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Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Public Affairs, Information Division, APO 757-A, U.S. Army, March 1952

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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

THIS ISSUE:

**Young East-Zone
Skeptics**

**Symbol
Of Appreciation**

**Parallels
And Contrasts**

**German Women
Evaluate Visits
To the States**

**Toward
German Unity**

**The Prize Package:
Freedom**

**Germany's Defense
Contribution**

**US Information Center
for the Ruhr**

(See page 3)

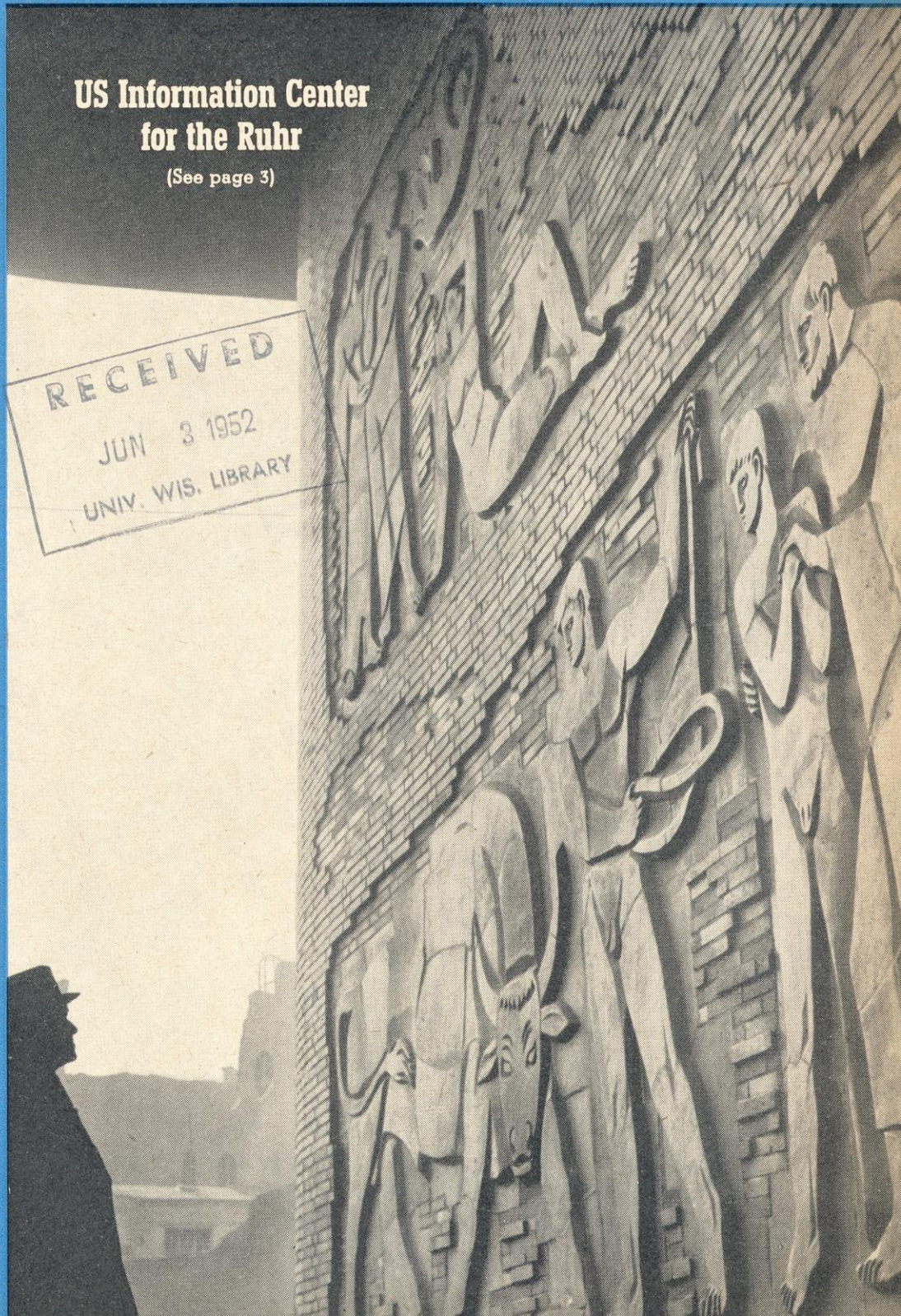
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**MARCH
1952**





Krefeld Likes US Ideas

"Fasching," the "Mardi Gras" of Germany's pre-Lenten season, gave the merrymakers of the north Rhine city of Krefeld a chance to banter the ideas which a group of seven leading citizens brought back from three-month visits to the United States. However, with all the fun of the traditional "Rosenmontag" (Shrove Monday) parade, it was a popular stamp of approval on the innovations introduced by the "Citizens' Participation Team" after observing the influence of voluntary citizen groups on local government and public affairs under HICOG's Cultural Exchange of Persons Program.

One serious note was the naming of a Krefeld street as "Philadelphia Strasse" in commemoration as the sign (left) says: "In Philadelphia landed 13 Krefelder Familien i. J. 1683 als erste deutsche Einwanderer in die U.S.A." But one float (above) suggested that streets of an American Indian reservation be named after members of Krefeld's Citizens' Participation Team. In the center of the group (with glasses) is Mayor Johannes Hauser and the woman to the left (under "Boulevard") is Mrs. Marianne Gatzke, member of citizens' committee.

Another float (below, left) depicts the successful effect of another committee member, Mrs. Margarete Porten, in having the city theater moved from the girls' high school, of which she is principal. "Expulsion from the Girls' Paradise" reads the sign. A group of merrymakers (below, right) has a sign which, referring to the 1683 emigrants, says in effect:

"USA, we thank you so,
To our fathers, let us go!"



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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The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Distribution is handled by the Distribution Unit, Administration Services Division, Office of Executive Director, HICOG, located in Headquarters Building, Room 961, Frankfurt.

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

Rediscovering the New World

Translation of Speech

By KARL ARNOLD

Minister-President, State of North Rhine-Westphalia
at opening of US Information Center at Essen (see opposite page).

WHEN I LOOKED THROUGH the pages of the invitation which I had received for today's dedication, I became aware of the great variety of means which will be used at this place to improve and strengthen the ties between the New World and the Old. Inadvertently, at that moment, I could not help thinking of the history book which had accompanied me through my school days.

I remember very clearly the extensive passages on the Low German and Franconian emperors, on the fate of Brandenburg under the Great Elector and on a more recent historical event, the German War of 1866. I conclude from the fact that I remember a picture of George Washington — the man whose birthday the United States is celebrating today — that the book also had something to say about the history of the United States. It is the only collection I have of anything the book contained about the history of the United States.

However, I doubt that this lack should be attributed to the forgetfulness of the student alone. I should rather think that neither the book nor the teacher gave much attention to the subject "America." The study of Karl May* was the only addition at that time to my knowledge of the New World, and I am impolite enough to assume that among the students of the same age there was almost none whose knowledge differed considerably from my own.

In the meantime we have had — at least from 1945 on — a much more lasting and a more comprehensive lesson about the New World — a lesson taught by life itself. Aside from our own experiences of CARE packages, the Marshall Plan, the Airlift and the protection that American units constitute to western Germany and Berlin, the mention of one name suffices to explain what the United States means to the world: Korea.

The Communist attack has been confronted with a determination which justifies the hope of the free nations that they will live to see a peace of genuine cooperation without fear. Without the sacrifices made on this battleground between East and West, mainly by American soldiers who are fighting not only for Europe but for the world, the hope for peace would at best be a self-deception with no real value. The fate of the Free World will be decided by the fate of the United States.

IN ORDER FOR US to understand and appreciate the powers of this country which have placed it in this decisive role in the world-wide struggle between Western and Eastern ideologies, it is not sufficient to polish up the recollection of George Washington's picture in an old

history book. It would be wrong to believe that the America of our days is a mixture of Coca-Cola, Hollywood and optimism — a description which we sometimes still come across in *feuilleton*-type travel reports.

I believe that this continent has shown a surprisingly different face to everybody who during recent years has gained a knowledge of modern American literature. Those who, furthermore, have come to know that America since approximately 1935 is the leading nation in the scientific world with regard to research in pure mathematics — a field of science which requires intensive theoretical work without practical value — will have to revise their narrow views on research work in the United States which they believed to be limited to certain purposes only — for instance, to the development of atomic weapons.

They will then recognize that we will have to overcome the "terrible simplifications" blurring our sight of the United States and they will realize that, after 450 years, we will have to discover the New World for the second time. For this New World begins to return to Europe the goods, though changed and converted, which were brought to her by the Old World in past centuries.

If it is correct that the decisive changes take place in the field of culture and not on the battlefield, this process will require our utmost attention. The literature which undertakes to investigate this phenomenon is growing, not only in Germany but everywhere. This is neither a fad nor the expression of those who like to keep up to date. On the contrary, it follows the concept that a historic process of tremendous proportions is under way.

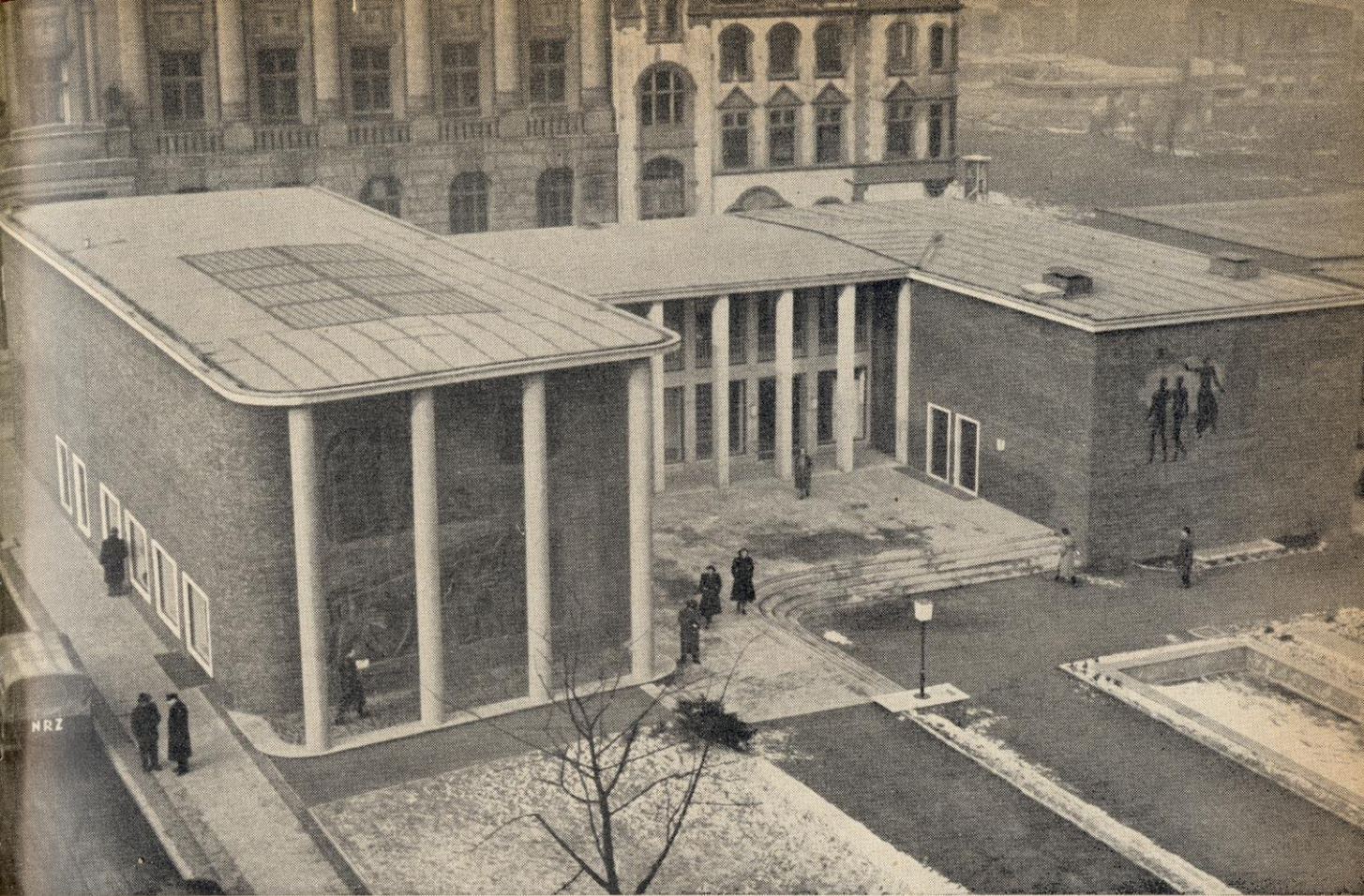
THIS BUILDING IS DESTINED to place means at our disposal which will help us to form an opinion of our own. Thus we no longer will have to rely on the eyes of other observers. American literature, American science, American music and painting are available here and documentary films will give us an idea of landscape and work in the New World. This building is destined to become a center for free exchange of opinion and for individual forming of opinion, free from compulsion.

Thus the very idea that caused the construction of this building symbolizes the ideal of those states which in 1787 gave themselves a constitution "determined to promote the general welfare and to strengthen the blessings of freedom for us and our descendants."

I should like to express the thanks of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia for the generous gift of the American people and to extend greetings to a nation which in recent years has proved that no sacrifice is too great in the cause of freedom all over the world.

+END

* German novelist of imaginative, exciting tales about American Indians.



View of the United States' newest Information Center, opened Feb. 22 in Essen, in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Ruhr's Information Center

A NEW US INFORMATION CENTER, designed especially for the steel and coal laborers of the Ruhr, was dedicated at Essen on Washington's Birthday as a center of international understanding in Germany's most important industrial area.

German governmental and labor officials, speaking at the dedicatory ceremony in the new red-brick building, declared the center—known locally as *Amerika Haus Ruhr*—would improve German-American relations by enabling Germans to form freely their own opinions about America and Western democracy, to learn about American labor-management relations, and to "rediscover" the New World whose Old-World heritages have been modernized and returned to Europe.

"The principles of democracy are deeply rooted in the American people and have shaped the American way of life," said Christian Fette, chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions. "It will be an essential func-

tion of this US Information Center to give the German people an insight into the democratic way of life of the United States. Its facilities and manifold programs can have a very positive influence on our own young democracy."

Karl Arnold, minister-president of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, said: "This building is destined to place means at our disposal which will help us to form

Cover Photograph

The bas-relief on the front of the US Information Center symbolizes "woman" (upper left), "man" (lower left) and "child" (lower right), making up the "family" which is the "basis of society." The design is by Professor Lungwitz of the "Folkwang Werkschule" (art school) of Essen. (All photos by Claude Jacoby of Public Relations Division, HICOG).



Choice of 300 American magazines and trade publications on open shelves is offered in periodicals room. Standing is Henry A. Dunlap, chief of HICOG's Information Centers Advisory Staff, looking over a magazine with visitor.



Browsing in 10,000-Book library are, l.-r., Rudolf F. Bertram, director of HICOG's Office of Labor Affairs; Edick Anderson, Jr., director of the "Amerika Haus Ruhr," and LaVerne Baldwin, American Consul General in Duesseldorf.

Large, airy, well-lighted main reading room of Essen's newly-opened Information Center, the first in Germany-wide chain to be constructed especially for that purpose. Interior decoration was designed by a New York firm.



an opinion of our own. Thus we no longer will have to rely on the eyes of other observers. American literature, American science, American music and painting are available here and documentary films will give us an idea of landscape and work in the New World. This building is destined to become a center for free exchange of opinion and for individual forming of opinion, free from compulsion." (For full text, see page 2.)

Also speaking at the dedicatory ceremony Feb. 22 before a large opening-day crowd including leading German, American and Allied officials were R. F. Bertram, acting director of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG; Henry A. Dunlap, senior adviser of the Information Centers Advisory Staff, HICOG; Brigadier J. Lingham, British state commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, and Dr. Hans Toussaint, mayor of Essen. Presiding was Edick Anderson, Jr., director of the center.

AMERIKA HAUS RUHR is housed in the first building to be designed and constructed in Europe for a US Information Center—others being located in renovated or reconstructed buildings initially intended for other purposes. Located on a rubble-cleared plot in the heart of Essen, the center's building is a modern U-shaped structure of dark red brick. The two-story left wing houses the library and an exhibition hall; the center section, also of two stories, contains the foyer, a conference room and periodicals reading room; the right wing of one story has a 300-seat theater for motion-picture and stage performances.

Headquarters for US information service to the thickly populated Ruhr, the center and its facilities serve an area of 4,000,000 persons, many of whom are employed in the extensive coal mines and steel plants of west-central Germany.

The Amerika Haus Ruhr specializes in serving the working people of the coal and steel industries and their families, although its facilities are comparable to the work being carried on by the other 17 USIE centers in Germany. These facilities include an open-shelf library with 10,000 volumes principally of American literature, a library of more than 300 documentary films on labor unions and other aspects of life in America and the Western world, a children's library, a record library and player, and an extensive collection of the latest American magazines in the periodicals room.

The project for the building of the US Information Center in Essen was initiated when Patricia Van Delden was chief of the Information Centers Branch of HICOG. Mrs. Van Delden was recently transferred from Frankfurt to Tokyo to direct similar USIE operations in Japan.

Construction of the center was begun in January 1951 on a site leased to HICOG by the city of Essen. It was financed entirely from Marshall Plan counterpart funds. The building was designed by Prof. Hermann Gehrig, an Essen architect, and built by the German construction firm of Philip Holzmann, A.G. The interior decoration was designed by a New York firm.

IN POINTING TO THIS center as a means of giving the German people an insight into the American way of life, German Trade Union Chairman Fette expressed his thanks to the US Government for the center and extended his gratitude to the American labor unions which, he said, helped the German unions and workers at a time when such assistance was not very popular.

"I cannot, however, limit my expression of gratitude to the American unions; it would be unjust not to speak about the attitude of the entire American nation in this connection," Mr. Fette continued. "We should always gratefully remember the aid we received from the American people, later officially continued as the Marshall Plan. I think that this attitude of a victor nation of World War II represented a substantial contribution to understanding among the nations."

Denying frequent allegations that the Germans are by nature not suited for a democratic government and way of life, the labor-union chief said, "The overwhelming majority of the German people are about to firmly implant democratic principles in their country. They reject dictatorship, from whatever side it may come. Millions of Germans in the eastern part of our country long for the day on which they will be reunited with their brothers and sisters in the West in a free and united Germany. Their suffering under Soviet dictatorship is a demonstrative lesson which makes us day by day appreciate more the value of freedom."

Mr. Fette pointed out that the *Amerika Haus Ruhr* would be called upon to play an important part in helping to avoid anything which might impair the growth of the German democracy by disseminating information about the United States. "Knowledge about other countries is the basis of confidence, and confidence is the basis of cooperation and peace," he concluded.

ECHOING MR. FETTE'S thought in a brief talk outlining the purpose of the US Information Centers, Mr. Bertram said that Americans are interested in making Germans acquainted with the United States not because they want to force their way of life upon the German people, "but because we know we have to start with knowing each other better if we want to build a peaceful community of free nations."

The goal of building a European community, he continued, requires the difficult task of tearing down existing economic, social and political barriers. "The disappearance of these barriers is particularly essential for the working population, whose standard of living will constantly increase as the European economy enlarges."

"Here in Essen, in this congested industrial area, we hope to have an opportunity to give a comprehensive outline of the functions of workers, trade unions and other organizations within an American community. We do not want you to simply copy our methods, but we hope we can show you what ways and means we in the United States employ in this field." The HICOG Labor Affairs director also said, "We know that we can learn much from you, and we hope that you will learn from us, too."

+END

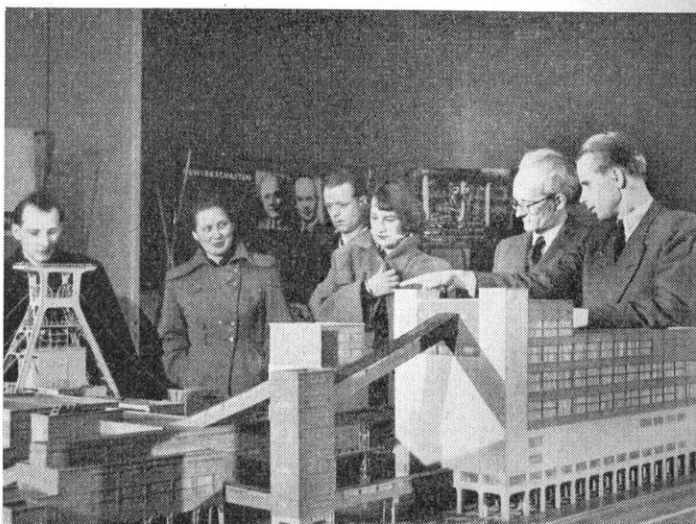


Visitors from all walks of life now gather daily in new center's reading rooms to scan daily newspapers, magazines and books. Erected in heart of congested industrial Ruhr, center's regular callers include steel and coal workers.



Marshall Plan assistance to Germany is depicted in display in exhibition hall and attracted the interest of many on Washington's Birthday, when dedication ceremonies were attended by distinguished German, US gathering.

Scale model of complete, modern American industrial plant, reproduced for the certain appeal it would have for the inhabitants of Germany's most highly-industrialized area, is detailed to visitors by a member of new center's staff.



All is Not Well in Soviet Zone

ALL IS NOT WELL in the Soviet-created governmental regime in Eastern Germany, as is revealed by a zone-wide campaign of "self-criticism" now under way in the Soviet Zone and East Berlin. The campaign has furnished extensive evidence of breakdowns in the Soviet Zone's system of regimentation and control.

In a recent issue of *Junge Welt*, central organ of the Communist German youth organization (FDJ), a reader, one Sigrid Becker, said in a letter to the editor that "the World Youth Festival is past and with it our youth work. The basic units are getting steadily smaller. A growing number of friends are leaving the FDJ, and increasing numbers are losing the desire to take part in our work..."

"Put short and sweet," Miss Becker added, "we can't overstuff our friends with dry political talk."

In the same issue, *Junge Welt* complained about scandalous events in an FDJ district office in Leipzig where the functionaries "responsible, of all things, for agitation and propaganda" regularly tuned in to the RIAS Hit Parade program.

"Friends who passed by and heard a radio playing went in and enlarged the circle. And what's more," *Junge Welt* indignantly declared, "the district secretary knew about it but did not dream of stopping this extremely peculiar type of agitation and propaganda work." The functionaries were relieved of their posts.

SHORTAGES AND THE POOR quality of certain materials are frequently criticized. The East Berlin newspaper *Neues Deutschland*, for instance, admitted in a recent issue that the so-called MAS (*Maschinen-Ausleih-Stationen*, or Machine-Lending Stations) will be unable to execute their work-contracts with the farmers if the necessary replacement parts cannot be procured. So far East German industry has been unable to fill orders for spare parts because of lack of raw materials, *Neues Deutschland* wrote.

Taegliche Rundschau, the Soviet army newspaper in Berlin, complained that because of a shortage of welding wire, the *Kjellbergwerk Finsterwalde* was forced to switch from a three-shift schedule to one shift only. Even then many of the workers, "mostly skilled specialists, had to be put on odd jobs, railroad work, street repairs, etc."

"Letter to Editor" columns usually reveal quite plainly that serious production deficiencies still prevail in the Soviet Zone. *BZ am Abend* (Berlin) recently published the letter of a Christa G. of Niederschoenhausen in which the writer complained about the quality of stockings issued against ration coupons. "One morning I was forced to change my stockings twice because both pairs started to ladder (run) the moment I put them on," she wrote. "Don't we have any better material than that?"

Another woman wrote that she bought shirts for her three boys for eight coupons each. "Although the shirts were washed only once and the boys wear them only for school, the backs of the shirts are already tearing. Can't we yet produce better quality garments?"

ORGANIZATIONS, FACTORIES AND institutions often publish in the columns of the East press appeals to the public to help out by supplying some item that is normally unobtainable. Cries for as little as one or two pounds of nails are not unusual.

Neue Zeit, organ of the East Berlin CDU, recently printed the letter of a reader who expressed his astonishment at the fact that the administration of the *Nationale Autbauprogramm* (National Reconstruction Program) had to appeal to the public to help out with a car battery to get their telephone system working. "Are we really so poor," the reader of the *Neue Zeit* wrote, "that we have to alarm the public because of one miserable battery?"

The much-publicized building and reconstruction programs throughout the Soviet Zone seem to have made little progress, according to many articles and reports. *Der freie Bauer* wrote "that so far it has in no single year been possible to complete the building program. It was a mistake not to win the farmers over to the land reform building program."

In repeated letters and articles workers complain about senseless planning which forces them to build something somewhere one day, to tear it down the next day, and to rebuild it somewhere else on the third day. In *Freiheit*, official organ of the SED of Saxony-Anhalt, a worker angrily declared: "Don't those people up there in Berlin know what they want to build? We get a draft and we start. Then we get another draft, and we tear down what we have just built because there has been some 'mis-planning.' Thus, on the one hand, valuable material and a lot of money are wasted while, on the other hand, we are expected to get an impossible amount of work done," the writer concluded.

TRIBUNE, THE PAPER of the FDGB (Federation of Trade Unions), complained about the inefficiency and "ideological weakness" of its functionaries. They were criticized for not stressing heavily enough the importance of introducing Soviet working methods into factories in the Soviet Zone.

In a recent issue, *Tribune* wrote, "Our functionaries talk a lot about general introduction of Soviet working methods but they are unable to explain to anybody what these methods mean to us and how they are to be employed. The responsible colleagues and functionaries have not been able to initiate a mass movement, and the personal obligations on the part of workers to adopt Soviet working methods were either ignored altogether or only partly fulfilled because they were almost entirely stifled by red tape."

In another issue *Tribune* criticized the "opportunistic attitude" of the secretariat of the central board of the Industry Union 'Building-Wood,' "which enabled class enemies to work among our building workers and to strengthen their 'backward' opinions." +END

Young East-Zone Skeptics

Resume of Public Opinion Survey

By REACTIONS ANALYSIS STAFF

Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

THE EAST-ZONE TEEN-AGER, enmeshed in the web spun of Communist vitriolics against the West, particularly America, is showing a strong tendency to reject the incessant biased instruction to which he is subjected in the Communist-directed school system of eastern Germany.

When the Communist World Youth Festival brought East Zone boys and girls to the Berlin area last summer, thousands skipped Communist activities for a time and moved freely about the free sectors of West Berlin.

One hundred of these young visitors to West Berlin were queried in a sampling taken by German interviewers from HICOG's Reactions Analysis Staff on the youths' attitudes toward their classroom instruction. Indirect questioning, such as "what causes you the greatest difficulties in school" and "do you believe what you hear about America and Russia is true," was employed to obtain their individual views on the curriculum as offered in the Soviet Zone.

An analysis of the findings shows an awareness of Communist doctrines as well as an ability to assess the worth of the instruction. It also shows the youth generally reject these theories, basing their doubt on personal experience or local evidence, on a trust in Western progress and freedom, and on hope for deliverance from oppression.

THE PUPILS INITIALLY indicated their dislike of the political atmosphere pervading the classrooms when asked a general question on what caused them the greatest difficulty in school. Four out of 10 specifically mentioned "political pressure."

