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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

APR 13 1952
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Library on Wheels

(See page 3)



THIS ISSUE:

Germany's Federal Government
Press of Two Nations Last DP Family Sails
The Struggle for German Unity

APRIL
1952



Chauncey G. Parker (left) officially opens American school. Members of safety patrol (right) raise flag on schoolgrounds.

American School on Rhine

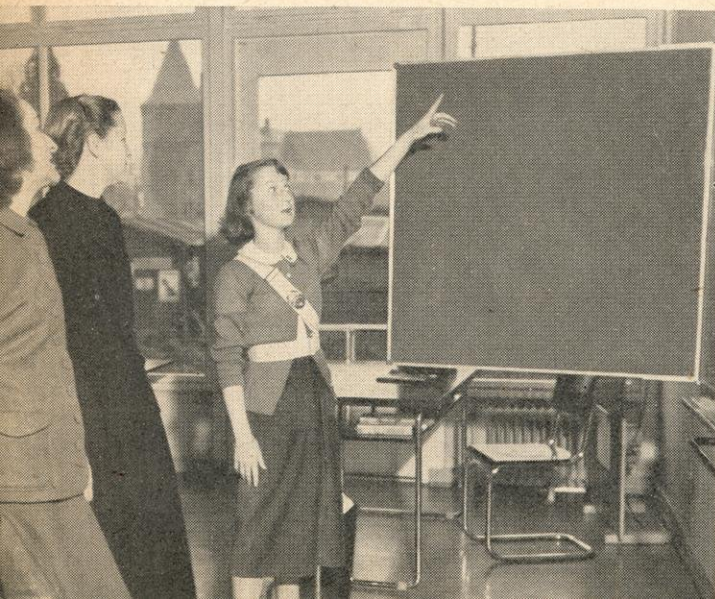
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, providing educational facilities from first through eighth grades for more than 120 children of American and Allied families stationed in the Bad Godesberg area near Bonn, was dedicated March 21, permitting the derequisitioning of the building formerly used for the school.

Chauncey G. Parker, assistant US high commissioner, made a brief speech and cut a ribbon to open the school. Col. Russell F. Albert, chief of EUCOM's Dependent School Division, also spoke. Glenn G. Wolfe, HICOG executive director, presented the key to the school to Miss Ruby Anderson, principal.

The school building, located in the HICOG housing project at Plittersdorf, Rhine River suburb of Bad Godesberg, is a modern one-story structure, built entirely with dollar-backed funds. It contains five classrooms, library, music room and principal's office.

ID HICOG photos by Norbert Gassner

Ruth Hammar (left) shows parents classroom features.



Mayor Peter Busen, Bad Godesberg, Gives Picture Of Beethoven's House to Principal Ruby Anderson.

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

The US Department of State issued in March an 80-page brochure entitled "Our Foreign Policy 1952," describing the background, policy and aim of the United States Government in the important fields of current international relations. The section concerning Germany is reprinted here.

Our Foreign Policy 1952

— Germany —

GERMANY IS A COUNTRY of some 70,000,000 people — intelligent, diligent, dynamic. It has great industrial capacity. It lies in the middle of Europe. Germany is bound to be a vitally important factor in any European equation. It has been, and could be again, a minus factor; it can be a decisive plus.

In May 1945, the Occupying Powers began to disarm Germany. The agreed policy was to deprive Germany of the capacity for again waging aggressive war. We undertook to eliminate the gangster elements that had been in control for 12 years and to assist decent Germans to put their country together again.

Along with that short-term job the Western Powers started a more difficult long-term one. That was the job of helping the Western Germans to rebuild their own society on a more democratic pattern. Nazism had penetrated the whole structure of German life — business and industry, the educational system, community organization, and of course the press and radio.

For much of the last seven years a great part of our effort in Germany has been devoted to developing democratic skills. As part of our contribution we have invited several thousand Germans, present or potential leaders, to travel and study in the United States and observe American life and American methods.

Western Germany has made good progress in the few years since the war. The German Federal Republic has a stable democratic government, and it has made a remarkable economic recovery.

THE US GOVERNMENT TERMINATED the state of war with Germany on Oct. 19, 1951. This step had been agreed to by the three Western Occupation Powers. Our joint example has so far been followed by more than 30 other governments.

Some people have asked why, only seven years after the Western Powers set about disarming Germany, they are willing to permit Western Germans to put on uniforms again. Such was not the original intent of the US Government and its wartime allies. But with the refusal of the Soviets to permit German unification and with the development of strong military units in East Germany under Communist control, the defense of Western Germany became a practical necessity. Events have shown that Western Germany cannot remain a military vacuum in the world of the 1950's.

The idea of a permanently neutralized Germany, its security guaranteed by the other major powers, has a tempting appearance. A number of people in the West have been attracted by it. So have a good many high officials in East Germany and Moscow. The trouble from the Western viewpoint is that there can be no enduring neutrality in a location next door to the Red Army. It would work only in a world where all great powers could be counted on to keep their promises — and in such a world it would be unnecessary for anybody to rearm.

THE WESTERN COMMUNITY NEEDS Germany as a full partner, sharing in the privileges and responsibilities of the free nations. Germany's neighbors do not want a German national army. Most Germans do not want it. But if German units can be incorporated into a European defense force under international command, German strength will contribute greatly to the North Atlantic community's bulwark against aggression.

The objective of the Western Allies is to establish Germany as a productive, cooperating member of the family of nations, not a malcontent and troublemaker. We want to enlist the great German potential for good on the side of the free nations.

Library on Wheels

By LISELOTTE GOLDBECK

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

A CASUAL OBSERVER passing the elementary school of Neulussheim, a little town of 3,600 population in Mannheim county, late on a certain Thursday afternoon is apt to wonder why the school yard is still crowded with children long after classes are over.

Both boys and girls linger there in groups, and all of them are carrying books—two or three or four.

What is this? Has the younger German generation developed a thirst for knowledge so great that after-school fun is forgotten?

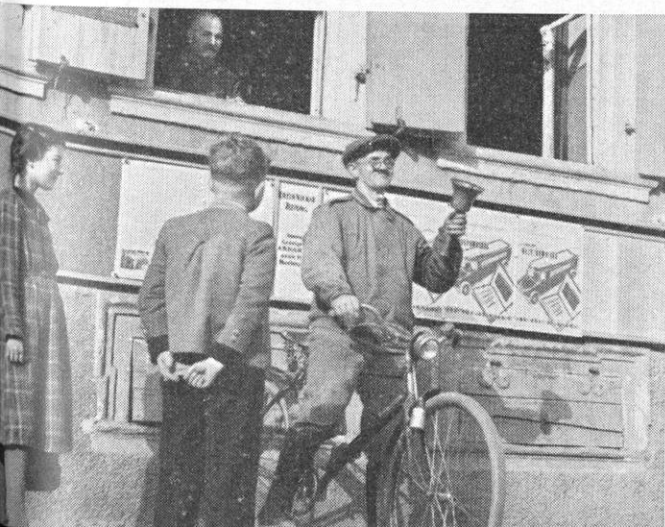
The answer is provided with the appearance down the street of a large blue-painted truck which slows as it approaches the school, turns and rolls into the yard. The children, galvanized into action, rush to meet it, waving their books in greeting. This is one of the Thursdays marking the biweekly visit to Neulussheim of the Mannheim US Information Center's bookmobile. They are library, not textbooks, which the students carry.

The center's free library service to rural communities is extended to eight small towns and villages—within a radius of 30 miles from Mannheim—where either German library facilities are rare or residents are unable to pay for them. The Mannheim bookmobile is the first of 20 libraries on wheels planned for West Germany's rural readers to be put into operation.

ALTHOUGH IT DRAWS from 5,000 volumes on its storage shelves in Mannheim, the bookmobile has room for only 4,000. With few exceptions, the books are German translations of English language publications. Two, three and sometimes 10 copies of a single title are available. The rolling library is operated on the same open-shelf system as the libraries in the city-located US Information Centers.

The eight communities among which the bookmobile

Ladenburg town crier and posters announce bookmobile.



Bookmobile library card is given to a new reader by Naomi Huber, director of Mannheim's US Information Center.

circulates have a total population of 36,000. Recent statistics for a single month show a circulation in the entire area of 3,490 books and 633 magazines.

Designed primarily to meet rural standards, readers are nevertheless offered a wide range of selection, including, besides fiction and non-fiction, material in the information and entertainment fields and many American magazines. Picture displays showing various phases of life in the United States are concealed in the bookmobile's sidewalls, and these are uncovered at each stop.

Miss Barbara Fuerer, librarian in charge of the bookmobile, says that reader interest is a good indication of the social and educational standards of the communities. The number of the bookmobile's patrons has grown markedly, she said, since the library began its circuit the first of the year. Even Kurt Streckenbach, driver of

Cover Photograph

The first bookmobile operated by the US Information Centers program in Germany is shown during a visit to Ketch, a town of 4,800 population near Mannheim, in Wuerttemberg-Baden. All photos by Jacoby, ID HICOG

First US bookmobile draws up in Ladenburg's market place.





Barbara Fuerer and Kurt Streckenbach select titles for trip.

the bookmobile, has been pressed into service as a librarian to accommodate all comers.

IN NEULUSSHEIM, THE rolling library has approximately 350 patrons, two thirds of whom are elementary school children from the fifth to the eighth grades. Half of these are girls. While the boys are mostly interested in books of adventure or the ever-popular stories about American Indians, the girls prefer fairy tales or the series-type of book written especially for the young. Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and "Buffalo Bill" are among the most eagerly sought after volumes. Some children borrow three and four books, not only for themselves but for other members of their families.

On the bookmobile's third visit to Neulussheim, 13-year-old Ruth Isberger took out for her own use "Memories of Youth" by the Swedish author and poet Selma Lagerloef; for her brother, Armstrong Sperry's story of an Indian boy, "Mafatu," and for her mother, Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms*." To Ruth's family, free library service is a boon: Ruth's father did not return from the war and her mother supports the family from a small public welfare pension and by taking in sewing.

* "In einem andern Land," which is the German title, translated directly is "In Another Country."

Ketch pupils return books borrowed last visit — want more.



Barbara Fuerer, librarian, discusses choice with a reader.

To families such as this, and indeed, to many book-loving Germans in better position financially than the Isbergers, books are luxury items because prices are so high.

KARL SENN, PRINCIPAL of the Neulussheim school, reports that the influence of the good reading provided to students by the bookmobile is already reflected in their schoolwork in the comparatively short time the rolling library has served the community. The children are adding to their vocabularies, they show better choice in the structure of sentences, and there is a marked improvement in their knowledge of geography, he says.

They have also become interested in the national characteristics and ways of life of the people of the United States and other countries, and this, Mr. Senn declares, is a valuable aid to their general education. Famous volumes of world literature available on the bookmobile shelves will further enlarge their scope of understanding of nations other than their own.

Of immediate benefit, teachers say, is the fact that children exposed to good books from the start are less tempted to read the cheap, lurid publications which might well lead them into juvenile delinquency.

ON THE BOOKMOBILE'S second visit to Edingen, a village of 1,800 residents, readers borrowed 112 novels, 44 books for young people, 21 biographies, 19 books on cur-

Youngsters crowd inside hoping to find favorite authors.





Patron selects carefully books from English and German ones.

rent and past history, 14 on social and educational science, nine travelogues, nine natural science and medical volumes, seven books on literature, seven on art, four on philosophy and three on religion. Some high school and commercial school students selected English-language publications to improve their knowledge of English.

Edingen's approximately 250 patrons are all older than 14 years, and they represent all social classes. Adult readers take more time to browse, studying carefully titles and frontispieces, and often asking the librarian for advice as to what they should choose.

Ladenburg, too, has many older patrons. In that community, arrival of the bookmobile is announced by the town crier, and within a matter of minutes, the rolling library parked in Ladenburg's ancient marketplace, is surrounded by book-loving residents.

Before a new community is added to the bookmobile's itinerary, town officials are contacted by Miss Naomi Huber, director of the Mannheim US Information Center, and Librarian Fuerer to ascertain whether or not its services are desired. In general, community officials welcome the idea principally because the bookmobile widens the usually narrow choice of books in the town and thus cuts down the selection of *Schund* (trash) by its younger residents.

American Indian books are popular with German boys.



Amid confusion young and old return and borrow books.

Sometimes, however, the bookmobile could provide competition which might work a hardship, such as in the community where there is a circulating library owned and operated by a widow who derives her only source of income from it. Because the widow would be sure to suffer financially from such competition, the community was ruled out of the bookmobile's itinerary.

OPERATION OF THE library on wheels is distinctly a rush affair now as the crowd of readers is increasing with each swing of the circuit, and the two-member staff is hard pressed in meeting schedules set for each community.

Mornings are devoted to making selections for the day's trip, loading and unloading cases of books and making out the report and statistical survey on those lent the day before. The trip starts early in the afternoon and ends late in the evening.

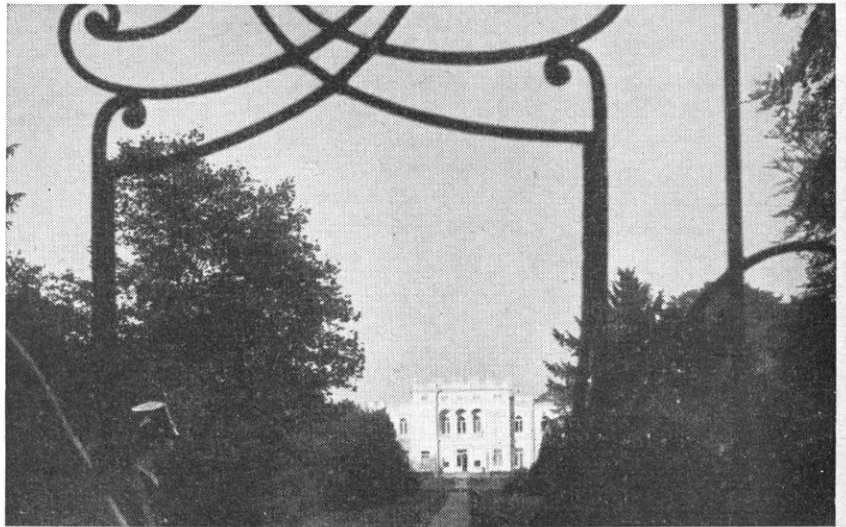
Even though readers are often impatient and the children, especially, often undisciplined, Miss Fuerer and Mr. Streckenbach find their long hours of work rewarding. "We welcome new bookmobile fans," the librarian said, "because we know that with each new one we are helping to widen the perspective of the reading public we serve and are thus contributing more and more to Germany's growing democracy." +END

Gross-Sachsen readers mill around car waiting to get inside.





The German Federal Republic's new parliament building in Bonn (above). President Theodor Heuss lives at Villa Hammerschmidt (right). Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's official home is Palais Schaumburg (right, bottom). The Federal ministries, scattered all over the congested capital city, are listed on signboard (below).



Germany's Federal Government

By ROBERT P. BALL

Press Officer, Bonn-Petersberg

Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

PRESUMABLY MOST AMERICANS know more about the German Federal Republic than did that legendary visitor who is reported to have asked a HICOG briefing, "Who authorized the Germans to have a government, anyway?"

One has only to listen in on a few discussions of German politics, however, to find that a good many motes of ignorance still cloud the eyes of some of the simon-purest democrats when they try to focus them on the German political scene. Some of the more violent critics occasionally claim that the new German democracy is nothing more than authoritarianism in overalls; and even persons purporting to be friends of the new Republic sometimes show a shoulder-shrugging acceptance.

Such democrats as these critics would be wounded if told that they do the cause of parliamentary government a disservice. Yet at a time when too many Germans still confuse unfortunate by-products of German political life with the democratic system itself, there is obvious danger in this ambivalent attitude of treating German democracy simultaneously as a desirable goal and a species of contradiction in terms.

"The key to success (in building democracy in Germany)," says an official publication of the Office of the US High Commissioner, "is to arouse public interest in the political and governmental system and its problems, to make the public conscious of those factors which operate against its interests, and to find means by which informed public opinion may be used effectively to accomplish the necessary reforms."

In other words, what is needed are not scattershot blasts, but precise sharpshooting. And to do this, one must know how the government of the Federal Republic works. Comparison with similar US Government operations may help.

Bundestag

IN THE UNITED STATES, legislative powers are balanced between the Senate and the House of Representatives. Either may initiate legislation, but no bill can become law without the approval of both. In the German Federation the powers are also divided between two houses, but with a striking difference. The *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly, or parliament) is something more than our House of Representatives, something less than House and Senate together. Only bills which affect the constitutional "states' rights" can be killed by disapproval of the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council, or upper house).

This parliament is the only popularly elected component of the German Federal Government, and, as such,

is expected to reflect the will of the German people. The 402 members of this primary lawmaking body are elected for a term of four years by all Germans over 21 years old. Berlin, which is not a part of the Federal Republic, sends 19 observers to the *Bundestag*.*

The *Bundestag* is broken up into 38 functional committees in whose chambers much of the legislative spade work is done. The largest committees (budget, food and agriculture) have 27 members; the smallest (patent law, organization, and building law), seven members. The various parties, of which there are 10 in the present *Bundestag*, hold committee posts in proportion to their voting strength. A "Council of Elders" serves as steering committee; the equivalent of our speaker is the "president of the *Bundestag*," usually chosen from the largest party.

* Berlin, while it is a bastion of the free world, is not an integral part of the Federal Republic. The special location of Berlin and international agreements affecting its administration have made it necessary to keep Berlin formally outside the Federation. In practice, however, the Berlin legislature takes over much Federal legislation in its own name, and maximum uniformity of legislation is maintained.

Chancellor Adenauer opens debate on contribution to European defense in the *Bundestag*. All photos by Jacoby, ID HICOG





A newcomer can find his way about Bonn, situated on Rhine, by push-button, illuminated city map in Bundeshaus.

For regulating its sessions, preparing agendas and controlling debate, the *Bundestag* took over with few changes the rules of Procedure of the Weimar *Reichstag*, which are generally considered satisfactory. Recently, however, the *Bundestag* adopted an important change in the rules to make 15 instead of 10 the minimum number for a recognized party caucus or "fraction."

Since parties having fewer than 15 representatives are thus deprived of the rights to propose separate legislation, to hold voting committee seats and even to introduce separate motions, the effect of this change has been to deprive all but the four largest parties of some

At Palais Schaumburg, Chancellor Adenauer (facing group), who is also foreign minister, poses with ministers.



very basic parliamentary rights. Two of the smaller parties have succeeded in evading the restrictions by joining together as a new fraction.

VOTING IN THE *BUNDESTAG* is by three different methods—show of hands, roll call and teller vote (the so-called "*Hammelsprung*"—counting of sheep). By far the most frequent method of voting is by show of hands. If the chair is unable to determine the outcome of a show of hands, he will order a *Hammelsprung*, for which the deputies leave the chamber and re-enter through three doors marked separately "Aye," "No" or "Abstain." Tellers are posted at each door to count the deputies as they re-enter the chamber. At the request of at least 50 members, a roll-call vote must take place.

The work week of the *Bundestag* extends from Monday through Friday, with plenary sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, and committee meetings and party caucuses on other days. Although nearly three-fourths of the members now have some sort of private quarters in Bonn, most of them make use of their free-ride privilege to travel by train to their home districts to see their families and to repair political fences over the week end. Like most parliaments, the *Bundestag* takes a recess from mid-July to the first week in September, with shorter recesses at Christmas and Easter.

Is the *Bundestag* expensive? Probably the answer depends on one's point of view. American taxpayers wouldn't think so. The parliament building is a tasteful and unluxurious made-over teachers' college. For each year of law-making, a member of the *Bundestag* receives a basic salary of only DM 7,200 (equivalent to \$1,513.60). Beyond this, he receives DM 30 (\$7.14) to cover food and lodging for each workday in Bonn, plus two special annual allowances: DM 1,200 (\$285.60) to cover campaign expenditures and DM 2,400 (\$571.20) for auto transportation, since only one member in five owns his own car.

Americans may raise an eyebrow at these last two allowances, which help the members to campaign for re-election, but they could hardly frown at the over-all average income of about DM 1,000 (\$238) per month. Figured at this rate, the care and feeding of the *Bundestag* costs the German public a bit more than DM 7,000,000 (\$1,666,000) each year, which is about one-fourth of the annual cost of maintaining the Border Police, or the equivalent of constructing three miles of new superhighway.

IS THE *BUNDESTAG* too old? The target of this oft-heard question is, of course, not the two and one-half year old institution itself, but the elected members. Probably the answer to it, too, depends on one's point of view. It is true that only 30 members are between the ages of 30 and 40. On the other hand, the average age of the *Bundestag*, 47, is less than the average for many other parliaments, including the old Weimar *Reichstag*.

Considering the *Bundestag's* extremely important law-making powers, it is surprising that so few laws originate from the floor of the house. Although individual legislators are equally entitled to introduce legislation, nearly

More parliamentary follow-up and investigative action would seem necessary, to assert the constitutional supremacy of the parliament because the German civil service is neither accustomed nor devoted to scrutiny of its actions by elected bodies. Moreover, it is natural that laws drafted by enforcing agencies tend to be broad and general in wording. A ministry feels no desire to include in a law provisions which might hamper its freedom of action. The motivation of the drafters may not inevitably be undemocratic: they may feel that they are preserving necessary flexibility. In effect, however, the practice leads from rule by law to rule by decree.

This tendency is the more ominous in view of the Ministries' apparent anxiety to regulate nearly every human activity by law. For example, the recently proposed draft press law, while purporting to guarantee freedom of the press, would give the government wide powers to take action against newspapers considered by the government or the courts to be printing false, misleading or subversive material. Another rather spectacular example of such latitude was a draft law introduced by the minister of justice, which, among other provisions for the protection of the democratic order, provided that:

"Whoever defames or with malicious intent holds up to ridicule a legislative or judicial body of the Federation or the states or the Government of the Federation or a state, will be punished with imprisonment not under three months."

In explaining the law, the Ministry stated that the concept of ridicule should not be interpreted too narrowly. It could include any expression of condemnation or indifference.

The debate on this law in the *Bundestag* included the following expressions:

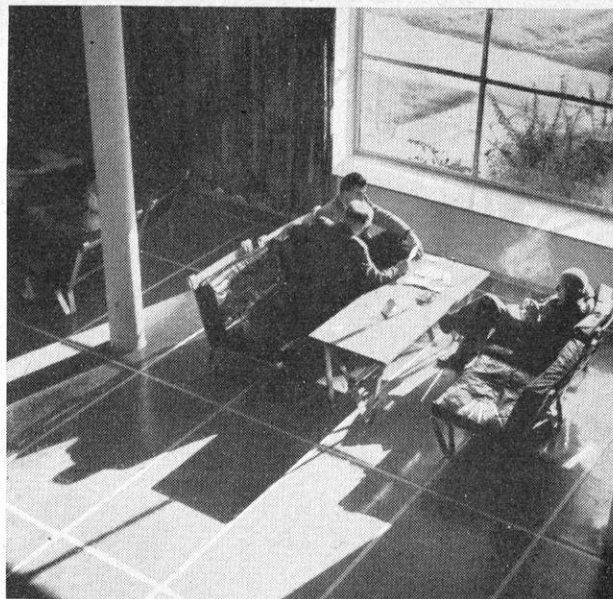
Dr. Dehler (Minister of Justice): "Doctor Arndt, you use diction that makes our work here an ordeal."

