S. Haywood, executive vice president of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations.*  
(HICOG-Berlin photo)

Germany was endeavoring to establish itself among the Western democracies and gain recognition as a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

The action taken at Hamburg University was an outgrowth of discussions held at a series of University Rectors' conferences, the latest being at Marburg in May. The following resolution was passed at the Marburg meeting:

"We expect the students to recognize the great privilege of being allowed to study at the public expense. Decency and tact forbids taking this privilege for granted or the display of superiority publicly by means of wounds received in bloody sword fighting. We consider it also our duty to see that the University reflects the overall attitude of the citizens."

Another result of these meetings was the announcement by the rectors of the German universities recognizing students' need for a separate and distinct student life but stressing the viewpoint that such activity should take the form of "student commun-

ity life," which they felt could also exert considerable educational influence.

### RIAS Play Shows Way

RIAS' dramatic show, referred to as "They Forgot the Human Element," of June 17 had a realistic sequel a few days later.

Presented in a weekly half-hour program from the American radio station in Berlin for listeners in the Soviet Zone, the play dealt with a Soviet Zone policeman and a prisoner he was escorting from one jail to another. When the policeman learned from the prisoner that the latter was not a criminal, but another victim of the Communist regime, he decided to escort the prisoner and himself to political asylum in the West.

RIAS received a letter, dated June 21, from a political refugee in West Berlin. A translation of the letter was:

"On June 17, 1952, at about 3 p.m., I listened to the broadcast 'They Forgot the Human Element!' while I was in Frankfurt on the Oder. I had been pondering the liberation of two poor, sick people who were suffering behind prison walls. As head of the district attorney's office for Frankfurt on the Oder I had already returned many people to freedom, among them several West Berliners and a West German. This time I did not know how to go about it without endangering myself and my family.

"The broadcast gripped me so strongly that I carried out the action and also warned two other persons of their impending arrest. At 9 in the morning on June 20 I liberated the persons referred to, and at 10 had to flee myself.

"When I woke up this morning I thought of 'They Forgot the Human Element,' and I was happy that for the first time in seven years I could get up with the feeling: 'From now on you can say what you think without hypocrisy or lies.'"

On July 19 the writer was interviewed at RIAS and was able to supply more details concerning the statements in his letter.

## Steel Restrictions Lifted

All Allied restriction imposed on German steel production and capacity were lifted by an agreement, signed by the Allied high commissioners on behalf of their governments, amending the Agreement Concerning Industrial Controls of April 5, 1952. The new agreement was effective as of July 25.

This action followed the entry into force July 25 of the Treaty Constituting the European Coal and Steel Community, which had been developed under the proposal commonly referred to as the Schuman Plan. Documents showing ratification of the treaty by the parliaments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have been deposited in Paris.

The action also implemented the agreement of the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States in Paris Oct. 19, 1951, on the action to be taken by the Allied high commissioners upon entry into force of the treaty.

Until the July 25 action, the plant capacity for making steel in the Federal Republic could not be increased beyond that existing after completion of the reparations program except to maintain technological development and after authorization by the Allied High Commission. Crude steel production was limited to 11,100,000 tons annually, although excess production could be author-

ized by HICOM where this would facilitate the defense effort.

As a further consequence of the entry into force of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty, the representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States signed July 25 in Paris, an agreement providing for the termination of the Ruhr Agreement of April 29, 1949 and for the progressive liquidation of the International Authority for the Ruhr. Many of the functions of the Ruhr Authority ceased immediately; others will be progressively taken over by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

In accordance with this development, the Allied High Commission and its agencies including the Combined Coal Control Group and the Combined Steel Group ceased to exercise those of their functions concerning coal and steel for which competence is given to the High Authority under the terms of the treaty, progressively as the High Authority is authorized to exercise competence under the convention containing the transitional provisions. In particular, the Allied High Commission ceased all functions relating to investments or the management of steel or coal concerns, except those required for the completion of the reorganization of the German coal, iron and steel indus-

tries under Law 27. HICOM's responsibilities under Article 22 of the Ruhr Agreement will be progressively abrogated as the functions of the Ruhr Authority under Articles 15 and 20 of the Ruhr Agreement are terminated.