One student stated: *The basis of all instruction is political now, the teachers are not satisfactory inasmuch as they have to work under political pressure.*

Another said: *I cannot state my opinion freely: all the class papers that we ever write concern political topics in which we must lie; only those are promoted who are members of the FDJ (Communist youth organization) and work for it.*

Most of the other difficulties mentioned were also derived from the East zone political situation: three in 10 disliked the compulsory Russian language course; two in 10 had trouble with the propaganda-weighted "current events" class. Only a quarter of the complaints were traditional pupil gripes, without political implications.

The integration within the school system of the FDJ as a means of applying political pressure was readily evident. On the average eight in 10 pupils belong to the youth group, while respondents estimated that about

14 percent of the members were "convinced" of the FDJ aims.

The role of these neophyte Communists is considered influential by three out of 10 of the respondents. Half of those pupils questioned denied the FDJers had any influence. The students listed the following ways in which the FDJ student leaders influenced others:

One has to do whatever they order.

They watch over us.

They try to convince the others.

They work on those who waver.

They try to get everybody interested in active effort.

They always want their way.

The pupils' account of the group's functions suggests almost a literal translation into schoolroom action of party leadership devices as preached by Stalin. This minority group of convinced young Communists uses force, fear, exhortation and "example" to pressure the unconvinced, the wavering and the laggard to accept the Communist teaching. If they do not exert influence it is only because they have encountered resistance.

CHANGES MADE IN the school curriculum were also meeting with opposition. The young East Germans indicated too much time was spent on current events, and

Four members of the so-called "Free German Youth," who risked punishment to cross from the Soviet Sector into Free Berlin to see the ECA's television colorcasts at Radio Tower grounds, study Marshall Plan emblem.



the Russian language, and generally all instruction revolving around political aims. On the other hand, languages (including German), the natural sciences and art were neglected — courses usually accepted as the mainstay for a balanced and traditional education.

In the survey, 69 percent of the pupils noted that they often disagree with their teacher about certain things that they hear in class. Eighteen percent said they differed "sometimes," nine percent said "seldom" and four percent not at all. Such figures could indicate a healthy, youthful skepticism; however, the reasons for these particular differences denote the youngsters' awareness of, and resistance to, political propaganda.

This is how they differed:

About current political and ideological problems: One pupil wrote: *In history and current events, I have a different interpretation and I found confirmation of it in Berlin.*

Another said: *In current events they only tell us about things that would serve the Russians' objectives and these aren't true at all.*

About what they tell us of America and the West: Comments made were: *They tell us in current events that the Americans are oppressors.*

RIAS (US-operated radio in West Berlin) *tells only lies and we shouldn't listen to it.*

About what they tell us of Russia: One student had the opinion: *They liberated us and want to be our examples.*

Another said: *The USSR and her inventions should set an example for us.*

About the conditions in the East Zone: Said one youth: *I asked the teacher once about the people's police and he said that it had to be that way — it is self-defense — and that it was of no special importance since they were only people's police.*

About the reports on Korea: One statement said: *They quarreled a lot about who was the aggressor or about war preparations of the West.*

Another student expounded widely on the topic of peace and war-mongering. He wrote:

The rally of the peace-loving youth — it's nothing but a military parade. They say that the Western world wants war and the Eastern world wants only good and wants to liberate the Western people. They tell us that they are rearming for a new war in West Germany, and the Soviet Union only wants to fight for peace. They talk about the army training grounds of the Americans in West Germany and say nothing like that exists in the East zone.

THE POLL SUGGESTED open disagreement was throttled by the power of the police state. Only one out of every 10 of the school children said he openly indicated to others his differing ideas. Three in 10 said they never voiced their disagreements. Typical remarks were:

I keep it to myself, otherwise I'd be expelled from school.

I keep it to myself for fear they'd say that I am not "democratic."

I keep my mouth shut because my brother has already been arrested once.

The remainder discussed their differences occasionally and always with discretion. One student stated: *We could protest against it since we still have the old teachers to whom we can talk openly — besides the whole class is united in it.*

Another (said): *I talk to the teacher because he doesn't believe what he has to tell us either, and he is glad if we oppose it, too.*

Nine out of 10 pupils said their home was the one island of free speech and thought. The children generally talked their problems and differences over with their parents, but aside from sympathy and mental support most of the advice the youngsters received was of a passive nature. The older people felt the situation was dangerous or hopeless and few advocated active resistance.

PUPILS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED also noted that their teachers gave a dishonest picture of conditions in the East zone of Germany. Only two in 10 said that their instructors presented an accurate picture. The others stated flatly that their teachers knew better but were telling lies or else varnishing the truth.

The kind of instruction given in the East zone public schools was sharply brought out by replies to queries on what was taught about America and Soviet Union. Seven in 10 asserted that they heard only "bad" things about the United States and 94 percent stated they were told only the good about the USSR. Further questioning disclosed that more than half of the youngsters tempered this instruction with disbelief, but the barbs hit their intended mark in some cases.

Examples of comments made in answer to the question "What do you hear that is bad about America?" were:

America wants war and is opposed to peace — they draft all 18-year-old youth.

It is a totally imperialistic state, the economic setup is very bad, capital is tied in with the government.

America is judged from the Marxist point of view only, workers are exploited and a small upper class lives a riotously easy life.

It is a country with very bad social conditions.

It is a country where the Negroes are oppressed because of their race.

In order to get West Germany in debt too much food is sent here. The Marshall Plan is flooding West Germany with goods and Germany is nothing but an American colony.

America attacked Korea for merely economic reasons; the Americans encouraged South Korea to wage war in order to get a market outlet.

THE BLACKENING of America and the whitewashing of Russia in East German schools were demonstrated in the pupils' replies to "What good things do you hear about Russia?"

Russia is a country of peace, they care only for the well-being of the workers.

I can't mention everything —Russia is just a paradise to all mankind.

Only Russia is peace-loving, she uses all efforts for peaceful reconstruction and she wants to protect us from the bad influence of the Western world.

Russia continues to rebuild and to develop herself.

Russia liberated Germany from Hitler; she helps East Germany in every respect.

Russia doesn't know class differences — each individual has equal rights and equal possibilities.

Russia is on a high cultural level.

IN ORDER TO TEST further the amount of Communist propaganda absorbed by East German youth, the pupils were queried on key themes in the USSR's anti-American drive — responsibility for the present East-West tensions and the purpose of the Marshall Plan.

On the "Cold War" issue eight to one named the Soviet Union over the Western Powers as answerable for the situation.

The Marshall Plan question indicated that the Soviet authorities have failed in their attempt to detract from the purpose of the project. The East zone youth, almost without exception, gave favorable interpretations of US motives for the economic aid program. They answered that the purpose of the aid to Europe was to rebuild all that was destroyed during the last war, to erect a bulwark against Communism, to promote Western unity and to help West Germany in particular.

Only five comments implied that America was pursuing her own selfish interests, but even there the European benefit also was not denied. Nine percent of the students know only the Communist interpretation of the Marshall Plan, but insisted that this is not their own opinion; they would prefer to find out for themselves. Three in 10 were insufficiently acquainted with the plan to comment. +END

Communist Campaign Exposed

COMMUNIST OFFICIALS IN the Soviet Zone are employing a wide range of propaganda devices in a stepped-up campaign to win the women of West Berlin and western Germany to support the Communists' "peace" drive, according to a special report made public in March by the Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG.

For the past several months, the report said, Communist organizations have intensified efforts to persuade women leaders to get behind special programs which have been camouflaged as innocent community movements. In the Federal Republic women represent well over half the voting population.

True substance of these programs is disguised behind "peace" propaganda and in many cases they pass as campaigns for the protection of children or as drives in support of some other seemingly worthy cause.

German women from the East zone have been sent to the Federal Republic to carry on the work of recruiting and establishing new contacts for the camouflaged Communist programs. Lists of these women and of West German women known to be trusted Communist aids have been circulated among responsible West German women leaders.

East German female propagandists who have come to West Germany have received special schooling in courses ranging from two to 10 weeks in duration. These courses are of two types: first, those slanted especially for female Communist party members; and, second, those held for *Freundinnen*, women who have expressed sympathy for one or other of the disguised programs sponsored by the Communists.

Both types of schooling are designed to train organizers who can exploit anti-remilitarization sentiment to obtain

support for the so-called "peace campaign." As an integral part of the Communist program, efforts are made to influence non-Communist individuals and groups.

FOR 1952 THE COMMUNIST authorities in East Germany plan organization of more special schools organized along the lines of those already existing, but set up to handle classes of up to 100. Groups listed by the report as special targets of the broadened Communist propaganda campaign include religious organizations, working women and housewife-mothers.

The last have come in for significant consideration. An organization called the "Society for the Protection of Children" was organized in April 1951 as one of the initial moves in the stepped-up campaign. Propaganda aimed at mothers has increasingly stressed the "peace" goal as an ideal, and has also emphasized that peace at any price is better than rearmament, which is described as always leading to war.

Members of the society aided in organizing the "Congress for the Protection of Children," held in East Berlin from Jan. 4 to 6. They also helped in disseminating information concerning the "vacation and health camps" set up in the Soviet Zone last summer. The "Congress for the Protection of Children" was intended as a highpoint of Communist attempts to create the impression that popular opinion is behind the over-all "peace campaign."

A further effort in this direction will be made at an international congress to be held in Vienna between April 6 and 12. As a subsidiary campaign, efforts will be made to increase the number of West German youngsters attending East zone summer camps this year from a total of 2,000 to approximately 10,000.

Freedom Also for the Soviet Zone

Text of Statement

By JAKOB KAISER

Federal Minister for All-German Affairs
on "Bundestag" Vote for All-German Assembly

BY AN OVERWHELMING majority vote, the *Bundestag* (Federal Parliament) passed on Feb. 6 the "Draft of a Law on the Principles of Free Elections for a Constitutional German National Assembly." Both the government coalition and opposition parties approved of the bill. This accord of opinions demonstrates that there is no dissension in the determination to reunite Germany, including the Soviet Zone, and also that the entire nation is resolved to do everything in its power to pave the way to free elections.

The Federal Government will now forward this bill to the Allied Powers. It is up to the Western Powers and the Soviet Union then, to enact it in all of Germany. The Federal Government is confident that the Western Powers will approve it. It is up to the Soviet Union to do the same.

The electoral law provides that the entire area of Germany constitutes one single electoral district, and each party may submit only one list of candidates. This is necessary, because we are well acquainted with the Communists and their tactics. We know that, despite all safeguards and international controls, they will try to the very last moment to intimidate the population. We have experienced these tactics. For this reason, the nomination of candidates must be kept as far as possible from their influence.

The Federal Government and *Bundestag* are agreed that the National Assembly should do more than draft a constitution. It should, at the same time, "bring about and secure a liberal, lawful, democratic and federal order in all of Germany." That means freedom will come to the Soviet Zone the moment the National Assembly convenes. We know that the period of transition will certainly be not easy. But all difficulties will be overcome by the nation's determination and confidence.

We know, too, that the Communists spare no trouble to undermine confidence in the Federal Republic. Day after day they try to make the people believe that we have left the Soviet Zone in the lurch. The population there, however, realizes that the facts prove the contrary.

IN THE *BUNDESTAG* on Feb. 6, I expressed the wish of the Soviet Zone population, which is also our own, most clearly: "All contractual obligations and agreements with the free world can be understood only to the effect that they bring all of Germany — that means our entire nation — closer to unity, freedom and peace. The reunification of the German people must not be impeded, it must be facilitated."

That is not only my personal opinion. It is shared by all the people of the Federal Republic, and the free world is in full sympathy with it. This was expressed lately by the establishment of an impartial United Nations commission. We wish that this commission could go to Berlin in the near future. From Berlin it has the best chance to

survey the whole of Germany, and only on German soil can it gain the proper understanding of the German situation.

Undoubtedly Berlin will be prepared to grant extra-territorial rights to the commission for the fulfillment of its task. In that case the Communists will have even less reason to refuse the commission the right of entry into their zone. But the people of the Soviet Zone shall know that the representatives of the free world are right outside their door, waiting to be let in.

The people of the Soviet Zone may be assured: The Federal Republic's policy is specifically aimed at the reunification of Germany. But that requires that the Federal Republic be strong. There is no doubt that the basis of this strength must be economic and social security. However, in view of our postwar experiences we do not think highly of the confidence of the defenseless in the armed. And nobody can deny that Communism is armed to the teeth. We certainly do not want to do the same, but at least we want to be able to defend ourselves, if we were attacked.

During the past few days this has been the subject of a debate in the *Bundestag*. As becomes a democratic parliament, the house discussed the subject thoroughly and openly, and radio broadcasts made the entire nation a witness. It is inconceivable that such a debate — about the people's police, for instance — could be held in the so-called *Volkskammer* ("People's Chamber"). A dictatorship simply cannot afford that.

THE PURPOSE OF the *Bundestag* debate was that the German people consider the prerequisites and methods of a future defense. In view of past experiences and of the present situation, opinions were bound to clash violently. But in one respect there is agreement among the overwhelming majority of the *Bundestag*: both government coalition and opposition know that Germany would have to contribute to its own defense, if it were ever attacked. The differences of opinion concern only the prerequisites of such defense.

Unfortunately no responsible politician could rise and say that there is no threat from the East. On the other hand, there is hardly a speaker who does not express hope for an understanding. This understanding, as we all know well, is the hope of the Soviet Zone. It is our hope, too. However, for six years we have been powerless and defenseless. The Soviet Union has misused this time to draw the Soviet Zone of Germany closer and closer into its sphere of power.

We have learned one thing since 1945: a nation like the German, living amid a heavily armed world, cannot exist totally defenseless. There is a tremendous difference, however, between the capacity to defend oneself and the capacity to attack. We want only defense. For this reason Germany's demand to defend itself cannot be an obstacle to the reunification of the German nation. It cannot be an obstacle if everyone who talks of unity honestly means a reunification in freedom. +END

Jakob Kaiser.



Symbol of Appreciation

By WILFRIED SALIGER

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

AN ANONYMOUS GERMAN in Munich scrawled on the back of a money order: "A wonderful idea!" and sent it off, a money order for DM 10 (\$2.38).*

Some 400 miles away, in embattled Free Berlin, an old man stopped at the post office on his way home from the welfare agency and wrote: "I am 80 years old and on public relief, but I think I can spare DM 3 (71 cents) for this good purpose."

Again elsewhere in Germany, a woman made a close check of her billfold and decided, sighingly, that she could not afford it—no, not now, three weeks before Christmas. But she kept it in mind, and soon after the first of the new year she took DM 20 (\$4.76) out of her husband's pay envelope, went to the post office and wrote: "I would have been glad to give more, but honestly, I can't."

A few days later, these money orders, along with thousands of others from all parts of Germany, wound up on a desk in Cologne's Old University building, where a sign on the door says: *Dankspende des deutschen Volkes*.

WHAT HAD HAPPENED? What made Germans in all parts of the country suddenly take some marks from their tight budgets and give them away, very often anonymously? They felt that they owed a debt of gratitude to millions of anonymous men and women all around the globe who had joined in a common effort to help Germany out of its greatest need and distress after 1945. And though their position was still far from enviable, they wanted to show the world that they were grateful for what they had received.

Hostilities had just ceased in the spring of 1945, when a Swiss chaplain crossed the Rhine into Germany and brought a knapsack full of medicine to help combat an outbreak of disease. He did not know then that he was starting a world-wide relief campaign, conceived of a world-wide war and as unique in its extent. A few weeks later supplies started to come in from Germany's two neutral neighbors, Switzerland and Sweden, and before the summer had passed the victors of World War II opened the German ports to relief shipments from their own countries.

* Deutsche-mark amounts have been converted to dollars at the official exchange rate of DM 4.20 equaling \$1. It should be kept in mind, however, that — generally speaking — the German workman looks on the mark the same way an American looks on the dollar.

Churches, welfare organizations, youth groups and the governments stepped in and organized the flow of donated food, clothing and household goods, which increased from day to day. Six years later, by the summer of 1951, gifts from private citizens abroad to German friends or welfare organizations had reached the DM 1,000,000,000 (\$238,000,000) mark. All countries in the free world were represented on the list of donors, excepting only the few which were equally bad off as Germany, such as Austria and Greece.

RANKING FIRST AMONG the donors was the United States, where 60 percent of all private relief shipments to Germany originated, not counting the vast government-sponsored Marshall-Plan and GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) programs. The runners-up were Switzerland and Sweden, with per-capita shares even exceeding that of the United States. The 150,000 inhabitants of Iceland sent their contributions as did formerly German-occupied Norway and the Netherlands, as well as faraway South Africa and Haiti.

However, even the most generous outside help cannot rebuild a country. It has to be put to proper use, which the German people did. Foreign shipments of food and clothing relieved them of the most pressing needs, increasing their ability to rebuild. With a maximum of effort, Germany was back on its feet only six years after the complete collapse of 1945, a rehabilitated nation in the world community.

President Theodor Heuss inaugurating the "Dankspende" drive in Bonn Nov. 27, 1951. Left to right: President Heuss; Hanns Hartmann, director of the Cologne radio station; Robert Goerlinger, mayor of Cologne; Louise Schroeder, former acting mayor of Berlin, and Bishop D. Hans Meiser, who represented the Protestant Church in Germany. (Photo by Georg Munker, Bonn)



The flood catastrophes in Kansas and Italy in 1951 provided the young Federal Republic with an opportunity to extend a helping hand to other distressed populations, to prove that it understands the principles of humanity from which it has benefited. Immediately upon receipt of the first news of these disasters, German motor pumps were flown to Kansas, and a hospital train left for Italy. But even so, the feeling persisted among German citizens that their nation should find some way to express its gratitude to the countless anonymous donors, who would never know the people whom their gifts had helped, or how much a nation had depended on them.

GERMANY'S PRESIDENT THEODOR HEUSS found a way: to buy works of contemporary German art with funds donated by the German people, and to give them to these nations as a symbol of German gratitude for their help. Contemporary German art had suffered under the Nazi regime. Hitler classified it from the standpoint of his ideology and ruthlessly ruled out everything which did not suit his concept. He banned the works of internationally famous artists such as Beckmann and Marc, removed them from the German art galleries and dumped them on the world markets. But the unexpected happened: from that very day on world interest in modern German art increased and kept increasing as the political disputes about its cultural value went on.

And now German art, threatened by a creeping paralysis since the sociological upheaval of two lost wars had set a rapid end to private patronage, would have a new, great and worth-while task: to portray, through the medium of art, the life of the present German generation to the peoples of the world. These works, carefully scrutinized by an expert jury, would tell them of a new Germany and, at the same time, would enrich the cultural treasures of these nations and of the world.

Under the personal supervision of President Heuss, and the trusteeship of prominent personages of German public life, a non-profit foundation was established in Cologne, called the *Dankspende des deutschen Volkes*, literally translated a "Donation in Gratitude of the German People." It is the instrument of the campaign for which President Heuss appealed to the German public at a ceremony in Bonn on Nov. 27, 1951. "This is not a political affair, it is primarily a human one," he said. "Gratefulness exalts a nation, because it is the attitude of free men."

THE RESPONSE FROM the German people was immediate and strong. Two days after the opening ceremony the first contribution was received from "one who waits for the equalization of war burdens."* He

* The "Equalization of War Burdens" is a German legislative proposal, under which property losses through events of the war and its direct consequences are to be equalized. Capital levies will be imposed on individuals who suffered no or insubstantial losses, for the benefit of those who lost most or all of their property. Due to the enormous difficulty of such a program, the bill has been under consideration almost four years.

apparently did not quite know how much he should give, so he sent DM 7.77 (\$1.85) to match the foundation's bank account number 77,777. More remittances followed, and by the end of the first week they came in at the rate of 100 a day. Within less than two months DM 192,000 (\$45,730) had been collected, from contributions ranging from DM 1 (23.8 cents) to DM 500 (\$119) from individuals, and up to DM 50,000 (\$11,900) from firms and organizations.

But the campaign is only just getting started. Local governments throughout Germany are preparing to organize citizens' committees to support the drive, theaters will stage non-profit performances for the benefit of the *Dankspende*, and sports clubs will contribute the proceeds of coming sports events. Trade unions, business organizations and youth groups are joining in the effort to spread the campaign over the country. Their task is to set up local channels for collection, to provide facilities — not to "sell" the idea.

"Selling" seems to be superfluous. The majority of the people have understood the simple appeal "to contribute in the same spirit in which the world helped us: without any political implication, in the spirit of a peace which is rooted in the hearts of mankind." Part and parcel of a democracy in the making, there are opponents of the *Dankspende*. There are those who endorse the idea, but want to have it done their own way. There are others, who say they will participate only if their particular friends abroad receive a gift of gratitude. And there are, of course, also the antagonists whose arguments and polemics against "western gangsters" can hardly conceal their defiance. But they are the proverbial exception which confirms the rule.

THIS SUMMER, WHEN it is expected the foundation's goal of DM 1,500,000 (\$357,150) will have drawn nearer, a jury of 12 prominent German art experts will convene to scrutinize the thousands of paintings, drawings and sculptures offered by German artists. They will select the best ones, giving a representative cross-section of contemporary German art.

And then these works of art will be presented to the nations to whom Germany feels indebted, to their governments, churches, welfare organizations, and to many individuals who spearheaded the drive to help the defeated country. In art galleries all over the world they will be on display as witnesses of a time when charity, brotherhood and friendship finally overcame hatred and war, and as memorials to the gratefulness of a nation which was the first to benefit from this revolution of thought.

"Based on my experience since the inception of the *Dankspende* I can positively say that the desire to thank is a deeply felt and strong one among the German people," said President Heuss. "In this short time already the foundation's success has proved that the German people are overcoming bitterness, disappointment and apathy."

+END

German Women Evaluate Visits To the States

By LISELOTTE GOLDBECK

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE German women, convinced of the value of exchange visits between Germans and Americans through their own trips to the United States, have initiated a fund to help finance an American woman's stay in Germany this year. Meeting Feb. 18-19 in Frankfurt to evaluate their experiences in the United States, the German women, ranging in age from 25 to 60, were unanimous in the belief that an accelerated program which would bring more Americans to Germany would be an important contribution to better understanding between the two nations.

Sponsored by the Women's Affairs Advisory Staff of the Division of Cultural Affairs and the Exchanges Staff, the conference was the first of its kind held for all women leaders and specialist exchangees from every type of project area, including women's affairs, education, youth and religious activities, public health and welfare, law, agriculture and home economy, journalism and mass media, labor affairs, political and public affairs.

The two-day conference began with a general session opened by Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, head of the Women's Affairs Branch of HICOG's Office of Public Affairs. Principal speakers were Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany; Dr. Hanna Kiep, women's affairs officer with the German diplomatic mission in Washington, who flew to Germany for the conference, and Dr. Ralph Burns, chief of the HICOG Exchanges Staff.

THE SESSION WAS DIVIDED into four workshops, all on the following topics: (1) Application of experiences gained during exchange visits to the United States; (2) Problems and difficulties encountered in applying experiences in Germany; (3) Recommendations for future planning and suggestions for selecting exchangees; (4) What each exchangee should know about Germany; (5) Suggestions for helping US experts and exchangees during their stay in Germany, and (6) How the exchanges program can be made more effective in achieving better understanding between Germany and the United States.

"Building German-American Understanding" and the role of German women returnees in the political present were the themes of Mrs. McCloy's address. She emphasized the responsibility which the German exchangee



German women leaders attending Frankfurt conference to evaluate exchange studies in the United States assemble for general session. One-third of the 6,600 German exchangees have been women. (PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)



Mrs. Else Urbaub of Nuremberg addresses conference after series of workshops. Women were of unanimous opinion that program is valuable aid to mutual understanding.

Mrs. John J. McCloy (left) and Dr. Hanna Kiep, German women's affairs officer with Federal Republic's diplomatic mission in Washington, were among the principal speakers.





Mrs. Hedwig Walter of Stuttgart reports on findings of workshop of which she was chairman. Seated are Mrs. Antje Lemke (left), Wiesbaden, and Mrs. Nora Melle, Berlin.

women have in combatting the unfounded criticism presently centering on the Western rearmament program.

Pointing to the need for women to examine facts before forming opinions, Mrs. McCloy said: "I know there are many who let themselves be influenced by cheap propaganda, but no one can afford such immature thinking today. We know, for example, that some German groups hold the opinion that there is a rearmament race taking place now, which is bound to cause war, from one side or the other, whoever is the first to feel strong enough. Such criticism is unfounded and even false."

"Checking the facts," she went on, "we will find that America joined two world wars because it was forced to do so by declaration of war. Twice in recent history the United States stood unprepared and it experienced ruthless conquerors trying to take advantage of this fact. Experience has shown us that this state of non-preparedness led to war. Today our policy is that of a timely and proper appraisal of the danger in order to prevent war."

DR. KIEP DECLARED that the exchanges program has been "the charity package for the mental malnutrition from which German women suffered" in the years of the Nazi regime. "The hopeful and encouraging experiences of a lived democracy has given us strength and courage again," she said, "and the helping hands of American women are aiding us in building a better future."

Dr. Kiep also emphasized the importance of a greater flow of American women to Germany as a means of strengthening ties between the two countries.

Approximately 45 percent of the world-wide exchanges-program allocations by the US Congress has been for West Germany, Dr. Burns told the conference. "This is proof of the high esteem in which Americans hold the German people and of their belief that there is a strong democratic potential here in Germany," he said.

"The US mission in Germany is to help the Germans to help themselves. That is why we help the Germans in action, why we sent 6,600 Germans to the United States, plus some 500 to other European countries."

Henry J. Kellermann, chief of the Department of State's Office of German Public Affairs in Washington, called German women exchangees to America "ambassadors of their country working for better mutual understanding."

IN WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS, the conferees were agreed on the necessity of utilizing press and radio facilities more widely as a means of informing a greater segment of the German public about life in America and about the workings of democratic institutions.

They were also of the opinion that exchangees selected for visits to the United States should be thoroughly informed about conditions in Germany, including such current problems as the East-West tension, living standards, attitudes toward American troops in Germany, the refugee situation, party systems, the German Basic Law and housing and educational problems so as to be better able to impart information to the Americans with whom they come in contact.

Approximately one-third of the 6,600 German exchangees have been women, and the 175 in attendance represent many of the most active and forceful women in the new Germany. Such political leaders as Federal Parliament members Aenne Brauksiepe, Elinor Hubert, Herta Ilk and public spokesmen such as Anna Haag, Nora Melle and Elfriede Mueller, who have been vital forces and workers in Germany's reconstruction and democratic development, gave the conference greater significance.

+END

Germany, US to Exchange Teachers

Twenty-five German secondary school teachers from western Germany and Berlin will go to the United States and the same number of American high school teachers will come to Germany next September to teach in each others' schools for a year.

This teacher-trainee project, marking a new type of program which is literally a head-for-head exchange, is being arranged jointly by the *Deutscher Akademischer Austausch-Dienst* (DAAD) of Bonn and HICOG's Exchanges Staff. DAAD is a private German organization recognized by the Federal Republic and represents the association of state culture ministers in matters of foreign educational exchange.

Under this new program, German teachers of English and American teachers of German will be mutually exchanged between communities of comparable size and type for a school year. The German school will continue to pay the salary of its teacher while in the United States, and the American school will also pay its teacher while in Germany. The United States Department of State will provide transportation for both groups of teachers as well as a cost of living allowance to the German teacher.

Toward German Unity

Address

By SAMUEL REBER

Director, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

WE STAND TODAY on the threshold of a new era for the German community. It is by intention that I am speaking not simply of the German Federal Republic, but of the whole of Germany. It may be that for some time a part of Germany may not share in the new venture in freedom, and that Berlin, because of its unique situation and significance for all of us, may not yet participate to the fullest extent. But I am confident that the forces which have thwarted German unity and freedom will not be able in the long run to stay this natural evolution which is carried along by the will and the aspirations of millions of Germans, East and West.