Dr. Arndt (SPD) (later): "Every time Minister Dehler speaks, it is a national catastrophe."

Sharp language is common to all parliaments, and the *Bundestag* is certainly not rowdier than others. It might be cause for wonder, however, that a Ministry would propose a law which could have the effect of forbidding to the public the right of sharp criticism so stoutly exercised in the debate on that very law in parliament.

KINGS AND PARLIAMENTS have always known that the power to control expenditure is the power to rule. The abolition of the private purse meant the end of despotism. Under the budget system, modern parliaments control the actions of the government by allotting funds for specific purposes.

However, the manner in which the German federal budget has been voted in the *Bundestag* militates against effective control. There is a great difference between the power to grant expenditures and the power to approve them after they have been made. The latter is actually the way the budget has been handled in the



Bundestag members take advantage of pause in session to study current documents together or merely to relax.

Federal Republic. Instead of submitting a detailed budget for the coming fiscal year, which is then debated, altered and finally approved by the legislature, the finance minister has so far submitted at the start of the fiscal year estimates of revenue and expenditure in general terms, based principally on the experience of the previous year.

If it becomes clear that more money has been spent than was appropriated, supplementary budgets are introduced. The finance minister has wide latitude in using the funds, limited only by the requirement that he must have the approval of the budget committee and must later justify the expenditures to the full *Bundestag*.

So it happens that the budget for the fiscal year 1950, ending March 31, 1951, was only approved in the summer of 1951. The budget of about DM 20,000,000,000 (\$4,760,000,000) for fiscal 1951 has not yet been debated. Just what would happen in case of disapproval is not clear.

Bundesrat

THE FACT THAT the Federal Government is federal means that it governs the Republic in conjunction with the nine* state governments. Under the Basic Law, all powers not specifically assigned to the Federation are reserved to the states. The most important such "states' rights" are police and education. Fields in which Federation and states exercise concurrent powers include a wide range of important functions from highway construction to taxes.

The Federation has the turnover tax, the excise taxes and custom duties; the states have the income and corpo-

* At the time of the approval of the Basic Law there were 11 states. However, this year three of the original "Laender," Wuerttemberg-Baden, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern and Baden decided by popular referendum to join together into one, the Southwest State. The government is now being formed. See "The Southwest State" in *Information Bulletin*, February 1952.

ration taxes and property taxes, among others.* The Federation can, by a law requiring *Bundesrat* approval, force the states to share their revenue with the Federation. By the same means it can force the wealthier states, like industrial North-Rhine Westphalia and Wuerttemberg-Baden, to share their revenues with their poor relations, like agricultural, refugee-swollen Schleswig-Holstein.

The *Bundesrat* should not be confused with our Senate, which was designed to protect the interests of small states against large ones. The *Bundesrat* is designed to maintain the rights of all the states against the Federation, to patrol the state side of the devious boundary line between federal and state authority and to repel federal raiding parties. The 43 members (plus four Berlin observers) are not popularly elected but are members of the state governments, selected by the state legislatures and paid by the states to keep an eye on things in Bonn. Each state is represented by at least three members, with larger states having four, and the largest, five. The votes of each state in the *Bundesrat* must be cast as a bloc.

Each year the *Bundesrat* elects a new president who convenes the *Bundesrat* when enough work has accumulated to make it worthwhile for the members to leave their desks in the state capitals for Bonn. Ordinarily, the *Bundesrat* convenes once every two weeks. Members receive DM 30 (\$7.14) per diem for each business day in Bonn.

Of the laws requiring *Bundesrat* approval, the most important are tax laws or laws dividing up tax revenue, and it is on these laws that the *Bundesrat* makes its influence felt most strongly. The *Bundesrat* may also protest against laws which do not require its approval, but the *Bundestag* can override this protest.

Since the question of whether a law requires *Bundesrat* approval depends on interpretation of the Basic Law, there is room for argument. This apple of discord has already caused some harsh words, for the states naturally wish the widest interpretation of state authority, while

Visitors' dining room in Bundeshaus serves reasonable and tasty meals — the deputies' dining room is behind curtains.



the *Bundestag* wishes to minimize it. The final appeal, if the *Bundesrat* feels that too many federal ministers are creeping into state affairs, is to the Federal Constitutional Court.

Chancellor and Ministers

THE CHANCELLOR AND his cabinet are usually called simply "the Federal Government," and there is significance in the semantics. Of the laws passed by the legislature last year, more than three-fourths were prepared and introduced by the cabinet, and only four government-sponsored bills were turned down.

Defenders of this impressive record of governmental success in imposing its will on the legislature contend that large responsibility requires correspondingly large authority, and there is no doubt that, in the popular mind as well as in fact, the "government" has the sole responsibility for governing. If the taxes are high, if coal is scarce, if the price of bread is going up, the chancellor and his cabinet are to blame.

The chancellor, heading the executive branch and commanding a majority in the legislature, is the key figure in German politics. Elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag*, he governs until the *Bundestag* expresses lack of confidence in him by electing a successor. Thus his position is more secure than that of the prime minister in most other European countries, where a simple vote of lack of confidence or a defeat on a major piece of legislation can topple the government.

Opposition parties to the left and right may have a common wish to oust the present federal chancellor, but there is little likelihood that they would agree on the choice of his successor. If the situation should arise where the *Bundestag* refuses to support the present chancellor but cannot agree on a successor, the *Bundestag* may be dissolved and new elections held.

The chancellor is paid DM 45,000 (\$10,710) annual salary, plus DM 24,000 (\$5,712) for official expenses, and he has an official residence at his disposal. The ministers, who are selected by the chancellor and confirmed by the *Bundestag*, have no dwellings furnished to them, but receive DM 3,600 (\$856.80) rental allowance instead. Their normal salary is DM 36,000 (\$8,568) annually, with DM 7,200 (\$1,713.60) for expenses.

The ministerial portfolios are: Interior, Finance, Justice, Economics, Food and Agriculture, Labor, Transportation, Postal Affairs, European Recovery Program, Refugee Affairs, Housing, All-German Affairs, *Bundesrat* Affairs, and Foreign Affairs.* At present most of the ministries are located in old German army barracks or private mansions in or near Bonn.

The "Beamte"

NO DESCRIPTION OF the executive branch could ignore these important persons. The translation of *Beamte* is "civil servants" or "public servants," although some skeptics claim that they are seldom civil and never

* See "Who's Who in the Federal Cabinet" in *Information Bulletin*, June 1951.



Housing project for Federal workers, finished in October last year, has 520 units. Cost was DM 8,000,000 (\$1,904,000).

serve the public. An official American publication says of them:

"As the result of historical tradition and political philosophy, there is a widely accepted view that the state is an independent entity superior to the citizen, with the right to direct and control his individual activities; that the official, as the representative of the state, is therefore the superior of the citizen; that the citizen has no rights except those specifically granted by constitution or law; and that even these are somewhat in the nature of privileges. Such rights are too often evaded with comparative ease because of the authoritarian character of public administration. Special laws exist to protect the privileged status of the official in relation to the public or the citizen. Machinery for assertion of the citizen's rights is cumbersome and frequently fails to afford protection. In general, officials recognize no obligation to inform the public on policy or action."

The distinguishing mark of the *Beamte* is his durability: he cannot be discharged except under the most extraordinary circumstances. About 6,000 *Beamte* work in the federal ministries in Bonn; these must be chosen from all the states in proportion to population.

Obviously, these federal officials represent a very modest share of the nearly 2,000,000 public employees in the Federal Republic. Of this impressive figure—one public servant for every 25 men, women and children, or about the same proportion as lieutenants to enlisted men in an army—it must be said that a large share are postal and transportation employees.

Federal President

WHILE THE CHANCELLOR is really the chief executive in Germany, the federal president has the duties of the head of state—of lending the support of his presence to ceremonies and of his prestige of worthy causes, of presenting awards to outstanding citizens, of making speeches on appropriate occasions—in short, of representing the Federal Republic in his person.

The president is not popularly elected. He is elected once every five years by a body consisting of the *Bundestag* plus an equal number of delegates chosen by the state legislatures according to the principles of proportional representation. A president may not serve more than two terms.

The president appoints and dismisses federal judges and federal public servants, exercises the power of pardon and carries out certain formal functions in connection with the selection of a government and the dissolution of the *Bundestag*. Laws require his signature, but he has no veto power, nor is he permitted any form of party activity. Thus removed from the clanging arena of interparty strife, the president is free to perform the necessary task of giving the German people a non-partisan rallying point and of encouraging their citizenry, as opposed to merely national pride.

Among the more interesting special rights of the president are those of establishing orders of merit and of choosing the national anthem. Although both of these prerogatives have been tested neither has produced a rousing success. The *Bundesverdienstkreuz* has been received skeptically by the public, which seems to doubt that a new decoration is what Germany needs at present; and the president's tentative choice for the new national anthem, "*Brüder, reicht die Hand zum Bunde*," has run up against stiff opposition from those Germans who feel that "*Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber alles*" was good enough for pappy and is good enough for them.

For facing such disillusionments, the federal president is paid DM 50,000 (\$11,900) a year, plus DM 100,000 (\$23,800) for expenses, and he has an official residence at his disposal. The salary is less than the *Reichspräsident* received in Weimar days.

Constitutional Court

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL Court is important. For the first time in German history, and as an extraordinary exception in Europe as a whole, a judicial body has been created that is capable of outlawing both legislation enacted by the parliament and actions of the government if such laws and actions violate the Basic Law. Accustomed to our own Supreme Court and to the principle of judicial review of laws, we tend to forget that this bulwark against arbitrary governmental practices exists in few other lands. It remains to be seen how this Court will exercise its responsibilities, whether, for example, it will take a "strict" or "loose" interpretation of the elastic clauses of the Basic Law.

Like the US Supreme Court, this Court also has the power to decide whether political parties and organizations are constitutional. Two such cases, affecting the legality of the Communist Party of Germany and of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reichs Party, will soon be considered by the Court. Already the Court has gained in stature by its annulment of the so-called Blitz Law, by which the *Bundestag* arbitrarily extended the terms of certain state legislatures until the referendum on the Southwest State could be carried through.

Twelve of the 24 judges of the Court are selected by the *Bundesrat* and 12 by the *Bundestag*. The *Bundesrat* selects its judges directly. The *Bundestag* forms a selection committee which chooses the names of eligible candidates from lists kept by the Federal Ministry of Justice. Eight of the 24 judges have life tenure, the rest are elected for terms of eight years.

The Electorate

IF ONE COULD IMAGINE democracies measured along a yardstick on which the units were the number of matters decided by vote of the whole electorate, both the Federal Republic and the United States would fall somewhere below the top of the scale.

In the United States, each voter can express his preference for president, vice-president, two senators and a representative. He does not choose Supreme Court Justices nor members of the cabinet, nor is there, as in Switzerland, provision for national referendums.

The German voter has considerably less to worry about. He chooses only his representative in the *Bundestag*. President and chancellor are chosen by the parliament; the cabinet ministers are picked by the chancellor and the members of the *Bundesrat* by the state legislatures. There is no provision for national referendum. The German voter normally casts a national ballot only once in four years, or only half as often as his American counterpart.

In terms of the franchise, there is nothing to choose between the United States and the Federal Republic: both grant the vote to all citizens who have reached the age of 21 years. There is nothing in either country like the British restrictions which deny the vote to peers, bishops, lunatics and habitual criminals, or the Swiss restrictions denying the vote to women. In terms of participation, however, the Federal Republic has the better score: it is common for 70-80 percent of the German electorate to vote in national elections, while 40-50 percent is the usual percentage of American voters who use their franchise.

The electoral law under which the present *Bundestag* was elected divides the Federal Republic into enough voting districts to elect 60 percent of the members. The remaining 40 percent of the seats are filled according to the principle of proportional representation, which means that these 161 seats are divided among the parties according to their share of the popular vote.

These seats, won by the party and not by individuals, are filled by persons chosen by the party leadership and confirmed by the party convention. (There is no such thing as a nomination primary in Germany.) It may happen that a party official who lost the election in his own district is rescued by being given one of the seats won by the party.

ASIDE FROM ITS TENDENCY to encourage a multiplicity of parties, including extremist, antidemocratic ones, the system of 40 percent proportional representation has certain ill effects on both electorate and representatives. Violent critics of the system are inclined



Border patrol detail has taken over the guard at Palais Schaumburg. Guards direct traffic and also check visitors.

to say that proportional representation completely destroys the link between voter and representative by forcing the voter to think—and vote—solely in terms of party.

Certainly it does dim the importance of the candidate as individual and emphasize him as member of a party. In this sense it may instill an unhealthy feeling in the voter that the party is the only channel and that one must therefore depend on the party leadership. Since, for the candidate, being in line for a party-won seat is an insurance policy against election defeat, the assignment of these seats becomes an instrument of party discipline.

A study of the *Bundestag* reveals the effect of this discipline. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that on important issues the *Bundestag* votes along strict party lines. These lines have been broken only in the rarest of instances. Under such circumstances, it is generally acknowledged that speeches are not made to convince or persuade a political opponent to change his opinion but are simply made for the record or for the public.

For the same reason it is relatively easy to forecast the vote on a measure, since party discipline can be counted upon to smother all dissent. This is true even when the so-called "caucus rule" or straight party voting is not invoked.

Of course, in the United States there are also strong pressures on congressmen to vote the party line, but except in machine politics, there are always mavericks who refuse to be lassoed by it. In Germany, if the pious wish of the Basic Law is to be realized—that members are "representatives of the whole people, not bound by orders and instructions, and subject only to their conscience"—some slackening off on the party line will be necessary. +END

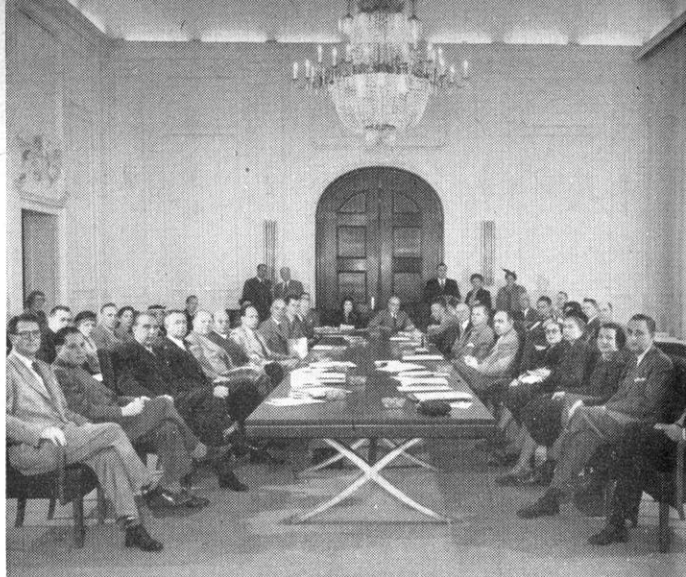
Democratization Progressing, McCloy Tells Editors

MORE GERMANS TODAY are adhering to democratic concepts than ever before in the history of their country, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy told a group of 41 visiting US radio and newspaper executives at HICOG Headquarters in Mehlem recently.

The group, including newspaper and radio editors representing small dailies and local stations throughout America made a two-day stopover in early March in the Bonn area as part of their month-long tour of 10 European and Middle East countries. In a rapid survey of the German situation, the "grass-roots" editors interviewed Mr. McCloy and other HICOG officials as well as high-ranking German Government representatives at the Federal Chancellery in Bonn.

Neo-Nazism has become a favorite theme in regard to the Federal Republic, Mr. McCloy told the newsmen, adding that in his opinion it was being overemphasized. There is no doubt there will be another test of German democracy in the future, the High Commissioner said, but he expressed confidence that the Germans would measure up to that test largely due to the influence which the Allies have exerted in Germany.

The last year, Mr. McCloy stated, has been one in which great strides have been made toward a European community. He listed the Schuman Plan and the green light given the establishment of the European Defense



Meeting with Mr. McCloy (sitting at far end of table) and other HICOG officials are: Frank H. Afton, Inglewood, Calif.; Frederick L. Allman, Harrisonburg, Va.; Sheldon Anderson, Tulare, Calif.; Harold Beck, Ocean-side, Calif.; Mrs. Irene R. Bedard, Hibbing, Minn.; Buford Boone, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Hugh Boyd, New Brunswick, N.J.; John F. Corcoran, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. Earle Davidson, Coldwater, Mich.; Edwin W. Dean, Inglewood, Calif.; Miss Avelena de Pentima, Wichita, Kan.; Tim Elliot, Akron, Ohio; Robert C. Embry, Baltimore, Md.; Clyde B. Emert, Maryville, Tenn.; Mrs. Helena Farmer, New Iberia, La.; John E. Felzer, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James E. Graham, Titon, Ga.; J. S. Ralph Gray, Monroe, Mich.; Whitmore Gray, Monroe, Mich.; Miss Rebecca F. Gross, Lock Haven, Pa.; Mrs. Eloise H. Hanna, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Jerene A. Harnish, Ontario, Calif.; Fred Hartman, Boytown, Texas; Allen W. Hinkel, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. Arthur Hoiles, Alliance, Ohio; Mrs. Alice C. Hoiles, Alliance, Ohio; R. S. Howard, Pocatello, Ida.; David K. Howe, Burlington, Vt.; Elmer S. Hubbell, Middletown, Conn.; Paul A. Jenkins, El Centro, Calif.; John M. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.; William H. Krueger, Duluth, Minn.; Richard F. Lewis, Jr., Winchester, Va.; Harold McWhorter, Weston, W. Va.; Philip F. Miller, Royal Oak, Mich.; Roy Palmateer, Centerville, Iowa; John R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.; Roy Pinkerton, Ventural, Calif.; Daniel H. Ridder, St. Paul, Minn.; James L. Wick, Niles, Ohio; and Ronald B. Woodward, Dayton, Ohio. (PRD HICOG photo)

Cover Photograph of December Issue

Efforts to identify the American boy and German girl in the cover photograph of the December issue of the Information Bulletin disclosed that the Nativity Play, depicted in the photograph, was a presentation at Christmastime 1950 by children in the kindergarten class of the US Information Center in Wiesbaden — not in Heidelberg as originally titled.

The American boy, portraying the role of Joseph, is Charles Adams, son of Major Charles M. Adams, stationed with the US Air Force in Wiesbaden. The German girl, as Mary, is Christiane Eichgraeber, also of Wiesbaden.

In expressing his regret that American officers in Wiesbaden had been unsuccessful in urging the continuance of the kindergarten class as part of the Information Center activities, Major Adams wrote, "The training that my son received and the connections that he made cannot be expressed in monetary value or scholastic achievements, for it is definitely a program that should have been kept going..."

Community at Lisbon during the last NATO conference as instances of "great progress."

Citing the Saar question as one of the pressing current problems in Germany today, Mr. McCloy said he believes that most of Western Europe was agreed "this noisome issue should not be allowed to plague the peace of Europe."

Various parliaments have taken this issue up, the High Commissioner explained, "and it has become a fire bell in the night." In reality, he said, not more than a few thousand people are really concerned with the problem and he expressed his conviction that people on both sides of the Rhine would vote for a peaceful solution.

Mr. McCloy expressed his faith in the future integration of Germany with the democracies of the West despite present problems. "We are now in the clean-up stage," the High Commissioner said, "and we can see light through the tunnel although, of course, anything can arise in this complex European structure." +END

Under the HICOG Exchanges Program, Mr. Schmidt spent three months in the United States. Participating in the journalist program, he attended a study course at Columbia University in New York City and visited many American newspapers. Since his return to Germany in early 1951, he has spoken before scores of organizations and meetings in Hesse. Following is a resume, translated from German, of the principal points he includes in his talks.

Press of Two Nations

By ADALBERT SCHMIDT

Political and Economic Affairs Editor, "Giessener Freie Presse," Giessen

THE PRINCIPLES OF American journalism are recognized by us in Germany, and we admit ungrudgingly that the Americans have attained high scientific standards. The quality of news, the absolute separation of news from opinion and the comprehensive presentation of both to arouse a maximum of reader interest are examples of this development.

In the United States, as in Germany, the main function of newspapers is to disseminate news among the public. But while our readers often complain that paper shortage keeps our dailies down to an average of eight pages, we must wonder whether American city papers—with at least 50 pages for regular and more than 100 pages for week-end editions—are "readable." We wonder whether American readers are able to digest the most important news of the wealth of material presented to them, since they cannot possibly read the entire paper.

The American press adheres to the principle of giving the readers straight news and of letting them make their own picture of the situation. It assumes that the readers do form such individual pictures, and subordinates to this rule the general German newspaper tendency to educate the public or to influence the readers in a certain way.

American papers, even those under strong influence by political parties or groups, consider it their foremost mission to represent public opinion and comply with the wishes of the people. As such guardians of public interest and civil liberties *vis-a-vis* the government, they make much wider use of their editorial pages as mirrors of popular opinion. I think this represents a substantial difference between the German and American presses.

THE "LETTERS TO the Editor" column is an established part of American papers, while still too many Germans are reluctant to make use of this opportunity to state their opinions in public with their full name and address. The very close relationship between readers and editors exerts a strong influence on the work of the American press.

Because of this relationship, another rule of American journalism is to present news and articles in a way that they can be easily understood by any reader and that they appeal to the greatest number. Expert treatises, written by professionals in their own special terminology,

are unusual. By contrast, German papers are often proud to run a story personally written by a president, minister, mayor or prominent professor. American papers refuse such articles and refer "VIPs" to the "Letters to the Editor" column, where they can air their opinions.

On the other hand, the American press uses many more interviews than we do. Also, they do not restrict their interviews to the professional sphere of the interviewed, but inconspicuously include little human interest episodes and experiences, which again appeal to many readers. Fortunately this kind of interview is being used increasingly in Germany and is eliminating gradually the articles kindly placed at our disposal from "higher up."

An outspoken "party press," as we call the organs of political parties, is almost unknown in the United States. Though many papers tend to the Democratic or Republican side in their opinion, they are not dependent on these parties. The very Democratic-minded *New York*



Adalbert Schmidt.

Times, for instance, favored the Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey in the 1948 presidential elections.