## American Freed after Seven Years

Charles A. Noble, an American citizen who was held in Soviet concentration camps in East Germany for seven years on charges of being "a spy" and dealing with the "imperialist West," received a new United States passport.

Mr. Noble, formerly of Detroit, Mich., was released by the East German police July 4 and reported to the US Consulate in Berlin July 8.

When Mr. Noble was released by the East German police July 4 he said that he had asked them for the return of his passport and other papers, which had been taken from him by Soviet authorities at the time of his arrest in Dresden July 5, 1945. But, said Mr. Noble, the East German police said "We know nothing about them," and merely gave him a simple mimeographed form filled out in pencil to the effect that he was released from custody.

US authorities in Berlin had been in communication with the Soviet authorities over a period of seven years attempting to learn his whereabouts and to effect his release.

*A public demonstration of fire-fighting apparatus, including hand extinguishers and pumping machines, available in the American apartments at Plittersdorf in Bad Godesberg, was given recently by the German manufacturing firm. Specially constructed wooden shacks, old bicycle tires and other materials were burned while residents received instruction and watched the fire-fighting equipment in use.*

(HICOG photo)



# German Editorials

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

## Berlin's America House

Berlin's America House (term in Germany for US Information Center) has been the subject of appreciative newspaper comment during recent weeks. While stressing the importance both of the British and the American information centers, a feature article entitled "Comments on the Cultural Bridge," in *Der Tag*, daily newspaper in Berlin, dealt chiefly with the activities of the local America House. The article said in part:

"They (the America Houses) have opened to Berliners a new window toward the world. That is what matters. They give us an opportunity to see for ourselves, to gather information and to make up our minds about what we see and learn. Contrary to what happens in the House of Soviet Culture, we are not flooded with a ceaseless stream of self-glorification. That is why the inhabitants of the East Zone and East Sector like to visit the America House.

"In the special reading room reserved for them, 3,000 to 4,000 weekly visitors are counted and at least as many patronize the regular film performances. As these people are generally hard pressed for time, they are allowed to take books home with them into the Soviet Zone. It happens sometimes that such books are not returned, but rarely because of dishonesty. There was, for example, the case of a reader in Dresden. He turned up again after a whole year with the two borrowed volumes and

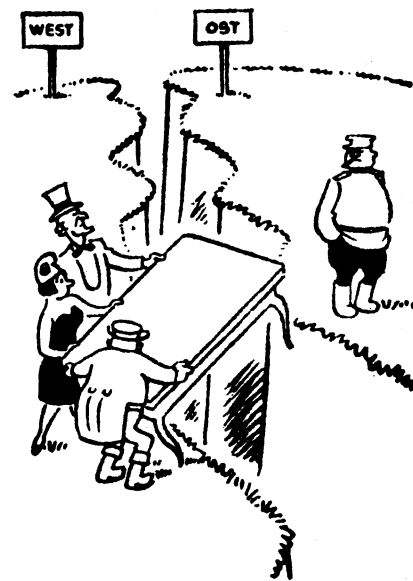
excused himself; he had been put behind bars by the NKVD.

"Greedily these people pounce on the books, particularly those which reflect technological and scientific developments in the free world. 'Let's see what they have found and discovered West of the Iron Curtain,' said one of these visitors from the East Zone, browsing among the books. 'We'll be told presently that Lomonossov (a Russian scientist) made all these discoveries long ago,' he added bitterly.

"In recent days the stream of the visitors from the East has become thinner, obviously because of the increasing danger of such visits. The *Taegliche Rundschau* (Soviet occupation daily) published an article which threatened severe punishment to those who keep up relations with the 'Western poison kitchens.'