It is a heartening fact that the people of Berlin, despite their partial isolation and the dangers inherent in their position, have strongly supported the movement for integration of Germany with the free West and have repudiated the various proposals put forth from the Soviet Sector of this city which could only trap Germans into a specious unity without those accompanying freedoms which are the goals of Western policy.

What are the events which have led to this transformation by the German community and what is the attitude of the United States in regard thereto? These are questions we often hear and to which I shall try to give some answers tonight.

Faced by the economic dislocation and poverty brought on by the last war and the menace of totalitarian aggression already expanding through large areas of the world, Europe's efforts to rebuild economic and political stability were thwarted by internal disruptions and stresses and restrained by the almost paralyzing knowledge that it stood with no defense against the danger of being overrun from the East. In this atmosphere of uncertainties and wavering confidence the Western nations, together with the United States, however, undertook the task of building a strong and unified European community to be made secure against aggression.

Convinced that the establishment of a sound economic structure is essential not only to military strength, but to political stability, the United States undertook through the Marshall Plan and its other programs of economic and financial assistance to improve the standards of life in Europe as well as in other regions. Our purpose was to expand the areas of democratic freedoms and create conditions of strength to serve as a barrier to Communist encroachments from within as well as from abroad. This is the meaning of our economic policies since the war, and I need do no more than refer in general to these

programs of our assistance which have gone far in the achievement of an economic rebirth in western Europe.

HERE IN BERLIN the people have the unique opportunity to compare what the West has been able to accomplish in contrast to the conditions of economic servitude and poverty of other areas where freedom and democracy are stifled. Germany and western Berlin have taken part in this economic revival and have indeed made their contributions toward it. This does not mean that there do not still remain serious economic problems which have yet to be solved, including those of unemployment, refugees, adjustment of price levels to wage scales, etc. But I am convinced that the progress made through the past few years gives evidence that these obstacles will be overcome in the future as have other more serious ones in the past.

It is further true that Europe is today faced with the necessity of carrying additional financial burdens imposed by the need of creating a military community strong enough to withstand the danger of aggression. The North Atlantic Community has developed a mechanism by which it is expected that the defense programs of the individual countries can be adjusted to their economic potentialities, and realistic goals have been worked out by the Temporary Council Committee for each country. The same machinery was utilized to assist in the preparation of a reasonable program for the Federal Republic's defense contribution at the time when that becomes operative.

As an example of the care and profound study which are now being devoted to this aspect of European defense and economic problems, attention is invited to the report of the "Three Wise Men" on Germany, recently published (see page 27), which clearly shows that the economic problems of the individual states of Europe are not being overlooked at the time when the interests of all are being consolidated for their mutual benefit. To achieve the goals set for the individual states will require carefully balanced and economic use of all their resources. But the important thing which has been found is that it is possible to accomplish these goals and to create a sound economic as well as military basis for the new partnership of peace.

Side by side with the economic reconstruction of Europe there has been required the building of a strong defense structure not for any purposes of aggression or military adventure, but to guarantee the peace. The found-

**This address was delivered by
Mr. Reber at the Hochschule fuer
Politik (Academy for Politics) in
Berlin March 7.**

dations of this structure of security were laid in the North Atlantic Treaty concluded less than two years ago. Since that time the efforts of the participating states, as Mr. Acheson pointed out in his report to the American people, have been devoted to translating the words of the treaty into solid substance of strength and of unity. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will command greater resources and greater strength than any potential enemy or group of enemies.

Western Europe, together with America, has the most advanced science, the greatest industrial production and the largest pool of skilled manpower in the world. There remains only the need for a strong spirit and a determined will to mobilize these resources for effective defense, and great strides have been made in this direction. I need only cite the progress just achieved in Lisbon in the consolidation and strengthening of these forces for peace.

WE HAVE MADE it clear that Germany has been invited to share the responsibilities and the protection afforded by this security system. The Federal Republic and Berlin have been given assurances that they will be defended in event of attack. The creation of the European Defense Community, which will merge the military forces of the continent into a single force under a common command, gives the opportunity for the Federal Republic to assume its responsibilities for defense as well as to receive the benefits of the common effort.

This European Defense Community is closely interlocked with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and each is important to the other. Thus a means is provided by which western Germany can be closely associated with the entire defense arrangement for western Europe without the re-creation or the danger of any revival of adventurist militarism in this country. The provision for mutual consultation with these bodies will, furthermore, give the Federal Republic a voice consistent with its new status of equality and its dignity as a full member of the European community of nations.

It has been repeatedly stated that the goal of the Western Powers and that of the United States is the integration of western Germany on the basis of equality within the European community, itself included in the developing Atlantic community. If for no other reason, a German contribution to common defense would require the granting to the German people the status of freedom and equality in the European framework and a feeling of partnership. But furthermore, the United States and its associates have been convinced that the development of democratic freedoms among the German people fully justifies the restoration to Germany of an honored and respected place in the free community of democratic peoples.

We should like to see all of Germany included in this community and to assist in bringing about the peaceful unification of Germany under conditions of freedom. Although this goal cannot be immediately achieved, we are nevertheless determined to put an end to the occupation

of western Germany and to grant the Berlin governmental authorities the maximum authority possible.

Through the series of contractual agreements now under discussion with the Federal Government the occupation regime will be liquidated. German sovereignty will be restored to the fullest extent possible under present world conditions. This means the abolition of controls over Germany's external and internal affairs, and the new agreements will establish a firm political basis for Germany's relations with the democratic states of the world.

TO MANY PERSONS these negotiations have appeared to drag on unjustifiably and, by their very slowness, not to have taken into account the realities of the developing situation. However, the complete transformation of a relationship built up during an occupation, the liquidation of the past, the substitution of German authority for Allied authority in the many fields where it has been exercised, the establishment of a mutually acceptable basis for the continued presence in Germany of large defense forces of other nationalities, and the approximation of the conditions of a peace settlement as nearly as circumstances permit, all these have required long and extremely technical series of negotiations.

But as one who has been closely connected with these negotiations from the beginning of last year, I feel justified in reporting that the principal obstacles to the conclusion of the new relationship have now been removed and that I can with a considerable degree of assurance forecast the early conclusion of the contractual agreements.

The United States' interest in Europe is that the free peoples should unite in a community transcending narrow political frontiers. We believe, and I am sure the vast majority of Germans believe, that Germany's future role is that of an integral part of that community. I have just said I believe we are in the final stages of the negotiations which will give the Federal Republic an honorable and an equal status among the Western democracies. It is not surprising that difficulties have developed in our striving toward these ends, nor that doubts and questionings have arisen both on the part of Germans and among other peoples who are embarking upon this venture. Rome was not built in a day, nor can an integrated Europe be created by fiat in a few short months or years.

I should like to refer frankly to some of the doubts that have appeared relative to this new European community and Germany's place in it solely so that you may understand and help in the future to overcome them. As Germany revives and recovers strength there are fears in some quarters as to how she will use her new found power. These fears have been candidly expressed in the recent debates on the European Defense Community in the French National Assembly. These misgivings are present among other peoples who were only yesterday the victims of misused German national power. They are voiced in my own country.

Now I believe that the Germans have come a long way in their political thinking since the philosopher Hegel proclaimed in this city that the Prussian state was the ultimate realization of the Idea in history. The old Prussia is gone, and with it, I trust, such metaphysical exuberances which only brought disaster to Germany itself. But events of the last two decades are still vivid in the minds of many Europeans; their remembrance cannot immediately be erased.

IN OFFERING TO GERMANY so soon after the last war a place of fellowship and equality among the democratic nations, I believe it must be admitted by all fair-minded Germans that the Western nations are taking a risk. Many are ready to take this risk. We have faith in the new German democracy. The people of this city have given magnificent evidence of its reality and vitality. But we recognize that, in entrusting to an independent German government a large measure of freedom to shape its own course in the future, we are renouncing safeguards in the past retained under the occupation against the dangers inherent in German power if it should ever again be corrupted by totalitarian rule. Our objective is a free and democratic Germany, worthy of trust, capable of exercising its freedom in a manner which will harm neither itself nor its neighbors, and we are convinced that this is the new Germany.

At this critical juncture of their approach to a new status, the German people are voicing their desire for an end to the occupation. Now such aspirations are quite understandable and proper. Yet I would like to be permitted to suggest that freedom entails restraint, both self-restraint and limits imposed by the sheer necessity of the situation under which freedom is exercised. I am told that many a German poet and thinker has extolled the peculiar virtues of "German Freedom" as the antithesis of license, embodying a deep sense of duty and self-limitation. We recognize, of course, that the Nazis perverted this noble concept, distorting it into the obligation of complete subservience to a lawless and licentious regime.

I am merely recalling here that freedom is not an absolute—it is always conditioned. Any people, to deserve it, must earn it by their own achievement from the harsh circumstances of their time and destiny. The thought expressed by one German writer that "only amid storms can the noble plant of humanity flourish" is consoling to those of us who view with some trepidation the plight of the world today. We must all, in these tempestuous times, enlarge our horizons and think less in terms of individual or national prerogatives than of the things that bind us all together.

We have, almost imperceptibly, come to live in an era when full sovereignty is an anachronism. All free nations have, to some extent, renounced a substantial portion of their sovereign right. Not always gladly, I admit—the compulsion of circumstances has been there. But we have done it because it was necessary to do so to preserve and enlarge our freedoms. We have come to realize afresh, in our world of precarious power relationships,

what Benjamin Franklin meant when he said of the original 13 American commonwealths: "We must all hang together or we shall all hang separately." Any real cooperation—among nations as among individuals—implies some sacrifice of cherished privileges. Today it is glaringly apparent that without renunciation of some of our time-honored rights as sovereign states there can be no lasting freedom for any of us, nor any world fit for freedom-loving men to live in.

The world is moving rapidly into an era when only through the pooling of sovereignty can the common rights and interests of all be assured. No nation detracts from its freedom because, of its own will, it renounces sovereign rights which stand as an obstruction on the road to broader freedoms and the general security. I believe, for instance, that the Federal Republic in entering into the European Coal and Steel Community, and in registering its support for the European Defense Community, has acted to enlarge its freedom and in the spirit of those "good Europeans" of the past who appealed to their countrymen to look beyond and above their own national frontiers.

IHAVE FAITH in the new German democracy. It has been one of our great objectives to foster and assist a democratic rebirth of the German nation. But I believe we should not underestimate the enormous difficulties in the way. We harbor no illusion that one nation can "re-educate" another, or that any program of reorientation or cultural influence from outside can transform the minds of a people. We have given abundantly of our means and assistance, but we realize that education must be rooted in self-activity and experience. It is to German education and to German leadership and not to our assistance and support that the Germany of the future will turn and these will shape its destinies.

I believe that the great new political destiny of the German people in the years ahead can consist in cementing the ties of copartnership with their European neighbors and with the Atlantic community, thus achieving a new vision of their own national aspirations and a new reality for their national life.

In the unity of Europe which is being forged today there is ample scope for the energies and aspirations of all European peoples. For Germans there is the compelling fact that such a solution provides a way out of the dilemma in which their own tragic career as a nation has placed them, perhaps the only way out. That the integration of Europe into a federal union presents appalling difficulties cannot be denied. This fact has been only too apparent in the recent debates in Bonn and Paris in connection with the ratification of the Schuman Plan, and even more strikingly evident in the political struggles in both capitals over the European Defense Community.

Yet in both countries the Schuman Plan has been ratified, and the European Defense Community has been approved, albeit with reservations. At London the foreign ministers have acted with success to alleviate a threatening impasse and bring Germany and the West

closer together, and at Lisbon the NATO Council has given its formal approval to the European Defense Community.

When reviewed in the long perspective of history, the thousand years of internecine strife that has torn this war-stricken continent, I believe that the reality of paramount importance today is that the French and German peoples have had the courage and the vision to take these momentous steps toward the future. That both peoples have doubts and questionings is understandable. That they have, notwithstanding, acted affirmatively is the fact of supreme significance.

Europe will unite, not because this or that nation wills it so, but because it is driven on by great historic compulsions. The shattering effects of two world wars combined with the gradual loss of Europe's one predominant position in the world economy and as the seat of colonial empires, have resulted in a situation where a divided Europe is scarcely viable. A policy of drift would mean increasing insecurity, rising economic pressure, political radicalism, "crisis governments" and suicidal nationalism. Union is no universal panacea for Europe's ills, but its pooled security and more rational ordering of economic life offers the only hopeful prospect now on the horizon.

AMERICA WISHES TO SEE a reunited Germany within a united Europe. It desires to make an honorable and just peace with a united Germany. Of late there have been proposals from the Eastern sector of Berlin, sponsored and supported by the Soviet Government, that action be taken by the responsible powers to make peace with Germany. For years, peace has been the goal of the Western Powers and the aspiration of every German. For years the unremitting opponent of peace in Europe has been the Soviet Union.

While deluging the West with an unparalleled campaign of "peace" propaganda, it has sabotaged every constructive effort to establish peace in the heart of Europe. In protracted negotiations with the Western Powers over the past few years, the Kremlin has made clear its intent and design respecting Germany, that Germany should have peace and unity only at the price of subjection to Communist tyranny. It is only too clear today that the Soviet government rejects a free, united Europe, and above all, a free Europe that will include Germany.

The Western Powers have insisted, and will continue to insist that, highly as they regard the priority of unity and peace settlement, there can be no peace worthy of the name that does not presuppose a Germany unified on the basis of full political freedom. We are today prepared to consider any real offer from the East which will achieve this end.

I do not know when a free and united Europe will be achieved. But I believe that it will become a reality. Europe must come to occupy a position of strength in the free world. It will need to summon all of its resources and all of its statesmanship to the task of creating a unity of ordered power based on law. Such a Europe will be no threat

to the security of the Soviet Union, nor of any people. But it will be a challenge to any system of totalitarian tyranny that seeks to build power upon the deception and enslavement of the masses.

Germany today stands at the threshold of a new freedom which will be realized so far as the will and authority of the Western Powers extend. We may hope that this development will inspire that portion of the German people who are still in bondage with the hope that they too, ultimately, may share this freedom. As the West prepares to relinquish its occupation controls and accept Germany in a partnership of mutual trust and good faith, by this decision it makes known its belief, however tempered by doubt, that the German government and the German people will not abuse this trust but will use their newly acquired freedom with restraint and wisdom.

A GREAT SLOGAN and watchword of our American democracy has been "unity in freedom." It was for this that two of our great presidents contended — Washington to achieve it for the original 13 colonies, and Lincoln to maintain it for the expanding nation. In our own generation this concept has been projected to the entire world. It was the dream of Woodrow Wilson, as it has now become the slowly emerging, if imperfect reality of the United Nations.

For Germans this idea of "unity in freedom" may well convey a twofold meaning, applicable both to their own nation and to the emergent European commonwealth of which they form a part. It is in the unwearied striving to translate this idea into living reality that the German people, in my opinion, may ultimately rise to the stature of greatness and vindicate the dreams of their truest patriots and noblest thinkers.

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Steel-Products Sale Revised

Representatives of the Allied High Commission, the Federal Government and the steel industry have agreed on a plan liberalizing the sale and rebate system for 75 percent of West Germany's rolled steel products. The changes will free both consumers and producers from dependence on the large dealers in steel products.

The new plan provides that steel producers may sell any amount of rolled products to any customer; any consumer or small dealer wishing to buy at least 250 tons of any rolled steel product (the minimum actually depends upon the particular product) may place the order directly with the steel mill, and any consumer using at least 12,000 tons of rolled steel products annually, and, generally any dealer who handles at least 6,000 tons, is entitled to buy all rolled steel products directly from the mill.

Previously only 10 dealers were qualified to buy all rolled products directly from the mill as they were obliged to have handled a certain amount of that particular product in the previous year and to have met a separate qualifying quota for each rolled product they wished to buy directly from the mill.

“*Wir alle*”

Magazine for Youth Leadership

By TOM A. NOONAN

Youth and Community Activities Adviser, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

MRS. HERMINE RASCH-BAUER of Wiesbaden pointed to the stack of opened letters on her desk and smilingly commented: “We’re in that unheard of position of a group which gets too many compliments. But don’t mistake me; we like them tremendously, but it does take a lot of extra time to read them.”

Mrs. Rasch-Bauer, head of the editorial board of a German working committee publishing a monthly youth leaders’ magazine called *Wir alle* (We All), was referring to the dozens of favorable comments which come to her desk every day from readers throughout West Germany.

A rural county youth worker wrote: “First I want to say that I have read your periodical carefully for more than a year and I have found it to be of extraordinary usefulness to all the youth workers in our county. We like your practical and stimulating suggestions and hope to continue to receive *Wir alle* for a very long time.”

From a school administrator in Hanover came: “We beg to inform you that we have read *Wir alle* for a long time and would like to request enough additional copies for the reading rooms of the city youth homes . . .”

Said the mayor of Constance: “... inform you that the city and county youth leaders as well as myself are among your appreciative readers.”

The county youth council director of Waldshut in South Baden wrote: “I am convinced that our youth work in the county could be much more successful if *Wir alle* were distributed not only to youth leaders, but also to all influential persons and officials in our community. May I submit the following list . . .”

Die Neue Zeitung, American-published newspaper in the US Zone and Berlin, commented: “This periodical courageously and with frankness tries to answer questions which touch youth today,” and the Bersenbrucker county paper in Quackenbrueck said: “Your excellently edited magazine belongs in the hands of every youth leader as his best helper.”

A youth psychologist in Feuerbach, Wuerttemberg-Baden, wrote: “I am very happy about *Wir alle* and have watched its development from the beginning. I am very interested in your intensive work to express in printed words that which makes creative work between people possible . . . I appreciate the well-rounded approach you bring to so many problems and your efforts to bring many points of view objectively—you do not speak as the representative of any one direction, but always think of human beings as such.”

From a Berlin youth leader and teacher came: “Only since last spring have I been lucky enough to be one of your permanent readers, but I can say with joy and approval that you have created an organ which is giving youth leaders and teachers a fundamental knowledge which we can find nowhere else . . . I see your periodical as a link between our isle of Berlin and our friends in western Germany . . . I wish and hope you will remain for us what we can hardly explain in words and for your future work all the best.”

A teacher in Fulda said: “Your layout and contents are excellent. The social and political reports come in a

Mrs. Hermine Rasch-Bauer (left) is head of editorial board of a German working committee which publishes the popular youth leaders’ monthly magazine “*Wir alle*.” Attractive covers of recent issues of the publication are shown at right.





At typical editorial conference chaired by Mrs. Rasch-Bauer, illustrations for an article on youth homes are discussed by (l.-r.) Freimuth Wigbert, Annalise Klarner, Volker Quer, Mrs. Rasch-Bauer, Margarete Naundorf and Hilda Brahey.
(Community Activities photos by K. Hopp)

form which leads to discussion. They awake in my boys an understanding of the necessity of political and civic activity of each citizen..."

THERE ARE MANY MORE such quotes, varying slightly, but all in the same vein. *Wir alle*, whose full German title, translated, is "We All Work with Youth for Youth," observed its third anniversary of publication with the current March issue, which is devoted to a report on youth guidance work in Germany today. The magazine has a circulation of 22,000 and reaches approximately 100,000 readers each month.

Although *Wir alle* has been published in its present form only since March 1949, it actually goes back to early postwar days. Its development closely parallels that of the whole West German youth picture of the past seven years.

With the end of the war, it was obvious to American youth experts and German youth leaders that, if German youth was to be won for democracy, a program for training their leaders in the techniques and philosophy of the democratic way was essential. Youth organizations, which had either been suppressed entirely or absorbed into the Hitler Youth program, reorganized with increasing rapidity, and the need for trained leaders grew proportionately. During 1946 alone, the number of licensed youth groups climbed from zero to 60,000, and in the following year, that number had doubled.

Since Hitler Youth leaders had rewritten all previous material available to youth workers to conform with the Nazi line, something had to be done to provide printed matter in keeping with democratic concepts. German educational and community specialists entering the field of youth work in those days were unaware of the progress which had been made outside Germany in the fields of human growth and development, group work and student-centered education.

In an effort to find out what new publications were adaptable to German needs, and most important, to gather material for youth leadership training courses, the

US Military Government's Youth Activities Section in Hesse established a publications commission in Wiesbaden in February 1947. Mrs. Rasch-Bauer (then Miss Bauer), a trained kindergarten teacher who had been serving as a publications specialist with the Hessian State Youth Committee, and Heinz Soell, a German teacher specially trained under the US Army's program for German war prisoners at Fort Getty, R. I., were its original members.

Mrs. Rasch-Bauer is well able to make a comparison between totalitarian methods and democratic ones. During the Nazi regime, her father died in a concentration camp, and she was suspect because of her democratic ideas. After the war, she went to the United States for special study under a Rockefeller exchange plan and became so imbued with the American way that she has been a leading exponent of the democratic ideal in her homeland.

IN THE BEGINNING, the publications commission was not only a pilot project for the production of youth publications, but also conducted training courses and demonstrations throughout the state of Hesse, and thus became familiar with the problems and needs of youth leaders. It was in the summer of 1947 that the idea of a youth leader's digest to be compiled from American, English, French, Swiss and other sources was first conceived.

The work of finding, adapting, translating and compiling material was a big task. It was later submitted to various youth workers to be double-checked for its usefulness and application to German conditions.

"This was a slow process," Mrs. Rasch-Bauer recalled, "and it required considerable patience and tact on the part of all of us."

Two issues of the digest were printed before currency reform of June 1948 and a paper shortage halted the operation. It was almost two years later that *Wir alle* resumed publication, but it has continued monthly since March 1949 without interruption. This month's issue was the thirty-seventh consecutive one.

Wir alle is no longer solely a digest of youth work data gleaned from foreign publications, although it continues to keep German leaders informed on developments in other countries. It is now written principally by German youth leaders and youth experts, and deals largely with youth problems in Germany. Each issue is built around a central theme such as the Family in a Free Society, Social and Employment Problems Facing Young People, Summer Camping and Rural Youth Problems. Many articles are written by young Germans who have visited the United States under the Exchanges Program.

Youth workers in 14 other countries are kept informed through *Wir alle* of the operation of various youth programs and the new ideas being tried out in the German youth field. Mrs. Rasch-Bauer revealed the editorial board recently received a letter from a member of the UNESCO committee for England suggesting that *Wir alle* be translated into English for use with youth groups in the British Isles. "We are very enthusiastic about such a venture," said Mrs. Rasch-Bauer. "The big problem is to find a sponsor who will underwrite it."



Books and pamphlets produced by "Wir alle" publications commission for use in training youth and community leaders.

WORK OF THE WIESBADEN publications commission is supported by HICOG grant-in-aid funds, principally because approximately 95 percent of all youth work in Germany is carried on by volunteers. Up to now, *Wir alle* has been distributed free of charge, but in April it will go on sale for 75 pfennigs (about 18 cents) a copy, in an effort to make the magazine self-sustaining.

In addition to *Wir alle*, the publications commission has also produced the following booklets and pamphlets for community leaders:

The Camping Handbook, a compilation of methods and standards for camping.

Jugendbewegung (Youth Movement), a short history of the German youth movement which began about 1900.

Die Jugendgruppe (The Youth Group), a booklet of suggestions for organizing boys groups.

Meine Gruppe und Ich (My Group and I), an adaptation of the Girl Scout leaders handbook which is now used as a textbook at kindergarten training schools.

Sprechen wir uns aus (We Discuss), a handbook on discussion leadership and methods.

Jeder ein Parlamentarier (Everyone a Parliamentarian), an illustrated edition of Robert's Rules of Order.

Wie bauen wir (How We Build), a portfolio of community center designs, geared to the use of expandable units.

Kitzinger Jugendplan (Kitzingen Youth Plan), a report on how the resources of a Bavarian community were mobilized to serve youth.

Wir spielen (We Play), a compilation of 55 games picked for their ability to help teach cooperation and fair play.

Geschichte der Frauenbewegung (History of Women's Movement), a short history of women's organization for civic action in Germany.

Gruppen Fibel (Group Primer), a primer for group workers which outlines briefly basic group-work concepts and principles.

Generation ohne Sicherheit (Generation without Security), a collection of 32 short autobiographies which tell how the years between 1929 and 1945 have affected the thinking and values of young persons.

+END

Old German States Held Extinguished

The Court of Restitution Appeals, in a recent opinion, held that a law passed by the Nazis in 1934 deprived the German states of their right to exercise sovereignty and that the present states, which were established after the war, cannot be considered the legal successors to the old states.

Nevertheless, the court held that assets of the old states which are now in the possession of the new states remain liable for the debts of the old states.

The ruling was handed down in a restitution claim initiated by August Bauer against Mrs. Julie Schubert and the State of Bavaria for the recovery of real estate in Fuerth valued in 1934 at approximately Reichsmarks 14,900. The property was confiscated from the Jewish owner in September 1933 by the Bavarian political police and subsequently the Bavarian state was entered as the owner. In April 1934, the Bavarian state sold the property to Mrs. Schubert and her husband, who has since died.

The restitution chamber ordered the property returned to Mr. Bauer and held that the German Reich is obligated to furnish an account of the profits on this property from September 1933 to April 1934. The *Oberlandesgericht* (state high court) reversed this part of the decision insofar as it was directed against the State of Bavaria.

The Court of Restitution Appeals pointed out that under the Bavarian constitution adopted in December 1946, the Military Government laws and the German Basic Law do not show any successorship or revival or continuation of the old State of Bavaria in the present State of Bavaria "or any intention that there should be."

While the court held that the present State of Bavaria is not the legal successor of the old State of Bavaria, the court noted that the State of Bavaria must make amends for all of the damage to the extent of the assets which it received from the former State of Bavaria.

ECA Housing Exposition Goes on Tour

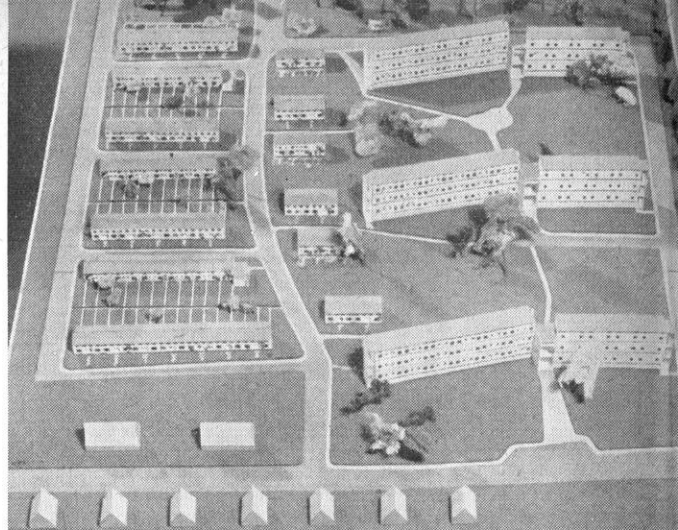
A TRAVELING ECA housing exposition is currently being taken on a six-month tour of 15 western German cities which are benefiting under the ECA Development Projects program following a week-long opening showing in the German federal capital city of Bonn.

The exposition is a collection of models and plans for housing projects submitted in the recent competition* under the program to select architect-contractor teams to construct apartment and other residential type projects in the 15 German cities under an allocation of DM 37,000,000 (\$8,806,000) in ECA counterpart funds. The competition grew out of ECA's effort to bring forth new ideas in housing construction and building techniques with the aim of building more and better housing in the face of sharply rising costs.