The editorial opinion of American papers is much less identical with their editors' personal opinion than in Germany. Opinion is "made" as the majority of the readers want it, which I consider a great danger. In a middle-sized town in Pennsylvania, for instance, I found a Democratic morning paper and a Republican evening paper published by the same publisher and edited by the same editor.

IN AMERICAN CITIES, but also in middle-sized towns, the press tries to compete with the news service of radio stations. For our West German papers with only one edition a day this would be a hopeless enterprise. In the United States many papers with a circulation of as little as 15,000 up are published several times a day, each time with a new front page, featuring the latest news not much later than the radio.

Of course, this practice demands that the major part of the circulation be sold in the streets. In Germany the street sellers handle mainly the so-called boulevard papers, while the other dailies determine their circulation figure by the number of regular subscribers. For the same reason, 75 percent of all American dailies are evening papers. The average American buys his paper in the late afternoon. Many American wives have jobs in addition to their households, and the families do not meet and read the paper before evening. In Germany they have dinner at noon and want to have their papers for after-dinner reading.

The selection of news in the American press, save for a few important major papers, is more restricted to local topics. From our German point of view, we can only regret that most of the American public get only few news items from foreign countries, particularly from Europe. It is the city reporters, not the news agencies,

who supply papers in middle-sized and small towns with news and pictures.

EUROPEANS READING AMERICAN papers such as *The New York Times* should remember that these are not "typical American papers," just as New York cannot be called a "typical American town."

The shift of emphasis to local and provincial news implies that the American papers have bigger reportorial staffs than ours, and that their reporters are experts in their particular fields of work. I met managing editors, even of larger papers, who had written editorials about Germany, but did not know that there is no longer a German "*Reich*" or that Berlin is not the capital of Germany at the moment. Bewildered, they asked me what the difference is between the duties of Mr. Heuss and Mr. Adenauer.*

These editors have sat behind their desks for decades and had little opportunity to see the world or their own country. They may have never experienced the political atmosphere of Washington, D.C., but they showed themselves experts on communal affairs. They were at home just as much with the city budget as the city treasurer himself, and their papers exercise a great influence on public life in the community. Their counterparts in Germany are likely to leave such matters to their city editors.

In addition to journalistic training facilities in practically every university, the American papers have an excellent central training institute for their staffs in the American Press Institute of Columbia University. With a number of other German editors and publishers, I had the privilege to participate in a course there, and I think it would be wonderful if the German press had a similar central institute, supported by all papers, for the initial and in-job training of its editorial staffs. +END

* Dr. Theodor Heuss is President — head of the Federal Republic; Dr. Konrad Adenauer is chancellor — head of the Federal Government.

Exchange of Ideas to Aid Friendship

Future German-American friendship will depend largely on "a true exchange of ideas and facts between the people of the United States and Germany," Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, declared in a letter to the *Hessische Nachrichten*, a newspaper published in Kassel in northern Hesse.

Dr. Newman's statement was contained in an answer to an open letter published in the *Hessische Nachrichten*, which had suggested that American funds allocated for a new US Information Center be used instead to assist in the reconstruction of the city's opera house.

Money allocated to the construction of a new Information Center in Kassel comes from the dollar fund appropriated by the United States Congress specifically for such construction and cannot legally be used for any other purpose, the commissioner's letter pointed out. He added, however, that the fact that Kassel was chosen as one of the few cities in the Federal Republic where a new US Information Center would be constructed "can

be construed only as a recognition of the unique position which the city occupies as an important center..."

Dr. Newman demonstrated his sympathy with the need for new theater facilities when he stated, "We certainly appreciate your efforts to have the theater rebuilt and we agree there is a definite need for this and other new cultural institutions in your city."

Noting that the US Government has in the past supported and contributed heavily to the building or rebuilding of many German public and cultural institutions, the commissioner stated, "It is my belief, however, that with the changing of the economic and political situation in Germany, such direct aid is less necessary and may not be desirable." The letter said future friendship would rest rather on an exchange of facts and ideas, a program to which the US Information Center is devoted: "Our desire is to see progressively better understanding between our peoples, and the new Information Center in Kassel will certainly aid in reaching that goal," Dr. Newman said.

A review of Germany's foreign relations since the revision of the Occupation Statute in March 1951 was presented by Chancellor Adenauer in addressing the annual dinner meeting of the Foreign Press Association in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, March 25. The revision of the Occupation Statute permitted the German Federal Republic to handle its own foreign affairs and Dr. Adenauer took the cabinet portfolio as foreign minister in addition to his duties as chancellor. The Foreign Press Association is an organization of foreign correspondents accredited to the Federal Government. The review printed below is a translation from the German of the text as published in the "Bulletin" of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government.

One-Year Review

Germany's Foreign Relations

By **DR. KONRAD ADENAUER**

Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany

IT IS A PLEASURE and an honor to be your guest tonight. This brilliant reception by the Foreign Press Association signifies the great importance of the work of foreign press representatives in the Federal Republic. Constant and detailed information, which has generally become a basic component of democratic policy, is of special importance to Germany due to our extraordinary situation. Perhaps it is more imperative for us than for others, to make our plans and intentions public. More than others, too, we have to apply great care to explaining our actions.

As you all know, it has been the paramount goal of the Federal Government from the very beginning of its work, to see all of Germany integrated into the community of free nations on a basis of partnership. Germany's position among its neighbors is a problem requiring continuous and incessant work, because the relationships between nations are in a process of constant development.

Political and diplomatic work toward this goal of Germany's integration into the free world cannot achieve any permanent results, unless it is supported by a general public approval of the Federal Government's policy.

A YEAR HAS PASSED since we met here last for the same event. It may be worthwhile, indeed, to make a brief survey of the Federal Government's activities in the foreign policy field. It will be worthwhile, I think, because this brief survey will show the steady and straight character of the development.

The Federal Government's task in foreign policy was, first of all, to restore credit to Germany's name, after the Nazi regime had completely destroyed it. This task, I think, can be solved only if we pursue a clear and straight foreign policy line.

It has been our constant aim to cooperate actively in the building of European unity. The idea of European unification was born after World War I. But it was the chaos World War II left in Europe which brought to light this idea as a determination of all segments of population in all European countries. Left to its own devices, no European country is today in a position to

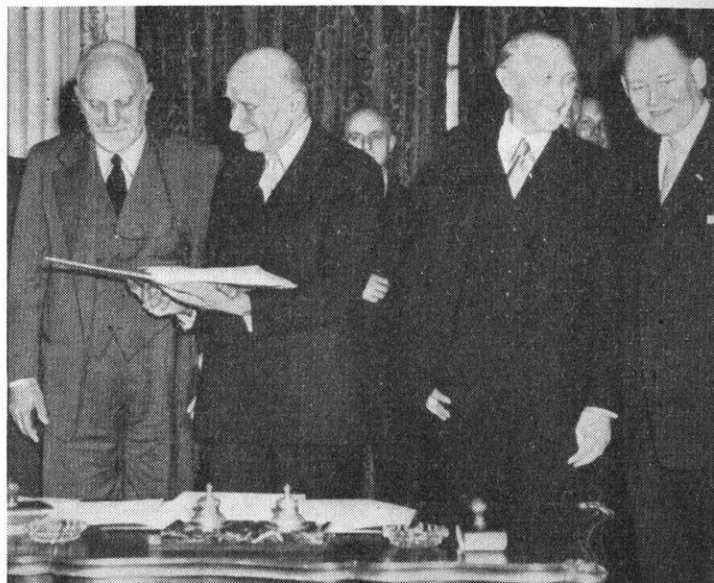
guarantee freedom and security to its citizens, not even with individual support from the United States.

Moreover, the alert elements and particularly the youth of the European nations clearly realized after the last war that there was no prospect of a political or spiritual future appropriate to the traditions and achievements of this continent, if Europe were to retain a system of obstinate and exaggerated nationalism. The modern European feels that he can unfold his spiritual and economic energies only in an international community of purpose.

These tendencies were strongly accelerated by the world-wide political situation, especially the attitude of the Soviet Union. Since the outbreak of the Korean war the conviction of the farsighted — that the national states by themselves cannot protect their freedoms and territories — has general recognition. The dramatic rush of developments implied that the idea of European integration progressed faster than we could have expected.

DURING THE YEAR on which we look back tonight, we have made very substantial progress on the road toward this goal of building a European community and

At Schuman Plan Treaty talks in Paris in April 1951 are, left to right, Count Carlo Storza of Italy, Robert Schuman of France, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany and Dirk Stikker of the Netherlands. ("Amerika Dienst" photo)



integrating the Federal Republic into this community on the basis of a free partnership. May I remind you, for instance, of the conclusion of the Schuman Plan Treaty, which comprises the basis of a vast common market for iron and coal, which will help the European nations to increase their productivity and raise their standards of living. I remind you further of the negotiations on a European defense community, which have reached the final stage now. This defense community will lead to an effective protection of our continent against threats from without.

There is no better way to overcome narrow-minded nationalism than by the youth of the European nations pooling their efforts for the common defense of freedom. A close cooperation with all freedom loving nations of the Atlantic hemisphere is developing which will influence all fields of our political, economic and private life.

For us Germans, another milestone in this development — and one which only history will be able to appraise properly — is the forthcoming conclusion of the General Agreement.* It will restore political freedom of movement to Germany and will bring us back into the community of the other freedom loving nations as equal partners. Among the conferences on this agreement, the outstanding one was the first meeting between the federal chancellor and the foreign ministers of the three Western Powers in Paris in November 1951, where the basic agreement was reached.

I also want to remind you of the memorable meeting last December of the foreign ministers of the countries forming the developing European defense community. At that meeting all member countries agreed to start work on a European constitution immediately after the defense community has become effective. The adoption of this constitution will be the climax of the great European integration development.

LAST WEEK I RETURNED from the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Paris, and I reported to the cabinet this morning. Now I would like to give you a picture of the situation, as I see it after the latest Paris negotiations.

Our work in Paris was guided by the determination to push ahead the process of European unification, which has entered its decisive phase, and to give it a new impetus to overcome natural difficulties. It was remarkable that the responsible European statesmen shared one opinion: if Europe is to be unified, the Saar problem must be solved. The solution can be found only by France and Germany in a European spirit.

My conferences brought the beginnings of such a solution, which must now be carefully considered and weighed. After the Committee of Ministers conference, I met with the foreign ministers of Great Britain and France and the American ambassador in Paris, to consider the latest Soviet note** and prepare a reply.

* The "General Agreement" now under negotiation between the United States, the United Kingdom and France, on the one hand, and the German Government, on the other, is the core of a number of contractual arrangements designed to replace the present Occupation Statute.

** The Soviet note of March 10, 1952, proposed the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the establishment of a German national army. See page 23 for text of US reply.

The reply to this note was delivered by the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France in Moscow this morning. It will be released for publication tomorrow. There was complete agreement that the answer should concentrate on four major points. You will understand that I cannot give you the text now, but I think the basic tendency of the reply will be interesting to you.

Our negotiations started out from the principle that the restoration of a unified, democratic Germany is the prerequisite for lasting peace in Europe. This reunification of Germany and the establishment of an all-German government can be achieved only through genuinely free elections under international control.

Right now the Soviet Union has an opportunity to prove its good will by permitting the UN commission to enter the Soviet occupied areas of Germany. The commission came to Germany to determine whether the existing conditions allow all-German elections, and it had to return to Geneva without results, because the Soviet authorities refused to cooperate. However, we will not give up the hope that the Soviet Union will still give it an opportunity to discharge its mission.

THE WESTERN POWERS and Germany also agreed that an all-German government must have the freedom to join alliances compatible with the principles and aims of the United Nations. It appeared necessary to state once more that the Potsdam Agreement did not determine the frontiers of a unified Germany. The Western Powers share the Federal Government's opinion that the future German borders can be established only in a peace treaty, with German participation.

Concerning the Soviet proposal to establish national German armed forces, we agreed that this would mean a setback to the European development. The Western Powers as well as the Federal Government consider a European unification the best guaranty for peace in Europe. This policy of European unification is a threat to no one. Its defensive character is beyond doubt.

Nobody would be happier than we, if the Soviets discarded their past policy, and we know that the German people share this feeling. Due to our geographical position and the division of Germany, we are more interested than any other country in a genuine settlement with the East. But this settlement must not be bought at the price of freedom.

This conviction is not dependent on the fluctuations of day-to-day politics. We shall not let ourselves be deviated by anachronistic utterances recalling, or appealing to, nationalism. We know that we act in accordance with the demands of our time and that therefore our work will succeed and lead us to the reunification of Germany and to peace. I have given you a brief outline of the program and the road which the responsible statesmen of Europe and the Atlantic hemisphere follow. The road is uphill and studded with many obstacles. We can reach our goal only if we are supported by public opinion of the freedom loving nations. My appeal to you, the representatives of public opinion abroad, is to help us fulfill this great task.

+END

The Struggle for German Unity

By HENRY B. COX

Office of German Public Affairs, US Department of State

POSTWAR EFFORTS TO UNIFY Germany may be divided into two general phases. The first encompassed the period 1945-48 in which German unification was sought on the basis of the economic and political principles of the Potsdam Agreement. These attempts came to a halt in 1948 with the imposition of the Berlin blockade and the breakdown of Four-Power control. The second phase is represented by the efforts during 1949 and 1950 to carry out the much more limited steps toward unification called for in the *modus vivendi* for Germany agreed upon at the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1949, and the Western Allied and West German initiative in 1951 and 1952 which culminated in the appointment by the General Assembly of the United Nations of a commission to investigate and determine whether conditions for free elections exist throughout Germany. This article deals primarily with the latter phase of developments relating to German unification.

At the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in May 1949, the delegations of the United States, France and the United Kingdom offered a proposal for restoring the political and economic unity of Germany. The Three-Power proposal called for the unification of Germany in accordance with the German Basic Law, which had been promulgated a short time before, by the making of appropriate arrangements enabling the states of the Soviet Zone to accede to it.

The proposal further stipulated a number of principles which would apply to such accession of the states of the Eastern zone, such as freedom of person, freedom of speech, freedom for all democratic political parties, freedom of elections, and the independence of the judiciary. In addition, the proposal provided for the prohibition of "all police formations exercising political activities." The proposal also included provisions for a Four-Power Occupation Statute with reserved powers, a quadripartite High Commission operating with majority vote, an agreement prohibiting certain industries and restricting production in others, provision for the delivery of reparations, and the return to German ownership of industrial enterprises acquired after May 8, 1945.

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL for economic and political unity called for the re-establishment of the quadripartite Allied Control Council on its

former basis as the organ representing supreme authority in Germany, as well as the re-establishment of the Inter-Allied Kommandatura. The Soviet proposal also provided for (a) the creation of an all-German State council on the basis of the economic organs existing at the time in the Eastern and Western zones of Germany and (b) the re-establishment of the *Magistrat* of Berlin.

No agreement was reached at the Paris meeting on the question of German unity.

Following the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviets intensified their propaganda campaign designed to convince the German people that the USSR and the Communist parties in East and West Germany were the only true proponents of German unification, the conclusion of a peace treaty, and the withdrawal of Occupation Forces. Through the persistent efforts of the "National Front" committees and the Soviet and Communist-controlled German press in both East and West Germany, the Soviets tried to keep the initiative on German unity. The Soviets have sought to gain popular support through appeals which follow the traditional lines of the policy of German-Russian friendship of Bismarck, Gustav Stresemann's idea of Germany as a bridge between East and West, and attempts at German-Russian cooperation during the Weimar Republic.

Faced with these developments and impressed by the necessity for restating the position of the Western Allies on the reunification issue, the US High Commissioner for Germany released a statement calling for the political reunification of Germany on the basis of free, all-German elections. Issued on Feb. 28, 1950, the McCloy statement deprecated the Soviet device of "the so-called National Front" as a "means to democratic unity" and decried

Soviet exploitation of the natural wish of the German people for unity while denying to them the free and democratic processes by which unity can be obtained. Mr. McCloy also emphasized the readiness of the United States to "assist the German people to achieve unity based on true democratic principles and reflecting the aspirations of the entire German nation."

ON MARCH 22 the Federal Republic of Germany issued a statement which supported the US High Commissioner's proposal, and embodied a concrete program for the achievement of German unity. This program called for: (1) all-German elections for a national constituent assembly to be

This review is reprinted from the Department of State Bulletin of April 14 for the information of US personnel in Germany. The author, Henry B. Cox, is officer-in-charge, Division of German Information, Office of German Public Affairs, Department of State. He formerly served in the Office of German Political Affairs, where he specialized on German-Soviet policy. The text of the US note of March 25 and the unofficial translation of the Soviet note of March 10, as well as the press conference statement by Secretary Acheson of March 26, are from the April 7 issue of the Department of State Bulletin.

proclaimed following promulgation of an election law by the four Occupying Powers; (2) supervision of the elections to the National Assembly by election commissions established by the four power Occupation Powers or representatives of the United Nations; and (3) preparation by this assembly of a draft German constitution to be ratified or rejected in a free national referendum. To these proposals, the Bonn Government added four conditions which it considered as prerequisites for the conduct of free election. Public reaction to the Bonn offer was generally favorable in West Germany, but as expected, the response of the Soviet Zone government was to reject the Adenauer proposals.

On May 25, 1950, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commandant in Berlin, delivered a letter on behalf of the US High Commissioner for Germany to Gen. V. I. Chuikov, Soviet commandant for Berlin, on the question of German unity and all-German elections. The letter referred to the discussion of German unity by the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, France and the United States, at their London meeting and attached the text of their conclusions on German unification and the manner in which it might be accomplished. The letter also made reference to the public communique released by the three Western foreign ministers on May 14 which stated that the Western Powers did not contemplate the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular because such a move would involve continued partition of Germany — a concept with which the Western Powers did not wish to associate themselves.

The letter to General Chuikov further called attention to Paragraph I of the March 22 declaration of the Federal Republic suggesting that the four Occupation Powers should assume the responsibility for framing an electoral law under which all-German elections might be conducted. The US Government, the letter indicated, was prepared to engage in conversations on the High Commission level for the purpose of framing such an electoral law, pointing toward the formation of an all-German government "in conformity with the principles set forth in the attached statement of the foreign ministers."

No reply was ever made to this letter.

ADDRESSING THE *BUNDESTAG* (Federal Assembly) of the Federal Republic on Sept. 14, 1950, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer condemned the elections to be held in the Soviet Zone of Germany on Oct. 15 and referred again to the Federal Republic's March 22 proposals for holding all-German elections along democratic lines.

Immediately following Chancellor Adenauer's speech, the *Bundestag* passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to make a formal request to the Occupation Powers to arrange in their zones of occupation for the holding of "free, universal, secret and direct elections to an all-German parliament, under international control, and in which everyone will have an equal vote."

In accordance with the resolution of the *Bundestag*, the federal chancellor addressed separate letters to the

four commissioners on Oct. 1, noting with satisfaction that the four governments taking part in the occupation of Germany had repeatedly expressed their willingness to strive toward the goal of the restoration of the political and governmental unity of Germany. Chancellor Adenauer stated that "the first and indispensable step to achieve this end is the convocation of a constituent German national assembly," and suggested the following measures to achieve this end:

(1) All-German elections to a national constituent assembly shall be announced following enactment of an electoral law by the four Occupying Powers.

(2) Elections to the national constituent assembly shall in all parts of Germany take place under the supervision of commissions composed of representatives of the four Occupying Powers or of representatives of the UN.

(3) The role of the national constituent assembly shall be the drafting of a German constitution. This draft constitution shall be submitted to the German people for approval.

In addition to the measures cited, the letter set forth certain guarantees of personal and political freedom of movement and activity as prerequisite for the holding of all-German elections.

AFTER CONSULTATION, THE US, UK and French high commissioners dispatched separate communications dated Oct. 9 to General Chuikov referring to their as yet unanswered letters of May 25 and enclosing copies of the Adenauer letter of Oct. 1, the *Bundestag* resolution of Sept. 14 and the Adenauer statement made in the *Bundestag* on the same date. The three high commissioners indicated their endorsement of the Federal Republic as a "government freely elected by the people" and "entitled to speak for Germany" and commended to the attention of General Chuikov and the Soviet Government the aforementioned documents as "pronouncements of the German people."

In conclusion the three Western Powers indicated that they shared the views of the Federal Republic on the Oct. 15 Soviet Zone elections and informed the Soviet Government that it must bear full responsibility for obstructing the accomplishment of the reunification of Germany in accordance with its obligations under Potsdam.

The next important development on the unity issue came with the release on Oct. 21 of the Prague communique at the conclusion of the meeting of Soviet and satellite foreign ministers. In brief, the communique referred to the Sept. 19 communique issued in New York by the three Western foreign ministers and charged that the chief concern of the New York meeting was "the question of re-creating the German army, the question of the remilitarization of Western Germany."

The communique also charged that the question of ending the state of war with Germany was being brought up "in order to postpone as long as possible the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and thus the unification of Germany." In conclusion the Eastern

foreign ministers stated that they regarded it as an immediate necessity that —

Firstly, the United States, British, French and the Soviet Governments should publish a declaration that they will not permit the remilitarization of Germany or its inclusion in any sort of aggressive plans, and that they will determinedly endeavor to see that the Potsdam Agreement regarding the creation of prerequisites for the formation of a united, peace-loving, democratic German state is really carried out;

Secondly, all restrictions that are obstructing the development of peacetime German economy be removed, and the restoration of German war potential not be permitted;

Thirdly, a peace treaty with Germany be forthwith concluded, with a restoration of the unity of the German state in conformity with the Potsdam Agreement, and the occupation troops of all the great powers be withdrawn from Germany within a year of the conclusion of the peace treaty;

Fourthly, an all-German constituent council be formed from representatives of Eastern and Western Germany on the principle of parity, for the purpose of preparing the formation of provisional, democratic, peace-loving, all-German sovereign government, this council to submit the proper proposals for common approval by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, and, until such time as an all-German government is formed, to be included in discussions on the working out of a peace treaty. With regard to this proposal, the German people may, under given circumstances, be consulted directly.

On their side, the Governments of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic will do everything possible to facilitate the solution of the immediate tasks in the interest of consolidating peace and international security.

THE PRAGUE MEETING, convened for the announced purpose of discussing "the remilitarization of West Germany," followed closely on the heels of the delivery on Oct. 19 of a Soviet note rejecting the protest made by the three Western Powers the preceding May against the existence in the Soviet Zone of paramilitary police. In their reply, the Soviets charged that the Western Powers themselves were engaged in establishing a German army and concluded by stating that "the USSR will not tolerate such measures."

As a logical follow-up to the Prague conference, the Soviets delivered notes to the US, UK and French Governments on Nov. 3, enclosing copies of the Prague communique and calling for a Four-Power meeting to discuss the demilitarization provisions of the Potsdam Agreement. The Western Allied reply and the Soviet note of Dec. 31 then followed.