"But in general, attendance figures continue to rise. Approximately 1,500 persons visit the America House daily. One wonders whether the concerts, the lectures, the film showings, the study groups, or the language courses attract them most. Though it is difficult to give an exact breakdown of attendance figures, it is a fact that students and unemployed are among the most zealous America House visitors.

"I found two young people, pupils of a Berlin night school, sitting with their noses buried in frighteningly fat volumes. Though only three days separated them from their 'maturity' examination, they were cool as cucumbers, but glad to be able to con-



Can it be bridged by a conference table. — from *Nuernberger Zeitung* (Nuremberg), July 18.

sult the larger Webster about last minute language problems... I also talked to a teacher who was in search of material on modern reclamation projects in America, of which he had promised to tell his pupils. I met a woman doctor who returned the medical works in which she had found very useful documentation for a lecture she delivered. Of course, there was also the elderly lady who 'just drops in between shoppings' inquiring timidly, 'Haven't you got a nice novel for me?' Less popular with the America House staff are the persistent visitors who want to have an explanation of why their aunt in Chicago does not give any sign of life, or wish to be put 'on the list of the people who receive parcels from over there.'

"By the way, would it not be a good plan to establish equally successful centers 'presenting Germany' in London and New York."

## Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan was praised July 2 in an identical editorial in the

**Weserkurier** (Bremerhaven) and **Kasseler Post** (Kassel). This editorial, in part, said:

"If the Western Powers are often accused of being too slow and of lacking determination, we must exclude America from this accusation. Especially the Marshall Plan, together with the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey, proves that Washington's actions were well-planned and, when seen in retrospect, quite consistent.

"Washington is convinced that it will be decided in Europe who will win the peace. America acted in accordance with this conviction... The Marshall Plan was intended to breach European nationalism and be the beginning of a United States of Europe. (The Marshall Plan undoubtedly was such a beginning), even though the final goal still lies in the far distance."

### Contractual Agreements

Ratification by the US Senate of the Contractual Agreements for Germany caused many German editorial writers to refer with much interest to the fact that both Republicans and Democrats voted in favor of ratification. However, the Social Democratic press ignored the issue.

**Die Welt** (Essen and Hamburg, July 3) wrote: Concerning the German problem the two American parties were in agreement — and this is of decisive importance... The American ratification of the treaties

showed the Soviet Union that no maneuvers will divert America from its present political course. This fact is particularly important at this moment when the presidential election campaign enters its decisive phase — and when political observers on this side of the ocean feel called upon to predict and warn about all kinds of surprises in (American) foreign policy. The Senate debate showed that the United States sees the European problem not from the point of view of internal politics but exclusively from the point of view of world politics."

**Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, July 3): "It was to be expected that the United States, the leading power of the West, and free from many of the scruples prevailing in Europe, would make a beginning (in ratifying the treaty). The surprising fact is this: in the middle of a not exactly gentle election campaign... the American Senate for a brief, but all the more important, moment returned to a bipartisan foreign policy. The stubborn work of Senator Vandenberg was not in vain; even the critics of the Truman administration on the whole were convinced by the arguments of Democratic Senator Connally and Republican Senator Wiley..."

### Soviet Zone Anti-Church Campaign

Editorials in the West German papers July 23 stressed that the re-

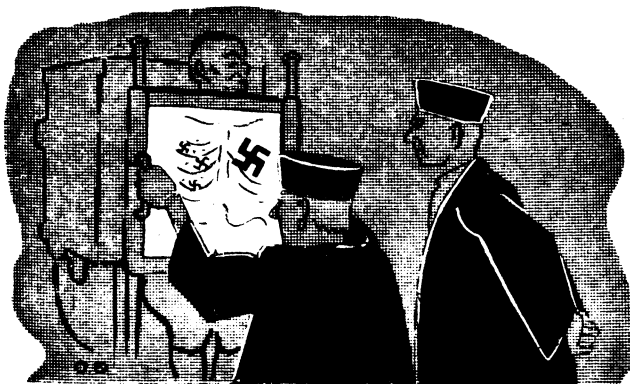
cent attacks against the church in the Soviet Zone were also attacks on German unity, since until then the churches still linked the two divided parts of Germany. Some editorials also pointed out that the Soviets are not willing to tolerate an independent church within the area under their control.