Inaugurated by the German Federal Ministry for Housing in conjunction with the ECA Special Mission to western Germany, the competition planners selected 15 German cities, divided into two groups. Group A — Frankfurt, Hanover, Munich, Nuremberg, Brunswick, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Bremen and Krefeld — was allotted DM 2,700,000 (\$642,600) for each project. Group B — Aachen, Luebeck, Freiburg, Reutlingen, Mainz and Kaiserslautern — was allotted DM 1,800,000 (\$428,400) for each project.

* See "More Homes for Germans" by Bernard Wagner in Information Bulletin, December 1951 issue.

Walter Lubbering (center), apprentice carpenter of Berlin, clad in the traditional costume of his trade, points out modern features of housing exhibit to Federal Housing Minister Eberhard Wildermuth (left) and F. L. Mayer (right), chief of Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG. (Mr. Wildermuth died March 9, just 10 days after this photograph was taken.) (ECA-HICOG photo by Heine)



Traveling ECA housing exposition is being shown in 15 West German cities during spring and summer months. Above is one of many models of low-cost housing projects included in the display. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

Designs were submitted in the form of complete bids, ready for execution. The winning team in each city was awarded the contract for construction. Four other prizes were awarded, those in Group A cities being slightly higher than in Group B. Prizes went to 90 of the 736 entries.

THE ROOF-RAISING CEREMONY for the first of the 15 housing projects was held at the Langwasser housing settlement in Nuremberg Feb. 28. During the ceremony, Mayor Julius Lossman expressed the city's gratitude to the American ECA Mission for its allocation of the funds to construct the project. He said that the Langwasser settlement would provide homes for 228 families, primarily refugee and bombed-out workers who otherwise could not afford the expensive rents for apartments in the overcrowded Bavarian city.

Joe F. Hackett, US resident officer for Nuremberg, commended the architect, Franz Reichel, for his prize-winning designs and the local contracting firms which enabled the Langwasser project to be the first of the ECA-financed units to reach the stage of the *Richtfest*, the German term for the point where construction of the roof begins.

The 14 three-story buildings of the Langwasser project are being erected on the edge of a forest in the Nuremberg suburbs; they will include 228 apartments, each with two-and-one-half rooms, bath and balcony. Together with other private building projects now under construction or planned, the area will eventually become a community of 30,000 persons, complete with shops, churches and schools connected to Nuremberg by trolley or bus.

The housing exposition was exhibited in Bonn, Frankfurt and Nuremberg during March. The remainder of the schedule follows: Munich, April 2 to 9; Kaufbeuren, April 18 to 23; Stuttgart, April 30 to May 5; Reutlingen, May 10 to 14; Freiburg, May 21 to 27; Mannheim, June 5 to 10; Mainz, June 18 to 23; Aachen, June 28 to July 3; Krefeld, July 10 to 16; Hanover, July 23 to 29; Brunswick, Aug. 5 to 11; Bremen, Aug. 18 to 26, and Luebeck, Sept. 2 to 8.



President Heuss addressing commemorative meeting of the Carl Schurz Society in Bremen. (Photo by Leonhard Kull, Bremen)

Parallels and Contrasts

Carl Schurz was born in Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829, but after involvement in the unsuccessful German revolution of 1848, left Europe in 1852 for the United States where he became a Union general in the Civil War, a US senator from Missouri, 1869-75, and secretary of the interior, 1877-81, in the cabinet of President Hayes. One of the first ceremonies commemorating the centennial of his arrival in the United States was a dinner in Bremen Feb. 7 under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Society. Principal speakers were Dr. Heuss and Rear Admiral Charles R. Jeffs (USN, Ret.), United States state commissioner for Bremen.

Translated Text of Address

By DR. THEODOR HEUSS

President, Federal Republic of Germany

MAY I START with a personal remark: when and how and through whom the personality of Carl Schurz made its first impression on me? I have to mention a name in this connection, which may be known to the older generation of Bremen citizens, or at least to the historians of this city: Theodor Barth, legal adviser to the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, who, at the age of 29, was appointed representative of the Bremen Senate in the Federal Council (Representation of States) of imperial Germany, to fight Bismarck's shift to a protective customs policy. He did this job gladly and ardently, though unsuccessfully, but to the satisfaction of Bremen.

This man Theodor Barth, whose friendship I enjoyed during my political adolescence, went to America several times, including once in 1907 to dedicate a Schiller monument—I believe it was in St. Louis. He was very proud of this invitation. The conditions in Germany worried him. He had not been reelected to Parliament. When he went to America that time, he did not meet Carl Schurz, whom he used to visit regularly. Schurz had died in 1906. When Barth returned, inspired by the reception German organizations in America had accorded

him as the interpreter of an endangered German liberalism, there was a deep tone of concern in his reports. To him, Carl Schurz had become the embodiment of America's conscience. Perhaps he overestimated Schurz' significance, out of his personal friendship for him, but other Americans may have been seen in a similar light by the Americans themselves. Barth's judgment may reflect earlier conversations about Schurz' years of fighting at the side of Abraham Lincoln. It could not, therefore, claim general validity.

IF YOU READ the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt in the years after 1900, you will note that this old man Schurz, certainly a revered figure of yesterday, had become a nuisance to, and subject of ridicule by, Roosevelt and his friends. The legend surrounding him since Lincoln's days had become a somewhat embarrassing burden to the younger generation, along with his constant warnings of the spreading young imperialism, which he sensed in Roosevelt's aggressiveness. These warnings were not always comforting. He feared that the soul of the American nation could suffer, and here

he met with Barth's concern about Wilhelm II and his chancellor Buelow.

What do I mean to say by this? In the years around the turn of the century the parallelism of American and German history became imperiled. Would it break? Would the two nations meet as enemies? Nobody would have dared to predict then, that within 10 years after Carl Schurz' death the two nations would be at war with each other. A completely inconceivable development! Inconceivable also to Theodor Barth, who understood the Anglo-Saxon nations politically and spiritually better than any other German politician. His, too, was a merciful death before the catastrophe.

I will not speak about Carl Schurz, because I have been told that my audience is so well versed in the story of his life that I would probably only repeat well known facts. To some extent that is a little unfortunate. On the occasion of Schurz' 100th birthday anniversary back in 1929, I delivered a memorial address in Frankfurt's St. Paul's Church, and it would have been much easier for me to get this manuscript out of the records than to ponder, in a life of work and constant changes, what I should speak about. I cannot talk about America, I have never been there. I had booked a passage once, and I was to be introduced over there by a friend, but he fell ill.

As I said, I cannot talk about America from firsthand experience. Maybe it is not necessary, after all, since the discovery of America has become a continued mass occupation, and we in Germany are by no means in want of four-week experts on American life. But if I do not know America, I do know many Americans. And I have learned, first of all, that there is no such thing as "the American." The popular collective terms — the Germans, the Frenchmen, the Americans — are somewhat brittle. I have learned that there are very smart Americans and rather stupid ones. There are daredevils and cautious ones, polite ones and rude ones. There are highly educated ones and there are those who acquiesce in the role of a rustic.

INITIALY, AFTER 1945, the impression of the typical American was dominating, not due to the people involved, but rather attributable to the uniforms they wore. We had to discover — which we did pretty soon — how many camouflaged civilians wore such uniforms. At that time I was minister of cultural affairs in my home state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

What kind of a situation were those men in? They had a green book in their desk drawers, instruction number so and so. In a friendly conference with an American official I once said jokingly that, actually, this green book should be entitled "Instructions for the Domestication of Uncivilized People." The joke was not taken amiss — it is an amiable American characteristic not to take things amiss, which is a German speciality. But that is how they came to Germany: with a prepared, paragraphed opinion as to how they should go about the business of introducing something like order, education, freedom, democracy, etc., in this country.

And then, step by step, came the discovery that this was not quite correct, and that apparently not either. It was followed by individual observations and highly fruitful analyses of these regulations. They had an ideology, a catalogue of certainties, and now they learned from the realities. It would be wrong to assume — and I do not want to be understood to that effect — that I want to mock events and mistakes, which were inevitable in as vast an undertaking as the occupation by foreign armies of a spiritually confused and physically destroyed nation.

On another occasion here in Bremen, I spoke of this strange and unique historical development, that the American people — the American taxpayers — paid their taxes up to May 8, 1945, to destroy the German state, and from that day on to save the German people.

LET US TALK NOW for a moment about ways and means of getting out of the spiritual situation of the war and its immediate consequences, which the nations have not yet overcome. Where are the difficulties? They lie in the difference between the German and American aspects of history. We Germans live more from the past, which is a strength as well as a burden. American feeling is basically rooted in the present, and confident of the future. The Germans like to call that superficial. However, it is a great power.

Our farmers in Germany are proud if their farms have for centuries been in the possession of the same family. The German farmer is a conservative element, and it has only been in the past few decades, under the influence of modern techniques and education, that he has parted with traditions which Americans have never known. The farmer in the New World has won and is winning new land. The agricultural expansion of the time following the Civil War has taught him to think in terms of crops per acre. The idea of grandfather, great-grandfather or the old family farm, cannot stop him. I do not mean to establish values here, I am simply outlining the difference of the psychological positions.

Historians, if they choose to engage in the game of drawing parallels, usually point out that timely coincidences in German and American history are of a symbolical significance. In 1763 Frederick the Great of Prussia asserted himself in the Hubertusburg Peace Treaty, thus strengthening a new development not readily apparent at that time: the possibility of a shift of the hegemony in Germany to Prussia. In the same year 1763 France lost its dominance over the Mississippi area. The Prussian war had had the consequences of a war in America. Nobody understood that more clearly than Frederick himself, who passionately watched the developments on the other side of the ocean and was the first European sovereign to express, in the Prussian-American trade agreement, the need for political and economic complementation, which the Americans had admitted to exist.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, the fight for a democratic way of life in the endangered old Union, is often compared with the simultaneous German fights for a new unity. We want to be careful in establishing



**CARL
SCHURZ**
WURDE AM 2. MÄRZ 1829 HIER GEBOREN
ER WAR EIN KÄMPFER FÜR
EINHEIT UND FREIHEIT
IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN
VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORDAMERIKA
GESTIFTET VON DER VEREINIGUNG CARL SCHURZ BERLIN

Memorial plaque dedicated in the little Rhineland town of Liblar in 1929, on the occasion of the centennial of his birth, reads: "Carl Schurz was born here March 2, 1829. He was a fighter for unity and freedom in Germany and the United States of America. Erected by the Carl Schurz Association, Berlin." (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

historical parallels, because motives and tempers in Germany and America were certainly widely different. But here as there the similarities of the historical developments were more strongly conceived than the differences.

I am talking about this because the banality of the propaganda ideas should be banned from American minds. You remember, after World War I the world believed the German misdevelopments were primarily the fault of Treitschke, of Nietzsche, and of General von Bernhardt, whose books nobody had ever read. This strange association of these three was made a propaganda triumvirate, which, in the light of later events, must be called dilettantism. After World War II, with Frederick the Great and Bismarck both having been promoted to film heroes by Hitler, they became part of American propaganda, too. They should stop that now! History may teach and advise, but its misuse would only confuse the minds.

What we find striking about Americans — I can speak only of individual experiences — is the molding power of a popular optimism. I have frequently met "neo-Americans," people who had to leave their German home country. Most of them, including those who had to work hard for their existence, were caught by the optimism of the country. People who had lived here as skeptics, with a dose of snobbishness, had suddenly become men

of aggressive elasticity. People who had wanted to see everything complicated and ingenious now realized the simple possibilities of the sound human intellect and were not afraid of it at all.

I receive many American visitors, and to give me an idea how I should act so as not to be embarrassed, I get in advance memoranda on their biographies. It is remarkable what kinds of vocations these people have had in their lives. It is a matter of course to them to have been at one time engineers, later farmers, then diplomats, attorneys, journalists, and I do not recall what else. It is not out of an adventurous curiosity, but rather because it is natural to them to tackle any new task and try to meet it.

I have always found that inspiring. The Germans still have to learn not to consider that a shortcoming. They are always looking for an "expert," and there is nothing that can be done about that. Think, for instance, of the *Beamte* (professional civil servant), who represents our state. I once told a leading American, who complained about our civil service: In your country, Carl Schurz has created the *Beamte*. You have them, too, only you have not noticed it. But we have noticed that there are American *Beamte*.

IN AMERICAN POLITICS it was not an accidental decision to practically discard the Monroe Doctrine, which had been established in 1823 with two basic concepts: one, the Americans wanted to have their continent protected against the political influence of European countries and, two, the Americans would not care, politically, what happened in the rest of the world.

Many persons have forgotten — or have never known — how the Monroe Doctrine came about. It was directed against Russia, which at that time owned Alaska and wanted to have California as well. The Russo-Alexandrian imperialism threatened America's west coast. Behind it the Americans sensed the policy of the "Holy Alliance" — so foreign to the young Americanism — and the entire European system.

This political doctrine outlasted the giant achievement of the 19th century: the development of the United States through the western expansion, through the discovery of its tremendous resources and through immigration. One of the other speakers has mentioned that Friedrich List, who built one of the first American railroads, participated in early coal mining, and, in his "Outlines," interpreted to the Americans the system of their developing economic policy. In this growth of America, Europe helped by giving enterprising, young and politically active men and women, as well as money.

That was in the early days of a developing mutual interdependence. Now the picture has changed completely. The debtor country has become the creditor country, with an enormous increase of power, but also of responsibility, which the Americans have come to feel. Please do not think that, by pointing out this change from a debtor country to a creditor country, I mean to identify myself with the theory of historical materialism. History cannot be attributed only to economic or technical forces.

All the slogans which we know from the Soviet Zone regarding "dollar imperialism" or "American monopoly capitalism" are merely propaganda gossip for simpletons.

We must see and understand the spiritual components of these things, we must understand how the responsibilities are distributed in this mutual relationship between Germany and America. They are the source of both the difficulties and the historical significance of the present world-wide political efforts.

America, the child of Europe, is shaping the fate of its citizens' home countries, willingly helping today and disappointed tomorrow, generously meeting the attacker of yesterday, but tenaciously insisting on certain principle demands. We all have given thanks for gifts of charity from humanitarian associations and churches. We should not forget that being grateful is a virtue. But on the other hand we feel, too, that the precarious situation of the German people, with its spiritual, material and economical aspects is impatiently, irritatedly, not given proper

recognition. This contributes to the instability of these efforts, but we must not lose patience. They are efforts between statesmen. However, they require the background of understanding and quiet popular opinions, which these statesmen have to watch closely.

I MUST RESTRICT myself to merely indicating this background. But let me once more bring into focus the ingenious figure of Carl Schurz. His memory is not here to give one or the other advice. He was a political figure of his time, his work as a statesman was relatively short but very fruitful. But the power of this man — amiable as prudent, vivid as enthusiastic — was not generated by his merits in legislation, it stemmed from his attitude and convictions.

I will conclude my speech very simply: he believed in the good. And thus he became a moving force, outlasting the temporal limits of his work. His memory should move us, too. +END

Germans Take Over HICOG Journal

ANOTHER HICOG-SPONSORED pioneer project is in the process of going over to German hands to be continued as a permanent part of German public administration — *The Prison Journal*, known in German as *Zeitschrift fuer Strafvollzug*. Beginning with the next issue, it will be edited and produced by a staff of German prison and parole officials.

When American prison and parole experts tackled the task of training both old and new personnel for a modern and democratic prison system in the Federal Republic, they found that one of the foremost needs was for a periodical publication on the problems of treatment, education and guidance of prisoners. Such a magazine, they felt, would be a substantial help in disseminating valuable experiences of workers in this field in and out of Germany, and in promoting a more active interest among the personnel.

The Prisons Division, HICOG, initiated this publication and provided it with grant-in-aid funds for the first two years of operation. Edgar M. Gerlach, deputy chief of the division, was assigned as editor, assisted by an editorial staff of 20 German state prison chiefs, wardens, parole officers and prison workers of all ranks.

In the foreword to the first issue, Chester A. McLain, then general counsel of HICOG, said:

"The task of the re-education of prisoners is not limited to wardens or teachers or chaplains. It is a concern of all of the personnel. For that reason I hope that the editorial staff will endeavor to have articles printed which are provocative and interesting, and which will include discussions of the everyday problems of the guards. They are the ones who have the intimate, day-by-day contacts with the prisoners. They are the ones who have the most opportunity to exercise influence."

The demand for the magazine justified the enterprise. The first issue's press run of 1,000 copies had to be

increased immediately to more than 4,000, and the current issue will have a distribution of 6,250. About 50 percent of all prison and parole personnel in the Federal Republic are now subscribers.

The contents of *The Prison Journal* covered many policy problems, such as the treatment of juvenile delinquents and first offenders or the employment of psychiatrists and sociologists on prison staffs, as well as matters of day-to-day prison operation, ranging from radio reception during spare-time hours to the proper nutrition of the prison population.

Articles were contributed not only by German prison experts, guards and instructors, but through an exchange of information with similar publications in other European countries and the United States the magazine was able to run reports by foreign experts, thus giving German prison staffs an insight into the prison systems of other countries. Numerous pictures and cartoons made the magazine an appealing information medium. The printing was done first in the Darmstadt Prison and later in the Berlin-Tegel Prison as part of the normal working program of the penal institutions.

AS THE TWO-YEAR financing guarantee of HICOG draws to a close, there is agreement among German officials that the publication has been a full success and should be continued. The editorial board has been reorganized to include representatives of prison administrations of all West German states and Berlin.

The Prisons Division, HICOG, recently turned over the editorship to German hands, having only a representative on the editorial board. A moderate subscription rate is now being charged which, it is hoped, will enable the magazine to become entirely self-supporting when HICOG financial support is withdrawn on June 30.

Germany's Defense Contribution

Full Text of Report is published on page 48

RECOMMENDATION THAT THE German Federal Republic is capable of contributing DM 11,250,000,000 (equivalent to \$2,677,500,000) to the global effort of the Western defense during the fiscal year of July 1952 to June 1953 was contained in a report prepared by the members of the Executive Bureau of the Temporary Council Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The report, made public Feb. 20 by the Allied High Commission at Petersberg, was drafted by W. Averell Harriman of the United States, Sir Edwin Plowden of the United Kingdom and Jean Monnet of France, who as members of the Executive Bureau are known as "The Three Wise Men." The report was transmitted to the Allied High Commissioners following hearings in Paris.

The hearings were held at the request of the Federal Republic and the Allied High Commission as a means of determining Germany's fair share in the burden of Western defense, using the same factors and considerations as were used in establishing the contributions of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During the hearings the German Federal Republic submitted a memorandum suggesting a defense contribution of DM 10,800,000,000 and this was taken into full consideration by the members of the Executive Bureau, who sat in their individual capacities and not as an official organ of the TCC.

Right, the Feb. 5 conference between the Allied High Commissioners and the federal chancellor on the contractual agreements to replace the Occupation Statute. Facing camera, left to right, are Eli W. Deveboise, general counsel, HICOG; Deputy US High Commissioner Maj. Gen. George P. Hays; US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, and Samuel Reber, director, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG. Third from right, in foreground, is Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, flanked by his aids.
(PRD HICOG photos by Claude Jacoby)

Below, France's representatives, facing camera, included, left to right, Deputy High Commissioner Armand Berard; High Commissioner Andre Francois-Poncet and Louis de Guiringaud, director of the French High Commissioner's Office of Political Affairs. At extreme left, in foreground, is the Federal Republic's chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer.



"It is our best judgment," the members of the Executive Bureau said, "that the global contribution by the Federal Republic to defense within its financial and economic capabilities, in the financial year 1952/53 beginning July 1 and which would be comparable with the contributions of the principal member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is DM 11,250,000,000 measured at October 1951 prices.

"We consider that this represents a fair share for Germany in the common effort. However, the increased effort it represents over 1951/52 is comparable with the added burdens undertaken by other countries in the early stages of their defense buildup."

PART OF THE EXPENDITURES for Berlin are included in the recommended defense contribution. The burden of Berlin has been taken into account as "an exceptional factor in assessing the ability of the Federal Republic to contribute to defense." However, the report said, "most of the budgetary and other support given to Berlin does not fall within the definition of defense expenditures."

While conceding that there is no precise way of measuring the absolute or relative contribution to the common defense effort being made by the various countries, the members of the Executive Bureau said that data on total production and the relation of defense ex-



penditures to that figure "do give important indications of comparative burdens."

In a table attached to the report the members of the Executive Bureau listed past and prospective levels for gross national product, defense expenditures and the ratio of defense expenditures to gross national product for Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and France. This table shows that for the 1952/53 fiscal year Germany would be expected to contribute 10.5 percent of its gross national product while the United States would contribute 17.6 percent, the United Kingdom 12.8 percent and France 11 percent.

The report deals extensively with Germany's ability to contribute at the recommended level. It emphasizes that "the principle in determining the maximum defense contribution had been that there be an equitable sharing of the defense burden among the participating countries. The concept of maximum defense contribution requires that the strength of the basic economic structure of each country be preserved while recognizing the need for expanding total output."

THE FACTORS ON WHICH the defense contribution of NATO members are arrived at are total economic output and its composition, possibilities of expanding that output, real per capita income, practical possibilities of diverting additional resources to defense, balance of payments, the government's financial situation and special factors. These all figured in determination of the Federal Republic's contribution.

In the case of Germany the dominant consideration was the great strides made in recovery, particularly since 1948. Gross national production has increased at the rate of 16 percent a year since then, the report points out, and industrial production in 1951 was more than double that of 1948. Furthermore, the successful

The following covering letter was addressed to Mr. McCloy, chairman in February of the Allied High Commission, by Mr. Harriman, US member of the Executive Bureau.

On Jan. 25 the members of the Executive Bureau of the Temporary Council Committee received a request from the Allied High Commission, in agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic, to examine the German capacity to make a global contribution to Western defense in 1952/53. We have subsequently received a memorandum of the German Federal Government, transmitted by the Allied High Commission on Feb. 1, and we have twice met with the vice chancellor and the ministers of finance and of economics, in Paris, on Feb. 4 and 10.

I transmit herewith on behalf of myself and my colleagues, Sir Edwin Plowden and Monsieur Jean Monnet, our report and recommendation to the Allied High Commission and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for a German defense contribution in 1952/53. In the preparation of the report and recommendation we have acted in a personal capacity.

It is our suggestion that the Council of the Allied High Commission determine the extent to which any part or all of this report should be made available to the public.



Representing the Federal Republic in quadripartite talks is Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (center), who is flanked by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Walter Hallstein (left) and Herbert Blankenhorn, advisor to the chancellor.

monetary reform of 1948 has helped to overcome the chaos of the immediate postwar years.

In foreign trade, too, the Federal Republic has recovered to the point where the need for foreign aid is substantially less than formerly. Exports have increased to the point where in 1951 the over-all payments position was in approximate balance. All this evidence of economic recovery, the report says, is "a tribute to the energy and hard work of the German people."

The members of the Executive Bureau recognized the special problems with which Germany is faced, notably the influx of 9,000,000 persons either through expulsion or flight from the Eastern zone. Although the addition of these 9,000,000 persons to the population of the Federal Republic was the principal reason for the existence of 1,400,000 unemployed during 1951, their absorption into the economy of western Germany has contributed to the higher production which is the salient fact of Germany's economic recovery. The unemployed must be counted as a potential asset for Germany's expanded future production, the report adds.

PREDICTING SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION of German production in coming years, with present unemployed manpower as the reservoir from which labor will be drawn, the report links the increase in Germany's defense effort with the effect which this expansion will have on the balance of payments. "Exports should continue to rise as a result of increased production and favorable prices in Germany as well as high demand from other countries. Increasing production of coal will contribute to an improvement in the balance of payments."

Discussing the prospective expansion of the German economy, the members of the Executive Bureau regarded as conservative the Federal Republic's estimate that the gross national product will increase 11.4 percent between 1950/51 and 1952/53. "Although the exceptionally high rates of increase of the past few years cannot be anticipated," the report said, "it must be recognized that Germany is still in the stage of recovery from a dislocated economy and low level of production. It is the experience of all countries in such circumstances that progress is very rapid under the stimulus of adequate demand."

The defense program itself is expected to contribute materially to expansion of the total output. "In view of all these aspects of the

(Continued on page 48)

The Prize Package: Freedom

Review

By JEAN KINNAIRD

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

WHEN EDITH SAMPSON concluded a month's lecture tour through western Germany, she left not only good will but also took away with her the heartfelt thanks of the Germans for her work in the United Nations on behalf of the welfare and return of prisoners of war.

Members of her audience told of their appreciation for focusing UN attention on the Soviet Union's adamant refusal to account for prisoners in Soviet custody. This feeling was reiterated as she spoke to 19 different audiences, met with press representatives and with less formal groups and as she chatted to guests at dinner or teatime.

During the period from Nov. 17 to Dec. 17, Mrs. Sampson, as a visiting US specialist under the HICOG exchanges program, varied her talks at nine US Information Centers and before 10 women's organizations as follows: "My Experiences with the UN," "Security Begins at Home" and "United Nations Work for Peace." She participated in two round-table discussions: "What German Women Have Done since 1945" and "Women in the United Nations." Several radio commentators interviewed her and she broadcast a New Year's message to the women of Germany.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN NAMED Edith Sampson, well-known Chicago attorney, as alternate US delegate to the fifth General Assembly meeting in 1950. At the time, she said, "some enemies of the free world got hold of the free world and began to exploit it. I did not like it very well."

In the face of Communist agents' threats and their vituperative comment that she was only appointed because of America's oppression of the Negro and because "she was doomed to be a dismal failure," she proved the hollowness of their campaign. With her keen mind, trained and practiced in criminal law and domestic relations, she took up her post by steeping herself with factual materials.

She pressed in the United Nations for an impartial commission on prisoners of war with the power to check evidence and records in an effort to find a humanitarian solution and to ease the anxiety of families still awaiting news five years after the war. Mrs. Sampson defined international interest in the problem in her committee statement during the General Assembly meeting: "Millions of people in all countries, who are not in any way connected with these particular prisoners of war, can feel and understand the suffering of others. They cannot be disinterested in what we, as their representatives, do about this human problem. Those who themselves have

suffered and struggled hardest for their human rights will feel this situation most acutely. They know that the rights of men are involved in the struggle for the rights of any group of men."

THIS YEAR, ON Jan. 21, the commission began meetings in Geneva with the hope that the Soviet Union could be prevailed upon to return those still alive and to account for those PWs who have died.

At the US Information Center in Frankfurt she spoke to an audience that overflowed into an adjoining room. She said that, at the beginning of a world tour with the Town Hall of the Air during 1950, "I did not realize that two-thirds of the population of the world are colored people...I realize that people may not be the same color, may not speak the same language and, having talked with people, people all over the world are looking for the same thing, peace and security."

In the course of the Town Hall's itinerary in Asia, she related that she saw "so much chaos and so many people who had never tasted milk nor fresh water, nor had ever lived in a house—people who were not interested in Communism but in their next meal...I knew then that we in America had freedom but I had never been able to evaluate it."

During the past year she has directed her energies toward informing others about the United Nations and what the individual can do to bring peace and security to the world. "I am not optimistic that peace will come tomorrow; this situation that exists in the world today is different, different from anything we have ever had and it will take years and years before we work out anything that will be lasting. We are not interested in peace

Mrs. Else Demma (left), chairman of Berlin Association of Professional Women, and Mrs. Helen B. Nixon (center), head of Berlin Element Women's Affairs Section, greet Mrs. Sampson on her arrival at Tempelhof Airport on her second visit in two years. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)





Mrs. Sampson visits with American troops stationed in Berlin on her month's tour of Germany. (US Army photo)

alone, but peace with freedom," Mrs. Sampson told her German audience, adding that "I feel at home with people who see eye-to-eye with me, people who are looking for peace and security."