Meanwhile, on Dec. 1, Otto Grotewohl, premier of the "German Democratic Republic," had a letter delivered to Chancellor Adenauer at Bonn. Referring to the "national emergency brought about by the division of Germany, which is accentuated by the remilitarization and inclusion of West Germany in plans for preparation for war" and citing the need for a German solution to the

Statement by Secretary Dean Acheson

US Secretary of State Dean Acheson, at his press conference in Washington March 26, made the following statement concerning the US reply to the Soviet proposal.

I should like to anticipate your questions and speak for a moment on the reply to the Soviet note of March 10 on Germany which the representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and France in Moscow delivered yesterday to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

One of the primary purposes of the reply is to seek clarification of Soviet intentions with respect to procedures and conditions which would permit all-German elections, under international supervision, and the establishment of a democratic and free Germany. The Soviet note has dealt with this subject in an unclear manner and all our efforts during the past several years to obtain Soviet acceptance of satisfactory procedures have been unsuccessful. As pointed out in our note, it has seemed to us that Soviet cooperation with the UN Commission of Investigation would be especially significant as a touchstone of Soviet intentions.

When the Soviet Union suggests that the four powers "discuss" a German peace treaty, the US Government cannot but be reminded of the seven fruitless years of discussions with Soviet representatives about an Austrian treaty. It would be an encouraging augury for any future discussion about a German treaty if the Soviet Government were to respond favorably to the proposals for an Austrian

treaty contained in the note of the United States Government of March 13.

The Soviet note has led the United States to reaffirm in its reply its policies toward Germany and Europe. The peace and prosperity of Europe demand that unity among its people shall supersede the play of national interests and national forces which have brought so much distress to the European Continent.

Certain aspects of Soviet policy pursued since the close of the war have strongly tended to accent the need for a rapid development of a close European community. The US Government has supported and will continue to support measures for the formation of a community in Europe designed to develop the economic strength and defensive capacity of the participating countries as a whole.

Germany must be allowed to play its part in building a strong European community capable of developing its freedoms and of defending itself from aggression or subversion. The US Government is convinced that such a community is entirely defensive in character and purpose.

The Soviet proposal, with its emphasis on national forces, points to the past and away from the establishment of a new Europe in which national rivalries would be subordinated to the interests of the entire area. The US Government firmly believes that the European approach represents the most constructive means of eliminating dangerous tensions. It has, accordingly, sought to make clear in its reply that it will not be deflected from pursuing this path of peace.

German problem, Mr. Grotewohl proposed the formation of an all-German constituent council with participation on the basis of parity of representatives of East and West Germany.

This council would prepare the formation of an "all-German, sovereign, democratic and peace-loving provisional government" and would submit proposals to the Governments of the USSR, US, Great Britain and France for common ratification. At the same time it would consult with the named governments until the formation of an all-German government on the draft of a peace treaty. Mr. Grotewohl further suggested that a plebiscite of the German people on this proposal could be carried out.

ON JAN. 15, 1951, Chancellor Adenauer replied to the Grotewohl letter by issuing a public statement. In brief, Chancellor Adenauer referred to the March 22, 1950, declaration of the Federal Republic which contained proposals for the achievement of German unity under conditions of freedom, pointed to the failure of the Soviets to respond to the *Bundestag* proposals for German unification forwarded to General Chuikov on Oct. 9, 1950, and stated clearly that the West German government could enter into talks on German unity "only with those who are prepared to recognize and guarantee without reserve a constitutional order, a free form of government, protection of civil rights and preservation of freedom."

The Communist propaganda campaign on unity was continued when on Jan. 30, 1951, the People's Chamber of the East German government passed a resolution addressed to the West German *Bundestag*, in which it indicated its willingness to conduct negotiations "concerning all questions connected with the creation and tasks of the all-German Constituent Council."

The Federal Republic issued a statement on the same date indignantly rejecting the right claimed by the East German parliament to speak "in the name of true democracy and of the whole German people." It further called upon the German people "not to allow themselves to be confused by actions of the kind contrived by the Soviet Zone government."

Having decided that it would not reply directly to the People's Chamber appeal, the *Bundestag* on March 9 passed a resolution which referred to "the contemplated conference of the four Occupation Powers" and called upon the Federal Government to submit to the Four Powers a petition for the preparation and execution of free, all-German elections. On the same date the *Bundestag* approved the text of a note addressed by Chancellor Adenauer to the Allied High Commission which echoed the *Bundestag* resolution, calling upon the Four Powers to arrange for all-German elections as soon as possible and emphasizing that genuinely free elections could only be held if "the indispensable freedoms" were guaranteed in the Soviet Zone.

In a speech before the People's Chamber on March 4, 1951, East German Premier Grotewohl rejected the Federal

Republic's proposals for free, all-German elections and accused Mr. Adenauer of ignoring the will of the German people.

THE NEXT MAJOR DEVELOPMENT in East-West exchanges on the unity question resulted from the meeting of the foreign ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which was held in Washington from Sept. 10 through Sept. 15, 1951. At the conclusion of this conference, the three ministers issued a communique in which they "noted with satisfaction the results already achieved by their three countries, together with the other free nations of the world, in order to insure their common security and to safeguard the peace."

In addition, they indicated that they had agreed upon instructions to the Allied High Commission for Germany for the negotiation of mutually acceptable agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany, the effect of which will be to transform that relationship completely. In this connection they also referred to their hope that current negotiations with the Federal Republic would result in Allied-German agreement on a German contribution to Western defense.

Reacting quickly, East German Premier Grotewohl denounced the Western communique at a special session of the People's Chamber on Sept. 15 as "a gross deception of the German people" which should not be allowed to succeed. Reflecting obvious Communist concern over the results of the Washington conference, Mr. Grotewohl declared: "What San Francisco achieved for Japan, Washington is to accomplish for Germany."

On Sept. 27 Chancellor Adenauer replied indirectly to the Grotewohl People's Chamber proposals in a speech before the *Bundestag* in which he stated that "the supreme aim of the policy of the Federal Government is and remains that of re-establishing German unity a free and united Europe. This unity should be based on the free decision of the entire German people."

Chancellor Adenauer then referred to the repeated proposals of the Federal Government for free, general, equal, secret and direct elections for a constituent national assembly and cited the rejection of these proposals by the Soviet Zone authorities and failure of the Soviets to reply to any of these proposals. He then declared that the Bonn government would submit an election procedure for all-German elections which would in its essential points embody safeguards to insure all the necessary freedoms. These points were then spelled out in detail by Chancellor Adenauer.

He indicated that it was the position of the Federal Republic that really free elections were possible only if the prerequisites for the free expression of the will of the people are fulfilled in fact in the Soviet Zone, and called for the creation of a "neutral international commission under the supervision of the United Nations" to examine, in the Soviet Zone and in the territory of the Federal Republic, "in how far existing circumstances permit of free elections taking place."

The Adenauer statement was adopted by the *Bundestag* by an overwhelming majority, together with a motion by the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) calling upon the Federal Government to forward to the four Occupying Powers a request "to provide the German people with the earliest opportunity to conduct free, general, equal, secret and direct elections under international control" for a constituent assembly. Another SPD motion called for free elections in Berlin.

ON OCT. 4, in accordance with the *Bundestag* resolutions, Chancellor Adenauer addressed a letter to the Tripartite Allied High Commission, requesting the governments of the four Occupation Powers to arrange for all-German elections. In this connection, Chancellor Adenauer called upon the powers represented in the Allied High Commission to propose the establishment by the UN of a commission to carry out investigations in the Soviet Zone and in the Federal Republic to ascertain to what extent prevailing circumstances permit the holding of free elections.

The Allied High Commission replied to the Adenauer letter on Oct. 15 assuring him that the three governments would, at the first suitable opportunity, place the views of the Federal Republic before the United Nations and would propose that the United Nations undertake an investigation over the whole area of Germany as suggested in the Adenauer letter. In fulfillment of this pledge, the United States, the United Kingdom and France presented a resolution at the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the appointment of "an impartial international commission to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin, and in the Soviet Zone of Germany in order to determine whether existing conditions will make it possible to hold genuinely free elections throughout these areas."

This resolution, which was adopted on Dec. 20, 1951, by the overwhelming vote of 50 to 6, resulted in the appointment of a commission composed of representatives of Brazil, Iceland, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Poland. The Polish Government declined to designate a representative.

FOLLOWING ITS CONSTITUTION, the Commission held its first meeting on Feb. 11, 1952, at Paris. On Feb. 23 from its permanent headquarters at Geneva it addressed communications to the chairman of the Council of the Allied High Commission for Germany for transmittal to the authorities of the Federal Republic and to the authorities of West Berlin, and to the Soviet Control Commission for transmittal to the authorities of the Soviet Zone of Germany and the authorities of East Berlin.

Both the Western Allied and German authorities in West Germany and Berlin responded promptly, assuring the Commission of their complete cooperation in facilitating the task assigned to it, and subsequently welcomed the Commission's members at Bonn and Berlin.

In sharp contrast to this reaction, neither the Soviets nor the East German authorities have responded to three

requests on the part of the Commission for permission to enter the Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin. Moreover, through their various propaganda mouthpieces — both human and journalistic — the Soviets and their East German puppets have so far rejected the Commission and sought to malign its members. It remains to be seen whether the Soviets will revise their attitude toward the Commission and permit it to fulfill its important mission which is so crucial to future progress toward the realization of German unity.

* * *

On March 10, 1952, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko handed to Elim O'Shaughnessy, US charge d'affaires at Moscow, a note containing proposals for a treaty of peace with Germany. Identical notes were handed to the British and French ambassadors at Moscow. On March 25, the US, British and French embassies at Moscow delivered identical notes of reply to the Soviet Government.

Text of the US Government's reply to the Soviet Government's proposal follows.

The United States Government, in consultation with the Governments of the United Kingdom and France, has given the most careful consideration to the Soviet Government's note of March 10, 1952, which proposed the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. They have also consulted the Government of the German Federal Republic and the representatives of Berlin.

The conclusion of a just and lasting peace treaty which would end the division of Germany has always been and remains an essential objective of the United States Government. As the Soviet Government itself recognizes, the conclusion of such a treaty requires the formation of an all-German government, expressing the will of the German people. Such a government can only be set up on the basis of free elections in the Federal Republic, the Soviet Zone of Occupation and Berlin. Such elections can only be held in circumstances which safeguard the national and individual liberties of the German people. In order to ascertain whether this first essential condition exists, the General Assembly of the United Nations has appointed a Commission to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic, the Soviet Zone and Berlin. The Commission of Investigation has been assured of the necessary facilities in the Federal Republic and in Western Berlin. The United States Government would be glad to learn that such facilities will also be afforded in the Soviet Zone and in Eastern Berlin, to enable the Commission to carry out its task.

The Soviet Government's proposals do not indicate what the international position of an all-German government would be before the conclusion of a peace treaty. The United States Government considers that the all-German government should be free both before and after the conclusion of a peace treaty to enter into associations compatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

In putting forward its proposal for a German peace treaty, the Soviet Government expressed its readiness also to discuss other proposals. The United States Government has taken due note of this statement. In its view, it will not be possible to engage in detailed discussion of a peace treaty until conditions have been created for free elections and until a free all-German government which could participate in such discussion has been formed. There are several fundamental questions which would also have to be resolved.

For example, the United States Government notes that the Soviet Government makes the statement that the territory of Germany is determined by frontiers laid down by the decisions of the Potsdam conference. The United States Government would recall that in fact no definitive German frontiers were laid down by the Potsdam decisions, which clearly provided that the final determination of territorial questions must await the peace settlement.

The United States Government also observes that the Soviet Government now considers that the peace treaty should provide for the formation of German national land, air and sea forces, while at the same time imposing limitations on Germany's freedom to enter into association with other countries. The United

States Government considers that such provisions would be a step backwards and might jeopardize the emergence in Europe of a new era in which international relations would be based on cooperation and not on rivalry and distrust.

Being convinced of the need of a policy of European unity, the United States Government is giving its full support to plans designed to secure the participation of Germany in a purely defensive European community which will preserve freedom, prevent aggression, and preclude the revival of militarism. The United States Government believes that the proposal of the Soviet Government for the formation of German national forces is inconsistent with the achievement of this objective. The United States Government remains convinced that this policy of European unity cannot threaten the interests of any country and represents the true path of peace.

Unofficial translation of the Soviet note of March 10 follows.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to direct the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the fact that although about seven years have passed since the end of the war in Europe a peace treaty with Germany is not yet concluded.

With the aim of eliminating such an abnormal situation the Soviet Government, supporting the communication of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the Four Powers requesting that conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany be expedited, on its part addresses itself to the Government of the United States and also to the Governments of Great Britain and France with the proposal to urgently discuss the question of a peace treaty with Germany with a view to preparing in the nearest future an agreed draft peace treaty and present it for examination by an appropriate international conference with the participation of all interested governments. It is understood that such a peace treaty must be worked out with the direct participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government. From this it follows that the USSR, USA, England and France, who are fulfilling control functions in Germany, must also consider the question of conditions favoring the earliest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

With the aim of facilitating the preparation of a draft peace treaty the Soviet Government on its part proposes for the consideration of the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France the attached draft as a basis of a peace treaty with Germany.

In proposing consideration of this draft the Soviet Government at the same time expressed its readiness also to consider other possible proposals on this question.

The government of the USSR expects to receive the reply of the Government of the USA to the mentioned proposal at the earliest possible time.

Similar notes have also been sent by the Soviet Government to the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Enclosure

Draft of Soviet Government Of Peace Treaty with Germany

Almost seven years have passed since the end of the war with Germany but Germany still does not have a peace treaty, finds itself divided, continues to remain in an unequal situation as regards other governments. It is necessary to end such an abnormal situation. This responds to the aspiration of all peace-loving peoples. It is impossible to assure a just status to the legal national interests of the German people without the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

Conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany has an important significance for the strengthening of peace in Europe. A peace treaty with Germany will permit final decision of questions which have arisen as a consequence of the second world war. The European states which have suffered from German aggression, particularly the neighbors of Germany, have a vital interest in the solution of these questions. Conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany will aid improvement of the international situation as a whole and at the same time aid the establishment of a lasting peace.

The necessity of hastening the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is required by the fact that the danger of re-establishment of German militarism which has twice unleashed world wars has not been eliminated in as much as appropriate provisions of the Potsdam conference still remain unfilled. A

peace treaty with Germany must guarantee elimination of the possibility of a rebirth of German militarism and German aggression.

Conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany will establish for the German people permanent conditions of peace, will aid the development of Germany as a unified democratic and peace-loving government in accordance with the Potsdam provisions and will assure to the German people the possibility of peaceful cooperation with other peoples.

As a result of this, the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Great Britain and France have decided urgently to set about working out a peace treaty with Germany.

The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Great Britain and France consider that preparations of the peace treaty should be accomplished with the participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government and that the peace treaty with Germany should be formed on the following basis:

Basis of Peace Treaty With Germany

Participants

Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States of America, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland and other governments which participated with their armed forces in the war against Germany.

Political provisions

(1) Germany is re-established as a unified state thereby an end is put to the division of Germany and a unified Germany has a possibility of development as an independent, democratic, peace-loving state.

(2) All armed forces of the Occupying Powers must be withdrawn from Germany not later than one year from the date of entry into force of the peace treaty. Simultaneously all foreign military bases on the territory of Germany must be liquidated.

(3) Democratic rights must be guaranteed to the German people to the end that all persons under German jurisdiction without regard to race, sex, language or religion enjoy the rights of man and basic freedoms including freedom of speech, press, religious persuasion, political conviction and assembly.

(4) Free activity of democratic parties and organizations must be guaranteed in Germany with the right of freedom to decide their own internal affairs, to conduct meetings and assembly, to enjoy freedom of press and publication.

(5) The existence of organizations inimical to democracy and to the maintenance of peace must not be permitted on the territory of Germany.

(6) Civil and political rights equal to all other German citizens for participation in the building of peace-loving democratic Germany must be made available to all former members of the German army, including officers and generals, all former Nazis, excluding those who are serving court sentences for commission of crimes.

(7) Germany obligates itself not to enter into any kind of coalition or military alliance directed against any power which took part with its armed forces in the war against Germany.

Territory

The territory of Germany is defined by the borders established by the provisions of the Potsdam conference of the Great Powers.

Economic Provisions

No kind of limitations are imposed on Germany as to development of its peaceful economy, which must contribute to the growth of the welfare of the German people.

Likewise, Germany will have no kind of limitation as regards trade with other countries, navigation and access to world markets.

Military Provisions

(1) Germany will be permitted to have its national armed forces (land, air and sea) which are necessary for the defense of the country.

(2) Germany is permitted to produce war materials and equipment, the quantity and type of which must not exceed the limitations required for the armed forces established for Germany by the peace treaty.

Germany and the United Nations Organization

The governments concluding a peace treaty with Germany will support the application of Germany for acceptance as a member of the United Nations Organization.

+END

Last DP Family Sails

IT'S A LONG WAY from the despairing ranks of forced laborers in wartime Germany to the White House rose garden in Washington, but Josef Zylka, a 42-year-old Pole, has traveled it.

Mr. Zylka, the 339,000th and the last European refugee to be resettled in America since World War II under the US program for displaced persons, his wife and two small daughters were welcomed to the United States by President Truman in a ceremony April 14 on the lawn of the rose garden.

From Washington, the Zylka family went to Chicago where their sponsor has provided a home and a factory job for Mr. Zylka.

Life for Josef Zylka has not been bright for the past 13 years. His wife, Ursula, and their two children, Ursula, aged six, and Beate, aged three, have not had things very pleasant either. The little girls have never had a home: both were born in DP camps.

Josef's ill luck began in the first few weeks after Hitler moved into Poland. At that time he was a soldier in the Polish army. Taken prisoner by the Russians in September 1939, he was released three months later on an exchange deal between the Russian and German armies and returned to Poland.

IN EARLY 1940, he was deported to Germany as a forced laborer. In Ohlau, near Breslau, he was compelled to work 14 hours a day on dam construction. For three years he remained there, existing on a starvation diet with other Polish nationals and later with prisoners-of-war from the Ukraine. In 1943 he was transferred to western Germany where he worked in removing rubble from city streets. He was in Frankfurt when the Allied armies occupied the city.

After the war, Josef moved to Berlin and lived in a displaced persons' camp. There he met and married

Ursula. They remained in Berlin until June 1948 when the city's camps were closed due to the Russian blockade and DPs were evacuated by air to western Germany. The Zylkas were resettled in another camp in the Kassel area where Josef obtained work with the International Tracing Service.

The Zylka family were among the last DPs to receive a visa under the Polish quota, and Josef — his name starting with a Z — was the last to board the transport General Ballou which sailed April 2 from Bremerhaven for the United States.

PRIOR TO THE SAILING, special dockside ceremonies were held. A message from US High Commissioner John McCloy said:

"At the end of the last war there were left in Germany and in other parts of Western Europe some millions of displaced persons whose plight represented one of the most heart-rending consequences of that war. The suffering which was their lot during the war and the despair which they faced at its end appealed strongly to the conscience of the Free World. While the greater number of these uprooted people have returned to their own countries, hundreds of thousands of others have come as refugees from Soviet and satellite areas.

"The United States has joined with many other countries in alleviating the condition of these unfortunate people through UNRRA and the IRO. The US Government furnished \$237,000,000 of the \$406,000,000 used by the IRO.

"Besides voting these large sums for relief purposes, the United States passed a Displaced Persons Act in 1948 to provide for the immigration to the United States of large numbers of these displaced persons. Through the effort of the US Displaced Persons Commission and the many agencies and individuals who have cooperated with it, my country has received almost 350,000 of the more

than 1,000,000 displaced persons who have been resettled.

"On the occasion of the ceremonies being held at Bremerhaven in connection with the embarkation of the last displaced person to go to the United States under that act, I wish to commend the US Displaced Persons Commission and its European coordinator, Mr. Robert J. Corkery, for the

The Zylka family poses with Mrs. Charlotta Mauch, left, of the US Displaced Persons Commission's public relations office, prior to their departure for the United States. Mr. Zylka holds Beate. Ursula is at her father's right. Mrs. Zylka is at extreme right. (US Army photo)



efficient completion of a very heavy and important task."

SAMUEL REBER, then director of HICOG's Office of Political Affairs (now assistant US high commissioner), declared that, in marking the end of the resettlement program, "it is gratifying to note the help of the many organizations which contributed so much to its success. Almost all the states in the Union created DP committees to which were named some of their most prominent citizens.

"Some 25 voluntary societies, sponsored by church and other organizations, made a major effort in securing assurances of help from residents of the United States to guarantee the proper reception and placement of the DPs when they arrived. They also gave invaluable assistance in selecting and processing the immigrants.

"Through mandatory budgets German public funds in large amounts were made available for care and maintenance and other costs incident to the DP program in Germany. The German Government, through the minister of refugees, Dr. Hans Lukaschek, with whom my office maintains the closest relations on these matters, has always furnished full and friendly cooperation.

"Through these combined efforts more than 300,000 persons have found their hopes realized in the attainment of a new life in the United States. Americans have a peculiarly sympathetic feeling for persecuted people. From the very beginning of our history those coming to the shores of our country were usually fleeing from persecution of mind or body.

"In succeeding waves there came to the United States many persons whose liberality of thought and spirit marked them for persecution in their native lands. Thus, our country has constantly gained through the infusion of new life and spirit and the older countries from which the migrants came have just as surely lost thereby.

"To Josef Zylka and his family I can assure a sympathetic reception in the United States, not only by the

more than 300,000 of their fellow DPs who have preceded them, but also by the millions of Americans who are descendants of earlier immigrants who frequently came as political refugees just like the Zylkas.

"The new surroundings will, undoubtedly, seem strange at first. There will be no need for identity documents. They will not have to register with the police. They will be able to travel to all of the 48 states without the necessity of obtaining passports. They will not need to fear the political policeman coming in the dead of night to take one of them away, perhaps never to be heard from again..."

IN HIS REMARKS, Mr. Corkery declared, "The record of the United States Government and the American people in extending aid to the unfortunate of the world — the displaced by war, the refugees from political or religious persecution or simply the immigrant seeking freedom and opportunity — is a proud one. Internationally and nationally, America has given full realization to the words and the spirit of the inscription on the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor:

*"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"*

Of the 339,000 displaced persons made homeless as a result of World War II who have been provided resettlement opportunities in the United States under the US-sponsored program, a total of 315,000 from Germany, Austria and Italy were processed by the US Displaced Persons Commission and issued visas prior to the expiration date of the program Dec. 31, 1951.