**Rhein-Zeitung** (Koblenz) for instance, attacked the decision of Soviet Zone authorities to refuse interzonal passes for East-Germans wishing to attend church meetings in West-Germany:

"Without reason given, the already granted permission for Germans to visit their brothers in the West is cancelled. By such measure the division of the two parts of our fatherland is intensified and the hope for political reunification is reduced... Moscow wants neither German unity... nor an independent church within its sphere of power..."

**Westdeutsche Neue Presse** (Duesseldorf and **Neue Ruhr-Zeitung** (Essen) carried the same editorial:

"The churches constitute a kind of last link which still connects the politically divided remnants of Germany. Apparently, it has been decided to drop this link now... Perhaps (the anti-church campaign) could have been prevented by an earlier and more active unification policy of the West. But we are also curious what Pastor Niemoeller has to say... to this new departure in the SED's unification policy."



**Federal Republic: The patient has spotty lungs.** — from *Ruhr Nachrichten* (Dortmund), July 3.



**First prove you've become a vegetarian!** — from *Ruhr Nachrichten* (Dortmund), July 12.



## Closing Plan Protested

The **Darmstaedter Echo** (Darmstadt) published recently several "Letters to the Editor," protesting against the announced plan to remove the Heppenheim America House\* from the building in which are accommodated, among others, the county library and the library for teachers. It is reported that the Federal Finance Ministry intends to use the building, property of the former Reich Finance Ministry, to house the local customs office.

One reader wrote: "For Germany as the 'country of poets and thinkers' it is a shame to dissolve such a valuable cultural institute and to accommodate it in unsuitable rooms. The Americans, who have contributed most to the extension of the library, will also shake their heads about the strange ways of German bureaucracy."

A woman reader wrote: "I can confirm that the inhabitants of Berg-

\*Neither HICOG nor USIS participates in the operations of the Heppenheim American House as this was one of the several US Information Centers and Reading Rooms turned over last year to German communities and local groups to operate under a contract which provides that the United States continues to supply American books and the German officials maintain certain practices such as the open-shelf system and free lending for all.



I don't believe in them (flying saucers). — from *Westfaelische Nachrichten* (Muenster), June 28.

strasse County regard the Heppenheim America House as a valuable present and are extremely surprised to hear that it shall now be changed into a customs house. In the name of many other people I urgently beg to try and find ways and means to accommodate the customs office in another place."

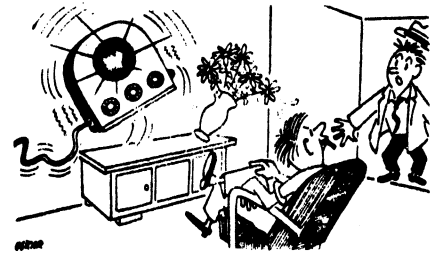
A doctor wrote: "We all know how important it is to give to youth and to those adults who want it the opportunity to read good books and study subjects they are interested in. What do the best laws for the protection of youth help if they do nothing but pronounce prohibitions, whereas those places, where the young people can read really good books, are wiped out?"