LOOKING BACK OVER her trip through West Germany, Mrs. Sampson reported: "All I did was explain that we can have peace only through strength, because the enemies of the free world have no respect for anything but strength. I believe the German people owe it to themselves to join in their own defense. I told them that the United States has bolstered and built up Germany with our skills and techniques and now that the country is economically sound, it would be a prize to an enemy. If the Germans remain stripped of defenses they can be picked off like apples off a tree. As members of the free world, they must prepare themselves in the event of aggression.

"I told the German people that there isn't an American in the Occupation Forces who wouldn't rather be home in the United States. Everybody knows we Americans aren't aggressive or imperialistic. I said that there isn't a Negro soldier in Germany making \$70 or \$105 a month of army pay who hasn't left a \$350 or \$400 a month job back home. They are here at a great sacrifice."

The audiences and those familiar with Mrs. Sampson's personality realize that her informal manner creates a friendly atmosphere for discussion. She has humor, charm and an ability to approach ticklish questions with candor. Generally, the discussion and question-and-answer period proved challenging to both the audience and the speaker. Besides repeated questions on the situation of PWs in the Soviet Union, the other problems discussed concerned illegitimate children left in Germany by occupation troops, particularly those of Negro troops; progress in improvement of race relations in the United States, and a comparison of the rehabilitation of Germany with that of Japan.

In some cities she spoke twice a day in her tour, which included Wiesbaden, Friedburg, Darmstadt, Frankfurt,

Berlin, Freiburg, Tuebingen, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Munich, Heidelberg, Kassel, Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover.

MRS. SAMPSON, WELL REMEMBERED in Berlin from a visit there two years ago, drew capacity crowds. There she followed the same busy schedule she had in other cities. She spoke to four groups including the Berlin Club for Professional Women, representing the most highly trained women of that city, and visited American troops stationed there.

British, French and US representatives arranged her program in their particular areas. By the time the tour ended, Mrs. Sampson had met leading German political figures, men and women in the federal and state parliaments, and mayors and civic leaders in the various communities. Her contacts ranged from lawyers, business and professional women to religious leaders, educators and journalists. Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, entertained her at luncheon with women guests from the parliament and government ministries.

With the Negro battalion at Hanau, Mrs. Sampson shared Thanksgiving turkey dinner. Wherever she went the audience always included many Americans now stationed in Germany, including Negro troops whom she called "the best ambassadors we have ever had, not because you are good soldiers but because you are good exhibits."

Proud of the fact that the United States "has done something about race relations," she pointed to the fact that in the 1860's slaves did not go to school, nor do they today in Europe. "We are moving out of the darkness," she said, "80,000 of my people are in colleges in America today."

When she finished speaking Mrs. Sampson left much for her audience to think about:

"We will not be fooled, we have the prize package — freedom. We can only keep it by protecting ourselves and by holding it closely and high.

"We need to improve our knowledge, to live more intelligently, to live as humanly as possible." +END

HICOGlers Aid Needy Students

A check for DM 2,000 (equivalent to \$476) has been given the German-American Women's Club student aid fund by the disbanding Hicogler Club, social organization of employees of OLC Bavaria.

Sidney S. Siskind, president of the Hicogler Club, handed the check to the co-presidents of the German-American Women's Club, Mrs. Robert L. Taylor and Princess Pilar of Bavaria, at a ceremony in Munich Feb. 21.

This sum, to be used as a revolving student loan fund, represented the liquidated assets of the Hicogler Club and was presented with the full approval of its membership in the furtherance of good relations between Germans and Americans in Bavaria. The remaining assets of the club, which amounted to \$138, were contributed to the recent Munich Military Post March of Dimes campaign.

Annual Trade Almost Balanced

Prepared by Commercial Attache Section

WESTERN GERMAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS were highlighted in January by the ratification of the Schuman Plan by the Federal Parliament. Publication of 1951 annual trade figures disclosed a substantial increase in exports, a relatively small increase in imports, total trade of \$6,977 million and a deficit of only \$29 million. Industry, moving in the usual year-end seasonal pattern, produced at a slower rate during December than for the earlier two months. January output, however, broke the seasonal trend of the previous two years with a small over-all increase and postwar record production in coal and steel.

Continued slowdowns in outdoor occupations, meanwhile, increased unemployment again in January. Prices showed but little or no change during December, when the consumer goods price index rose only one point.

* * * * *

Foreign Trade and Payments

End-of-year foreign trade returns disclosed that the Federal Republic trade deficit for 1951 was a relatively small sum of \$29 million, compared with the \$723 million deficit of 1950. Imports increased 30 percent in value over the 1950 total to \$3,503 million, while the volume stood at the level of the previous year. Exports, mainly manufactured goods, expanded phenomenally during the year, totaling \$3,474 million, or 75 percent over the 1950 total of \$1,981 million. Trade returns for December were again distorted by a delayed processing of statistical documents by customs authorities since the introduction of a new export procedure in October 1951. The December export figure of \$378 million includes exports actually made in October and November of as much as \$30-40 million.

A comparison of exports during the third and fourth quarters of 1951 shows a very slight decrease in value in the last quarter, which, in view of rising export prices, indicates a somewhat larger decrease in volume. Actual December exports, however, even allowing for a statistical deviation, are estimated at a new postwar record of \$335-340 million.

December imports, on the other hand, valued at \$328 million, a sum exceeded only by the abnormal September imports purchased before new taxes, were caused by particularly heavy arrivals of raw materials. The re-liberalization of trade with the European Payments Union (EPU) area, effective Jan. 1, 1952, has not as yet created any abnormal demand for import licenses and it is expected that import increases will be relatively smaller than those realized when liberalization was originally introduced. Control measures taken by the government, such as the new tariff rates, the new licensing procedure and the system of forfeitures payable when an importer does not use the full value of the license, will all serve to have a retarding effect on imports.

The increase in December imports was almost exclusively in raw materials (coal and iron ore) and semi-manufactures, while finished goods imports remained at

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

November levels. Total exports increased primarily because of higher exports of finished goods, especially ironware, machinery and textiles, which are the same categories showing decreases over the past several months.

Exports to the EPU area, which averaged \$237 million during the last quarter of 1951, were \$275 million in December, indicating postwar record exports to that area. December imports of \$198 million from the EPU area, however, are still considerably below the \$224 million average import level of the 1950 fourth quarter.

Imports from the dollar area continued at the high level of recent months and totaled \$84.5 million in December. Considering the low level of ECA financed imports averaging \$13 million monthly in the last quarter expenditure of free dollars has been considerable. Exports to the dollar area, which reached \$35 million in December, showed a distinct tendency at the end of the year to level off with some downward tendency.

In December, the terms of trade moved in Germany's favor as the average unit price index for imports moved down to 128 while that for exports reached 130.

The Federal Republic at the end of January had an EPU surplus of \$53.7 million. This surplus, however, consisted only of January accumulations since the November and December surpluses, totaling \$43.5 million, were used to repay pre-EPU balances in the settlement of Jan. 14, 1952.

The dollar accounts covering current trade fell considerably at the end of the month, but the No. 2 account, covering troop and tourist conversions and private remittances, moved upward.

Accounts with other countries showed a surplus in January compared with a deficit in December.

Industry

With industrial output characterized by the usual end-of-year variations the production index dropped 11 points (7.6 percent) in December 1951 to 137 percent of the 1936 level. Increases in January, however, with postwar records in key sectors, did not repeat the pattern of production during the previous two years.

January coal production totaled 10,663,200 tons to average 407,310 for daily production excluding coal from Sunday and extra shifts. Steel was produced at the rate of 48,000 tons per day to register 1,255,500 tons for the month. Production of aluminum in January was estimated at 100 to 200 tons above the 5,500 produced in December, and the production of other primary non-ferrous metals remained the same. In the chemical industry, insufficient production, namely of sulphur, phosphorus, kogasin, gatsch, polyvinylchloride and halogenated hydrocarbons, continued in January.

In line with the recommendations of the International Materials Conference (IMC) and OEEC committees, Germany is making every effort to alleviate the acute shortage of sulphur by increased recovery. The firms of Koppers and the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-A.G. (Ruhr) developed a process to regain sulphur from coke plants; a plant is now operating at Dortmund with a capacity of nine tons of sulphur daily.

Increased availability of hydroelectric power and increased generation from brown coal plants, which may be attributed to the use of new units, permitted an increase of power consumption during January to 3,100 million kilowatt hours. This is practically equal to consumption during October which was at the highest rate in 1951 before rationing was applied extensively. Restrictions on power consumption are still applied, particularly for the aluminum and heavy chemicals industries, and were expected to be lifted not before the latter part of February.

Labor

Recent inclement weather delayed a revival of building and construction and boosted unemployment past mid-January, the turning point last year. Registered unemployment in the Federal Republic was raised in January by 172,000 to a total of 1,825,000, slightly in excess of the level of January 1951. The manufacturing industries offered little counterbalance to increasing building unemployment and some major consumer goods branches reverted to short-time schedules.

During the latter part of the month, the effect of the retardment in the building season was particularly marked as only male unemployment continued to climb. Lower female unemployment in this period is attributed to hirings for the winter clearance sales and for the tobacco and fish canning industries. At the end of January, the unemployment rate in terms of the wage and salary earning labor force stood at approximately 11.3 percent against 11.5 percent in January 1951.

Real weekly earnings* of normal workers in manufacturing and construction in the Bizonal Area** which climbed impressively in 1949 and 1950 by 22 and 17 percent respectively, probably gained only slightly at best during 1951.

Between the close of 1950 and September 1951, for which data have just become available, the index of real wages remained virtually constant with a rise of one point or hardly one percent from 107.5 to 108.5. In all likelihood, this margin was not improved materially, if

* The quotient of the index of average gross weekly earnings divided by the consumer price index.

** Bizonal (US-British Zones) earnings data are used because the federal series extends back only to March 1951 and because the consumer price index, used in the computation of real wages, is bizonal.

at all, by the end of 1951 in view of the usual absence of a significant change in real earnings during the final quarter of a year. Furthermore, few major collective agreements were concluded in the last three months of 1951 and the increases thus achieved were comparatively small.

The lag in real earnings in 1951 is due primarily to the sharp boost in consumer prices rather than to the absence of a pronounced wage movement. In the first nine months of 1951, average gross hourly wages increased proportionately far more than in the same period of 1950 (12 percent as against five percent) while average gross weekly wages rose 10 percent. The 1951 gains in money earnings were, however, virtually completely nullified by the sharp climb of nine percent in the consumer price index by September.

In the third quarter of 1951, actual money earnings dropped by about one percent. While average gross hourly wages of manual workers in manufacturing and construction rose to DM 1.50, average gross weekly wages dropped to DM 70.08 because of a reduction in weekly working time from 48.1 to 47.2 hours which also lowered the amount of overtime pay.

Food and Agriculture

All foods continue in adequate supply, though some slight price increases were recorded. Opening stocks of breadgrains, coarse grains and sugar for calendar year 1952 were substantially above last year's and sugar only slightly below. These stocks plus prospective trade agreement imports, free dollar purchases and indigenous deliveries should be adequate to meet all requirements in the next few months.

For many commodities there should be an improvement in the supply position and some reduction in prices, since the return to partial liberalization of trade within the EPU area effective Jan. 1, 1952, will facilitate import of these commodities. This will be especially true of fats and oils. There are already indications that prices for margarine are being reduced and the internal price for butter may be reduced to enable butter to compete more favorably with margarine. It is expected, however, that there will be no significant decrease in the price index for food and agricultural commodities.

Total vineyard area increased in 1951 to 164,328 acres (81 percent of prewar) and producing area to 129,733 acres (72.5 percent of prewar). Wine must production in 1951 was 81,893,000 gallons (420,000 metric tons of grapes) — slightly above prewar and only four percent short of the 1950 record postwar vintage. Quality of wine must is not up to 1947-1949 vintages but is good, with 10 percent of the vintage rated very good, 45 percent good, 35 percent fair. Amount of exportable quantities is large.

Phylloxera infestation of vineyards continues high (86,500 acres are infested sufficiently to require control measures). DM 750,000 (\$178,500) in ECA counterpart funds under the 1949/50 program has been allocated for aiding in eradicating this pest. DM 550,000 (\$130,900) is being distributed to the various states for insecticides and phylloxera-resistant grafts; the remainder will be used for research.

Recent press reports (numerous newspapers published over a six-week period have been screened) and discus-

sions on proposals for western European agricultural union (often referred to as a "Green Pool" or "Schuman Plan for Agriculture") indicate that the Federal Government supports the principle of agricultural union as a vehicle for speeding up the political unification of western Europe. The parliamentary opposition and its followers oppose the proposal, arguing that political equality must precede economic partnership.

Farm organizations favor a gradual pooling, provided it does not interfere with protectionism and the peasant way of life. The views of the trade are largely unstated but, insofar as they have been made public, the trade seems to be in favor of the idea. General consumer opinion is unformed and will probably depend on prospects of economic consequence of an agricultural union.

West Berlin

In keeping with anticipated seasonal fluctuations, the index of industrial production* declined from a postwar high of 51 percent of 1936 in November to 47 percent in December. The decline was due chiefly to seasonal developments in the clothing industry where the index fell to 47 in December after having been at 100 in October and 90 in November. The index figure for the electrical industry rose by two points to 65 in December.

Registered industrial employment (excluding the large number of home workers employed by clothing manufacturers) declined by about 3,000 persons during December, and totaled 166,000 at the month's end.

Employment in West Berlin increased by more than 3,000 during the second half of January, thus reversing the seasonal downswing. The increase was caused principally by increased employment in the textile industry for summer clothing manufacture and by retail store hiring for winter clearance sales.

As of Jan. 31, the reported number of gainfully occupied in West Berlin stood at 892,820 as compared with 889,774 on Jan. 15. The number of registered unemployed has been reduced to 281,429, which constitutes just under 24 percent of the total labor force.

The West Berlin Senate (executive body) has introduced into the City Legislature a draft law adapting to Berlin a federal law enacted in December 1951, concerning the financing of an emergency program to provide employment. The federal law provides for a DM 200 million (\$47,600,000) program to create employment for recipients of unemployment relief benefits, with priority to be given to areas in which unemployment exceeds the West German average. This program will be executed by a federal agency to be established for the promotion of employment and for unemployment insurance. The federal law also authorizes the federal minister of finance to advance DM 80 million (\$19,040,000) for the program immediately. This sum is to be repaid by the new agency within three months after its establishment from unemployment insurance funds which will be transferred to it from the states, where they are now held.

Since the unemployment rate in West Berlin considerably exceeds the average of the Federal Republic, Berlin is one of the areas accorded priority under the law. Of the DM 80 million which has been advanced by the federal minister of finance, DM 9 million (\$2,142,000)

* Estimated from value of manufacturers' current deliveries; not adjusted for changes in inventories; excludes building, food and stimulants, and electric power and gas production.

has been allocated to Berlin. The Senate anticipates that Berlin will receive approximately DM 27 million (\$6,426,000) of the total DM 200 million program. Details of the employment program planned for West Berlin, however, have not yet been announced.

An expanded construction and repair program is contemplated during the coming fiscal year under a draft law recently submitted for approval to the City Legislature by the West Berlin Senate. The bill provides for the expenditure of DM 170-180 million (more than \$40,460,000) for the purpose of constructing 10,000 new housing units, repairing 44,000 units and acquiring an additional 1,500 units by conversion of presently unused space, such as attics. (In comparison, it is estimated, that during the calendar year 1951 about 5,900 new dwelling units were completed, construction of an additional 4,600 new units was begun and 20,135 units were repaired at a cost of about DM 155 million — \$36,890,000.)

The Senate proposes to raise the necessary funds from a number of sources, principal among which is an appropriation in the federal budget of the next fiscal year in the amount of DM 40-45 million (more than \$9,520,000), possibly to be derived from the currency emergency levy. Another DM 35 million (\$8,330,000) would be obtained from the 90 percent portion payable to the city of mortgage obligations incurred prior to the currency reform. The remainder would be from direct private investment, the issuance of mortgage bonds, an anticipated contribution from the Federal Republic and perhaps a counter-part-fund allocation.

The building program provides principally for small apartments of two and one-half rooms or less. Under existing legislation, monthly rentals will range from DM 32 to DM 71.50.* Although the program is designed to secure the maximum number of housing units, its accomplishment would still not meet Berlin's requirements, according to Senate estimates, which indicate that at least 80,000 additional housing units are now required in the Western sectors of Berlin. This estimate, however, does not include replacement of 60,000 temporary units, nor the housing which will be required for the continuing influx of refugees from the East.

The 1952 "Green Week" exhibition, an annual event sponsored by the West Berlin agricultural and foresters associations, ended on Feb. 3 and was considered highly successful from both the agricultural and political points of view. Featured were exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements, displays and programs devoted to agrarian science and forestry, livestock exhibits and horticultural displays. Films and pamphlets, including considerable United States material, played a leading part in the traditional exhibition.

During the 10 days the exhibition was open, all prewar and postwar attendance records were broken, about 485,000 visitors being recorded. Although agriculture is of negligible significance in Berlin itself, the special importance of the "Green Week" exhibition is the opportunity it provides for contacts between West and East German farmers, and for promotion of Western production methods and equipment. The East-West significance of the event is evidenced by the fact that it attracted almost 270,000 Soviet Sector and Zone residents, nearly twice the number attending last year. +END

* Rentals are not comparable to US standards.

In and Around Germany

Chaplains Organize Apple Airlift

The vitamin deficient children of snow-bound Iceland were munching fresh apples in January, after a US Air Force C-119 "Flying Boxcar" had airlifted 6,800 pounds of fruit from Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport to Reykjavik.

A gift from the German people, the apples represented the pick of last year's crop in Hesse and were donated by hundreds of farmers in church parishes throughout that state. The drive was organized by the Relief Program of the Protestant Church, in reciprocation for the kindness shown by Icelanders to Germany after World War II. The little Atlantic republic had been one of the first foreign countries to help Germany by relief shipments of fish and cod liver oil for German children.

"Operation Apple" was arranged by the USAFE Chaplains Office to help the German church authorities solve the problem of shipping the three-ton gift to faraway Iceland. The 433rd Troop Carrier Wing carried out the assignment.

The Rev. Friedrich Kreppel, who organized the apple collection, and Chaplain (Major) John H. Deutschlander of the USAFE Chaplains Office accompanied the flight to Iceland. They said Bishop Sigurgeir Sigurdsson, head of the Icelandic Church, expressed the gratitude of his people for this good-will offering by both Germany and the United States.

Youth Program Important

The establishment of democratic sports organizations has been a major accomplishment by the Americans in furthering the West German youth movement during recent years.

That is the opinion of Austin J. Welch, former chief of youth activities for HICOG, who added, "All youth now has the opportunity to join the numerous sports organizations in West Germany. Many sports leaders have taken part in the HICOG Exchanges Program and have attended the youth leadership schools. Sports are available to everyone and are free of political party domination."

Mr. Welch left Frankfurt recently for the United States where he will be a regional supervisor of recreational centers for the US Department of Army.

He termed the establishment of the 10,000 county and local youth committees as "the most favorable development in the youth field." Approximately 1,534,000 youths belong to organizations in the US Zone, while throughout West Germany there are some 4,000,000 members.

Mr. Welch was instrumental in the establishment of four youth leadership training schools under HICOG sponsorship in Germany. These schools have graduated some 30,000 youth leaders who returned to their communities with many practical techniques and new approaches to their work.



West Berliners bound for the US under a Mutual Security Administration program for increasing industrial productivity check itinerary at Berlin's Tempelhof airport. They are, l.-r., Erwin Schunn, Rudolf Cesarz, Horst Rehbein, Ruth Luedemann, Horst Stenzel, Walter Richert, Werner Nuernberger and Gerhard Lorenz. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

White Book on Division of Berlin

A White Book containing a complete collection of documents pertaining to the Communist-enforced division of Berlin and Western efforts to reunite the city, will be published to serve as a "solid basis" for the work of the United Nations Commission appointed to investigate whether conditions in West and East Germany allow the holding of genuinely free elections. The commission has been invited to start on its assignment in Berlin.

The compilation of these documents is the first working project of the West-Berlin city government's new "All-Berlin Bureau," Mayor Ernst Reuter announced. Under a three-man board of representatives of the major democratic political parties, the agency will also give advice and assistance to East zone residents and refugees, and will gather and disseminate authentic news from Berlin's Soviet Sector and the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Printing Plant Returned

The HICOG printing plant in Munich, which was requisitioned by the US Army in May 1945, has been returned to German control.

The new management, the Muenchener Buchgewerbehaus, GmbH, arranged to retain almost 700 of the approximately 800 German employees in the plant.

American military authorities took over the plant when it was a bombed-out, smoldering ruin. Five months later the first edition of the American German-language newspaper *Die Neue Zeitung* was printed there. Since then other publications, including *Die Amerikanische Rundschau*, *Die Neue Auslese*, *Heute* and *Der Monat* have been issued. All but *Der Monat* have been discontinued and *Die Neue Zeitung* is being printed in Frankfurt and Berlin. The *Information Bulletin* has also been printed there since February 1950.

DM 1,490,000 Rentals Handed Over

A check for DM 1,491,752 (equivalent to \$355,037) representing payments for property and services provided to non-military agencies and individuals serving US Forces

in Germany was turned over Feb. 27 by the US Army to representatives of the Federal Ministry of Finance.

The bulk of the money came from payments of rent and upkeep on requisitioned real estate occupied by news services and other accredited agencies and their employees.

Under a plan that went into effect July 1, 1950, EUCOM has been holding the collected funds in suspense and the German government has been reimbursing German property owners, utility companies, other agencies and individuals. EUCOM comptroller officials said that, in future, funds collected from non-military sources would be turned over to the Federal Government at regular intervals.

The check was presented at a ceremony in Heidelberg to Dr. Heinz Oeftering, deputy to the German finance minister, by the deputy EUCOM comptroller, Col. Charles R. Hutchinson. In expressing his appreciation, Dr. Oeftering remarked how unusual it was for an occupying force to give money to the government of the country it occupied.

HICOG was represented at the meeting by Chauncey G. Parker, assistant US high commissioner for Germany, and Joseph T. Bartos of the HICOG Management and Budget Division.

Costume Jewelry Exports Boom

Glassware and costume jewelry, traditionally identified with the name of the small town Gablonz* in Czechoslovakia, is back on the world markets, this time "Made in Germany."

Glass blowing and related arts were family tradition with the ethnic German population of Gablonz. Before World War II, they sold 98 percent of their production to foreign countries, doing an export business of almost \$50,000,000 a year.

Expelled from Czechoslovakia after 1945, the Gablonz workers resettled in various parts of West Germany and started to build up their businesses from scratch. By 1949 they already had managed to sell DM 32,000,000 (\$7,600,000) worth of goods a year, but only 0.5 percent could be exported.

The next year the total business had risen to DM 57,000,000 (\$13,600,000), and exports were up to 20 percent of the output. In 1951 the exports boomed to 47 percent of the DM 70,000,000 (\$16,900,000) sales.

While this industry was concentrated at Gablonz and vicinity before 1945, its some 1,000 small enterprises are

* See "The Birth of a City" in Information Bulletin, January 1951.

Distribution of donated clothing among representatives of local charitable organizations was made a few days before Christmas by Mrs. Lucie Fratz (center), custodian of funds and goods.

(Heinrich Tryba photo from KRO Fuessen)



Miss Oklahoma White, who is on extended leave from public schools of Oklahoma City to teach in the US Army American School of Garmisch Military Post, teaches English language to six Bavarian children of high-school age. Left to right are Gabriele Ackermann, Claudia Wehdeking, Cornelia Reincke, Miss White, Werner Preis, Brix Marek and Christopher Elschenbroich.

(US Army photo)

now scattered over five states of the Federal Republic, the majority being located around Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, and Schwaebisch Gmuend, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Damage Compensation Determined

The Allied High Commission has approved Regulation No. 1 under Law No. 47, which determines the amount and payment of compensation for loss due to personal injuries and for damage to requisitioned and other properties caused by the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces.

The new regulation provides that damage to requisitioned property includes excessive wear and tear and certain alterations made at the insistence of the occupying power if they render the property unsuitable for further use. Changes in property value and replacement costs will be taken into consideration.

A schedule sets forth normal annual depreciation for a variety of household, industrial, hotel and catering, and agriculture and forestry equipment to serve as a guide in determining the value of movable property. Normal depreciation will be considered and if the damage is repairable, compensation is not to exceed the cost of repairs.

Assessment of compensation for personal injury will make allowance for costs of cure, temporary or permanent loss of earnings as a result of the injury, and permanent increase in needs. Compensation will be awarded in case of death and for loss of support of surviving dependents.

Bosch Deconcentration Settled

A new and final agreement has been reached between the Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group of the Allied High Commission and Robert Bosch G.m.b.H., Stuttgart, automotive electrical industry combine.

Under the order Bosch is required to sell its stock in Noris Zuendlicht A.G., Nuremberg (one of its major subsidiaries), and in a number of smaller concerns. Instead

of divesting itself of certain other plants, the Bosch combine shall make freely available to its German competitors (except automobile and engine manufacturers) certain Bosch patents, thereby protecting the German consumer by encouraging conditions of free competition.

In view of the new agreement Bosch will withdraw its appeal from an earlier order now pending in the Court of Decartelization and Deconcentration Appeals in Frankfurt.

Bosch previously dissolved 15 plants and facilities in the French and US Zones, liquidated two subsidiary companies, and disposed of its shares in Westfaelische Metallindustrie A.G., an important competing manufacturer of automotive electrical equipment. When the final action is completed Bosch will retain only eight of the 20 plants of its subsidiaries and only seven of the 26 plants and facilities in Germany owned by it in 1947.

200 Refugee Families Helped

Under a special CARE program for aiding East German refugees in West Berlin, Mayor Ernst Reuter presented 200 CARE packages to refugee families at a special ceremony Feb. 27.

The packages were purchased with a contribution of \$1,000 from William Graf of New York City. Mr. Graf donated the funds under a program initiated Dec. 1, 1951, with a letter of Mayor Reuter addressed to CARE and containing an appeal for special aid for Berlin's refugees. Under this special program, approximately 7,000 CARE food packages have been distributed among refugee families in West Berlin reception camps.

The 200 families getting last month's distribution of food packages were selected by the Berlin Welfare Department; all of them have two or more children. The children later attended an informal celebration at which each child received a special gift of candy or food.

During the special ceremony Feb. 27, the 1,000,000th CARE package to be distributed in West Berlin since CARE began operations there in August 1946 was turned over to one of the refugee families. Assistance given to needy West Berliners and to refugees in the past five and one-half years represents approximately \$10,000,000 worth of food, clothing and blankets, purchased with voluntary contributions from individual Americans.

In addition to the 1,000,000 standard food parcels, CARE has shipped several thousand books to various Berlin

Mayor Reuter presents CARE package to one of 200 families at special ceremony for aiding East German refugees in West Berlin. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



schools and universities, as well as \$700,000 worth of relief supplies in surplus dividend distributions which were turned over to private individuals and welfare organizations.

Exchange of Railroad Equipment

The Allied High Commission announced March 7 that, following a request from the German Federal Ministry for Transportation and the German Federal Railways, the transport subcommittee of the High Commission and the Hungarian Transportation Ministry have concluded an agreement to exchange Hungarian railroad equipment held in western Germany since May 8, 1945, against German equipment of equal value held in Hungary.