Although the DP program expired the last of the year, the German ethnic and orphan programs continued through April 1952. +END

Model House Presented to Technical University

An American model house, bought from the United States and exhibited at the Berlin Industrial Exposition in October 1950, was presented to the College of Construction Engineering, Berlin Technical University, for use as an athletic clubhouse for students of the university and of other schools in the Charlottenburg borough of Berlin.

The presentation was made March 25 at an informal ceremony in the model house when Dr. Carl G. Anthon, higher education adviser of Berlin Element, HICOG, gave the keys to Prof. Wilhelm F. Fauner, dean of the College of Construction Engineering. Attending the ceremony also were:

James C. Flint, youth affairs adviser, BE-HICOG; Christopher Legge, director of the US Information Center in Berlin; Dr. Otto Ogrowski, director of the university's Student House Union; Mrs. Ellen Schuetz and Mrs. Helene Driessen of the Lette-Verein School; Kurt Heyman and Klaus Meyer, university students.

Kitchen equipment from the model house was presented to the Department of Home Economics of the Lette-Verein School for teaching and demonstration purposes. Mrs. Schuetz, teacher at the school who had studied in the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program, used the model house during the exposition to instruct students in the techniques of American home-making.*

* See "Study-Time at Berlin Fair" in Information Bulletin, November 1950, page 97.

Present at ceremony were, l-r., Mr. Flint, Mr. Legge, Mrs. Schuetz, Mrs. Driessen, Dr. Ogrowski, Dr. Fauner, Dr. Anthon, Mr. Heyman and Mr. Meyer. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)



Humor from Soviet Zone

Refugees and visitors from East Germany bring to Free Berlin the latest jokes being circulated among the people. These are not published in the Soviet Zone. The following collection has been made by the Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG.

It Fits

Comrade Crivotolkov, a worker in a Moscow automobile factory, lost all his cash in a card game and, cursing wildly, left the saloon on Gorki Street.

"Crooks, cheats," he cursed.

He felt the hand of a policeman on his shoulder.

"You are under arrest for insulting the Soviet Government."

All the worker's explanations were useless. The policeman took him along. "No lame excuses, Comrade," he said, "there is absolutely no doubt that you were talking about the government."

Next Train to Moscow

Pavel Pavlovich asked the information officer at Kovno: "When does the next train leave for Moscow?"

"About 25 percent earlier than usual," the officer replied.

"What does that mean?" Pavel inquired.

"Seventeen percent earlier than on schedule."

"And at what time is the train due to leave on schedule?"

"Well, the train to Moscow always tries to leave 10 percent earlier than the Leningrad express."

In utter despair Pavel asked the officer to let him see the train schedule. But the man shook his head. "Sorry," he answered, "I can only give you one that will be valid in three years. You see, the schedule department has voluntarily committed itself to overfulfill its production quota by 300 percent."

He's Too Fast

East German President Wilhelm Pieck and his eager assistant, Premier Otto Grotewohl, went for a walk in the park surrounding Pieck's mansion. Suddenly they saw a body dangling from a rope fastened to a tree-limb. They both rushed to save the man, who, they thought, might still be alive.

"Look," Otto exclaimed, "it's our activist, Adolf Hennecke!"

"Well, I'll be darned," Wilhelm replied, "he's two years ahead of schedule again."

Too Much for Him

During the Communist World Youth Festival in Berlin last summer Grotewohl and Ulbricht were watching the sports contests. Eleven prizes had already been won by the Soviet sportsmen. But all of a sudden a Hungarian

athlete was declared to be the winner. Grotewohl was greatly astonished.

"What's the matter with our Russian friends?" he wondered. "Are they getting tired?"

"Heavens, no," Ulbricht said, "but the referee is."

A Bright Future

East Germany's team of leaders, Pieck and Grotewohl, were inspecting various institutions in the Soviet Zone. They came to one of the big jails, talked to the director and, on hearing a number of complaints on how little could be done for the prisoners, Pieck pulled out his wallet and handed the director a check for 200,000 marks.

In the same town they visited a kindergarten, also heard a number of complaints by the manageress, and Pieck again fingered out a check — this one for 25 marks. Outside, Grotewohl asked him why he gave so much to the prison and so little to the children. "Well, Otto," Pieck replied, "you gotta think of the future. Or do you think I'll ever become a child again?"

Nuts

New recruits for the People's Police were being mustered in.

"Comrade Doctor," a stout man said, "I'm afraid I am too fat for the police."

"President Pieck is a fat man, too," the doctor replied, "but he is still the greatest teacher of our people. Fit for service. Next."

"Comrade Doctor, I have flat feet," the next one declared. "Comrade Ulbricht has flat feet, too, but nonetheless he is our deputy premier. Fit for service. Next."

"I am shortsighted, Comrade Doctor," the third one said.

"Our Comrade Grotewohl wears glasses, too, and he is our deputy president. Fit for the service. Next."

The next one entered the room with a silly grin on his face and whispered in the doctor's ear: "Now mind your words, Comrade Doctor, I am nuts."

Oh, What a Pet!

A Soviet Zone delegation returned from China to Berlin. "Our greatest pleasure," the head of the delegation told his friends, "was when the Chinese leaders gave our statesmen pet names in their own language. Our author,

Johannes R. Becher, was named Li-tai-pe after the great Chinese poet."

"Yeah, and what did they call me?" Grotewohl inquired.

"Hoo-li-gan."

It's Worth More to Us

A Leipzig businessman wanted to open a new bank account, so he went to the People's Bank with 1,000 marks in his pocket. But he had his doubts as to the bank's

Abbreviations used in these jokes include:

FDJ — Communist youth organization, distinguished at rallies by the participants' blue shirts.

SED — Communist party in the Soviet Zone.

HO — Name of state-operated chain of retail stores, selling goods much higher than ration prices.

MVD — Soviet secret police.

solvency and called on the manager to find out its capital assets.

"Well," the manager said, "our institute is backed by the government."

This did not seem to satisfy the businessman. "Just between you and me," he said, "it might happen that the government..."

The manager interrupted him. "Now listen, surely that would be worth a measly 1,000 marks to you!"

It's a Long, Long Way to Siberia

The teacher asked little Peter how long it takes a train to go from Siberia to Berlin. Peter thought a moment, and then replied: "From Berlin to Siberia it takes six days, from Siberia to Berlin only three."

The teacher was surprised. "How did you figure that out?" he asked.

"Well, when the train comes from Siberia it's empty and doesn't have to stop anywhere. But when it goes to Siberia, it's loaded and stops many times on its way to pick up more."

That's the Difference

"You know, Plumbie, I still wonder where the potato bugs really came from."

"Definitely not from the East — the vermin that come from there will bite you in another place."

Clearance Sale

An SED functionary watched the milling crowds going in and out of West Berlin shops during winter sales. "Nice business, isn't it?" a sales manager asked him.

The functionary smiled. "We don't have to go to so much trouble. Thanks to the generous aid of our Russian friends we are always sold out."

Progressive Bedrooms

The other day a friend of mine told me the HO state shops were selling complete bedroom suites for only 100 marks. Of course I smiled at this little joke and ascribed it to my friend's overindulgence in HO liquor. But my friend insisted that he spoke the truth. So I went with him, and there it was, really: the bedroom furniture consisted of two hammocks, a Stalin portrait and a chamber pot.

Defense

An East Berlin court was holding a hearing on a man charged with having spread jokes about Ulbricht, Pieck and Grotewohl (Soviet Zone big three).

"The difference between you and the majority of the German people is that the people know that the East Zone government's policy serves peace and the independence of Germany," the judge said.

"Sorry," the defendant retorted, "but this joke is not mine."

The Iron Curtain

Gypsy fiddler Janosh tried to leave his beloved Hungary on the sly, but fell into the hands of the Communist

border police. They gave him a good whacking for eight successive days and then turned him loose. What else should they do with a stupid gypsy? Janosh hoofed home-ward and not far from his village met his band.

"Where on earth have you been, Janosh, what happened to you?" they wondered.

"Where do you think I have been? On a tour abroad, of course."

"A tour? But you are covered with black and blue spots."

"Yes, friends, that happened when the Iron Curtain fell on me."

What Next?

Two East German farmers were holding a quiet discussion in the village inn. Heinrich said to Ernst: "What do you think would come down that road if two of our villagers died?"

Ernst: "Two human corpses."

Heinrich: "What would come down it if two SSD (Soviet Zone Secret Police) men died?"

Ernst: "Two bundles of rags."

Heinrich: "And what would come if Grotewohl and Ulbricht died?"

Ernst: "A bright future for Germany."

Flying Saucers

Jeff: "Well, I see they've reported more flying saucers from the States."

Mutt: "What?"

Jeff: "Flying saucers. I told you about them last year."

Mutt: "Too bad, but I can't remember..."

Jeff: "Heck, the flying saucers in the States. You know, the discuses of Soviet athletes training for the next Olympic Games."

Private Property

An MVD major is knocking a civilian's teeth in, on a Moscow street, because the latter did not salute him. What do you think the comrade did to the major? He did not hit back or even appear greatly insulted. On the contrary, he said quite modestly:

"You're lucky, Comrade, that my teeth are my private property. Otherwise I would have sued you for damage to people's property."

The Wrong Address

There was a comrade called Grotebricht. He wrote a letter to a friend of his in Hamburg saying, "You, too, must fight the warmongering imperialists in your country. Push the guns and tanks into the sea."

He wrote another letter to his Soviet friend Ivan Uricvitch in Leningrad: "Dear Comrade, we rejoice with you at the great freedom and social progress in your country. We hope we'll have the same in ours, too, very shortly."

It was too bad about Grotebricht, because he switched the envelopes by mistake...

People's-owned Industries

In former times nothing belonged to the worker and he had everything. Today, in the lands within the Soviet orbit, everything belongs to him and he has nothing! +END

Personnel Notes

General Hays Leaves for Austria

Departure from Germany of Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy high commissioner, and Chauncey G. Parker, assistant high commissioner, and appointment of Samuel Reber to succeed Mr. Parker were announced in April by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. General Hays was recently appointed commanding general of the US Forces in Austria, with headquarters in Salzburg, and Mr. Parker returned to his position with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in New York City.

General Hays has been second in command to General Lucius D. Clay, who was US military governor, and later to Mr. McCloy during his four and a half years in Germany. When General Clay returned to the United States in May 1949, General Hays directed MG activities, until Mr. McCloy assumed the offices of US military governor and later US High Commissioner.

In his tour of duty in Germany, General Hays acquired wide experience in negotiating with the Soviet occupation authorities as well as with German authorities. In the Allied High Commission he was the US member of the general committee which deals with all major HICOM problems referred to it by the council and, in addition, was the US member of the security committee which deals with general troop problems. He was the US representative to the quadripartite defense talks regarding Germany's role in Western defense.

General Hays entered the US Army during World War I, being awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in the Second Battle of the Marne. During World War II, he held important combat commands, in-

cluding the Second Infantry Division artillery in Normandy and later in Italy. He assumed the position of deputy US military governor and commanding general of OMGUS in August 1947.

Mr. Parker was named assistant US high commissioner for operations in Germany Dec. 29, 1950. During mid-1949, he served as an adviser to Mr. McCloy on the organization of HICOG and the transfer of responsibility for US civilian operations in Germany from the Department of the Army to the Department of State. In his position as assistant high commissioner, Mr. Parker has been most recently concerned with planning for the evolution of HICOG from its present status into that of an embassy.

Mr. Parker was appointed director of administration for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in 1947, and has been on loan to the Department of State from that position. After combat service in World War I, he was a member of the Army of Occupation in Germany. In World War II he served with the US Marine Corps, was deputy director of Selective Service and later joined the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific.

After the war, he returned to the US and was appointed chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment Board and vice-chairman of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. During 1946 and 1947, he was a special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Reber, who becomes assistant US high commissioner for Germany as well as continuing in his position as director of the Office of Political Affairs, is a career diplomat. He has been one of High Commissioner McCloy's principal advisers since becoming head of the Office of Political Affairs in June 1950.

For the past several months, Mr. Reber has spent most of his time working on the contractual agreements. His appointment as assistant US high commissioner, Mr. McCloy said, is in line with the organizational changes



Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.
(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)



Chauncey G. Parker.
(PRD HICOG photo by Schoenborn)



Samuel Reber.
(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

being made throughout HICOG in anticipation of the conclusion of contractual agreements and the changeover to embassy status.

Public Relations Chief Returns to US

Arthur Settel, chief of the Public Relations Branch of HICOG's Office of Public Affairs, has returned to the United States following almost seven years of US public relations and information work in Germany to become chief of the Overseas Program Information and Promotion for the *Voice of America*.

Mr. Settel, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been closely associated with the US postwar information program in Germany and has had a share in shaping US policies in the information field, first under the Office of Military Government and later with the Office of the US High Commissioner.

With a background of newspaper work both in the United States and abroad, Mr. Settel came to Germany in 1946 to become chief of the Economic Information Office under Ambassador William H. Draper, Jr., who was then economic adviser to the US Military Governor.

After two years in that position, he joined the newly-created Joint Export-Import Agency in Frankfurt and organized and later directed its information program. In November 1948, he was appointed deputy director of the OMGUS Public Information office, and when the Department of State took over administration of US activities in Germany in the summer of 1949, he was named chief of the Public Relations Division.

Mr. Settel's wife and two children accompanied him to New York.

Aviation Board Units in Frankfurt

American, British and French elements of the Civil Aviation Board of the Allied High Commission, and the Civil Aviation Division of HICOG recently completed a transfer from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt.

Located in the former HICOG Headquarters Building in Frankfurt, the three functional branches of the HICOG Civil Aviation Division are Economics and Legal, headed by M. J. Her; Operations and Training, L. C. Moore; and Engineering, L. M. Hammond. Director of the British element of CAB in Frankfurt is Peter W. Johnson while the French element director is Col. J. Battistelli.

Pending return of civil aviation responsibility to the German Federal Republic, the CAB and the respective three operational Civil Aviation Divisions (US, British, French) will continue to function as a civil air ministry in the federal territory. The work of the CAB involves development and implementation of civil aviation policy, air carrier regulation, and provision of civil aviation facilities and services, including aids to air navigation, airport traffic control, aeronautical communications, and direction of the eight international civil airports in West Germany.

The CAB also provides representation for West Germany in international civil aviation conferences, notably meetings of the ICAO — the International Civil Aviation Organization — an affiliate of the United Nations and governmental in membership.

Agricultural Consultant in Hesse

Dr. Roy T. Reed, director of personnel with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., has arrived in Frankfurt to work for approximately 10 weeks in Hesse and other parts of the Federal Republic as a visiting consultant with the Public Affairs Section of the US Consulate General.

Dr. Reed, who is also a well-known teacher of the agricultural sciences, will especially study the organization and administration of agricultural vocational schools in Hesse, and will confer with German agricultural officials and other experts in that field.

HICOG Expert Joins MSA

Einar Edwards, a HICOG labor-management expert in Frankfurt for the past two years, has left for Vienna to accept an appointment as labor adviser for the MSA Special Mission to Austria.

During his stay in Germany, Mr. Edwards was concerned with co-ordinating labor activities with the HICOG reorientation and exchange of persons programs, and with labor education and training programs. He was chief of the Labor-Management Techniques Branch, Office of Public Affairs.

A member of the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organization) for the past 15 years, Mr. Edwards served briefly as a labor-management consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington before his appointment to Public Affairs.

He is a World War II veteran, having served in the US Navy in the Pacific Theater from 1943 to 1945. Later he was regional director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO).

Mr. Edwards is a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and his home in the United States is in Croydon, Pa.

US Police Official Tours Germany

W. P. Roach, chief of police in Waterbury, Conn., has arrived in Germany to spend three months with members of HICOG's public safety staff as well as to visit various German police agencies for an exchange of professional views and discussion of mutual problems and of methods employed by police to reduce crime and maintain public order.

Mr. Roach's visit is part of a program whereby leading police officials of both the United States and the German Federal Republic can meet personally and share each other's experiences, thus creating and extending international understanding and cooperation.

+END

Future Lawyers

By RICHARD J. JACKSON

Legal Adviser, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden

THROUGHOUT THE POSTWAR YEARS, American authorities in Germany have stressed the importance of the role of the legal profession in the development and preservation of democratic institutions.

The efforts of Military Government, and subsequently of HICOG, to stimulate an appreciation among German lawyers of their especial responsibilities in the development of democracy have been devoted primarily to a group of young law school graduates called *referendare*.

The *referendare* are future lawyers who have passed their state examinations and are serving a two and one-half to three-year training period corresponding to the internship of the medical profession. German youth who have chosen law as a career are permitted to begin their law studies upon graduation from high school. The course requires three or more years of university study and then, upon passing the state examination, the potential lawyer is ready for the *referendar* period.

The *referendare* are under the supervision of the state ministry of justice from which they receive a subsistence allowance. Their training is in various branches of the law, including the courts, prosecutors' offices and in the offices of private practitioners. A second state examination is given at the end of the "internship" and those who pass it are eligible to embark on their professional careers.

THE PRIMARY GOAL of American-sponsored programs for the *referendare* has been to equip the future lawyers with greater professional knowledge in those fields of the law in which the interests of the individual may be jeopardized by the state.

The first project initiated by Military Government was the assignment of *referendare* to US courts and other legal agencies for training—usually for three months—on the same basis as they were assigned to German agencies.

Judge Marshall J. Herro discusses American court procedures with "Referendare" Prinzing (left) and Meyer (right).



"Referendare" Prinzing, Schwab and Mayer (shown left to right) studying American law during their three-month training assignment to the United States Court in Stuttgart.

This program was inaugurated in Wuerttemberg-Baden in September 1947 under an agreement between the state Ministry of Justice and the Legal Division of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden. During the four years it has functioned in this state, the US-sponsored program has given training in American legal principles and procedures to approximately 350 new lawyers—almost half of all *referendare* in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

In the spring of 1948, the first zone-wide project to assist potential German lawyers was set up by US legal experts, and it has continued since the advent of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany in October 1949. *Referendare* assigned to the US courts and prosecutors' offices have an opportunity to study and to observe the application of both substantive and procedural law in American courts, and to a limited extent, to gain personal experience as assistant prosecutors and as defense counsel.

One feature of American legal practice having a particular appeal to the *referendare* is the relationship of defense counsel to the court, since opportunity to conduct an independent investigation and to interview witnesses before trial is denied defense counsel under German procedure. The appearance of prosecutor and defense counsel on equal terms in American courts and presentation of arguments before a judge who has no previous knowledge of the case, is also foreign to the student of German law.

FUNDS HAVE BEEN made available, too, to finance five- to 10-day conferences to aid German authorities in improving training of the *referendare*. The number of participants range from 40 to 90, including both the trainees and representatives of the ministries directing their "internship," and the conferences are becoming increasingly popular. Lectures cover many fields, with emphasis on constitutional and public law. Group discussions are an important feature. Visiting US experts in the legal profession and HICOG legal advisers are often speakers, although the program is primarily in charge of German authorities and the majority of lecturers are leading German professors, judges and lawyers. +END

German Economy Retains Position

Prepared by Commercial Attache Section

COMPARATIVELY FEW STRESSES were evident in the West German economy during February except for increased deficits in the dollar balance of payments. The seasonal decline in production has not been so sharp as usual and, due in part to increased output, the coal bottleneck has been relieved to an appreciable extent. In certain sectors of the international market, prices of raw materials have shown a noticeable tendency to drop, and in the great bulk of the sectors there has been no indication of a rise. Thus industrialists and traders no longer think in terms of precautionary purchases, but, as in the consumer goods area, are more concerned with keeping their stocks small.

Consumers are also displaying greater reluctance to spend, as indicated by the substantial rise in bank savings. Other forms of saving can be observed in the enlarged premium incomes of the life insurance companies, in the building and loan associations and apparently even in hoarding. In addition, industrial securities have been placed with greater ease of late. To some extent this increase of savings may be attributed to the concessions in the income tax law which encourage savings by confining most of the progressive features of the law to those portions of the income which are spent.*

* * * * *

Foreign Trade and Payments

The volume of money in circulation has also been reduced through the appearance of cash surpluses in the public budgets; thus previous borrowings from central banks, necessary to meet expenditures in the past, can now be repaid. These developments in the demand picture do not appear to presage a deflationary cycle, however, since the savings are being lent out as fast as they accrue, thereby allowing for a transfer to purchasing power so necessary to the country's growth without the creation of additional credit in the economy.

On the other hand, these developments tend to be countered by the continued increase in the volume of short-term credits to business and private customers. Though payment dates of the income, corporation and turnover taxes as well as the due dates of the immediate aid levy** seem to have great influence on the cyclical movements of short-term credits, the continuous upward trend of credits to the private sector of the economy appears to be the result of long-term, steadily expanding economic activity.

Exports in January dropped to \$314,000,000 from the December figure of \$378,000,000. Because of variations in the statistical compilations, however, no comparison can be made between these figures. In all likelihood the December figure represented only around \$340,000,000 in actual exports, while the January figure is probably somewhat understated. Viewed in this light, the January drop in exports did not vary significantly from the expected seasonal fluctuation.

Imports, which normally show a seasonal decline in January, rose slightly to \$334,000,000. A small part of this rise may be attributed to the fact that the first imports of goods in the liberalized sector were begun before the end of the month; another contributing factor

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

is that some German importers spaced their buying after heavy September purchases because of softening world market prices.

The Federal Republic's trade position with the European Payments Union area still remained favorable, however, and January exports of \$240,000,000 against imports of \$199,000,000 from this area produced a positive trade balance of \$41,000,000. By way of comparison, January 1951 imports from the EPU area were \$213,000,000 while exports were \$148,000,000, a deficit of \$65,000,000. The over-all level of Germany's imports is presently above that prevailing at the time of Germany's worst deficit with the EPU. Nevertheless, Germany's imports from the EPU area are below the level prevailing in the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 in spite of the tremendous increase in exports to that area. The full impact of liberalization may increase the import level, but there appears to be little danger of any serious trade imbalance with the EPU area in the near future.

The high level of imports from the dollar area continued in January; imports at \$84,000,000 and on a payments basis were the highest in recent years. With ERP-financed imports less than \$10,000,000 in January, the expenditure of free dollars reached a postwar peak. Exports to the dollar area on a payments basis were \$27,000,000 in January—slightly above the monthly average of the 1951 last quarter but below the level of the 1951 summer months.

The monthly surplus for January with the EPU was \$10,400,000 after \$43,300,000 was paid out of current earnings during the month to the Netherlands and Sweden in the form of accelerated payments of pre-EPU debts. January's \$10,400,000 added to the \$43,300,000 cumulative surplus at the end of December gave Germany a cumulative surplus of \$53,700,000 at the end of January.

In February, the surplus was \$46,000,000 after final payments of pre-EPU debts (\$7,000,000 to the Netherlands and \$1,900,000 to Sweden) were made from the month's current earnings. Thus Germany's cumulative surplus at the end of February was \$99,700,000.