## Soviet Zone Slogans Assailed

*The Managing Executive Committee of the Foods and Stimulants in Germany sharply criticized its counterpart in the Soviet Zone, declaring "we will not exchange our union independence and freedom for an Eastern labor front." Translation of the committee's statement, published in the union's organ Einigkeit (Hamburg, July 15), follows:*

"Letters are being sent constantly by the Soviet Zone Foods and Stimulants Union to the Executive Committee, union officials and works councilors. At one moment they are full of peace slogans, and the next they abound with slander and defamation against the western German trade unions. The latest information bulletin of the Soviet Zone Foods and Stimulants Union reprints a letter sent to the Executive Committee of our union. They ask: "Why don't you answer?" What is the purpose of such letters? Negotiations! The partner and conditions are too unequal. We all desire an early reunification with our sisters and brothers in the Soviet Zone and trade union unity. But we will not exchange our union independence and freedom for an Eastern labor front.

We extend our hand but it is too short to bridge the dead zone. We



The Federal Parliament debate is on! — from *Berliner Anzeiger* (Berlin), July 10.

have not built up these dams in this zone. It is not we who play around with millions of people as is now the case in Berlin. We have no slave labor and no concentration camps, but we have genuine people-owned enterprises and collective agreements which are valid. We too have no reason to be silent, and we have answered as our members always will, as follows:

"To: Foods and Stimulants Union in the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB), Berlin

"Dear Colleagues:

"We received your letter of April 22, 1952. Since our silence so far has been falsely interpreted, we will briefly state our position concerning your letter.

"We agree with you in the opinion that the working people need a united, independent democratic and peace-loving Germany. We also assume that you are sincere in your efforts to serve the well-being of our people as well as in your other objectives.

"We also state, however, that this will must remain a pure theory in the Soviet Zone since you lack all prerequisites for supporting your own views in freedom. We greatly desire the elimination of the capitalist economic system, but we also do not desire any state capitalism which makes the working people even more clearly and object of the system. It is a pity that you are not aware of this. Apparently you are also not aware that it is your occupation power which dictates and which makes free all-German elections impossible. The commission which was to examine the prereq-

uisites for such elections has been waiting long enough for the entry permit.

"We are against any militarism. We say so not only over the border, but in our own country, and raise our voice distinctly. But what are you doing? The People's Police has become since long a big military machine, the whole world knows this. Only you refuse to realize it. People to Arms — Grotewohl calls, and the Wilhelm-Pieck battalions march. If, as the SED central organ of June 5 reports, your girls carry rifles proudly and self-consciously, well, then we sometimes get to wondering.

"In the Western Zone, the trade unions also carry out planned actions. In the East Zone, one calls for such actions, but that ends it. What is now happening again at the zonal border with you, the other things which occur in the land of freedom, dear friends, is no platform on which mutual negotiations could take place. First create over there the same conditions as with us, create really free trade unions, and we will soon come together. If one wants to get together, one must eliminate the barriers, but not create any areas of death. What your police demonstrate upon Stalin's order has nothing to do with freedom or democracy.

"In the West Zone, no trade unionist thinks of making his personal freedom, his own opinion and his decisions subject to the will of an occupation power. It appears to us that the difference is remarkable. We ourselves determine the schedule for our trade union work. You get



**Moscow's instructions to Olympic athletes: Siberia if you lose.** — from *Braunschweiger Zeitung* (Brunswick), July 19-20.

it dictated. And that is what we do not like.

"Signed: The Managing Executive Committee."

### Beer Price Protested

In a letter to the Bavarian government, the Bavarian district of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) protested against the governmental increase of the beer price (raised by about 15 percent) and announced "countermeasures." The Bavarian DGB district has called upon the people to cut beer consumption and has asked all work canteens controlled by labor to terminate current delivery contracts for beer, as of the earliest possible date. The rise in the cost of living resulting from the increase in the beer price must be compensated for by higher wages and salaries, the letter stated.

*Continued on Page 32*

### The Sixth Column

*Continued from Page 2*

tive. But the European resentment against America, this product of weakness and fear, is absolutely sterile. It falsifies reality. It leads to a picture of the world in which poor Europe must seek its salvation between the Scylla and Charybdis of a Soviet and an American danger.