The German Federal Ministry for Transportation and the German Federal Railways were represented at the negotiations with the Hungarian representatives.

Approximately 50 locomotives (all unserviceable), 300 passenger coaches and 2,000 freight cars will be returned from western Germany to Hungary while Hungary will return the equivalent value in German rolling stock. Three months will be required to carry out the exchange.

Publishing License Changed

Military Government licenses have been discontinued in the three western sectors of Berlin for the publishing of books and other non-periodical printed matter.

The new regulation, which was effective Feb. 15, provides for a general license authorizing any person not otherwise prohibited by occupation or German legislation to publish books, posters, pamphlets, printed music and other non-serial printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced publications. The publisher must comply with the provisions of Allied Ordinance No. 501 (control of written, printed or inscribed matters) and must submit one copy of each publication to appropriate Allied sector authorities.

The new general license does not affect current regulations concerning the publication of newspapers, periodicals and other serial publications, for which an individual license is still required.

Tiny Rumanian Prodigy Sails for US

A tiny Rumanian-born girl who has been called a modern European Mozart by music critics in Italy will soon appear as a concert violinist before American audiences. She is five-year-old Florica Remetier, who sailed from Bremerhaven Jan. 29 with her parents for a new home in the United States. The Remetiers will live in Los Angeles, Calif.

Florica was a year old when her parents, Marcel and Theodora Remetier, fled Rumania to avoid Communist persecution, and since then her home has been a displaced persons camp in Italy where her father worked as a photographer. It was in the camp's surroundings of cold, meager rations and scanty clothing that Florica developed her amazing talent.

Despite their poverty, the Remetiers managed to enter their tiny prodigy in the Naples Academy of Music where



Florica Remetier.

(Photo by Bethke)

she completed a four-year course in less than a year. Encouraged by her progress, her father, who is also a talented musician and linguist, took her to Rome. There she gave her first violin recital, which she followed by concerts in Naples and Salerno.

Florica plays classical music only, and her preferences are Bach, Beethoven and Mozart. Her father usually plays her piano accompaniment.

Newspapermen who interviewed her at the US Dis-

placed Persons Commissions camp near Bremen prior to the Remetiers' departure, found her a completely unself-conscious, excited five-year-old, looking forward to an ocean voyage and "a nice new home." She hoped, she said, that "Americans will want to hear me play, too."

Two voluntary agencies, United Service for New Americans and the American Joint Distribution Committee, assisted the Remetier family to emigrate to the United States. They were processed through the US Displaced Persons Commission in Italy.

Nuremberg Toy Fair

Six hundred German exhibitors, including several from West Berlin and six from the Soviet Zone, showed their wares at the third postwar toy fair in Nuremberg March 2 to 7. The majority of exhibitors, however, represented Bavarian toy producers — between 60 and 70 percent of the German toy industry is located in Bavaria, employing more than 8,000 workers.

The 1952 fair was more than twice as large in size, number of exhibitors and professional visitors as the first postwar fair in 1950, and about one-third larger than the second fair in 1951. Although its financial success, in terms of German and foreign orders is more difficult to measure as no central compilation of contracts or orders was made, professional estimates indicate that it was hardly greater than the 1951 fair because of increasing international competition in the toy industry.

In a speech opening the fair, Dr. Hans Ehard, minister-president of Bavaria, announced that the Bavarian Ministry for Economics will allocate DM 200,000 (\$47,600) for the construction of a new exhibition hall, so that subsequent fairs may be larger. This year, more than 100 would-be exhibitors had to be turned away because of lack of space.

Toys on display showed considerable technical and artistic improvement over the past two years. They included juvenile telephone circuits, hill-climbing cars, self-operating model railroads, model helicopters, car radios, radio-controlled power boats and many others.

It is estimated that among the 6,000 visitors to the fair, one-third were foreigners, including some Americans, Australians and Argentinians.

Fifty percent of German toy products are exported. To attract foreign buyers, a number of exhibiting firms this year allowed discounts up to 50 percent for export contracts. In contrast, it was noted that most European (non-German) buyers have reduced purchase budgets because of currency restrictions.

New Coal-Steel Records Set

Hard coal, pig iron and ingot steel reached new postwar production highs in the first month of the new year.

During the week ending Jan. 26, the German hard coal mines turned 2,500,000 tons, giving a record daily average of 417,841 tons.

The average daily pig iron production rose by 7.3 percent during January to a new postwar monthly production record of 1,020,185 tons. Ingot steel was up 11.4 percent over the preceding month, reaching an unprecedented 1,255,510 tons.

With restrictions on the German heavy industries removed and additional investment capital available, the German government is confident of an annual steel output of 15,000,000 tons for 1952, and hopes for 16,000,000 tons one year later.

German Exchangees Leave

Fourteen Germans recently journeyed to the United States to observe different phases of American life under the HICOG Exchanges Program or the Mutual Security Agency's technical assistance program.

Dr. Wolfgang Preiser, professor of penal and international law at the University of Frankfurt, will spend four months as a lecturer at the law school of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Another Frankfurt University professor, Dr. Julius Schwietering, is visiting professor of German literature

Ambassador William H. Draper, Jr. (left), special European representative of the Mutual Security Agency, discussed Germany's defense contribution with US High Commissioner John J. McCloy in the latter's headquarters in Mehlem March 8. Mr. Draper also conferred with other HICOG and EUCOM officials during his two-day visit to the Federal Republic.

(PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)



at Columbia University in New York City during the spring term and then he will lecture at the University of Chicago in the Department of Germanic Languages.

Annedore Leber of Berlin, writer, lecturer, publisher and only woman member of the executive committee of the All-German-UNESCO commission, is observing the US National Commission of UNESCO, its work and influence on American public life. Upon her return she will report on the activities of UNESCO and the United Nations to the national and local German commissions.

Under the MSA setup Heinz Berdis of Reutlingen, Wuerttemberg, will attend the spring class of the Harvard Trade Union Program. The course will deal with actual policy matters which confront the union leader in the discharge of his duties in the organization, negotiation and administration of agreements, relations with governmental agencies, arbitration and community relations.

Ten West German journalists and editors are spending six weeks in the United States under the MSA program hearing industrial and government experts explain how the productivity of the American worker has been raised to its present high level. Those participating in the study include: Dr. Walter Fritz Pahl of Hamburg, editor of *Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte*, worker's monthly magazine; Gerda Schilling, Krefeld-Fischelm, subeditor of the DGB-News and *Auslandsnachrichten* (foreign reports); Richard Baring, Munich, independent author and columnist; Hellmut Droschka, Frankfurt, subeditor and special feature writer of *Die Neue Zeitung*; Hans Maurer, Frankfurt, engineering advisor and editor; Hans Herbert Meyer-Mark, Munich, management consultant; Franz Kluge, Berlin, correspondent for *Die Berliner Wirtschaft*; Walter Funk, Berlin, correspondent for *Der Tag*; Rudolf C. Schwartz, Bad Godesberg, information officer of the Federal Ministry for the Marshall Plan, and Dr. Hans Flemming, Munich, publicity man of the German Productivity Center in Frankfurt.

Additional US Economic Aid

The German Federal Republic was allotted in early March an additional \$30,000,000 US economic assistance for procurement of essential dollar commodity imports. The money was provided under an appropriation made by the US Congress pursuant to the Mutual Security Act of 1951, which authorized economic assistance to western European countries in order to support the freedom and stability of Europe.

During the current fiscal year which ends June 30, the Federal Republic had been allotted aid amounting to \$34,300,000. The \$30,000,000 allotment announced in March brings the total fiscal year assistance to \$64,300,000. Cumulative US economic assistance to western Germany under the Marshall Plan and the Mutual Security Program now totals \$1,347,000,000.

Artists Form International Organization

Willi Feldmann, chairman of the Arts and Professions Union in the German Trade Union Federation, has been

elected president of the newly established International Federation of Entertainers, an association of stage artists and entertainers in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany. The new organization has its headquarters in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Boston Symphony to Visit Germany

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will come to Germany to perform three concerts between May 13 and 15. The visit to Germany will be part of the Boston Symphony's European tour this spring, during which it will play in London, Amsterdam, the Hague, Brussels and Paris. Charles Munch, musical director, and Pierre Monteux, head of the San Francisco Symphony for 17 years, will conduct.

Before coming to Germany the Boston Symphony will present two concerts in Paris May 6 and May 8 as a part of the Congress of Cultural Freedom's exposition of the arts, "Masterpieces of the 20th Century."

The Boston Symphony will be flown to Frankfurt from Brussels by the US Air Force on May 13 and will perform that evening in the Grosses Haus, Frankfurt. The following night it will present a free concert in Frankfurt for members of the US armed services. On May 15 the orchestra will give a concert at Titania Palast in Berlin. The following day the 104 musicians will travel to Strasbourg for another concert. +END

Mrs. Vincent M. Wade of Garching, Bavaria, receives Gold Star pin from Lt. Col. Lawrence E. Sommers, commanding officer of Berchtesgaden Military Subpost, along with Purple Heart posthumously awarded her husband, Sergeant Wade, who married the German girl when stationed in Bavaria. He died fighting in Korea and is buried in Garching. Their son, Alexander Vincent Wade, aged three, stands by his mother.

(US Army photo)



Calendar of Coming Events

March 25 to May 15, 1952

March 25 — Siegburg (NRW): Harald Kreutzberg dances.
 March 26 — Heidelberg (WB): Beethoven concert; Ninth Symphony.
 March 27 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; "Sixteen Slav Dances" by Dvorak; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 March 27-28 — Munich (Bav): Radio Symphony Orchestra; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
 March 29 — Mainz (RP): Concert; *Missa Solemnis* by Beethoven.
 March 30 — Stuttgart (WB): Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra; works by Bruckner.
 March 30 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on Jenner.
 March 30-31 — Berlin: Philharmonic Orchestra; E. Finke, cello; Eugen Jochum, conductor.
 March 30-31 — Hamburg; Concert; "The Creation" by Haydn.
 March 30-31 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; works by Ravel, Martin, Berlioz; Gerhard Puchelt, piano.
 March 31 — Hamburg: Concert; Haydn's "The Seasons."
 March 31 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; H. Uhde, baritone.
 March 31 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert; Heinz Dressel, conductor.
 March 31 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Geza Anda, piano; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
 March 31-April 1 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
 March 31-April 1 — Bremen: Philharmonic concert; A. Kupper, piano.
 March-April — Dortmund (NRW): Exhibition of modern Westphalian paintings and plastic art.
 March-April — Aachen (NRW): Borderland exposition.
 March-April — Hamburg: Spring festival; Hamburg Cathedral.
 March-April — Mainau in Lake Constance (SB): Spring flower show.
 April 1-2 — Bonn (NRW): Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 2 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert; Wilhelm Roth, violin.
 April 2 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; *Musica Nova*; works by Hindemith, Bartok, Herrmann.
 April 2-3 — Munich (Bav): Beethoven concert.
 April 2-3 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; works by Beethoven; Wilhelm Kempff, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
 April 2-7 — Kassel (Hes): Spring fair.
 April 2-12 — Nuremberg (Bav): Easter sales fair.
 April 3-4 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Beethoven's "*Missa Solemnis*."
 April 3-4 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 4 — Wiesbaden (Hes.): Cycle concert; H. Stanske, violin; Karl Elmendorff, guest conductor.
 April 4 — Rheydt (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven; George Solchang, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
 April 4 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; guest performance by Academic Choir of Finland.

April 4 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.
 April 4 — Kaiserslautern (RP): Beethoven concert; Branca Musulin, piano.
 April 5 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; A. Kupper, soprano; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 April 5 — Tuebingen (WB): Concert; Schutz's "St. John's Passion."
 April 5-6 — Recklinghausen (NRW): *Palms kirmes*.
 April 6 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 6 — Bottrop (NRW): Concert; "*Ein deutsches Requiem*" by Handel, Brahms.
 April 6 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom.
 April 6 — Feldberg (WB): Leni Wagner Memorial race.
 April 6-7 — Berlin: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion;" Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
 April 6-7 — Hamburg: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 6-7 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 7 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 7 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Reger, Verdi.
 April 7 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.
 April 7 — Ulm (WB): Beethoven concert; Elly Ney, piano.
 April 8 — Coblenz (RP): Mozart concert; Rossini's "*Stabat Mater*."
 April 9 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; "St. John's Passion."
 April 9-11 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 10 — Munich (Bav): Bamberg Symphony Orchestra; guest performance; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
 April 10-11 — Bremen: Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 10-11 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 11 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
 April 11 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
 April 11 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
 April 11 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 11 — Hildesheim (LS): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
 April 11 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion."
 April 11 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert by Bach Society.

April 11 — Solingen (NRW): Concert; works by Bruckner, Mozart.
 April 11 — Kassel (Hes.): Good Friday concert.
 April 11 — Oberhausen (Hes): Concert; Bach's "St. John's Passion."
 April 11-14 — Bad Kreuznach (RP): International ice hockey tournament.
 April 12 — St. Andreasberg (LS): Traditional Easter bonfire.
 April 13 — Feldberg (WB): International Easter ski jumping.
 April 13 — Bergen (Bav): Giant slalom.
 April 13 — Lonau (LS): Traditional Easter bonfire.
 April 13 — Reit im Winkel (Bav): Easter ski jumping.
 April 13 — Riezler (Bav): "*Hahnenkoepfle*" ski race.
 April 13-14 — Bad Ems (Hes): Golf tournament.
 April 13-14 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; Ricardo Odnoposoff, violin; Hans Knapertsbusch, conductor.
 April 13-14 — Baden-Baden (SB): Spring flower festival.
 April 14 — Schliersee (Bav): Ski jumping on the Spitzing jump.
 April 15 — Viersen (NRW): London Philharmonic Orchestra; Sir Adrian Boult, conductor.
 April 15-20 — Frankfurt (Hes): Congress of the German Society for Education.
 April 16-17 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; works by Mozart, Bruckner.
 April 16-18 — Marburg (Hes): Convention of Agricultural Society.
 April 16-19 — Tuebingen (WB): Convention of German teachers of mathematics and natural sciences.
 April 16-May 17 — Essen (NRW): Exhibition; German Homeland in the East.
 April 16-Oct. 31 — Rheydt (NRW): Horticultural exhibition.
 April 17 — Leverkusen (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Bruckner; Elly Ney, piano.
 April 18 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; works by Smetana, Katschurian, Tchaikovsky; G. Cassado, cello.
 April 18 — Hanover (LS): Concert by Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Dr. W. Furtwaengler, conductor.
 April 18 — Essen (NRW): Piano recital; Alfred Cortot.
 April 18 — Bremen: Beethoven concert; M. Stein, piano.
 April 19 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
 April 19-20 — Berlin: Concert by RIAS Orchestra; Conrad Hansen, piano; Karl Boehm, conductor.
 April 20 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Choral concert; works by Egk, Stravinsky, Honnegger.
 April 20-23 — Frankfurt (Hes.): Furriers' trade fair.
 April 21 — Kochem/Mosel (RP): Traditional folk festival.
 April 21 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; works by Berlioz, Schubert, Lorenz, Tchaikovsky; Hermann Scherchen, conductor.
 April 21 — Flensburg (SH): Concert; works by Paganini, Helmböe, Ravel, Tchaikovsky; H. Stanske, violin; H. Steiner, conductor.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

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

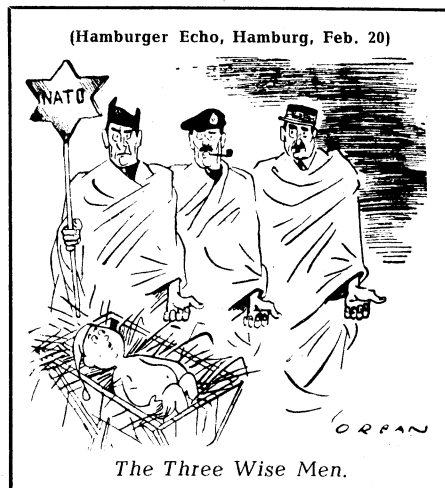
- April 21 — Frankfurt (Hes.): Museum concert; works by Brahms; Elly Ney, piano.
- April 21 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; works by Sibelius, Katschaturian, Vogel, Skrjabin; Adolf Steiner, cello; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.
- April 21-22 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; works by Schubert, Paganini-Molinari, de Falla; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
- April 21 — Schleching (Bav): Giant slalom on the Geigelstein.
- April 21 — Mittenwald (Bav): International cities ski races.
- April 23 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; works by Mozart, Beethoven, Britten; Dr. F. Raabe, conductor.
- April 23 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- April 23 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin; C. Hansen, piano.
- April 23-24 — Hanover (LS): Concert; Pasquier Trio.
- April 24 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert; works by Mozart, Martin, Bialas.
- April 24 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; works by Pfitzner, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky; L. Hoelscher, cello.
- April 24 — Kiel (SH): Concert, works by Bach, Stravinsky; Gerhard Puchelt, piano; Georg C. Winkler, conductor.
- April 24 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- April 24 — Neuss (NRW): Concert; Works by Haydn, Strauss, Egk, Rimsky-Korsakov; H. Pillney, piano.
- April 24-25 — Munich (Bav): Concert; "Catulli Carmina" by Orff.
- April 25 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert; works by Saint-Saens, Schoenberg, Shostakovich; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- April 25 — Wiesbaden (Hes): "St. Elisabeth Oratorio" by Haas.
- April 25-27 — Baden-Baden (SB): Congress of Rotary Clubs.
- April 25-May 4 — Passau (Bav): Spring fair.
- April 26 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- April 26-May 4 — Weiden/Opf. (RP): Spring festival.
- April 26-May 4 — Stuttgart (WB): German Inventors' Fair.
- April 26-May 4 — Throughout Western Germany and West Berlin: Week of German Theater, with speech by the Federal President.
- April 27 — Nuremberg (Bav): Youth singing contest; sponsored by GYA.
- April 27-28 — Hamburg: Concert by Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; works by Bruckner, Bach; Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- April 27-May 4 — Cologne (NRW): International Photo and Movie Exhibition.
- April 27-May 6 — Hanover (LS): German technical trade fair, 1952.
- April 28 — Hanover (LS): Concert; Elly Ney, piano.
- April 28 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; works by Kaminsky, Mozart, Reger; Stefan Askenase, piano; Otto Matzerath, conductor.
- April 28 — Coblenz (RP): Symphony concert; Eugen Szenkar, conductor.
- April 28 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; works by Stravinsky, Mozart, Beethoven; Otto Winkler, conductor.
- April 28-29 — Flensburg (SH): General Synod of the Protestant-Lutheran Church in Germany.
- April 30 — Bochum (NRW): "Evening before the May Day Festival;" traditional celebrations since 1388.
- April 30 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- April 30 — Marburg (Hes): May Day celebrations of students and citizens.
- April 30 — Throughout the Harz mountains (LS): *Walpurgis* celebrations.
- April 30-June 2 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Great arts exhibition, "Iron and Steel," with contest.
- April 30-May 17 — Frankfurt (Hes): Exhibition "German Art for the Olympic Games, 1952."
- April-May — Friedrichshafen (SB): International Lake Constance fair.
- April-May — Essen (NRW): Exhibition of art and agriculture.
- April-May — Hamburg: Exhibition; Italian handicrafts.
- April-May — Heidelberg (WB): Reopening of Netherlands paintings section of the Kur-Palatinate Museum.
- April-May — Gross-Gerau (Hes): Spring mart with homeland play.
- April-September — Essen (NRW): 1,100th anniversary.
- April-September — Marburg (Hes): Arts exhibition and display of St. Elisabeth's Jewel Room.
- April-October — Landau/Pf. (RP): Horticultural exhibition.
- April-December — Throughout Western Germany and West Berlin: horse races, trotting and flat races.
- May 1 — Bad Neuenahr (Hes): Youth festival.
- May 1-4 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International tennis tournament.
- May 1-4 — Hoechst/Odenwald (WB): May mart with traditional apple blossom festival.
- May 1-Sept. 30 — Osterode/Harz (LS): 800th anniversary.
- Early May — Schwetzingen (WB): 200th anniversary of the Rococo theater; festival plays.
- Early May — Viersen (NRW): Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor.
- May 2 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; works by Mozart, Toch, Mahler; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
- May 2-5 — Norden/Ostfr. (SH): Whitsuntide market.
- May 4 — Essen (NRW): Concert; works by Hindemith, Mozart, Strauss, Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
- May 4-5 — Bonn (NRW): Concert; works by Ravel, Brahms, Berlioz.
- May 4-5 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert; works by Vaudelli, Monteverdi, Lotti, del Lusto, Wolf, Schumann; Lotte Fischer, alto.
- May 4-5 — Mittenwald (Bav): International giant slalom on the *Dammkar*.
- May 4-5 — Berlin: Concert by RIAS Orchestra; works by Mozart; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- May 4-11 — Stuttgart (WB): Week of German students of arts.
- May 5 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; works by Monteverdi-Orff, Mahler; Henry Wolff, Julius Patzak, soloists.
- May 5 — Flensburg (SH): Verdi's "Requiem."
- May 5 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert; Cecilia Hansen, violin; Franz Konwitschny, guest conductor.
- May 5 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; works by Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart; G. Wand, guest conductor.
- May 5 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; works by Wagner, Brahms, Hindemith; Christian Ferras, violin.
- May 5 — Cologne (NRW): Concert; Oratorio by Debussy.
- May 5 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert, Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- May 5-6 — Bremen: Concert; Mozart's Mass in C minor.
- May 6 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; Koekert Quartet.
- May 6 — Leverkusen (NRW): Concert; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- May 6 — Solingen (NRW): Concert; works by Weber, Chopin, Dvorak; Branka Musulin, piano.
- May 7 — Kassel (Hes): Concert; Ninth Symphony by Beethoven.
- May 7 — Muehlheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert; works by Vivaldi, Karthaus, Brahms; Rosl Schmid, piano.
- May 7-8 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert; works by Mozart, Schumann, Stravinsky; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- May 7-8 — Hanover (LS): Concert; Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- May 7-8 — Hamburg: Overseas Day.
- May 8 — Stuttgart (WB): Southwest German Music Dealers' Association; convention.
- May 8 — Munich (Bav): Musical academy; works by Petrassi, Brahms, Tchaikovsky; Nino Sanzogno, conductor.
- May 9 — Krefeld (NRW): "Missa Solemnis," by Beethoven.
- May 9 — Frankfurt (Hes): Congress of the German Airports Association.
- May 10 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- May 10 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert by Bach Society.
- May 10 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- May 11 — Dortmund (NRW): Concert; "The Seasons" by Haydn.
- May 11 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Edwin Fischer, piano.
- May 11 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- May 11 — Stuttgart (WB): Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra; works by Bruckner.
- May 11-12 — Bremen: Winterthur Chamber Orchestra; Edwin Fischer, Enrico Mainardi, soloists.
- May 11-12 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; works by Tchaikovsky, Bartok, Walton; H. Roloff, piano; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- May 12 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; works by Brahms, Bruckner; Otto Matzerath, conductor.
- May 12 — Luebeck (SH): Winterthur Chamber Orchestra; Edwin Fischer, Enrico Mainardi, soloists.
- May 12 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; works by Beethoven, Bruckner; Eduard Erdmann, piano.
- May 13 — Bad Nenndorf (NRW): Haydn's "The Seasons."
- May 14 — Aachen (NRW): Concert; works by Tchaikovsky, Strauss, Prokofieff.
- May 14 — Bremen: Concert; Nuovo Quartetto Italiano; works by Schubert, Beethoven, Debussy.
- May 14-15 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Handel's "Messiah."
- May 14-15 — Freiburg (WB): Concert; contemporary music.
- Middle of May — Karlsruhe (WB): Spring festival.
- May-June — Nuremberg (Bav): Exhibition; West German Contemporary Art.
- May-Aug. — Oberdollendorf (NRW): Open-air performances at the Heidterbach ruin.
- May-Aug. — Tecklenburg (NRW): Open-air performances in the castle ruin.
- May-Sept. — Hameln (NRW): Pied Piper (Ratcatcher plays).

—END

German Editorials And Cartoons

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

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



Three Wise Men's Decision Criticized

"The recommendation of the three NATO experts (to fix the German defense contribution at DM 11,250,000,000*) is not the last word; it can be changed in negotiations. No NATO country has accepted the Three Wise Men's recommendations without criticism, and nobody can expect Bonn to do so. But it is a proposal which deserves to be discussed and which permits of a mutually acceptable compromise agreement." Thus **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, Feb. 19) summed up German press feeling about the NATO plan for Germany's financial defense contribution.

There was strong criticism of the non-deduction of Berlin aid expenses, however. "Berlin rendered a defense contribution at a time when there was no NATO and no Korea," wrote **Mannheimer Morgen** (Mannheim, Feb. 20). "Financially this was to the debit of the German taxpayers, morally to the debit of the steadfast and optimistic population of Berlin. These advance services have not been recognized to the extent the people had expected. The recommendation of the Three Wise Men has done a disservice to the popularization of the defense idea."

Schwaebische Landeszeitung (Augsburg, Feb. 20) echoed: "The Western Powers have always called Berlin the advanced outpost of Western defense. Therefore, the Ber-

lin aid should be considered a defense contribution and deducted from the over-all amount."

Considering how this money should be raised, **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Feb. 21) warned of new taxes. "We, at the borderline between East and West, can under no circumstances afford it to endanger social peace and monetary stability. There is at this time no other choice but to cover any additional amounts for occupation or defense costs through increased productivity."

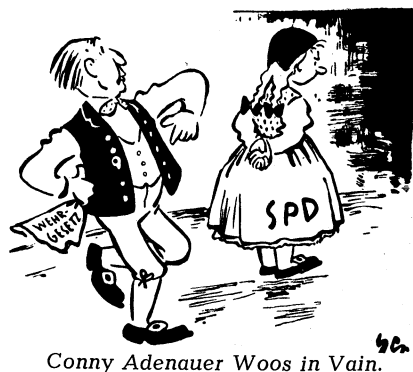
Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt, Feb. 23) made a detailed analysis of the recommendation, arriving at the conclusions of the majority of the press. "The recommendation of the 'Three Wise Men' contrasts pleasantly with previous Allied statements on this matter which did not leave a single point of our economic policy uncriticized and, figuring roughly, tried to push us into an annual defense contribution of DM 13,000,000,000. The latest recommendations, however, refrain from any critical comments about the German economic and financial policies. It is even conceded that our course has been extraordinarily successful."

"In the first part of their recommendations, the 'Three Wise Men' have attempted with commendable objectivity

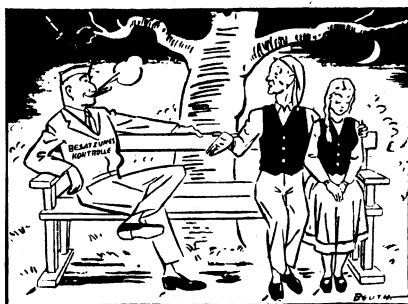
* See "Germany's Defense Contribution" on page 27.

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Jan. 23)



(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Feb. 20)

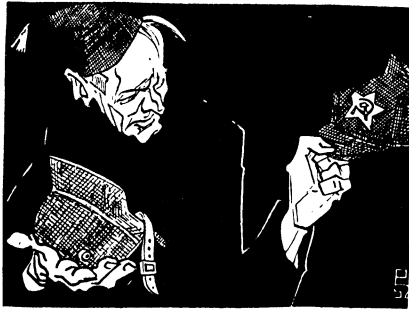


Two's company, three's a crowd.

(Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Feb. 14)



(Der Mittag, Duesseldorf, Feb. 4)



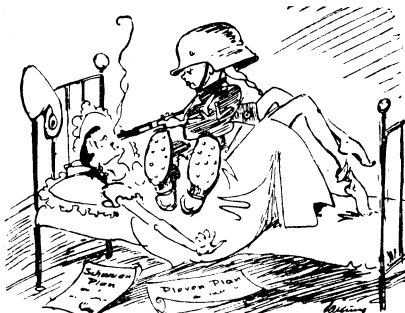
The Choice!

(Westdeutsche Neue Presse, Cologne, Jan. 30)



No Admittance without Uniform.

(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg, Feb. 15)



*German Army.
Marianne's Nightmare.*

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Jan. 30)



*France and Germany.
Stumbling on the threshold.*

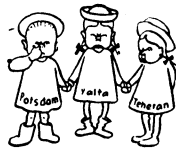
(Westfaelische Nachrichten,
Muenster, Feb. 22)



*Dr. Kurt Schumacher's
Convalescence.*

*"Tea or coffee, sir?"
"New elections!"*

(Nuernberger Zeitung, Nuremberg,
Feb. 11)



Three Unwanted Waifs.

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, Jan. 24)



*"Soviets will join
Olympics — on condition."*

(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg,
Feb. 23/24)



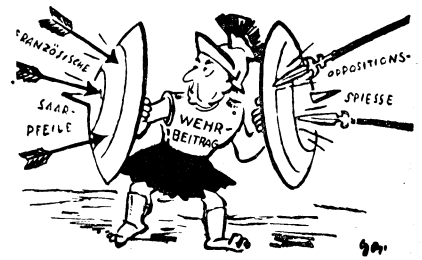
*Joe's Carnival
("Fasching") Costume.*

(Nuernberger Zeitung, Nuremberg, Jan. 25)



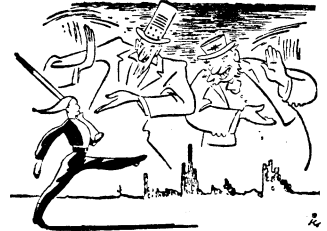
Lily Marlene Says No!

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Feb. 9)



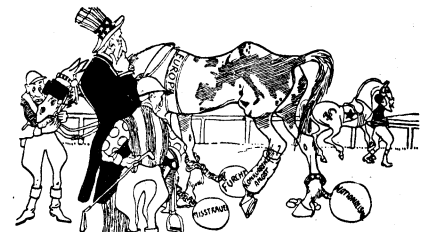
*The Chancellor
Between France and Opposition.*

(Weser-Kurier, Bremen, Jan. 23)



How Times Have Changed.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Feb. 9)



"Maybe I bet on the wrong horse!"

(Ruhr-Nachrichten, Dortmund, Feb. 14)



"Now, you kids, I've had enough!"

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Jan. 24)



*Miss Germania's Carnival Costumes.
"I want to go as a peace angel!"*

to outline the positive and negative factors influencing our economic capacity. In the second part, however, they have dropped this principle and have indulged in rosy assumptions about future economic developments in the Federal Republic, to come to the final conclusion that Germany can afford to pay a defense contribution of DM 11,250,000,000 plus Berlin aid."

Grotewohl Letter Rejected

With rare unanimity, the German press rejected East zone Premier Otto Grotewohl's latest move, a letter to the four Occupation Powers asking an early conclusion of a peace treaty.

"Since the East zone government's campaign for all-German discussions was to no avail, they are now trying to bring about the early conclusion of a peace treaty," said **Badische Zeitung** (Freiburg, Feb. 15). "This requires a conference of the four Occupation Powers. When the East zone foreign minister said the Soviet Union would certainly respond to such a request, he actually reversed the facts: if he had not known that the Soviet Union would respond, he would never have made the proposal. In all probability he actually had been instructed by Moscow to make it."

Similarly, **Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger** (Cologne, Feb. 16) wondered that "at the same moment that the *Bundestag* submits an all-German election law to the four Occupation Powers, the Grotewohl government suddenly loses all interest in such all-German elections. The new goal is a Four-Power conference, at which the German people would be represented merely by observers."

Westfalenpost (Hagen, Feb. 15) thought it a remarkable development, saying that "at least Grotewohl has had to admit what he has always strictly rejected: that Germany's reunification is not a purely domestic German affair, but is up to the Four Powers to deal with."

In similar vein, **Die Freiheit** (Mainz, Feb. 15) commented: "Of course, the move was inspired by Moscow. But that is immaterial. Important is it that Moscow is trying to achieve discussions with the Western Allies on the problem of German reunification. The answer can only be: free all-German elections under international control."

Moderate Optimism over London Conference

When Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer returned to Germany from his London meeting with the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France, he found the German press willing to acknowledge the results achieved, but somewhat reluctant to share his optimism. "He needs optimism as he needs air to breathe,

to get his foreign policy ahead," explained **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Feb. 21). "He has every right to point out the steady progress, but it is dangerous to tell the people again and again that now they are over the hill."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich, Feb. 22) said: "What has been achieved in London is a compromise. It does not dispose of the Franco-German crisis, but at least it permits the Lisbon NATO conference to be held with some chance for success. If any one may book that as his success, it is the US secretary of state. The Franco-German dispute had threatened Truman's and Acheson's over-all policy in Europe."

The paper was joined in this opinion by **Hamburger Abendblatt** (Hamburg, Feb. 20), which felt that "a solution had to be found which secured Dr. Adenauer's domestic position, shaken by the parliamentary defense debate, and at the same time did not endanger the close relationships between Washington and London, on the one hand, and Paris, on the other. The formula has been found."

Analyzing the Four-Power communique, **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Feb. 20) said: "Psychologically, the German chancellor's greatest success was the Allied concession to have the so-called war crimes sentences reviewed by a quadripartite board and the undertaking of the French government to negotiate with the German government on the fate of those Germans who are still held in France."

This decision was hailed by **Rheinischer Merkur** (Koblenz, Feb. 22) as "a turning point in postwar history." The paper said that "finally the government has succeeded in making it clear to our former enemies what we want: not clemency or unconditional freedom for those who committed crimes in our name, but a stern but just investigation of each individual case. There must not be the slightest suspicion of abuse of law."

French Saar Policy Attacked

The appointment of Gilbert Grandval as "chief of the French Diplomatic Mission at Saarbruecken with the rank of ambassador," caused a violent reaction in the German press.

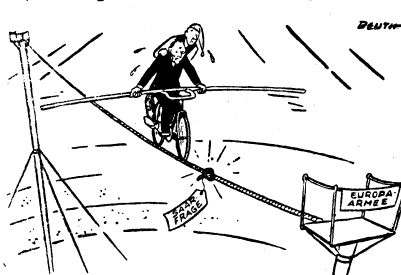
Summarizing the majority opinion, **Bremer Nachrichten** (Bremen, Jan. 29) said: "The chancellor has always shown restraint in dealing with the Saar issue, and he has held the view that it must not be allowed to become the source of conflict between France and Germany. The opposition has attacked him for that and has pointed out that France strives to establish a *fait accompli* at the Saar. M. Grandval's appointment must be considered a step in that

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Feb. 14)



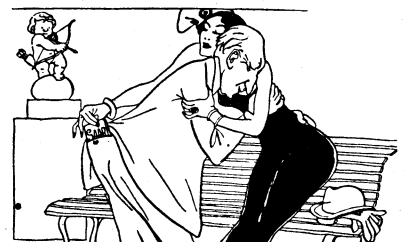
Foreign Ministers' Conference.
We need a fourth man!

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Feb. 5)

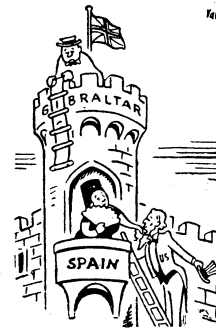


A Difficult Feat!

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Jan. 30)



France and Germany.
Ain't love grand!

*Liberty in the East.**A Heavy Load
for the Peace Angel.**Bible Students Draft-Exempt!**John Bull: "Maybe I'd better
see what's going on!"*

direction. It leaves the chancellor's policy of Franco-German friendship in the lurch at a moment when vital decisions on the German-Allied agreements and a German defense contribution are imminent . . ."

Similarly, **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich, Jan. 29) argued that "even though the final settlement of the Saar question remains reserved to a peace treaty, according to Robert Schuman's official opinion, no unprejudiced European can understand what else M. Grandval could do in ambassador's uniform between the Seine and the Saar but prejudice the political decisions of the future in favor of the French. They are decisions about which the Germans at the Saar, in the Federal Republic and in the East zone think quite differently than Gilbert Grandval, for instance . . ."

"It has been a cold shower to the partisans of the Schuman Plan and similar conceptions that such an exponent of European ideas as Robert Schuman has lent his hand to such a policy," complained the German labor organ **Welt der Arbeit** (Duesseldorf, Feb. 1), while the Stuttgart **Deutsche Zeitung** (Jan. 30) put it even more bluntly: "If the French had been out to make it impossible for the chancellor to adhere to his past line of policy, because he will not find a parliamentary majority for it under these circumstances, this would be the surest means of accomplishing that. The Americans will not fail to recognize that the chancellor did his utmost and that it was French policy which raised the decisive obstacle . . ."

"The French press writes of 'Germany's unchanging attitude' and accuses the federal chancellor of 'following in the footsteps of his predecessor' (i.e., Hitler)," **Hannoversche Allgemeine** (Hanover, Jan. 30) commented: "Dr. Adenauer's past attitude toward the Schuman Plan

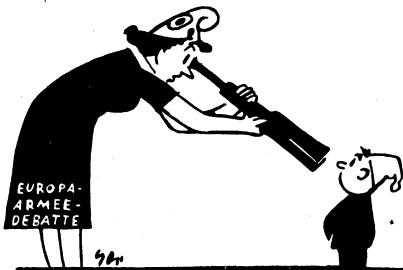
and a German defense contribution, however, proves beyond doubt that the Federal Republic was ready to make extraordinary, almost irresponsible sacrifices."

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg, Jan. 29) tried to interpret the chancellor's reaction, speculating that "Bonn wants to see clearly whether M. Schuman is strong enough to assert himself against his anti-European opponents in France."

Standing quite by itself, **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt, Jan. 30) said: "The most annoying thing about the German reaction to the appointment of the French ambassador is the disappointment some German sources display. We Germans have no right to be disappointed. Whatever may be said about the French policy toward the Saar, it has always since 1945 been of a rare candor and straightforwardness. They have never concealed that their aim is the separation of the Saar from Germany, and they have never permitted any doubt that not even the Schuman Plan, European Army and United States of Europe would make them deviate from that line . . . A part of the German public, including the highest quarters in Bonn, have for years believed in the impossible, that it would work 'somehow,' once the agreements have only been signed . . ."

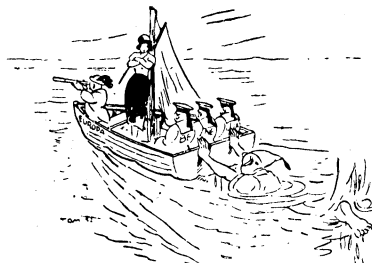
Communists and Neo-Nazis Denounced

In a surprise move, the German police raided local offices of the Communist Party (KPD) and the neo-Fascist Socialist Reich Party (SRP) throughout Germany on Jan. 31, searching for documents proving the unconstitutional character of the two radical parties. The search had been ordered by the Federal Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe, with which the Federal Government has filed an action

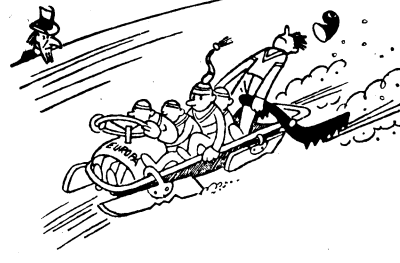
*How France Sees
the German Army.**Michel Feeds—
Marianne Milks.**German Army.
Making mountains out of molehills.*



"We forced him to surrender unconditionally — but how do we get him to rearm unconditionally?"



Equality!



The Only Part that Works is The Brake.

asking that both parties be prohibited as hostile to the republic and undemocratic.

"We do not dare to affirm the question whether this move has been expedient," said **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, Feb. 1). "The government's charges against the KPD and SRP were publicly announced around the middle of November and filed at Karlsruhe about the end of that month. The two parties, therefore, had from 10 to 12 weeks to remove all incriminating material from their offices. We can imagine that they made full use of this opportunity, and the malicious remarks with which some party leaders received the police officers seem to substantiate our view."

On the other hand, **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, Feb. 1), representing the majority opinion, said: "The argument that the action came rather late... may be justified from a political point of view, but not from a juridical one. A judge must first of all thoroughly check the legal substance of the indictment, and only after he has convinced himself that it is well-founded can he order such a demonstrative action as this search and seizure of material... The judges in Karlsruhe have resolutely availed themselves of their powers. The Leipzig court (constitutional court of the Weimar Republic) lacked this resoluteness. If democracy had defended itself with equal determination then, disaster perhaps would not have struck us. Nothing is more dangerous in such situations than sentimentalism."

Weser Kurier (Bremen, Feb. 1) expressed relief that finally a police action against radical elements was backed

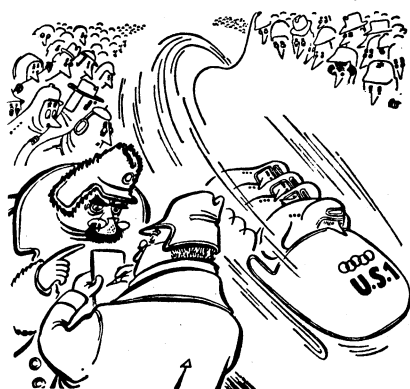
by an unimpeachable court warrant. The paper felt that in too many previous cases administrative action against the two parties or individual members had been reversed by the courts. "Any such correction has the effect of a defeat of democracy and a triumph of its opponents," it said. **Weser Kurier** also rejected comparisons between this search and Gestapo raids under Hitler, saying that such comparisons "can be made only by people who were fortunate enough never to make the personal acquaintance of the Gestapo."

Legislator with Nazi Record

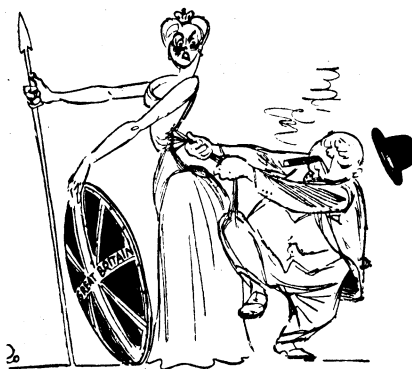
The unmasking of an extreme rightist member of the German Federal Parliament as a one-time prominent Nazi was used by the German press as a basis for editorial comments on the neo-Fascist question.

Bundestag delegate Dr. Franz Richter, member of the Socialist Reich Party (SRP), was arrested in the Bonn parliament building on Feb. 20 after judicial authorities had disclosed that his real name was Fritz Roessler, that he had held a high rank in the Nazi party prior to 1945, and that he had never obtained a doctor's degree or been a schoolteacher, as he alleged. Richter-Roessler was known in postwar German political life as a radical nationalist who publicly glorified Nazism, attacked the Allies as "colonial masters" of Germany, accused the German government of collaboration with the enemy and used the *Bundestag* rostrum to preach anti-Semitism.

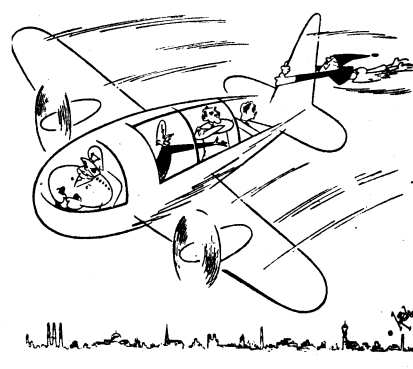
Following his arrest he resigned his *Bundestag* seat. He is to face trial on charges of falsification of documents, wrongful assumption of titles, falsification of his



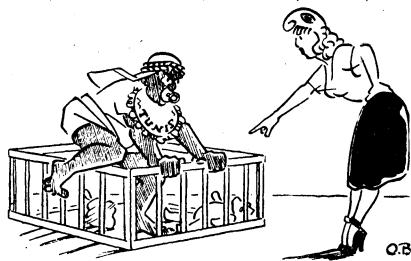
Oslo.
Soviet Observer: "Report Americans going downhill rapidly!"



Austerity in Britain.
"Watch your waistline, darling!"



European Army.
"He can't let go now!"

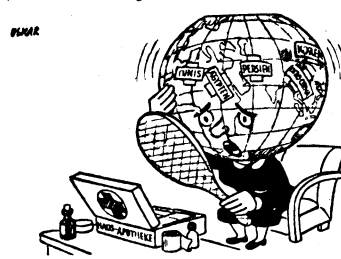


Getting too big for the baby pen?



International Turkish Bath.

"Hot enough for you?"



A Spreading Rash.

identity, continued fraud and knowingly giving false affidavits.

"The arrest of the rightist radical delegate from Lower Saxony who called himself Dr. Franz Richter, while his real name is Fritz Roessler, casts a spotlight on the political swamp and mud of remaining old and reviving new Nazism," said *Westfaelische Rundschau* (Dortmund, Feb. 21). "The extreme rightists in the *Bundestag* and several state legislatures have been in a shady atmosphere for some time. Around them gather political rowdies along with disgruntled officers and incorrigible world reformers of the nationalist type. Characteristic of the leadership of the various neo-Fascist groups, however, are people of criminal record, who think they can traffic in rightist radicalism."

Westfalenpost (Hagen, Feb. 22) thought the Richter-Roessler case "an excellent example of the boasting and big talk which characterized much of the Nazi era and are now being revived in the Socialist Reich Party."

The Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* warned that the case was not as funny as the SRP seemed to think. "Roessler may have adopted a false name in 1945 due to the then existing state of emergency, as the SRP put it, but he did not have to retain that false name until now. About two years ago the *Bundestag*, presumably with the consent of delegate Richter-Roessler, passed a clemency act under which anyone who went under a false name and false documents (due to the so-called emergency of 1945) could revert to his lawful identity without punishment. Roessler did not use that chance. Evidently he preferred his salary as *Bundestag* delegate to a proper identity, which was not worth much in his case, though.

"In the long run, however, it was bad business. Now his real identity has been established, and the salary is gone, and left is only the hope that the courts of the Federal Republic will be much more lenient to him than

the courts of his beloved Third Reich would have been if he had swindled his way into an office then — for instance, to the party rank he really held."

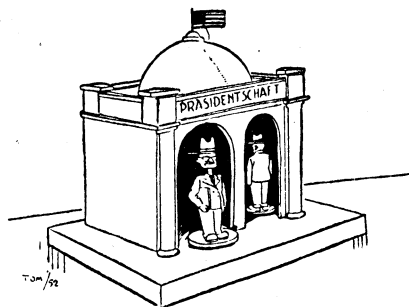
A number of papers such as the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart, Feb. 22) raised the question how such occurrences could be prevented, citing the case as evidence of "the chances the election system of proportional representation offers to unscrupulous persons. Roessler settled down as a schoolteacher in Lower Saxony after 1945, and was elected to the *Bundestag* on the ticket of the German Rightist Party. The voters cannot directly be blamed for this, since they did not vote for him. They voted for a ticket, which did not give the background of this Mr. Richter." The paper demanded that all electoral candidates be screened by the local authorities prior to their nomination.

Ruhr-Nachrichten (Dortmund, Feb. 21) was concerned about the repercussions the case would have abroad. "Certainly critics of the Federal Republic will use this as a welcome opportunity to warm up their old stories about Germany being infested with former leading Nazis. That is nonsense... The critics must be told that these groups are now a tiny minority (contrary to the time before 1945) and that they would disappear completely if they were given no chances for agitation."

Also *Frankfurter Neue Presse* (Frankfurt, Feb. 22) emphasized that "the only important thing is not to charge this incident to the republic, which is just about to give these people their deserved punishment. We must recognize that this is a heritage left to us by the past, by war and the collapse (of 1945). The public and economic administrations by and large are sound and must be allowed to get rid of these people."

Nuernberger Zeitung (Nuremberg, Feb. 22) summed up the issue in the question: "Now, should we laugh or display indignation?"

+END



"Make up your Mind, Harry!"



Another "Flying Enterprise?"

Egypt's Choice.
"Take care!"

Musical Ties

ON CHRISTMAS EVE, 40 young German boys and girls stood in one of the largest churches in Paris singing the traditional carol "*Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht*" (Silent Night, Holy Night). The youngsters sang not only with their voices but with the hearts of all young people of good will. The group was the "*A Coeur Joie*" (Joyful Heart) Choir of Karlsruhe — boy and girl scouts performing under the leadership of Guenther Malzacher, a student of music and theater.

Mr. Malzacher started a small group of 15 boys and girls after the French "*A Coeur Joie*" visited Karlsruhe during the 1950 Christmas season. With the assistance of the Karlsruhe College for Music several concerts were given during the year and the choir was increased to its present size. The group became sufficiently known to be the only choir of its type in Germany to receive an invitation to perform in France.

The choir sang selections in English, French and German in early December before the International Club of Karlsruhe, then began preparations for the holiday trip to the French capital.

THE BIGGEST OBSTACLES were raising funds for the trip and convincing 40 families that it was all right for the children to be away from home at Christmas time.

The group arrived in Paris by bus Dec. 22 and remained there three days. They stayed with French families and made trips through the city visiting the great monuments, important cathedrals and other points of interest.

"A Coeur Joie" Karlsruhe, under the direction of Guenther Malzacher, sings on the beautiful lawns of Versailles.



Part of Karlsruhe's "A Coeur Joie" Choir on the steps of the Church of the Sacred Heart (Sacre Coeur) in Paris.

Mr. Malzacher commented later, "Believe me, a visit to the Montmartre at 10 o'clock in the evening with 40 boys and girls is a rather difficult thing. Naturally we gave several warnings — 'stay together,' 'do not speak with anybody,' and 'you must be back in about half an hour.' After these 30 minutes you find in the bus four or five and the rest '*perdu*,' as the Frenchman says. Yes, that's one of the pleasures of the choir leader."

The Christmas Eve performance was exciting. The choir leader said, "Naturally it was hard for us not to be at home, but Christmas in a foreign country with the certainty that you are among friends whom you have won over by songs was a splendid compensation."

"On the 25th, he added, "we gave our second concert in Paris. The church was crowded with people. When we sang our Negro spirituals the audience applauded — this was the first time in history that any applause was given in that church. After these selections the French choir sang together with our choir, two songs — one French and the other a German one."

PIERRE OST, DIRECTOR of the Paris "*A Coeur Joie*" Choir, wrote: "You do not know what a deep impression your Christmas trip has left on Paris. They all speak of your visit and your songs, still today. You Germans and we French are a good example that friendship among nations can exist. We young men are standing in the service of peace, understanding and love."

The next stop was at Lyon, the center of the "*A Coeur Joie*" movement, where there are 20 choral groups of that type. The evening concert was given in the university before students from 10 or more countries, musicians and boy scouts. Other concerts were presented at Chambéry, French winter resort, and Voiron, where a course for choir leaders was under way.

The concert tour was made possible through M. Francois Bourel, the spiritual father of "*A Coeur Joie*" in Germany, the Ministry of Culture, which helped finance the trip, and various Germans, Americans and Frenchmen. +END

Germany's Defense Contribution

problem," the report adds, "it is reasonable to expect an economic expansion in Germany that is well above the expectations of certain other major countries."

Solution of the financial problem presented by the defense effort will be facilitated by the anticipated rapid increase in the level of total output.

"The structure and rates of taxation," the report points out, "are such as to increase public revenues by a large proportion of the rise in national product. "If additional revenues are needed," the members of the Executive Bureau asserted, "tax measures bearing on luxury consump-

tion and less essential investments would both reduce the potential deficit and would be appropriate on economic and social grounds to a period of defense buildup."

"Taking all factors into account," the report concludes, "including comparison with the defense efforts of other countries, the recommended defense contribution for Germany is, in our judgment, within its politico-economic capabilities on the basis of the criteria used by the Temporary Council Committee. The requirements of an effective defense cannot be met without effort. The recommended defense contribution would place Germany among the larger nations which in their relative contribution to the joint effort are leading the way in providing for the common defense."

* * * * *

Text of Report by Members of NATO's Executive Bureau

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Allied High Commission have requested the members of the Executive Bureau of the Temporary Council Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, acting in their personal capacities, to examine the financial and economic capacity of the Federal Republic to make a global contribution to Western defense in the financial year 1952/53 which would be comparable with the contributions of the principal member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It was requested that our recommendation be based on the same factors and considerations which were used in arriving at the defense contribution of other countries. A memorandum was submitted by the Federal Republic suggesting a defense contribution of DM 10,800,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952, together with various economic and financial data.

The procedure we have followed has been the same as that followed in the examination of the position and abilities of other countries. Likewise we have used the same definitions for the defense contribution as has been applied by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to all countries. This does not imply that any government expenditures excluded by such a definition necessarily have a lower order of priority, or that they can be neglected in assessing the ability of any country to contribute to defense. As requested, we have considered the defense contribution only for the year 1952/53, recognizing that the amounts for future years and their method of determination must be established at a later date.

Equitable Sharing of Burden

The major task of the Temporary Council Committee has been to determine the maximum defense contribution within the politico-economic capabilities of the countries participating in the common defense effort so as to develop the defensive strength required to deter aggression. A basic principle underlying that common effort has been the equitable sharing of the defense burden among the participating countries since an effective collective ef-

fort is possible only if all countries play their full part.

The concept of maximum effort within politico-economic capabilities means, however, a recognition of the need for expanding total output so that the defense programs of the participating countries could be carried out without weakening the basic economic structure of such countries. It was recognized that temporarily slower progress toward some otherwise attainable improvements in the social and economic life of the various countries would be involved. However, it was considered that such slower progress was inevitable, given the need to achieve the task of providing an environment of such security within which the aspirations of the free peoples for peace and human progress will be realized.

In assessing the maximum politico-economic capabilities of the various countries for the Temporary Council Committee, a large number of factors had to be considered. The principal ones were the total economic output of the country and its composition; the possibilities for expanding that output; the real per capita income; the practical possibilities of diverting additional resources to defense; the balance of payments position; the government financial situation; and certain special factors in cases of particular countries.

It is evident that these diverse considerations cannot be incorporated in any simple formula to give a ready calculation of the appropriate defense effort. They do, however, provide the basis for broad qualitative assessments. It is on the basis of such qualitative assessments, after careful study of all the relevant factors, that the levels of defense expenditure for all countries were appraised. We have been guided in considering the size of the German contribution by the same motives and factors.

Advance in German Economy

The striking feature of the German economy is the important advance it has made in the last few years in attaining a level of production consonant with its resources and technical skills. Although still lagging behind other countries, the volume of pro-

duction already is above that of 1938 and substantially exceeds the level of 1936.

On the other hand, mostly because of the influx of refugees, the population of the Federal Republic is not far from 25 percent larger than prewar so that while current production levels appear quite favorable, the volume of total output must take care of the needs of this enlarged population.

Production had fallen to extremely low levels as a result of wartime destruction and the dislocations of the immediate postwar years, and the recovery process in Germany started later than in other countries. Since 1948, however, progress has been exceptionally rapid. The gross national product in real terms has risen at an average of 16 percent a year. Although rates of increase were larger in the earlier years, industrial production in 1951 was more than double that of 1948.