* Some danger may exist here that a portion of the savings thus stimulated may really be borrowings, since the tax advantages to be gained by showing savings may exceed the cost of borrowing.

** This refers to the "Soforthilfeabgabe" paid in the form of a special property levy for the purpose of giving emergency help to people who have suffered war damage.

Gold and dollar reserves at the end of February declined somewhat from January's position, though at a lower rate than the decline during January.

Industry

The production index in January showed little change, holding steady at 138. February also saw little fluctuation in production in several of the key areas. Coal production was able to maintain itself at close to January's postwar peak for daily average production by registering approximately 407,300 metric tons with the preliminary monthly total at 10,200,000 tons. The substantial imports of American coal have done much to ease the domestic coal supply situation, as evident by decrease in black market prices, the closing down of a number of drift mines, and reports of increasing amounts of coke stocking.

Preliminary February figures show the production of raw steel at 1,200,000 metric tons for the month and the daily average production at 49,000 tons, this latter figure topping the January postwar peak. In spite of this, iron and steel are, at present, the biggest bottlenecks in industry now that the coal and electric power situation has become somewhat less acute.

Orders in the industry booked in January increased sharply after the December drop, with bookings of 734,000 tons in January, compared to 405,000 tons in December. Compared to export bookings of 115,300 tons in December, however, bookings in January were only 88,400 tons. The cumulative order book at the end of December stood at 7,400,000 tons of which 715,400 tons represented export orders.

Inquiries from abroad for German machinery, particularly machine tools, have shown a steady upward trend. Remarkable improvements in the order position have been made in precision tools, textile machinery and the transmission (gears, etc.) industry.

Aluminum production in February was expected to be about 5,700 tons, a slight increase above January. Though February production of other non-ferrous metals remained at the preceding month's level, the prices of non-ferrous metals in Germany, following world market trends, have shown a pronounced weakness. Primary copper prices are about eight percent lower while secondary copper and lead prices are about 15 percent lower.

Sales of chemicals eased off somewhat in February — 15 percent lower on the average and 35-40 percent in the case of textile dyestuffs and assistants. At present, leading textile manufacturers in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden are working on a five-day week basis and it is expected that a depressed condition in the textile field will last for another three months.

During February representatives of the Allied High Commission (AHC), the Federal Government and the steel industry agreed on a plan liberalizing the sale and rebate system for marketing rolled steel products. Previously, purchases of rolled steel products directly from the mill could be made only by those dealers who had handled certain specified amounts of the desired products during the previous year. As a consequence, only 10 dealers were qualified to buy all the rolled steel products directly from the mill and no consumer could make direct purchases.

Labor Market Developments

The seasonal turning point in winter unemployment was realized with an improvement in the weather toward the end of February. After rising by 68,000 during the first part of February, registered unemployment in the Federal Republic declined, if only slightly, by 1,000 during the latter half of the month to a total of 1,893,000.

The revival of the building season occurred only shortly before the unemployment count was conducted. Because of the unusually late start in the building season, which

began in early January last year, unemployment in Western Germany at the end of February 1952, was approximately 231,000 higher than in February 1951. The unemployment rates for the two periods in terms of the wage and salary-earning labor force were 11.6 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.

The recession in the textile, clothing and leather trades was partly responsible for this development, as is indicated by a smaller decrease in female unemployment between December 1951, and February 1952, than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Fearing a repetition of last year's setback following the overoptimistic post-Korean anticipations, producers and distributors are now proceeding more cautiously. The delay in building activity, as well as the inclement weather, has adversely affected related branches in the investment goods industries, particularly such construction materials as stones and earths. Comparative stability of employment prevails in the other manufacturing branches which are more immune to seasonal influences.

Union Wage Policy

The wage policy of unions affiliated with the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) will be guided mainly by the extent of labor's share in the national product rather than by the wage-price relationship. Formal affirmation of this policy, which has been in the making for some time, was announced on Feb. 18 in a DGB memorandum asserting that the national product has expanded greatly in recent years and that this progress was due to the sharp rise in productivity. The DGB held that therefore a larger proportion of national income should go into wages, salaries and pensions. They recommended that efforts be made through appropriate investment planning to enlarge even further to size of the national product on which living standards basically depend.

A rebuttal to the DGB memorandum was published on Feb. 20 by the Federation of German Employer's Associations (BDA) which stated that: (a) the official consumer price index would be affected only slightly by a correction in its shortcomings; (b) the maladjustment between wages and prices at the time of currency reform was natural and not an artificial relationship, and it accurately reflected the states of economic development at that time; (c) the income of employed persons as well as the "broad masses" had risen uninteruptedly by 45 percent since June 1948 and by 15 percent since Korea; and (d) wage data are only available for industry, and the strongest union wage demands have been made for industrial employees.

Collective Bargaining

Wage increases ranging between 10 and 14 percent were obtained by 575,000 farm workers as negotiations proceeded in most western German states. Direct agreements through collective bargaining were reached in Hesse, Lower Saxony and the Rhineland-Palatinate while voluntary arbitration in Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia was required after unsuccessful negotiations between the farm employers associations and the Agriculture and Forestry Union. Awards granting increases of 12 percent on the average were accepted by the contracting parties.

In consonance with the general trend toward extending the minimum duration of collective contracts, all these agreements will be effective at least until the close of 1952. Pointing to the union's objective of narrowing the gap between farm and industrial wages, two agreements permit termination before the normal date if gross hourly wages of industrial workers in the respective states rise above a fixed point.

Approximately 50,000 salaried employees engaged in wholesale and export trade in Wuerttemberg-Baden and

Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern received a five percent pay boost. Negotiations for a wage raise for manual workers in these branches are still pending.

Food and Feed Supply Position

Throughout February supplies of all foodstuffs were adequate. Reserves of milo corn, however, were low as a result of continued heavy purchases by farmers who, because of the price differential, prefer milo to other, higher-priced fodder grains. For this reason, the Federal Government has allocated to date in this fiscal year* approximately \$10,000,000 free dollars for the purchase of US milo corn. Total free dollar allocations for food were, as of the end of February, \$113,000,000.

Present stocks plus expected deliveries and the import arrivals of bread grains and sugar will be adequate to secure the supply position through the next harvest.

Legislation

Only one of the numerous ordinances affecting agriculture which were issued in February is of more than routine interest. This exception is Price Regulation 9/52, establishing new prices for lime fertilizers. On the average, prices have been increased about 10 percent, mainly to compensate for increased freight rates. The ordinance does not apply in Hesse and southern Germany, where similar state legislation prevails.

The most important legislative development in February was the completion of initial *Bundesrat* (Federal Council) action on the long discussed land consolidation law. No less than 92 amendments were attached to the draft law, which now goes to the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly); observers predict that many of the amendments which reflect local and required interests, will be eliminated. Nevertheless, further considerable delay is in prospect.

Fertilizer, Crop and Livestock Situation

Fertilizer sales during July-December, 1951, were considerably above those for the corresponding period in 1950. Lime sales were up 41 percent, potash 15 percent, phosphates 14 percent and nitrogen five percent. This was partly due to purchase in anticipation of freight rate increases (introduced Jan. 1), but total 1951/52 consumption will no doubt surpass that of 1950/51.

Hoof and mouth disease incidence declined further, dropping by mid-January to 21,017 farms — against 51,264 in mid-November — and gradually shifting to southern Germany.

Total 1951 tobacco production is estimated at 25,000 tons, 25 percent below 1950. Hops production was 12,200 tons, up 29 percent from the preceding year. Total vegetable production (excluding home gardens and green-houses) was 1,100,000 tons — 22 percent below 1950. The lower vegetable crop was due largely to reduced acreage.

West Berlin

Output continued to decrease in January as the index of industrial production** estimated from manufacturer's current deliveries, fell to 41 percent of 1936, its lowest level since July 1951. The decrease was apparently due in large part to the normal fluctuations in deliveries of the two largest industry groups, electrical and mechanical engineering, and also to seasonal decline in clothing and in the manufacture of cosmetics (which is included statistically as part of the chemical industry). The index for December stood at 47 percent of the 1936 level, while the highest point of 1951 was registered in November when the index reached 51.

The total value of industrial deliveries*** of major enterprises — those with 10 or more employees — was

DM 202,400,000 in January as compared with DM 221,300,000 the preceding month. The difference of DM 19,000,000 represented a decrease of 16 percent after adjustment for the number of working days in each month. Total registered employment of 165,000 in these same enterprises, however, showed only a negligible change as compared with December. A considerable number of home workers and subcontractors, whose employment fluctuates greatly with seasonal changes, is not included in these data compiled by the Berlin Statistical Office.

An examination of industrial statistics for January emphasizes another point of interest which has been evident for more than a year: several small industry groups, notably paper processing and woodworking, have been slowly but steadily diminishing in both employment and output value. This fact is not reflected to any appreciable extent in general indices of industrial activity because these groups account for such a small percentage of total production value in the city, or, in the case of woodworking, many enterprises are of a handicraft nature and employ less than 10 persons.

The production index for woodworking was 35 in January 1951, compared with 28 in January 1952. The comparable figures for paper processing were 41 and 33. Major firms in the two groups combined employed about 5,200 persons at the end of January 1952. This gradual decline of certain small industries is believed to be due to a combination of circumstances which weaken the competitive position of these industries *vis-a-vis* West German products. The decline of these groups may reflect structural changes in the city's economy which, to a certain extent, are both necessary and desirable. These decreases in woodworking and paper processing have been more than balanced, of course, by improved levels of activity in most of the city's industries.

Information on industrial employment during February is not yet available; however, total registered employment of West Berlin residents (including self-employed) showed only small changes during the month. According to the city labor offices, the number of gainfully employed at the end of the month was approximately 894,000, while registered unemployment was 280,000, or about 24 percent of the labor force. During the month, the number of workers on short-time decreased from 15,500 to 14,800, while the number of enterprises operating on reduced-time schedules decreased from 795 to 744.

It should be noted that official labor market data count as fully employed some 35,000 persons engaged in GARIOA work relief activities. West Berlin residents employed in the Soviet Sector of Berlin are also included in these statistics, so that they do not always accurately reflect developments in the West Berlin labor market.

Trade with Western Germany and Foreign Countries

Shipments from West Berlin to West German and foreign buyers represented a total value of DM 105,500,000 during January, according to the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden. Receipts or goods from foreign areas and Western Germany totaled DM 225,700,000.*

Preliminary estimates for 1951 indicate that the city concluded the year with a balance of payments deficit of DM 1,400,000,000. This was financed chiefly through counterpart aid for the recovery programs and Federal Republic budgetary assistance. The external balance of payments deficit for 1950 was DM 1,300,000,000. 1951, however, saw a sizable increase in the total value of commodity trade and services. Receipts of goods and services increased from DM 2,600,000,000 to an estimated DM 3,500,000,000, while shipments of goods and services rose from DM 1,300,000,000 to DM 2,100,000,000. +END

* The official figures compiled by the Federal Statistical Office do not include the large volume of commercial parcel post traffic between Berlin and outside areas.

* The fiscal year in the Federal Republic begins on April 1.

** Not adjusted for changes in inventories. Excludes food and stimulants, building, and electrical power and gas production.

*** Includes food and stimulants, but excludes building, and electric power and gas production.

In and Around Germany

TB Seal Sale Success

The first German-American campaign for the sale of anti-tuberculosis seals in Germany resulted in the raising of \$1,437.35 and DM 7,964.65 (\$1,895.58), a total of \$3,332.93. Both dollar and Deutsche mark receipts will be used in the anti-tuberculosis campaign carried out in West Germany by the *Zentralkomitee zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose* (Central Committee for the Fight against Tuberculosis) and the state tuberculosis associations.

The project, patterned after the annual Christmas seal campaign in the United States, was sponsored by the HICOG Public Health staff and the *Zentralkomitee*. Through the cooperation of the National Tuberculosis Association of the US, American seals were furnished for sale to both Germans and Americans in conjunction with German seals. Both were distributed by HICOG public health officials to the German-American clubs, which sponsored sales in the US Zone. Berlin sales were handled by the HICOG-sponsored Berlin Tuberculosis Association and the Allied Women's Club.

Summer Courses in Germany

Eighteen German universities and colleges are offering special short-term summer courses to foreign nationals this year. Varying from two to four weeks, most of the courses will feature language instruction and lectures on German history, culture and literature.

At Bonn University, there will be a course offered in political science, and at Nuremberg one in industrial human relations. The Free University of Berlin's summer school will include a course on "The Problem of Freedom in Berlin."

Charges for the summer sessions range up to a maximum of DM 250 (\$60) for a four-week course, including board. At the Fridtjof Nansen Institute at Goettingen, vacations for foreign students in Germany will also be arranged.

German railroads will grant a reduction in fares for the foreign students from the border to their university site and return. Arrangements are handled by *Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, Bonn*.

DDT Effective against Typhus in Europe

US Army tests in Europe to determine the effectiveness of DDT against body lice which transmit typhus fever, have proved that an outbreak of the disease on this continent could quickly be brought under control with the Army's insecticide. The tests were prompted by reports that lice infecting North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war are not killed by DDT.

Maj. Gen. Guy B. Denit, EUCOM chief surgeon, stated that the European variety of typhus-carrying body lice was found to be completely susceptible to the insecticide. The tests were conducted by Army researchers at the

4th Medical Field Laboratory in Heidelberg, working under the direction of Lt. Col. Ralph W. Bunn, medical entomologist.

Specimens of the human body louse were obtained from vagrants in Berlin and Frankfurt through the cooperation of German authorities. The specimens were fed twice daily on human volunteers until a sufficient number had been reared for testing purposes. Matured lice were dusted with a normal dosage of DDT powder. Most died within 24 hours and all were dead within 48 hours.

DDT is a white, crystalline, synthetic substance which is usually used in powder form. It was first adopted during World War II as a personal insecticide by the US Army Medical Service. General Denit pointed out that until it was developed, the continent of Europe was periodically ravaged by epidemics of typhus fever. The most severe and widespread outbreak in modern times began in Serbia in 1915 during World War I and raged through the Balkan states, Poland and parts of Russia for six years.

Typhus cases did not appear again in great numbers in Europe until 1943 when about 1,400 cases of louse-born fever occurred among the civilian population of Naples. The typhus rate was also high in Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain and Bulgaria at that time. Because of the effectiveness of DDT, severe epidemics have not occurred in Europe following World War II although, as an aftermath of the war, some cases were reported in Norway, Holland and Belgium; and in larger numbers in Germany.

West Berlin's Exports Doubled

Exports from West Berlin more than doubled during 1951, increasing in value from a total of DM 97,000,000 (\$23,086,000) in 1950 to more than DM 234,000,000 (\$55,692,000) at the end of last year, according to a recent survey by the Economic Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG. From the second half of 1949 until the second half of 1951, the value of exports from West Berlin rose from DM 18,000,000 to DM 133,000,000, the survey indicates.

Parker Watkins, director of the children's choir of Berlin's US Information Center, leads nearly 100 American and German youngsters in special choral program at meeting of Berlin Parent-Teacher Association. Children sang Negro spirituals, other numbers. German participants are members of children's choir founded by Mr. Watkins, who is in Germany on leave from the Hall-Johnson choir.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo)





Operation of the Education Service Center* in Berlin was transferred from American supervision to the City of Berlin at a ceremony April 8 when Dr. Harry B. Wyman, retiring chief of the General Education Section, Berlin Element, HICOG, presented a check for DM 14,993 (\$3,568) to Senator Joachim Tiburtius, head of Berlin's Education Department. The check covered operation of the center for three months. The center has Berlin's largest single open-shelf library of educational material, an extensive collection of journals, a film and music library. Shown above are (left to right): Dr. Wilhelm Richter, director of the Berlin Teachers Training College, Senator Tiburtius and Dr. Wyman. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

Topping the list of reasons given for the increase in exports is the re-establishment of Berlin's reputation as a producer of high quality goods for sale on the world's markets. Foreign visitors at the 1950 and 1951 Berlin Industrial Expositions, supplementing aggressive and far-reaching sales campaigns undertaken by the Berlin Marketing Council (BAO), have helped to awaken a realization abroad that West Berlin is once again able to compete on quality, price and delivery terms.

The export gains have been shared by all West Berlin industries. Its electrical industry more than doubled its sales to foreign countries in 1951, boosting total exports from DM 44,000,000 at the end of 1950 to DM 91,000,000 by the close of 1951. This figure represents well over one third of the 1951 export total.

Berlin's machine and machine tool industry, which accounted for almost a quarter of the exports, showed an increase of 237 percent, rising from DM 18,000,000 in 1950 to more than DM 61,000,000 in 1951.

Other groups of large industries, with the percentage increases they scored during 1951, were the chemical, 86 percent; mechanics and optics, 94 percent; iron, steel and hardware, 157 percent; textile and clothing, 105 percent. "Most astonishing" increases, according to the survey, were registered by the film industry, where exports rose from a total value of DM 5,000 to DM 231,000 and the food industry, which exported products worth almost DM 2,500,000 in 1951, compared to only DM 177,000 in 1950.

Products of West Berlin's industry were shipped last year to nearly every country in the free world. Berlin's

* See "Education Service Center" by Lucile Allard, in Information Bulletin, No. 166, July 26, 1949.

best customer was Sweden, which purchased goods worth DM 23,000,000, followed by Great Britain with DM 22,000,000, The Netherlands with DM 14,000,000 and Italy, Switzerland and Austria in that order. Almost 30 percent of West Berlin's exports went overseas in 1951. The United States led overseas buyers with DM 8,000,000. Among other large purchasers were Argentina, Brazil and Australia.

Radio Editors to US

Three leading editors of the Munich, Stuttgart and Southwest radio stations left Frankfurt March 26 for a three months' visit to the United States under HICOG's Exchanges Program.

The group includes Eberhard Heizmann of Munich, political editor of *Bayerischer Rundfunk* (Radio Munich); Werner Mertes of Stuttgart, head of the economics department of *Sueddeutscher Rundfunk* (Radio Stuttgart); and Dr. Karl Gustav Wingenroth of Baden-Baden, deputy chief editor of the *Sued-West Funk* (Southwest Radio).

Their visit will highlight the use of radio and television in the US as a community service and educational medium. In this study, they will acquaint themselves with the American way of life and thinking by observing such institutions as radio, press and television, the judicial system, schools and universities, federal and municipal government, theater, music and the arts, and other fields. The group will also study radio and television techniques and programming as they contribute to educational and public service.

Berlin Campaigns against Trashy Reading

Special laws and police ordinances are expected to protect Berlin youth against "trashy" reading in the future, Dr. Joachim Tiburtius, Berlin Senator for Educa-



Berlin's Lone Troop No. 7, Girl Scouts of America, celebrated 40th anniversary of organization's founding March 14 with an international party including representatives of German Girl Scout troops in Berlin, British Girl Guides and daughters of Allied officials stationed in Berlin. (US Army photo)

tion, recently told a press conference. The campaign against undesirable publications will be aimed particularly against smutty and vulgar literature, crime and "Wild West" stories which emphasize killings and violence, and politically dangerous literature such as the type dealing sympathetically with former (or living) Nazis and their careers.

Noting that the Berlin criminal code and the police ordinances already contain clauses covering certain phases of the problem of dangerous literature, Dr. Tiburtius said that a special branch court will be set up in the Berlin State Court to deal with cases arising in the future.

He also stressed the necessity of "self-control" on the part of publishers and wholesale distributors as a key element in the cleanup campaign. This "self-control" he said, could be modelled after the techniques employed by the West German Film Self-Control Board.

Regarding measures to guard youth against immoral literature in the Federal Republic, Dr. Tiburtius revealed that the Federal Government has had a special law under discussion since December. If it is passed, he predicted, it will also be made applicable in Berlin. Part of the law indexes books, magazines and other literature which can neither be exhibited nor sold to youths.

McCloy Residence Derequisitioned

US High Commissioner John J. Mc Cloy's residence in Bad Homburg, known as *Haus im Wald*, has been derequisitioned and returned to the German owner, officials of the Frankfurt Military Post real estate office have announced.

Action was taken to return the 21-room house and surrounding park with the full approval of Mr. McCloy and in accordance with the current policy of derequisitioning German property when continued occupancy is not essential to the mission of the US Forces.

First requisitioned in April of 1945, the buildings and grounds were used successively by Generals Eisenhower, McNarney, Huebner and Clay. Mr. McCloy made his home there upon assuming the position of US High Commissioner for Germany.

Famous Art on Exhibit

The first postwar combined exhibition of German art works rescued from salt mines by American troops at the close of the last war opened April 6 at the Wiesbaden *Neues Museum*, formerly the American Central Art Collecting Point. The exhibition will continue until August.

The display, which is titled "One Millenium of German Art," features 550 paintings and sculptures which cover a period stretching from Charlemagne's time to the present. Included is a part of the famous Welfen treasure, a collection of priceless containers for the bones of saints, formerly owned by the Welfen dynasty.

Two hundred of the paintings were sent to the United States following the war for safekeeping and attracted



Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, visited North Rhine-Westphalia city of Krefeld recently to celebrate with members of Krefeld's oldest women's organization its 125th anniversary. Among guests of honor were, l-r., Dr. Bernhard Haun, city manager; Theodor Plueckebaum, deputy mayor; Mrs. McCloy; Johannes Hauser, mayor of Krefeld, and Mrs. Marianne Gatzke, of Krefeld Women's Organization. (PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

large crowds during exhibitions there.* Those paintings were returned to Germany in 1949 and entrusted to the Hessian state for safekeeping. The only work of non-German origin in the exhibition is the famous 3,500-year-old bust of the Egyptian Queen Nofretete.

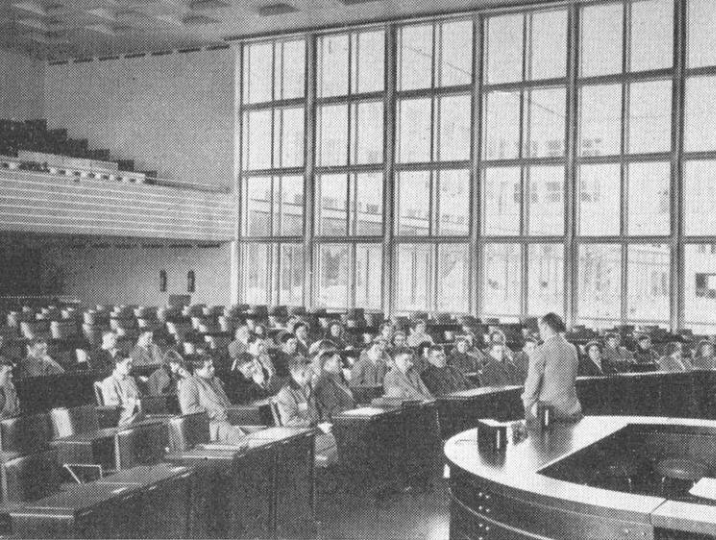
Exchangees to Guide Soldier Tours

Several German exchangee students from Hesse, back from their trips to the United States under the HICOG Exchanges Program, are planning to supplement their incomes by acting as guides to military personnel within the European Command who want to tour Germany.