In this picture of the world Europe again is in the center of events, but in a most deplorable manner. And what a misinterpretation of the facts to set on an equal level the possibly not always accomodating protector and the threatening aggressor. This retreat into resentment against both sides is actually an attempted escape from one's own responsibility and one's own decision.

#### A Natural Alliance

The allegedly "good Europeans" who submit to this resentment unconsciously and involuntarily become the gravediggers of Europe. Therefore it is one of the most important duties of all really good Europeans to oppose this delusion. Not by glorifying America or by denying its mistakes but only by that realism



**Beer prices raised: Will Bavarians come to this!** — from *Braunschweiger Zeitung* (Brunswick), July 4.

through which alone all genuine problems can be solved.

Europe and America are natural allies in the face of a common danger. There is no escaping this alliance. The European role within this community depends primarily on the Europeans themselves. It depends on their positive approach and not on their anti-attitudes. It depends on their desire for European unity within the unity of the West. It depends on their ability to overcome all internal European obstacles and rivalries. It depends on their readiness really to put the supra-national above the national. In other words, it depends on their ability to reshape traditional values by present-day action, instead of lovingly storing them in museums.

The anti-American current in Germany is at present weaker than in many other countries. But for us, too, the time has come to warn against a suicidal trend. We can only live with America. Without America Europe would have been lost long ago and Germany would have starved. Against America is just another word for: pro-Soviet + END

# Text of Communique of London Debt Conference

Following is the text of the communique issued at the conclusion of the London Conference on German External Debts Aug. 8.

The London Conference on German External Debts ended today (Aug. 8) with the adoption at a plenary meeting of a conference report. This report records the terms of settlement for German prewar external debts, which have been agreed between creditors and debtors and which are recommended for the approval of the governments concerned. Speaking for the tripartite commission on German debts, representing the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, at whose invitation the conference was called, Sir George Rendel (United Kingdom), M. F. D. Gregh (France) and John W. Gunter (United States) congratulated the delegates on the completion of a successful conference and thanked them for the hard work which the solution of the problems confronting the conference had entailed.

Information on the settlement terms agreed between creditors and debtors is contained in the attached summary statement (not published here). It will be seen that, broadly speaking, these terms adhere as closely as possible to the terms of the original contracts and do not in most cases, entail any reduction of the original principal amounts. Payments on loan contracts containing gold clauses will be made as though the value of the currencies of issue of the loan had been defined in relation not to gold but to the United States dollar. The Young Loan Agreement contains an additional form of exchange guarantee. In the main, future interest rates have been somewhat reduced from those provided in the original contracts. Amortization of the principal of most of the debts will begin after five years and maturity dates have been extended. Provision is made for more rapid repayment of capital and interest in certain types of debt, if this is made in blocked Deutsche marks which can be utilized for investment in Germany.

The report of the conference provides for the preparation of an inter-governmental agreement to give international authority to the settlement plan recommended in the report. Governments interested in the debt settlement will be invited to become parties to the inter-governmental agreement.

At the final plenary meeting today the Tripartite Commission announced that work would proceed immediately on the drafting of the proposed inter-governmental agreement. At the same time bilateral agreements would be prepared providing for the settlement of the claims of the United Kingdom, France and the United States in respect to their postwar economic aid to Germany. These claims were the subject of earlier discussions last December at which three powers offered, subject to the conclusion of a satisfactory and equitable agreement on Germany's prewar debts, to make important concessions in the priorities and amounts of their claims.

The conference which ended today had been preceded by more than two years of preparatory work by the interested governments. In an exchange of letters of March 6, 1951, between the chancellor of the German Federal Republic and the three Allied High Commissioners, acting on behalf of the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Government confirmed its liability for the prewar external debts of the German Reich and acknowledged in principle the debt

arising from the postwar economic assistance furnished to Germany by the three powers, and its willingness to accord this debt priority over all other foreign claims against Germany.