On the financial side, too, the chaos of the immediate postwar years has been overcome. A successful monetary reform has been carried out and the Federal Republic has achieved a high degree of financial stability. It is significant that the shock of the Korean crisis in mid-1950 affected the cost of living much less in western Germany than in most countries.

Similarly, with respect to the balance of payments, the serious problem which faced the Government of the Federal Republic has yielded to the policies and efforts directed toward its solution. The need for foreign support has substantially declined. Exports have had a striking expansion over the past three years and, though they leveled off toward the close of 1951, the over-all foreign payments position in that year was in approximate balance. The balance of trade with the dollar area in 1951/52 is expected to show a deficit of less than \$300,000,000 against which there will be considerable net dollar receipts on invisible accounts.

Tribute to German People

In summary, it is apparent that the economy of the Federal Republic has made great strides in overcoming the tremendous difficulties of a few years ago, a tribute to the energy and hard work of the German people. Nonetheless, the German economy

is confronted with several special problems which we have carefully weighed in assessing its ability to contribute to the common defense on a fair and equitable basis.

It must be recognized, however, that difficult problems exist in every country and these have had to be taken into account in appraising their defense efforts. This is not to deny that the German problems with regard to the large influx of refugees, the vital needs of reconstruction and the support of Berlin have a special force.

Probably the most important of these, which affects the economy in many ways, is the problem of the 9,000,000 persons that have been added to the population as a result of their expulsion or flight from the East. The refugee problem is significant from an economic standpoint quite apart from the tragic situation created for many families. It is the essential reason why there is still heavy unemployment, averaging about 1,400,000 workers during 1951, despite the fact that industrial production is above prewar levels.

Both the population increase involved and the heavy unemployment are reflected in a lower per capita income than would otherwise obtain and a level of per capita income that is somewhat below that of comparable countries of western Europe. The added population has meant also that a high level of investment was required to provide not only housing but opportunities for productive employment. The fact that a significant number of refugees have not yet been integrated into the economy has resulted also in a need for relatively high taxes to finance a high volume of transfer payments.

On the other hand, this inflow of population has also had favorable effects in the German economy. The bulk of the new population has been absorbed into the economy and is making an important contribution to increased production. In fact, it is largely because they have contributed to a larger working force that the level of total German production is above prewar. Their role in the attainment of higher production will continue as the further absorption of refugees takes place.

Problem of Reconstruction

A special problem of comparable importance is that of continued reconstruction and investment requirements. The damages incurred by Germany in the course of the war were extremely severe and a greater volume of reconstruction remains to be done than in other countries. As has been mentioned above, investment needs have been augmented by the large inflow of refugees. Great progress has been made in fulfilling these various capital requirements, as is shown, for example, by the present level of construction of approximately 350,000 dwelling units a year.

The high proportion of investment which made that progress possible has been one of the factors accounting for a comparatively lower level of consumption. The economy is now well beyond the initial stages of recovery. It is the experience of other countries that the percentage of investment can decline as economic rehabilitation proceeds, although its absolute level may be maintained or even increased. From now on, it is probable that in Germany it will be possible to meet essential requirements for investment with a somewhat smaller proportion of an expanding total national product.

The problem of Berlin is one of great difficulty, arising from the combination of

its special geographic situation and the hard core of unemployment which exists there. We commend and attach great importance to the efforts of the Federal Republic to maintain and improve the economic position of Berlin, and to the continuance of financial aid by the Federal Republic for this purpose.

Part of the expenditures of Berlin actually fall within the commonly applied definition of defense expenditures and such expenditures, whether met out of federal support or out of the Berlin municipal budget, should be included as part of the defense contribution of the Federal Republic. Most of the budgetary and other support given to Berlin, however, does not fall within the definition of defense expenditures, but it does largely exceed what is normally done to assist distressed areas, and this burden has been taken into account as an exceptional factor in assessing the ability of the Federal Republic to contribute to defense.

Use of Unemployed Resources

In assessing the comparative capability of the Federal Republic, the existence of considerable unemployed resources in Germany must be counted as a potential asset. There is a considerable difference in the burden represented by additional defense effort that can be provided by the output flowing from formerly unemployed people and previously idle capacity than when it must be provided by diversion from the existing use of resources.

Of course, difficulties stand in the way of the immediate use of unemployed resources. An important difficulty in Germany is the severe shortage of dwelling units which seriously limits the mobility of labor. Although a similar problem exists in other countries, it is not of the same degree of severity as in Germany. There is a problem of training labor as well as one of redistribution of skilled manpower.

In addition, production facilities and equipment must be provided if the unemployed are to make an effective contribution. Consideration must be given to the extent to which bottlenecks in various sectors of industry might hamper further expansion. The recent increases in coal output and the forecast of a sizable further expansion during the present year are encouraging. The problem of power will require special attention.

Adequate direction of the large volume of investment to enable the bottleneck problems to be solved will be necessary so that effective use can be made of industrial capacity. All those things will take time, but in the end, the existence of unemployed resources provides the reservoir out of which an expansion of total production can occur.

Effect on Balance of Payments

The extent to which Germany's defense effort can be increased is in some measure dependent upon the likely effect of this expansion upon the balance of payments. The increase in economic activity to which defense expenditures will lead will involve some increased demand for imports to meet consumer demand and to furnish additional raw material.

Imports may be further stimulated by the lifting of restrictions which have been applied to trade with the member countries of the European Payments Union. Nevertheless, there will be important compensating factors. Exports should continue to rise as a result of increased production

and favorable prices in Germany as well as high demand from other countries. Increasing production of coal will contribute to an improvement in the balance of payments.

The direct impact of the defense contribution on the export industries in the period under consideration will not be such as to affect markedly export prospects. As in the case of the over-all balance, the problem of the dollar balance of payments is less severe than for most North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

Dollar income can be expected to increase as a result of increased transfers by American troops stationed in Germany, and possibly by United States off-shore purchases. It is not to be expected, therefore, that either the over-all or the dollar balance of payments will prevent the attainment of a higher level of German defense expenditure or that they are likely to set limitations of the kind experienced by certain other countries.

Output Expansion Expected

In summarizing the prospects for the German economy, therefore, it is apparent that a relatively high rate of expansion in total output can be expected. It is estimated in the memorandum of the Federal Government that the over-all increase of the gross national product from 1950/51 to 1952/53 would be 11.4 percent. This estimate appears to be overly conservative.

Although the exceptionally high rates of increase of the past few years cannot be anticipated, it must be recognized that Germany is still in the stage of recovery from a dislocated economy and low level of production. It is the experience of all countries in such circumstances that progress is very rapid under the stimulus of adequate demand. The carrying out of the defense program itself should contribute materially to the expansion of total output. The conclusion that a higher rate of expansion than that forecast is probable is strengthened by a comparison with the rise in national output occurring in countries where unused resources are not available to nearly the same extent and where bottlenecks are more severe than in Germany.

The fact that industry plays such a predominant part in the western German economy, constituting almost half of the national product, is an added reason for expecting a more rapid expansion. With regard to the expansion anticipated in non-industrial sectors, particularly services, a considerably larger increase than that projected by the Federal Government is probable. The progress made in the recovery of industry so far will allow a greater share of additional resources for expansion in the service sectors. The development of transportation and distribution cannot lag far behind industrial expansion. Consumers' services are now expanding rapidly with the rise in consumers' incomes. Furthermore, the rapid rate of residential construction also contributes to raising the level of services as the newly constructed homes become occupied.

It appears, therefore, that inadequate weight has been given to the contribution that services will make to the development of the national product. In view of all these aspects of the problem, it is reasonable to expect an economic expansion in Germany that is well above

the expectations of certain other major countries.

Solution of Budgetary Problems

The rapid increase in the level of output will facilitate the solution of budgetary problems connected with the increase in the defense effort particularly since the structure and rates of taxation are such as to increase public revenues by a large proportion of the rise in national product. Nonetheless, it must be recognized that there is a financial problem to be overcome in securing an adequate level of defense especially in the initial stages of the defense buildup.

Because of the present sound state of the government finances and the recently enacted tax increases the Federal Republic is in a favorable position to face this problem. Present budgetary plans for 1952/53 for all levels of government, as submitted, include provision for debt retirement at a substantially higher rate than in previous years and the deficit foreseen is of modest proportions. The steps now being taken to provide for an increase in the share of taxes collected by the states which are transferred to the Federal Government have been designed to make possible the financing of increased defense expenditures by the Federal Government. There is no question but that the level of taxation in Germany is already high. It is noted, however, that out of the additional revenue estimated by the Federal Government, three quarters are expected to come from the expansion of the national product as forecast by the German authorities.

It is recognized that the proposed budgets of the country, states and communities contain a considerable amount of expenditure which cannot easily be reduced, partly on account of the special help given to refugees and to Berlin. However, bearing in mind that a large part of the forecast increase in tax receipts is at present budgeted to be spent on non-defense items, measures such as have been taken by other countries could produce some economies in non-defense expenditures. Should additional revenues be necessary, for defense purposes, tax measures bearing on luxury consumption and less essential investments would both reduce the potential deficit and would be appropriate on economic and social grounds to a period of defense buildup. There is full agreement that inflation must be avoided and that fiscal policies must be supplemented by adequate credit policies to this end.

In the light of these considerations the budgetary problem raised for the Federal Republic by a fair and equitable defense effort appears to be of manageable proportions.

Obstacles are Less Severe

We have given full recognition to the present level of production in Germany and the call made on it by the special burdens it has to bear. We have felt, on the other hand, that additional tasks can be more easily met when their fulfillment can bring in hitherto unused resources than when a diversion of such resources and restriction of other uses is required. Furthermore, other requirements are of a lower relative weight than in the past and the obstacles to further development appear less severe than in most countries.

It is our best judgment that the global contribution by the Federal Republic to defense within its financial and economic capabilities, in the financial year 1952/53 beginning July 1, and which would be

comparable with the contributions of the principal member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is DM 11,250,000,000 measured at October 1951 prices. The foregoing is governed by the definitions of defense expenditures used by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

We consider that this represents a fair share for Germany in the common effort. Moreover, the increased effort it represents over 1951/52 is comparable with the added burdens undertaken by other countries in the early stages of their defense buildup.

There is no precise way of measuring the absolute or relative contribution to the common defense effort being made by the various countries. The ways in which the efforts are being contributed differ as to the burden they represent on available and potential resources. There are also important human and social values to be considered as well as the more strictly economic and financial ones.

However, despite recognized statistical limitations, the data on the total produc-

tion of the various countries and the relation of defense expenditures to total production do give important indications of comparative burdens. The relevant data for the principal countries showing the percentage of total output that will be devoted to defense, the portion of the expansion of output going to increased defense, and the rates of increase in defense expenditures are given in the attached table.

Taking all factors into account, including comparison with the defense efforts of other countries, the recommended defense contribution for Germany is, in our judgment, within its politico-economic capabilities on the basis of the criteria used by the Temporary Council Committee. The requirements of an effective defense cannot be met without effort. The recommended defense contribution would place Germany among the larger nations which, in their relative contribution to the joint effort, are leading the way in providing for common defense.

Comparative Gross National Product and Defense Expenditures

(October 1951 prices)

	1950/51 (actual)	1951/52 (estimated)	1952/53 (estimated)
in billions of dollars			
United States			
a) Gross national product	291	305	323
b) Defense expenditures	20	44	57
c) Defense expenditures in proportion to national product	6.9%	14.4%	17.6%
in millions of pounds (£1 = \$2.80)			
United Kingdom			
a) Gross national product	12,750	13,100	13,450
b) Defense expenditures	965	1,431	1,731
c) Defense expenditures in proportion to national product	7.6%	10.9%	12.8%
in billions of francs (Fr. 350 = \$1)			
France			
a) Gross national product	10,250	10,800	11,400
b) Defense expenditures	750	1,145	1,250
c) Defense expenditures in proportion to national product	7.3%	10.6%	11%
in billions of Deutsche marks (DM 1 = 23.8 cents)			
Germany			
a) Gross national product	96.3	101.8	107.3*
b) Defense expenditures	—	—	11.25
c) Defense expenditures in proportion to national product	—	—	10.5%*

* The proportion of German defense expenditures to gross national product would be less if, as the members of the Executive Bureau believe, the German gross national product reaches a level significantly higher than the German official forecast given above.

NOTE: Gross national product is taken at "factor cost." The defense expenditures shown above represent actual expenditures for 1950/51 and estimated expenditures for the two following years. Actual expenditures for the current year will not be known until the fiscal year is over. It is currently expected that expenditures in the present year may lag slightly in the United Kingdom because of production difficulties that have been encountered in the case of major equipment items, though those lags will be made up in the following periods. In the United States, production difficulties have also been encountered. In the case of France, it seems evident that the budgeted defense expenditures for the present year will be exceeded, due to heavy costs being incurred for the war in Indo-China.

Increase in Defense Expenditures from Year to Year

(October 1951 price)

	1951/52	1952/53
United States		
a) Percentage increase in defense expenditures above previous year	120%	30%
b) Proportion of annual increase in national product absorbed by increased defense expenditures	171%	72%
United Kingdom		
a) Percentage increase in defense expenditures above previous year	48%	21%
b) Proportion of annual increase in national product absorbed by increased defense contribution	133%	86%
France		
a) Percentage increase in defense expenditures above previous year	53%	9%
b) Proportion of annual increase in national product absorbed by increased defense expenditures	72%	17% +END

Official Communiques

HICOM Meeting of Feb. 22

The Council of the Allied High Commission met (86th meeting), informally Feb. 22 at the Office of the US High Commissioner at Deichmannsaue.

Matters of routine Council business were discussed.

Discussions of Feb. 23

Following the meeting Feb. 22, between the Allied High Commissioners and the Federal Chancellor, representatives of the Federal Government and of the Allied High Commission met Feb. 23 at Mehlem to continue discussions on the financial contribution of the Federal Republic to Western defense.

The results of the discussions are being transmitted to the foreign ministers in Lisbon.

Meeting with Chancellor

The Allied High Commissioners and the Federal Chancellor met March 11 at the Hotel Dreesen, Office of the French High Commissioner, Andre Francois-Poncet.

The High Commissioners and the Chancellor examined the progress made by the experts in the negotiation of the contractual arrangements. They discussed a number of points, submitted to them by the experts, concerning the technical conventions which are to be attached to the general agreement. In particular they considered the question of the customs and tax exemptions to which the Allied Forces stationed in Germany and their members will be entitled.

The High Commissioners and the Chancellor will continue March 12 their examination of additional questions not covered March 11.

The High Commissioners and the Chancellor had a preliminary exchange of views on the Soviet note published March 11 by the press agencies. They were in agreement in recognizing that this new initiative of the Soviet Government should have no effect on the pursuit of their negotiations.

Meeting with Chancellor

The Allied High Commissioners and the Federal Chancellor continued March 12 the discussion which they commenced March 11 concerning the current contractual arrangements negotiations.

In the course of these two meetings they reached agreement in principle on the various points put to them by the negotiators. In their subsequent meetings, the experts will formulate appropriate wording for the agreements reached.

The High Commissioners and the Chancellor noted with satisfaction that since their return from London important progress has been made in the negotiations and that there is reason to suppose that these will soon be concluded.

HICOM Meeting of March 13

The 87th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg March 13. Present were Andre

Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Approved, at the request of the Federal Government, an Allied High Commission law depriving of effect in the Federal Republic Article 6 of Control Council Law No. 45 which required the approval of local offices of state food and agriculture ministries for all leases of agricultural and forest land. This provision is inconsistent with the new federal law which will go into effect on April 1, 1952, and which merely requires holders of leases to report their leases to the local authorities.

2. Agreed, at the request of the United Nations Commission concerned with all-German elections, to meet the commission at the Petersberg on Monday, March 17. The commission is meeting authorities in Germany to discuss the arrangements that will be necessary to enable it to carry out an investigation in the Federal Republic, in Berlin and in the Soviet Zone to ascertain and report whether conditions in these areas are such as to make possible the holding of genuinely free and secret elections throughout these areas.

Laws and Regulations

Restitution Claims on UFA/UFI

Published in a recent issue of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission is an amendment to Military Government legislation on restitution of identifiable property which clarifies the effect of restitution claims on the liquidation or disposition of motion picture property under Allied High Commission Law No. 32 (disposition of former Reich-owned motion picture properties) or under a Federal law.

An article has been added to US Military Government Law No. 59, UK Military Government Law No. 59 and French Military Government Ordinance No. 120, providing that motion picture property which is subject to restitution claims may nevertheless be sold, when sale of the property is necessary under the Allied or German film deconcentration programs. In such cases the satisfaction of legitimate restitution claims is assured by the fact that the proceeds of the sale will take the place of the property for restitution purposes. This procedure applies to those properties whose sale is essential to the successful carrying out of the program to establish an independent, competitive film industry. The liquidation committee is not prevented from restoring small individual properties to restitution claimants if this would not interfere with the film reorganization program.

The present amendment was necessary because certain restitution claims have been made in regard to motion picture property subject to Law No. 32, which might have interfered with the carrying out of the deconcentration of the UFA/UFI film combine. The amendment removes the possibility of disruption of the deconcentration

program, while protecting the legitimate interests of restitution claimants.

German Traffic Ordinance

Those parts of the German traffic ordinance which, as specified in Allied High Commission Law No. 49 (Traffic Code for the Allied Forces), are applicable to members of the Allied Forces, are published in full, in English, French and German, in Issue No. 74 of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Under Law No. 49, violation of the provisions applicable to him renders an offender liable to a prison sentence of up to three months and a monetary fine.

"The Allied Forces," to which these provisions apply, are defined in Allied High Commission Law No. 2. Only when observance would impede the proper performance of their official duties, are members of the "Occupation Forces" (that is, the armed forces of the Occupying Powers and auxiliary contingents of other powers serving with them) and their drivers exempt from these provisions. Other members of the Allied Forces are subject to the provisions at all times.

The provisions cover basic rules of conduct on the highway, traffic regulation systems, road signs, traffic restrictions and speed limits, manner of driving vehicles, use of carriage-ways (traffic lanes), giving way and overtaking, drivers' signals and warning signals, right of way, starting and stopping, parking, entering and leaving driveways, loading and unloading of vehicles, unattended vehicles, sound signals, use of lights and reflectors, riding and equipment of pedal cycles and use of cycle tracks, vehicles drawn by animals, public conveyances, conduct as to pedestrians, regulations for marching columns, riding and leading of animals, special rights of police and fire vehicles and miscellaneous rules for the protection of traffic.

Official Statements

Notes on Children

The Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany delivered March 3 a note concerning the disposition of United Nations orphaned or unaccompanied children in the US area of control in Germany to the Czechoslovakian Military Mission to the Allied Control Authority in Berlin. This note, which was handed to the Czechoslovakian Mission by the US Element, Allied Liaison and Protocol, is in reply to a Czechoslovakian note dated Feb. 7. The text of the US and Czechoslovakian notes follows.

Text of US Note

The United States Element, Allied Liaison and Protocol, presents its compliments to the Czechoslovak Military Mission, and referring to the Czechoslovak communication of Feb. 7, 1952, concerning the disposition of the United Nations orphaned or unaccompanied children in Germany, has the honor to advise as follows:

It has been the policy of the United States Occupation Authorities in Germany, in considering the disposition of United Nations orphaned and unaccompanied children, to regard each child as an individual whose personal interests must be safeguarded. It was with this policy in mind that Law No. 11 was enacted by the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. This provides a

basis for the re-establishment of unaccompanied children in accordance with the principles of due process in law.

It establishes a procedure for the thorough examination of each individual case, in keeping with the broadest humanitarian consideration, taking fully into account all of the factors surrounding each particular case as well as the legal rights of all proper parties in interest; to this end, judicial process, including notice of hearing, is served on the child's nearest blood relation of age and on any blood relation of the child who has had or is known to desire to have either actual or constructive custody of the child. As a further guarantee of the interests of all concerned, this process also includes notice served on the international organization entrusted by the United Nations with responsibilities for displaced persons.

In keeping with this United States policy and in accordance with the procedures outlined, the question of the resettlement or repatriation of Hannelore Pospisil was placed before the United States Court in Augsburg. The court found that this child was born to a 16-year-old Sudeten German mother. The child's father was drafted into the Austrian army and was killed. A foster mother, also a Sudeten German, was assigned Hannelore Pospisil by the German authorities then occupying the Sudetenland. She was expelled to Germany after the war with many other Sudeten Germans and brought the child with her. Hannelore has been in the home of this foster mother for the last 10 years.

On July 2, 1951, the court accordingly decided the interests of the child would best be served by allowing her to remain happily in the custody of this foster mother. This decision was upheld by the US Court of Appeals on Dec. 3, 1951.

In connection with these hearings it might be pointed out in passing that the mother of the child, although duly notified of the date of the hearing, did not appear before the court but was represented by a member of the Czechoslovak Military Mission, a man who has since sought asylum in the German Federal Republic.

The accusations in the Czechoslovak note are accordingly declared without foundation. It is evident, furthermore, that the primary purpose of the communication in question was undoubtedly political propaganda.

The United States Element, Allied Liaison and Protocol, avails itself of this opportunity to express to the Czechoslovak Military Mission the assurance of its high consideration.

Text of Czechoslovakian Note

The note from the Czechoslovakian Military Mission, dated Feb. 7, 1952, stated as follows:

A number of children whom the Hitlerite Fascists took from their parents during the time of Czechoslovakia's occupation are still forcibly being held in the American occupation zone in Germany. The desperate efforts of the parents as well as various interventions on the part of the Czechoslovak authorities to make the American Occupation Authorities return these children to their homes, have in many instances been in vain. In absolute contradiction with the most fundamental principles of humaneness, but also in complete contradiction with binding treaty obligations the American Occupation Authorities have refused to comply with these requests.

Recently the American Occupation Authorities in Western Germany have staged special court proceedings, which have no other objective but to give this illegal and criminal procedure an appearance of legality. This of course means nothing else but that the American Occupation Authorities in Western Germany are openly acceding to the legalization of the Nazi brutalities committed against the Czechoslovak people.

Typical example of this procedure of the American occupation organs is the case of the minor Hannelore Pospisilova, who is a Czechoslovak citizen. During the occupation of Czechoslovakia Hannelore Pospisilova was forcibly taken from her mother, who was arrested and imprisoned by the Gestapo. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army, the Czechoslovak Red Cross ascertained that the child was staying in Western Germany and on the basis of this information, the child's mother asked for it to be repatriated. But the American authorities in Western Germany did not comply with the request and unlawfully handed the case over to the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany, in Augsburg, which rejected the application for the return of the child on July 2, 1951. The United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany took the same decision on Dec. 3, 1951.

By this procedure of legalizing the Nazi brutalities against the people of Czechoslovakia, the American Occupation Authorities, who in the endeavor to transform Western Germany into a base of aggression against Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, are ever more openly leaning upon the forces of defeated Fascism, have once more convincingly confirmed their hostile attitude toward the Czechoslovak people.

On instructions from its government, the Czechoslovak Military Mission protests most sharply against this procedure of the American Occupation Authorities in Western Germany and emphatically demands that the Czechoslovak citizen, the minor Hannelore Pospisilova, as well as the other Czechoslovak children who are still being held in Western Germany by the American Occupation Authorities, be immediately returned to their parents in Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Military Mission avails itself of this opportunity to express to the Allied Liaison and Protocol Section, US Element, the assurance of its high consideration.

Recent Publications

Listed below are official and important publications received in the editorial offices of the Information Bulletin during February and early March. Requests for these publications should be addressed to the originating agency.

Film Catalogue, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), January 1952. List of documentary films available on a non-commercial basis in Germany from the US consulates, public affairs offices, US Information Centers and Film Utilization Section, Office of Public Affairs, Headquarters Building, Frankfurt.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 311, Press and Publications Branch, Informa-

tion Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 1, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Feb. 1.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 312, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 8, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Feb. 8.

Information Bulletin for January, Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 13, 1952. Contains 64 pages including 11 articles and regular sections.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 313, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 15, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Feb. 15.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 314, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 22, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Feb. 22.

Realities Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 37, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, Feb. 25, 1952. Official French report for January.

Report on Germany, 9th Quarterly, Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany (Mehlem), Feb. 26, 1952. Official US report for period of Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1951.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 315, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), Feb. 29, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to Feb. 29.

Revision of the Occupation Statute for Germany, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), February 1952. Limited distribution.

The Employment of German Nationals by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG (Mehlem), February 1952. Limited distribution.

Vocational Education and Apprenticeship Training in Germany, study by George W. Ware, Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), February 1952.

Information Bulletin for February, Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 4, 1952. Contains 64 pages including 11 articles, regular sections and index for 1950 and 1951.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 316, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 7, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to March 7.

Buecher Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 65, US Information Centers Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 10, 1952. List of American books to be distributed among the US Information Centers in Germany.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 317, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 14, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to March 14.

Editors Inspect Barracks

ESCORTED BY SOLDIER correspondents, the editors and a reporter of an Augsburg newspaper recently had their first eyeful of 43rd Infantry Division life behind the barracks gates in their city.

"Pin-up girls are forbidden in some of the lockers," noted reporter Erwin Boll in his account of the tour for the citizens of Augsburg. The kitchen, he wrote, was a model of cleanliness, while the guardhouse has the same "Swedish curtains" (latticed iron bars) it sported in the days when Flak Barracks housed anti-aircraft artillerymen of the German army.

Mr. Boll, with Drs. Hans and Sylvester Drexler, twin brothers who edit Augsburg's "Schwaebische Landeszeitung" had roamed through the barracks, parade grounds and gun parks, talked with division personnel from Brig. Gen. William H. Naylor, assistant commander, to mess sergeants, supply clerks and privates on kitchen police.

"We want you to feel free to come again," General Naylor told the journalists. Troops of the 43rd, he reminded them, are out to build up understanding between themselves and their neighbors in western Germany.

From the division's Public Information Office, the newspapermen's trail led to Flak Barracks' consolidated dining hall, where they joined the chow line and ate Virginia ham and lima beans with Army field mess utensils. Threading their way past steaming coffee urns and stoves, the newspapermen later inspected the huge kitchen that feeds hundreds of soldiers of the 43rd's artillery and special troops. Peering into meat-laden refrigerators and bakery storage bins, they traded notes on their own army days.

Next stop on their tour was the supply room of the Division's Headquarters and Headquarters Company, where 1st Lt. Henry Clark, supply officer, presented the lengthy list of clothing and equipment issued to every American soldier. Last stop for the visiting Germans was the gun park of the Division's 169th AAA Battalion, where they saw the big radar vans and howitzers.

Later the newsmen invited a group of Americans to the "Landeszeitung" plant for a glimpse of a big German paper in operation. Staff members of the "Landeszeitung," which circulates to 200,000 in central Bavaria, keep a close eye on American troops in the city. The paper's reference files contain copies of troop newspapers dating back to 1945, when troops of the 71st Infantry Division first occupied the city. +END



Construction and operation of a "half-track" vehicle are explained to visiting German newsmen. (US Army photos)



Lieutenant Clark describes equipment issued every soldier to (l.-r.) Dr. Hans Drexler, Erwin Boll, Dr. Sylvester Drexler.

Field equipment issued troops is inspected by newsmen with aid of Cpl. Samuel Day, Jr. (left), of 43rd's PIO.



British, American, Soviet and French flags (left to right) were lowered to half-staff before the Allied Control Authority building in Berlin in tribute to King George VI, who died Feb. 6.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