At a recent meeting of Hessian exchangees, US Air Force representatives urged German students wishing to earn extra money to hold lectures on Germany for American units stationed in EUCOM and to act as travel guides for conducted tours of military personnel.

It was agreed that, in addition to the financial consideration, such contacts would help to promote understanding between American soldiers and the German population.

* See "Returned Masterpieces" in Information Bulletin, January 1950.



Erich Eberhard of German Federal Press Office in Bonn briefs visiting American high school students from Frankfurt on German system of government. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)

US Students Visit Bonn Area

Forty-five members of the senior class of the American High School in Frankfurt visited Bonn and Mehlem April 1.

In the morning, the group was taken on tours of the *Bundeshaus* and Federal Chancellery. The afternoon was spent at HICOG headquarters in Mehlem.

The visit included a discussion, conducted by HICOG and German officials, of the HICOG program and its relation to the Federal Republic.

Labor Conference in May

The German Trade Union Federation will hold a conference on youth problems in Stuttgart from May 16-18. An estimated 250 delegates from throughout the Federal Republic and Berlin, representing approximately 1,400,000 young workers, and guests from foreign labor organizations will discuss youth legislation, youth protection and educational and cultural problems.

Workers to Spend Year in US

Twenty-five German skilled workers, eight from West Berlin and 17 from Western Germany, left in February for the United States for a full year of work and study under a "pay-as-you-go" program sponsored by the Mutual Security Agency to increase European productivity.

In the US, the German workers will hold regular jobs in factories and shops, working full time at standard wage scales. They will also be given opportunities to observe American management and industrial techniques, and will be encouraged to attend night classes to study American government, industrial relations, economics and other subjects.

Under the work-study program, a total of 2,000 technicians from Marshall Plan participating countries will be enabled to spend one-year tours in the United States. Four hundred of the 2,000 will be Germans.

Living costs, tuition fees and other normal expenses in the US will be borne by program participants from

their regular salaries. Costs of transportation to and from the States are paid by the Marshall Plan ministry in each country. Initial and emergency expenses, as well as salaries of special advisers in the US, are paid by the Mutual Security Agency.

During their year-long visits, participants will live in dormitories at various American colleges and universities and each will room with an American student. In most cases they will work at their job specialties.

Land Reform Law Amended

The Allied High Commission has approved an amendment to Law No. 34 (application of land reform legislation to property of non-German nationals) which grants non-German nationals whose nationality has been in dispute one year to dispose of their excess land holdings. The year of grace starts when the person's status is determined.

Law No. 34, approved by the Allied High Commission, provides that land owned by non-German nationals and not previously subject to land reform legislation shall be subject to such legislation in the same manner as land owned by German nationals. No provision, however, was made for persons whose claim to non-German nationality was in dispute or in process of determination.

New Publishing Regulation

Military Government licenses are no longer required for the publishing of books and other non-periodical printed matter in the US Sector of Berlin. Similar orders are in effect in the British and French Sectors.

Under the new regulation a general license authorizes any person not otherwise prohibited by HICOG or German legislation to publish books, posters, pamphlets, printed music and other non-serial printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced publications.

Allied Ordinance No. 501 (Control of written, printed or inscribed matters) must be complied with and one copy of each publication submitted 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.

Maj. Gen. William H. Middleswart, chief of the Quartermaster Division, European Command, chats with Mrs. James T. Duke, Jr., wife of Major Duke, at vegetable counter of Berlin Military Post commissary during tour of quartermaster installations. At right is Sfc. James W. Crazen, commissary steward. (US Army photo)





Continuation of West Berlin's school feeding program is assured by check for DM 2,125,000 (\$505,750) presented by Cecil B. Lyon (right), director of Berlin Element, HICOG, to Mayor Ernst Reuter. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

Funds for Berlin School Feeding

A check for DM 2,125,000 (\$505,750), representing the third installment of a US grant to finance the Berlin School-Feeding Program during the 1951-52 school year, was presented March 27 to Berlin city authorities by officials of HICOG's Berlin Element Public Affairs Division.

Now in its fourth year, the US-financed School-Feeding Program provides more than 68,000,000 hot noontime lunches to an estimated 325,000 Berlin students in all types of educational institutions during the school year. A total of DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000) has been allocated for the program, to which is added DM 5,000,000 (\$1,190,000) set aside by the Berlin city government to cover costs of administration, and of preparing and distributing the food.

Berlin Element education officials report that "experience has shown that the School-Feeding Program not only contributes to the general health of the students but actually improves their classroom efficiency. In many cases, it has meant the difference between extreme hunger and adequate nourishment."

Institutions benefiting under the program include primary, secondary and vocational schools, as well as universities and special institutions.

Neighborhood Councils Meet

Neighborhood citizens councils from six German states and Berlin met in Hamelin recently while representatives of councils in Hesse met in Giessen to discuss experiences, mutual problems and plans for future activities.

The councils have sprung up throughout northern Germany during the past two years and are made up of persons living within a particular neighborhood or district of a city. Through their own initiative they discuss and solve problems such as traffic safety, improvement of school conditions or securing better transportation serv-

ice. Voluntary contributions cover most of the essential expenses incurred in holding and publicizing meetings as usually no dues are charged or membership lists kept.

At the Hamelin conference, the councils agreed to exchange information through a monthly publication, *Ruf und Echo* (Call and Echo), which has been financed for a year by voluntary contributions.

The neighborhood councils are non-partisan as to politics and religion as well as in regard to economic interests. The progress of these grass-roots groups is being followed with friendly interest by HICOG Community Activities workers.

Seven neighborhood groups are active in Berlin, six in Bremen and 20 in Hamelin in addition to those scattered throughout northern Germany. Leaders of the movement have contacted numerous citizens' committees, forums and community councils in southern Germany.

US Documents Given Parliament

More than 40,000 US Government public documents, part of the regular US and German Governments' exchange of documents which was interrupted by the Nazi and World War II period, have been presented to the library of the German Federal Parliament.

Chauncey G. Parker, retiring assistant US high commissioner for Germany, presented the volumes to the parliament in a brief ceremony March 20 in Bonn. President Hermann Ehlers accepted the documents. The Parliament Library Committee and other members of the German legislative body were present, as were several officials of HICOG.

Since the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Germany have resumed the exchange of documents, but the German Parliament did not have US Government documents of the period between 1933 and 1949. The volumes presented March 20 included all the material published during those years.

The documents were published by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the US Government. They deal with all aspects of life in the United States and

Retiring Assistant US High Commissioner Chauncey G. Parker (right) and Bundestag President Hermann Ehlers (left) examine some of the 40,000 US Government public documents presented to the Federal Government by the United States. (PRD HICOG photo by Gassner)



many, in addition, include comparative studies of problems in the countries of Europe, Latin America and other areas of the world.

Youth Leaders Meet

Youth self-help home leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden recently held a state-wide congress to coordinate the rehabilitation program for wandering, homeless and refugee youth.

The conference attracted 150 persons, including 80 home leaders presently working with young people in municipally and privately supported homes and in other organizations.

The project was organized throughout Western Germany after the war to aid youth between the ages of 14 and 25, who presented a major refugee problem. The effort has been promoted by the Federal Working Association for Youth Self-Help with federal, local and HICOG assistance.

During the congress, held at Schmie, a small village near Stuttgart, seven workshops dealt with problems of the youth self-help program. Recommendations made during workshop discussions and endorsed by the congress included:

1. Youth should have more job opportunities.
2. An additional year should be added to the school program, emphasizing vocational training.
3. State financial support should be provided for self-help citizenship and home leadership training courses.
4. Encouragement and support should be given the publication of home newspapers and house organs by the young people.

One important feature was the emphasis given to better vocational opportunities for girls. Leaders of girls' homes recommended that girls be given more training in handicrafts and be able to work at trades in certain industries now open only for men, such as watchmaking. They urged better wages for girls working in industry and additional schooling, especially education for home-making.

New Training Area in Bavaria

A former German army training area near Hohenfels in northwestern Bavaria, and some adjoining territory, has been turned over to US Forces in Germany for use as a training site. The new training grounds for American troops are located within the Nuremberg Military Post, and cover 40,000 acres approximately 10 miles south of Amberg.

The announcement from EUCOM headquarters in Heidelberg March 31 stated that US military authorities in Germany accepted the area, following negotiations between representatives of the German Federal Government, the Bavarian state government, EUCOM headquarters and the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

The new troop training area — now in process of being established — represents an extension to the west of



Dr. Louis H. Bauer (left), consultant to the surgeon general, US Air Force, and president-elect of the American Medical Association, is greeted by Brig. Gen. William H. Powell, Jr., USAFE air surgeon, on arrival at Rhine-Main Air Base April 12. Dr. Bauer, accompanied by General Powell, is touring Air Force installations in the United Kingdom, North Africa and Europe and will attend council meeting in Brussels of the World Medical Association, of which he is secretary-general, and a meeting of the World Health Organization in Geneva. (USAFE photo)

the former Wehrmacht area, across farmland which is not especially well suited for agricultural purposes. Small units have already moved in, and larger units are to follow.

To provide the training site for US Forces, the German Federal Government relocated approximately 3,300 persons from the Hohenfels area.

Ruling Given on Property Liability

The US Court of Restitution Appeals, in a decision which may affect many other restitution cases, has ruled that the West German states which received former Nazi Party property are liable for any debts against such property.

The decision was handed down recently in a case involving a house in Frankfurt which was taken by the Nazis under forced sale for their local party headquarters and later burned by them to destroy party documents shortly before American troops entered the city. The claimant, Julius Schoenmann, demanded not only return of the property — which was granted by a German restitution court — but reimbursement for the damages.

Under an Allied Control Council directive, the title to property of the NSDAP and its affiliates was transferred to the government of the state in which it exists. In assuming ownership of the property, the state is also liable for debts and claims against it, according to the court. This is not a "personal liability," however, and such debts can only be paid through the sale or profits derived from other NSDAP property held by the respective state government up to the total value of such property.

In the Schoenmann case, the court ruled that the state of Hesse must pay damages on the building. +END

Calendar of Coming Events

May 1 to June 30, 1952

- May 1 — Bad Neuenahr (Hes): Festival of Youth.
- May 1 — Cham (Bav): Downhill ski race, little Arber.
- May 1-4 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International tennis tournament.
- May 1-10 — Mannheim (WB): May amusement fair.
- May 1-10 — Brakel (NRW): Homeland and cultural week.
- Early May — Schwetzingen (WB): 200th anniversary of the Rococo theater.
- Early May — Aachen (NRW): Spring festival.
- May 2 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Cycle concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin.
- May 4 — Essen (NRW): Concert; Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violin.
- May 4 — Mittenwald (Bav): International ski races.
- May 4 — Wolftratshausen (Bav): Philatelic societies of Bavaria.
- May 4-5 — Bonn (NRW): Concert.
- May 4-5 — Berlin: RIAS Orchestra, Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- May 4-5 — Reutlingen (WB): Concert, Lore Fischer, alto.
- May 4-11 — Stuttgart (WB): Week of modern music.
- May 4-11 — Buendheim (LS): Spring fair; folk and home festival.
- May 5 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert, Christian Ferras, violin.
- May 5 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert, G. Wand, guest conductor.
- May 5 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert; Cecilia Hansen, violin; Franz Konwitschny, guest conductor.
- May 5 — Cologne (NRW): Oratorio by Debussy; Ernest Ansermet, conductor.
- May 5 — Darmstadt (Hes): Concert, Henny Wolff, soprano, Julius Patzak, baritone.
- May 5 — Flensburg (SH): „Requiem“ by Verdi.
- May 5 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert, Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- May 5-6 — Bremen: Concert, Mozart's C-minor Mass.
- May 6 — Solingen (NRW): Concert, Branka Musulin, piano.
- May 6 — Leverkusen (NRW): Concert, Alfred Cortot, piano.
- May 7 — Kassel (Hes): Concert, Ninth Symphony by Beethoven.
- May 7 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert, Rosl Schmid, piano.
- May 7-8 — Hanover (LS): Concert, Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- May 7-8 — Duisburg (NRW): Symphony concert, Alfred Cortot, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- May 7-8 — Hamburg: Overseas Day.
- May 8 — Munich (Bav): Concert; Nino Sanzogno of Milan, conductor.
- May 8 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- May 8 — Nuremberg (Bav): Convention, Southwest German music dealers.
- May 9 — Krefeld (NRW): Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- May 9 — Rheydt (NRW): Concert, G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- 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 10 — Frankfurt: Congress, German Post Engineers Association.
- May 11 — Dortmund (NRW): Haydn's "The Seasons."
- May 11 — Muenster (NRW): Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."
- May 11 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert, Edwin Fischer, piano.
- May 11 — Stuttgart (WB): Philharmonic concert.
- May 11 — Hanover (LS): Eilenriede motorcycle races.
- May 11 — Karlsruhe (WB): Summer day procession.
- May 11 — Seckenheim (WB): Horse races.
- May 11-12 — Brunswick (LS): Beethoven's Violin Concert and Ninth Symphony.
- May 11-12 — Bremen: Winterthur Chamber Orchestra; Edwin Fischer, Enrico Mainardi, soloists.
- May 11-12 — Hamburg: Northwest German Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; H. Roloff, piano; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- May 11-30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International race for sports and touring cars.
- May 12 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert Otto Matzerath, conductor.
- May 12 — Luebeck (SH): Winterthur Chamber Orchestra; Edwin Fischer, Enrico Mainardi, soloists.
- May 12 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert, Eduard Erdmann, piano.
- May 13 — Bad Nenndorf (NRW): Haydn's "The Seasons."
- May 14 — Aachen (NRW): Concert.
- May 14 — Bremen: Concert, Nuovo Quartetto Italiano.
- May 14 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Concert, Freund-Quartett.
- May 14-15 — Munich (Bav): Concert, Handel's "The Messiah."
- May 14-15 — Freiburg (WB): Concert, contemporary music.
- May 15 — Gladbeck (NRW): Oratorio, Schumann's "Das Paradies und die Peri."
- May 16 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; H. Reutter, H. Schroeter, piano.
- May 17-20 — Bad Lauterberg (LS): Folk festival.
- May 18 — Hockenheim (Hes): International motor cycle races.
- May 18-19 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert, D. Fischer-Dieskau, baritone; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- May 18-22 — Gross-Gerau (Hes): Spring mart; homeland play at city hall.
- May 18-25 — Frankfurt (Hes): Association for Chemical Apparatus; 25th International Congress for Industrial Chemistry.
- May 18-27 — Heidelberg (WB): Spring amusement fair.
- May 18-27 — Freiburg (WB): Spring fair.
- May 19 — Flensburg (SH): Concert; Margot Pinter, piano; Heinrich Steiner, conductor.
- May 19 — Nuremberg (Bav): Concert; Alfred Cortot, piano.
- May 19-20 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert, Georg Wand, conductor.
- May 19-20 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.
- May 20-25 — Munich (Bav): 42nd traveling exhibit of German Agricultural Society.
- May 21-June 2 — Aachen (NRW): German Borderland Exhibition.
- May 22 — Aachen (NRW): Bestowal of International Charlemagne Prize of City of Aachen.
- May 22 — Bensberg (NRW): Folk festival with children's pageant.
- May 22 — Duesseldorf (NRW): International exhibition of thoroughbred dogs.
- May 22 — Harxheim (RP): Sand track motor races.
- May 22 — Hassloch (RP): Horse races.
- May 22-23 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; Karl Boehm, conductor.
- May 22-June 2 — Neukirchen (Bav): 500th anniversary of pilgrimage.
- May 23 — Weingarten (WB): *Blutritt* (Blood Ride).
- May 24 — Rheydt (NRW): "Carmen Burana" by Orff.
- May 25 — Essen (NRW): Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.
- May 25 — Berlin: RIAS Orchestra; Ilse von Alpenheim, piano; Rudolf Albert, conductor.
- May 25 — Adenau/Eifel (RP): International Eifel races with international star races.
- May 26 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert, H. Dressel, conductor.
- May 26 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra; Paul Badura-Skoda, piano; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- May 27-29 — Fulda (Hes): German Catholic bishops' conference.
- May 27-31 — Bayreuth (Bav): Franconian festival week.
- May 28 — Bottrop (NRW): Concert, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.
- May 29 — Muenster (NRW): Symphony concert, Gerhard Puchelt, piano.
- May 29 — Oberhausen (NRW): Concert, Janacek; H. Steurer, piano.
- May 30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Beethoven's Ninth Symphony; Carl Schuricht, guest conductor.
- May 30-June 2 — Travemuende (SH): Whitsuntide hockey tournament.
- May 31-June 2 — Regen/Bav. Forest (Bav): Whitsuntide sports festival.
- May 31-June 2 — Wiesbaden (Hes): 16th International riding, jumping and driving tournament.
- May 31-June 2 — Kiedrich (Hes): Spring festival.
- May-June — Nuremberg (Bav): Exhibition; West German contemporary art.
- May-Aug. — Tecklenburg (NRW): Open-air plays in castle ruins.
- May-Aug. — Oberdollendorf (NRW): Open-air performances at Heisterbach ruins.
- May-Sept. — Hamelin (NRW): Pied Piper (rat catcher) plays.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

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

- May-Sept. — Osterode/Harz (LS): 800th anniversary.
- May-Sept. — Essen (NRW): 1,100th anniversary.
- May-Oct. — Kevelaer (NRW): Pilgrimages.
- May-Oct. — Neviges (NRW): Pilgrimages to Gracious Image of Ardenberg-Neviges and to Kreuzberg and Marienberg shrines.
- May-Oct. — Constance (SB): Exhibition of antique paintings and graphics.
- May-Oct. — Rheydt (NRW): Horticulture exposition.
- May-Oct. — Landau (SB): Flower show.
- JUNE**
- June 1 — Bad Friedrichshall (Bav): Salt mine inspection.
- June 1 — Rees (NRW): Marksmen's festival.
- June 1 — Bogen (Bav): Candle procession at the Bogenberg.
- June 1 — Berlin: Avus races for sports and racing cars.
- June 1-2 — Bruchsal (WB): International hockey tournament.
- June 1-2 — Bad Harzburg (LS): Tennis tournament.
- June 1-2 — Bad Ems (Hes): German professional tennis championships.
- June 1-2 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Riding tournament.
- June 1-2 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Convention, Evangelical Educators' Association.
- June 1-2 — Schwaebisch Hall (WB): Open-air performances, St. Michael's Cathedral.
- June 1-2 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; Erich Kleiber, conductor.
- June 1-2 — Schwaebisch Hall (WB): Historical salt boilers' dance.
- June 1-2 — Schwetzingen (WB): Whitsuntide fair.
- June 1-2 — Rothenburg/Tauber (Bav): "The Master Draught" historic play and "Shepherd's Dance."
- June 1-2 — Hirschau (RP): Grand folk festival with costume groups.
- June 1-2 — Norderney (SH): Whitsuntide homeland festival with costume groups.
- June 1-3 — Berlin: "Green Week."
- June 1-3 — Viersen (NRW): Marksmen's festival.
- June 1-4 — Muenchen/Gladbach (NRW): Marksmen's festival.
- June 1-7 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Old Muelheim Whitsuntide festival.
- June 1-7 — Constance (SB): Annual convention of Society of German Engineers.
- June 1-8 — Bad Gandersheim (Bav): 1,100th anniversary.
- June 1-8 — Kitzingen (WB): Spring festival.
- June 1-14 — Amberg (Bav): Exhibition of industry, trade and craft.
- June 1-Aug. 30 — Feuchtwangen (Bav.): Open-air performances in castle ruin.
- June 1-Oct. 13 — Wuerzburg (Bav): 1,200th anniversary of "Franconia Sacra," exhibit by Franconian artists.
- June 2 — Flensburg (SH): Special Beethoven concert; Josef Keilberth, conductor.
- June 2 — Unterhausen (WB): Cave of Fog festival.
- June 2 — Hildesheim (LS): Traditional Whitsuntide mart with costume groups.
- June 2 — Vaihingen (Bav): *Maien Day*, children's and homeland festival.
- June 2-3 — Ochsenfurth (Bav): Horse ride to Wolfgang chapel, blessing of horses.
- June 2-3 — Westkappeln (NRW): Traditional horse races.
- June 2-4 — Leer (SH): Whitsuntide mart.
- June 2-Sept. 30 — Meppen (SH): Open-air performances on sylvan stage.
- June 3 — Deidesheim (RP): Billy goat festival.
- June 3 — Frankfurt (Hes): Waeldchestag; grand folk festival.
- June 3-6 — Stuttgart (WB): Annual meeting, Society of German Engineers.
- June 3-7 — Berlin: Convention of Teachers and Educators.
- June 4-6 — Marburg (Hes): Convention, Society of Archaeologists.
- June 4-6 — Baden-Baden (SB): Convention, Society of German Automobile Industry.
- June 4-7 — Adenau/Eifel (RP): International Nurburgring star race.
- June 5 — Cologne (NRW): Northwest German Broadcasting Orchestra, Josef Keilberth, conductor.
- June 5 — Rheydt (NRW): Concert, H. Roloff, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- June 5-8 — Marburg (Hes): Convention, Society of German Ancient Philologists.
- June 6 — Krefeld (NRW): Concert, Christian Ferras, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- June 6-8 — Ludwigsburg (WB): International riding and driving tournament.
- June 6-8 — Stuttgart (WB): German amateur boxing championships.
- Early June — Heidelberg (WB): 20th rowing regatta.
- Early June — Stuttgart (WB): International rowing regatta.
- June 7 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Concert, Christian Ferras, violin; R. Hubertus, conductor.
- June 7 — Linnich (NRW): Traditional marksmen's festival.
- June 7-9 — Neheim/Huesten (NRW): Marksmen's festival with pageant.
- June 7-9 — Solingen (NRW): Marksmen's festival.
- June 7-15 — Fulda (Hes): St. Boniface week.
- June 7-15 — Essen (NRW): Rally German and foreign postal singing societies.
- June 7-17 — Karlsruhe (WB): Spring festival.
- June 7-22 — Wiedenbruck (NRW): 1,000th anniversary.
- June 8 — Trier (RP): Annual meeting of Eifel Society.
- June 8 — Verden/Aller (NRW): Inauguration of Cathedral.
- June 8-9 — Berlin: RIAS Orchestra; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- June 8-10 — Laubach (Hes): 400-year-old homeland festival.
- June 8-14 — Mainz (RP): Meeting, German Librarians Association.
- June 8-15 — Baden-Baden (SB): International culture week.
- June 8-10 — Salzgitter (LS): Marksmen's festival.
- June 10 — Oberwesel (NRW): Corpus Christi procession.
- June 12 — Fulda (Hes): Corpus Christi procession.
- June 12 — Munich (Bav): Haydn's "The Seasons."
- June 12 — Prien (SB): Candle procession around the "Fraueninsel."
- June 13 — Wuppertal (NRW): Hindemith's "Requiem."
- June 13-15 — Birkenau (WB): 400th city-hall anniversary.
- June 13-15 — Travemuende (SH): German Automobile Club international rally for sports and touring cars.
- June 13-16 — Dinkelsbuehl (Bav): Children's feast, historical open-air performance.
- June 13-18 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Annual convention, Society of German Druggists.
- June 14-15 — Regen (Bav): Rally German singing societies; 100th anniversary.
- June 14-16 — Bodenmais (Bav): Traditional St. Benno folk festival.
- June 14-24 — Schweinfurt (Bav): Traditional folk festival.
- June 15 — Kronach (Bav): "Sweden Sunday" in commemoration of the defense of the town.
- June 15 — Baden-Baden (SB): Grand avenue illumination.
- June 15 — Tuebingen (WB): Grand riding tournament.
- June 15 — Baden-Baden (SB): International amateur dancing tournament.
- June 15-16 — Stuttgart (WB): Convention, Master Barbers Association.
- June 15-16 — Ziegenhain (Hes): Historical folk festival.
- June 15-22 — Northeim (NRW): 700th anniversary.
- June 15-Sept. 7 — Augsburg (Bav): Open-air dramatic performances.
- June 15-Sept. 30 — Schliersee (Bav): Open-air plays.
- Middle of June — Stuttgart (WB): Mozart festival.
- Middle of June — Cologne (NRW): National convention, Silesian Society.
- Middle of June — Kassel (Hes): German sewing machines fair.
- Middle of June — Jugenheim/Bergstrasse (WB): Summer festival.
- Middle of June — Kiel (SH): Regattas.
- Middle of June — Mannheim (WB): 65th Oberhein rowing regatta.
- Middle of June — Duesseldorf (NRW): Ladies outer garments industry sales week.
- Middle of June-June 30 — Berlin: International film festival week.
- Middle of June-Middle of August — Eutin (SH): Carl Maria von Weber festival.
- Middle of June-Middle of Sept. — Oettingheim (SB): Open-air performances, "Wilhelm Tell."
- June — Wilhelmshaven (SH): Convention Northwest German Universities Association.
- June — Bonn (NRW): Bonn University Day.
- June — Cologne (NRW): German Catholic Youth Association convention.
- June — Duesseldorf (NRW): Art Exhibition "Iron and Steel."
- June — Nuremberg (Bav): International organ week.
- June — Kassel (Hes): Open-air plays of State Theater.
- June — Aachen (NRW): 107th Lower Rhenish music festival of Aachen, Duesseldorf, Cologne and Wuppertal.
- June — Darmstadt (Hes): International vacation courses in contemporary music.
- June — Recklinghausen (NRW): Ruhr festival plays.
- June — Heidelberg (WB): Summer festival of University.
- June — Zweibruecken (RP): Rose festival.
- June — Bonn (NRW): Venusberg festival.
- June-July — Heidelberg (WB): Serenade concerts and open-air performances in castle court.
- June-July — Eppstein/Ts (Hes): Open-air plays in castle.
- June-July — Pforzheim (WB): Children's and flower festival of Garden City.
- June-August — Nuremberg (Bav): Hans Sachs' plays and castle serenades in Swedish court of the Kaiserburg.
- June-August — Marburg (Hes): Open-air performances on the castle hill.
- June-August — Bamberg (Bav): Festival concerts by Bamberg Symphony Orchestra in Dominican Church, Rose Garden and Kaiser's Hall.
- June-August — Bad Reichenhall (Bav): Festival of the 10,000 lights.
- June-August — Nuremberg (Bav): Centennial of Germanic National Museum.
- June-Sept. — Coblenz (RP): Operetta performances on Rhine.
- June-Sept. — Hamburg: Garden symphony concerts in "Planten and Blumen" exposition grounds. +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.