In May 1951, the three governments set up the Tripartite Commission on German debts. In June and July 1951, the Commission held preliminary discussions with representatives from Germany and from the principal creditor countries. The Tripartite Commission has also been responsible for the organization of the London Conference and has represented the three governments throughout the negotiations. The members of the Tripartite Commission are Sir George Rendel (United Kingdom), M. F. D. Gregh (France) and Ambassador Warren Lee Pierson (USA). In the recent absence of Mr. Pierson, the United States has been represented by Minister John W. Gunter. The German delegation has been led throughout by Hermann J. Abs.

The conference held its first plenary meeting at Lancaster House, London, on Feb. 28, 1952. In carrying out its work, the conference was guided by certain principles, which appear in the report. They include the principle that the Federal Republic's economic position and limited territorial jurisdiction should be taken into account, to avoid dislocation of the German economy, undue drain on Germany's foreign exchange, or appreciable additions to the financial burden of any of the three governments. A further principle was that the settlement should ensure fair and equitable treatment of all interests affected; and that it should provide for appropriate action on the reunification of Germany.

Twenty-two creditor countries sent delegations to the conference composed of governmental, and, in many cases, private creditor representatives. The private creditors of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were represented by separate delegations. Three countries sent observers, while the Bank for International Settlements was represented as a creditor in its own right. The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany contained both governmental and private debtor representatives.

To facilitate its work, the conference set up a steering committee composed of the three members of the Tripartite Commission, 13 representatives of creditor interests from Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, and five members representing the public and private debtor interests of the Federal Republic. The steering committee was charged with the organization of the conference and with ensuring that all recommendations submitted to plenary meetings were such as to achieve an equitable overall settlement and equal treatment for all creditors within each category of debts.

The Creditors' Committee which was established to coordinate the views of the various groups of creditor interests and to appoint members of the negotiating committees was composed of representatives from each creditor country.

Four negotiating committees were set up with representatives of both creditor and debtor interests as well as observers from the Tripartite Commission. They dealt respectively with: Reich debts and debts of other public authorities; medium and long-term German debts resulting from private capital transactions; standstill debts; and commercial and miscellaneous debts.

Mr. Abs, the head of the German delegation, stated that he associated himself with the recommendations now before the conference, because it was his desire to meet the wishes of the creditors to achieve a debt settlement which would satisfy them. He expressed a hope that the results reached at the conference would prove to be bearable for the Federal Republic, in spite of its limited capacity. He pointed out that it would be necessary to realize that the Federal Republic was going to face a heavy burden not only during the coming years but over a long period. In this connection Mr. Abs declared that the debt settlement would be jeopardized if the Federal Republic were asked to assume still further obligations from the past.

In this respect he referred in particular to claims by foreign countries which were at war with Germany dating from the time of the two world wars, especially further reparation claims. In conclusion, Mr. Abs stated that the measures necessary to obtain parliamentary approval for the debt settlement plan would be expedited to the greatest possible extent.

On behalf of the creditors' Committee, Baron von Lynden (Netherlands) the acting chairman expressed his satisfaction at the completion of the negotiations and thanked the Tripartite Commission, the German delegation and his colleagues on the Creditors' Committee for the spirit of wholehearted cooperation which had helped to achieve this result. A number of other governmental and private creditor representatives, whose names are given below also addressed the meeting: M. E. De Graffenried (Switzerland), Dr. Kurt Harrer (Austria), M. L. Smeers (Belgium), Sir M. Niemeyer (UK).

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## German Editorials

Continued from Page 31

Max Woenner, member of the Bavarian DGB District Committee, told a correspondent of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* that the stable wage structure in Bavaria might be shaken by this decision, since the individual unions were completely free to terminate current collective agreements. Such terminations might become effective very shortly, such as in the metal industry, Woenner said.

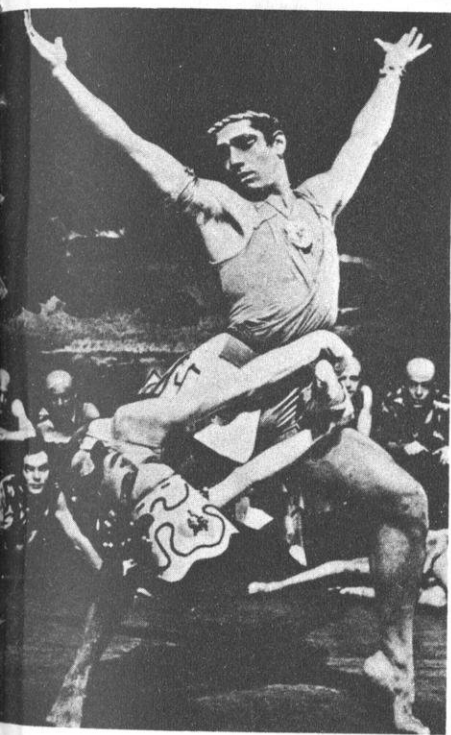
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## Recent Publications

**The Special Projects Program of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Historical Division, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), June 12, 1952.** Monograph describing use of funds from US sources for assisting creation and improvement of schools, libraries, hospitals, youth homes and other public-service structures in Germany.

**Third Supplement to "Cumulative Index of Legislation", Office of General Counsel, HICOG (Mehlem), June 25, 1952.** Contains changes according to pages in original index of July 20, 1951.

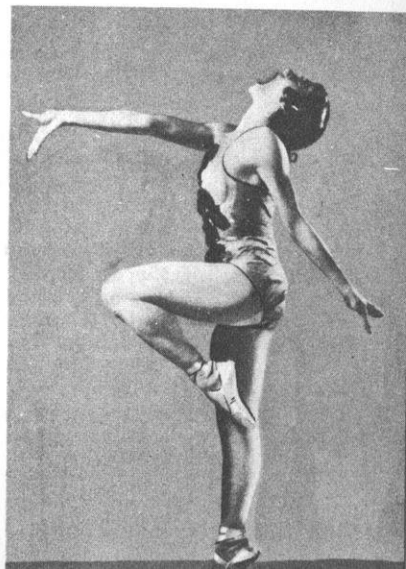
**Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), Nos. 41-42, High Commission of the French Government in Germany, July 29, 1952.** Official French report for May and June.



## Berlin's Cultural Festival

(see item page 20)

Two noted American attractions are included in the Cultural Festival program being presented in Berlin in September. At the top and to the right are scenes from the folk opera "Porgy and Bess." With the New York City Ballet are: (left) Francisco Moncion and Yvonne Mounsey in "Prodigal Son," (below left) Nicholas Magallanes and Tanaquil Leclercq in "La Valse," (below center) Maria Tallchief in "Swan Lake," (below right) Nora Kaye in "The Cage."





The "Friedrich Naumann Haus," a home in Reutlingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, named after a noted liberal German politician of the Weimar Republic, furnishes housing facilities for 120 German apprentices, homeless and refugee youths. Construction of the home was started in July 1951 by the Gustav Werner Foundation, but a grant of DM 420,000 (\$100,000) from the HICOG Special Projects Fund permitted expansion of the project to include a community house, four youth homes, two dwelling blocks and one training shop. Attending the dedication ceremony in Reutlingen June 14 were (on steps above, from center to right): Payne Templeton, senior cultural officer of the American Consulate General in Stuttgart and HICOG representative at the ceremony; Dr. Gotthilf Schenkel, state minister of culture of Baden-Wuerttemberg; Otto Werner, descendent of originator of the foundation; Mrs. Templeton and Dr. Werner Landerer, chairman of the foundation's board of directors.

(AMCONGEN photo by Schwarz)