European Unity.
It may come to this.

Reply to Soviet Note

German press comment on the Western reply to the Soviet note of March 10* on a peace treaty for Germany and the establishment of a German national "defense army," varied greatly, depending on the part of the note which the editor considered of importance. While there was agreement with the section demanding that a peace treaty should be negotiated by a freely elected German government and with the statement on the German frontiers, the press was not happy about the military clauses and was inclined to see little chance for a reunification of Germany.

"Notwithstanding all diplomatic courtesy, the essence of Moscow's proposal has been flatly refused by the Western Powers," the **Deutsche Zeitung** (Stuttgart, March 29) summed up the opinion of a considerable number

* See "The Struggle for German Unity" on page 19.

of papers. "The Western Powers are determined not to leave Germany — united or not — outside the European and Atlantic alliance. They are sure of the federal chancellor's support, and it seems that Dr. Adenauer has no doubt that he will find a parliamentary majority for this policy. In view of the trends in the *Bundestag*, however, this should not be taken for granted..."

"After all, is the German problem really the key to world-wide peace?" the same paper asked. "To us Germans, there is no problem of greater importance. West of our frontier, however, things look differently. There the belief is held that keeping Germany within the Western alliance is of paramount importance. To the East, on the other hand, a separation from this alliance seems to be the only acceptable basis for a policy of peace. Apart from that, world-wide peace could not be guaranteed to either West or East

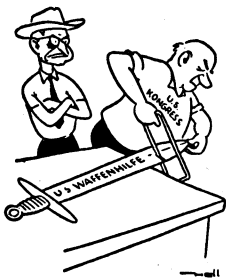
so long as only the German problem has been solved, but not the Asiatic one."

Der Tagesspiegel (Berlin, March 26) commented: "The reply has knocked out the reservoir of Soviet policy. It demands not only free elections, but also a free government. It states that the political structure of the Federal Republics applies to all of Germany. It beats the Kremlin with the latter's own Potsdam agreement, by referring territorial changes to a peace conference."

Der Mittag (Duesseldorf, March 26) felt that "unless we are badly mistaken, the negotiations suggested by the Kremlin have already failed in their initial phase. To us Germans, that means we will have to expect a more urgent demand for a defense contribution. But if the West takes such a position, it implies that they consider themselves strong enough to afford such an answer to the Soviet note.

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Aachener Nachrichten, Aachen, March 15)



Cutting it down?

(Westdeutsche Rundschau, April 4)

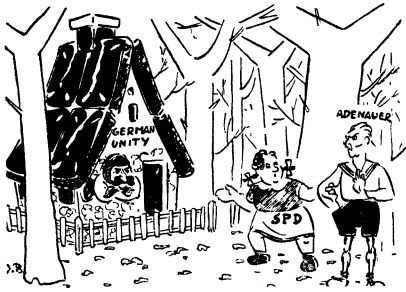


(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, March 15)



"... but what have you got in the other hand, dear Uncle Joe?"

(Ruhrnachrichten, Essen, April 5)



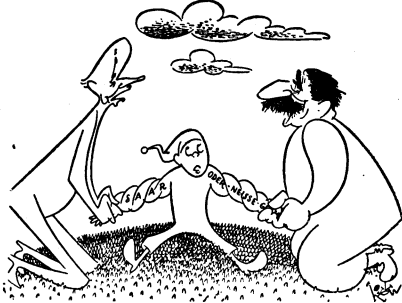
Haensel and Gretel.

(Die Welt, Hamburg, March 3)

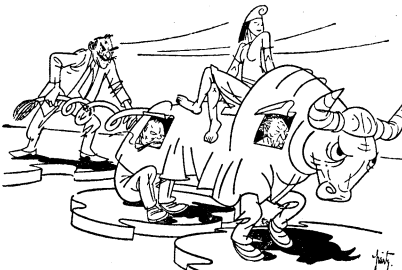


"Come on in, sweetheart, and we'll play neutrality!"

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, March 27)



(Rheinischer Merkur, Coblenz, Feb. 29)



Europa.
Hard to get going!

Full approval, from our point of view, deserves the Western refusal to recognize the Oder-Neisse frontier . . ."

The weekly **Christ und Welt** (Stuttgart, March 27) warned that the Soviet note might have been another attempt at delaying tactics. "Suppose the first goal of free elections could be reached. Then the question would arise immediately, what the relationship should be between the all-German government and the Four Powers, pending the conclusion of the peace treaty. We would get into a situation very similar to that of Austria. While the peace treaty is under negotiation with the German Government, the danger of undue delay would prevail. Germany cannot be thrown back into a situation less favorable than its present one."

Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger (Cologne, March 27) was annoyed with the second part of the Western reply. "Why did the West yield to the temptation to deal with Germany's position within Europe after the conclusion of a peace treaty? Is there any relationship at all between this subject and a note designed to clarify whether negotiations are possible and expedient? This point in the Western reply grossly demonstrates the lack of a clear policy line."

"Rather than placing all possible emphasis on the decisive problem of all-German elections and demanding a clear reply from Moscow, the Western Powers have furnished the Soviets the pretext for an evasive answer by their statements about Germany's future status after unification."

Weser Kurier (Bremen, March 26) doubted that the West had had a fortunate hand in formulating the reply. "It is inconsequent to state expressly that an all-German government will have sovereign freedom to join international coalitions, and at the same time to restrict that freedom with respect to military sovereignty. Moreover, it is contradictory to approve of the Federal Republic's rearmament within the Atlantic defense community, but to consider the rearmament of a sovereign and unified Germany a threat to peace . . ."

Going one step further, **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, March 26) came out full blast against the West-

(Echo der Woche, Munich, March 29)



(Rheinische Post, Duesseldorf, March 15)



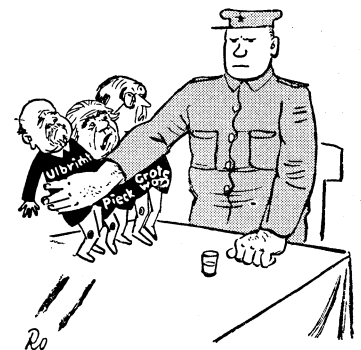
The Neutralist's Dilemma.

(Essener Allgemeine, Essen, March 28)



The Magic Flute.

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, March 18)



Maybe this time he means business.

ern attitude. "Walter Lippman (*New York Herald Tribune* columnist) told us openly that the United States should not support the demand for all-German elections, because a future central German government might be less pro-American than the present one in Bonn. This shows the dangerous side of the Western egotism, which is ready to sacrifice 18,000,000 Germans for the sake of political expediency.

"Without certain concessions to the East, a reunification of Germany will be impossible, at least in a peaceful way. And since the Soviets will obviously not withdraw without ado and leave their zone to the Western Powers, the only way left is that of tenacious negotiation. It is a toilsome and slow way, but it must be pursued as long as there is the slightest chance for success. At the moment, the West demands precisely what the East wanted to prevent: Germany's partnership in a Western alliance..."

Luebecker Nachrichten (Luebeck, March 26) advocated an isolation of the German problem. "The chances for Germany's reunification are only slight, unless the Soviets as well as the West separate the German problem from the great contest between East and West. They should make this problem the test case of a policy of unselfish action for, rather than talk of, German unity. There is little evidence of such a spirit in either note..."

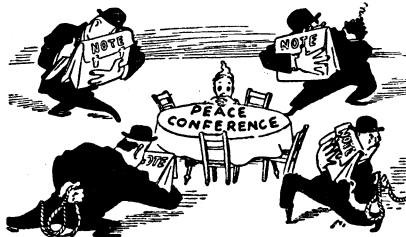
By contrast, **Die Welt** (Hamburg, March 26) said: "Above all, the new Germany needs peace. Under the present political circumstances, it can find peace only within a strong international defense community, the best form of which is the European defense community. If Germany were separated from this community, as is the evident aim of the Soviet note, its chances for peace would be diminished, as would be Europe's and the world's chances for peace."

Muenstersche Zeitung (Muenster, March 26) warned that the Soviets' "sensational" concession to permit a German national army was only "simple mathematics." "The rebuilding of a German army would take a very long time, if the financial burden were to be borne by Germany alone. Until

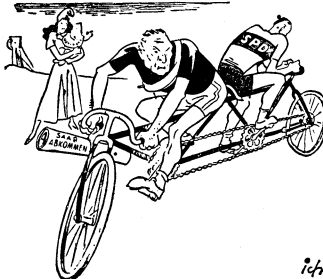
(Westfaelische Rundschau, Dortmund, April 5)



(Fuldaer Volkszeitung, Fulda, March 29)



(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg, March 26)



There is strength in unity.

(Essener Allgemeine Zeitung, Essen, Feb. 28)



Stalin the Stoker.

(Echo der Woche, Munich, March 22)



Suggested costume for Adenauer in Washington.

that time, meaning practically for the next 10 years, Germany would be neutralized, without a military potential of its own, while the Soviet Union would have a free hand, particularly in Asia.

The German labor weekly **Welt der Arbeit** (Duesseldorf, March 28) envisaged a situation similar to that of Korea if the West agreed to the Soviet proposal. "On the one hand they press the remilitarization of the Soviet Zone, on the other they offer peace with the goal of an early withdrawal of the Occupation Forces.

"Thus we would have conditions similar to those in Korea before the North Korean offensive: one half of the country vacated by the Western occupation troops and exposed to outside force, the other half armed to the teeth and supported by their powerful protectors in Moscow."

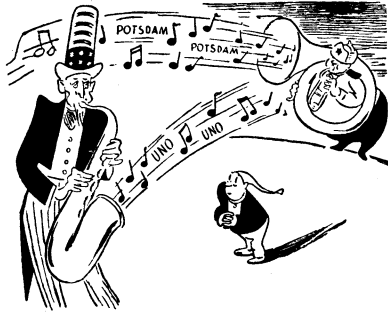
Westdeutsche Rundschau (Wuppertal, March 26) summed up the situation this way: "For us Germans, it may be hard to understand the attitude of the Western Powers, as they seem to sacrifice the reunification of Germany within a foreseeable time in favor of the final goal of a United Europe from the Atlantic coast to the Russian border.

"However, it may be expedient for us to get used to this fact... Of course this bitter recognition does not affect the goal of any German government, which must be reunification of Germany. But we cannot help it that no German government — be it Adenauer or Schumacher — can realize this aim because, though our very national affair, it is outside our reach."

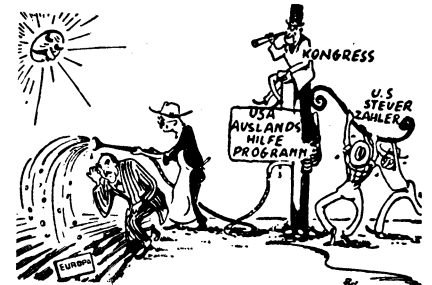
President Truman's Decision

When President Truman announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election this year, the German press reacted with expressions of sincere regret and praise for the initiator of the Truman Doctrine.

"President Truman himself has said that in a democracy no man is indispensable," commented **Frankfurter Rundschau** (Frankfurt, April 1). "He has lived up to this statement and has renounced his candidacy. His decision was that of a party tactician as well as a statesman.



Pannunjom Marathon.



"Keep 'em pumping, Harry, I really think I hear something growing."

"When the free world strikes a balance at the end of the Truman administration, it may add this wise decision to the credit of a man who, like no other politician, grew with the burden of his work."

Westdeutsche Allgemeine (Essen, April 1) stressed the German regret at the President's announcement. "No wonder, because the name of Harry Truman is linked with the revolutionary change in US foreign policy since the end of the war.

"Certainly a complete reorientation of American foreign policy had already been accomplished by the US entry into World War II under Mr. Roosevelt. But Mr. Roosevelt's line could not be maintained because it was based on fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, which proved impossible.

"It was Mr. Truman who had this bitter experience and he drew a tremendously courageous consequence: to support the European countries outside of the Russian area of predominance, including the ex-enemy Germany, as far as it was within the Western sphere."

Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Karlsruhe, April 1) said that "within

the seven years which will forever be linked to Mr. Truman's name, the United States has risen to predominant power among the free nations of the world. It has freed itself from the shackles of a century-old policy of isolation and has assumed the worldwide task of supporting the nations who are called upon to assert their independence against militant Communism.

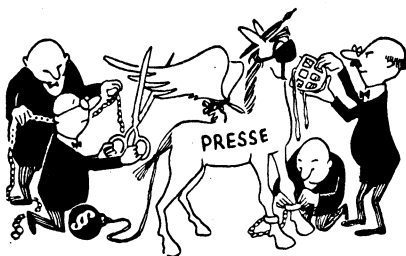
"The military aid for Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, the Mutual Assistance Pact and the Point Four Program are but phases of an over-all plan, which was mapped out and partly implemented under the Truman administration. We Europeans, exhausted by the war and groaning under the burden of reconstruction, must acknowledge that Mr. Truman has become a friend of Europe."

"With Harry Truman the American political scene will lose a man who made calculable that mixture of so many factors, controversies and speculations: American policy," said **Hamburger Freie Presse** (Hamburg, March 31). "With Mr. Truman, we knew what to expect; with his successor, whoever it may be, we don't. Mr. Truman had

a sense for continuity in politics, and above all, he shared a sound disinclination against experiments with the man in the street, whose representative he felt himself to be.

"Mr. Truman was of a skeptical soberness. In that sense the exact opposite of his predecessor, he had a very realistic and practical, rather than idealistic, idea of politics and of his political mission. He was not a very strong personality, and his political line was not always clear and straight. His opinion and tactics were flexible, but he had a strong sense of responsibility ...

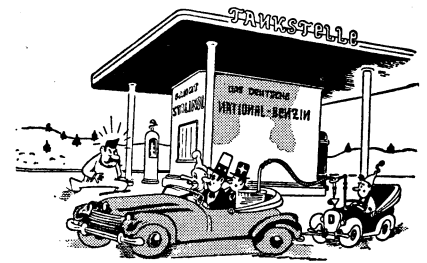
"Because he did not have the endowments of a genius, he did not fall for the genius' temptation: under his leadership the pendulum of American policy could vibrate slightly forth and back, but it would never swing to extremes. To point out what that means in terms of foreign policy: under President Truman the United States would never take a course toward war or into a self-satisfied isolation. We can only hope that his successor will possess this sober gift of introspection and modesty." +END



Federal Press Law.



East Zone Plebiscite.



"Gee, those people don't seem to like my gasoline."

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of March 27

The 88th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Office of the French High Commissioner, Hotel Dreesen, Bad Godesberg, March 27. Present were Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman), Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Maj.Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy United States High Commissioner, acting for John J. McCloy.

The Council:

1. Decided to repeal the provisions of United States/United Kingdom Military Government Laws No. 15 insofar as they apply to federal civil servants covered by the provisional civil service law of the Federal Republic. An Allied High Commission Law to this effect will be published in the next issue of the Official Gazette. These provisions of Military Government Law No. 15 have been in suspension since May 31, 1950.

2. Signed an Allied High Commission Law depriving of effect in Hansestadt Hamburg the provisions of Article III, Paragraph 2, of Control Council Law No. 22 (works councils), thus permitting Hansestadt Hamburg legislation on works councils to go into effect.

HICOM Meeting of April 3

The 89th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held April 3 at the Petersberg. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The meeting afforded the Council opportunity for a survey of matters which are to be discussed at a meeting April 4 with the federal chancellor when the negotiation of the contractual arrangements will be continued.

Meeting with Chancellor

The Allied high commissioners and the federal German chancellor met again on April 4 at the Office of the United States High Commissioner in Mehlem to continue their negotiations. It had been agreed that on this occasion a special effort would be made to review outstanding differences in the various conventions not yet concluded. The meeting therefore lasted from 3:30 p.m. until midnight.

In the course of this session, it proved possible to work through a long agenda and to reach final agreement on many of the questions it included. A number of important problems that have been holding up progress for some time have thus been settled; and the meeting marked a further important step forward toward the completion of the agreements.

Certain outstanding questions are not yet ready for discussion at the level of the chancellor and the high commissioners. All remaining questions that are ready will, however, be discussed in a similar meeting which has been arranged for April 9.

Meeting with Chancellor

The Allied high commissioners and the federal chancellor met April 9 at the Office

of the United States High Commissioner in Mehlem to continue their negotiations of the contractual arrangements. Excellent progress was made. Further meetings between the chancellor and the high commissioners will take place April 21 and 24.

HICOM Meeting of April 16

At its 90th meeting, the Council of the Allied High Commission took occasion to express its regret at the imminent departure of Maj.-Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy United States High Commissioner. The Council expressed its appreciation for the services General Hays has rendered to the High Commission and its congratulations on his new appointment as commanding general, United States Forces, Austria.

Laws and Regulations

Occupation Damages Law

The Allied High Commission has approved Regulation No. 2 under Law No. 47 (Compensation for Occupation Damages), specifying the procedures to be followed by applicants for compensation under the law.

Inter alia, the regulation provides that applications may be filed by the person suffering the loss or damage or by his authorized agent and that such applications shall be filed in the zone in which the incident giving rise to loss or damage occurred. It also specifies procedures to be followed in cases in which the application filed in one zone involves loss or damage resulting from acts or omission of Allied Forces of another zone, and for cases in which more than one national element of the Allied Forces are involved.

The text of the regulation is published in the March 21 issue of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Conversion of Reichsmarks

The Allied High Commission has approved a law providing for the conversion into *Deutsche marks* of *Reichsmarks* taken out of Germany at the time of their repatriation by United Nations nationals who had been prisoners of war, political or racial deportees, civilian internees or forced laborers. The *Reichsmarks* are to be converted into *Deutsche marks* at the rate of DM 6.50 for 100 *Reichsmarks* or *Rentenmarks* up to the maximum of DM 32.50 per person. The *Deutsche marks* are to be paid by the *Bank Deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States) into blocked accounts in the Federal Republic to the credit of the Allied governments concerned which will make payment to the repatriated nationals.

In order to benefit by the conversion, repatriated persons must meet the following conditions:

1. They must have been repatriated prior to July 1, 1946.

2. They must have surrendered their *Reichsmarks* in accordance with the regulations of their respective countries.

3. They must be nationals of countries which had recognized the Federal Republic on or before Jan. 1, 1952.

Because of the existing confusion at the time of their repatriation, many United Nations nationals held in Germany during the war took with them *Reichsmarks* which they had earned in Germany. Repatriates had to deposit these *Reichsmarks* on return to their own countries. Thus, unlike German nationals, they had no possibility to convert the *Reichsmarks* at the time of currency reform. The present law now makes it possible for such persons to convert these earnings into *Deutsche marks*. The maximum amount of 500 *Reichsmarks* (DM 32.50) per person which may be converted was fixed taking into account the financial situation of the Federal Republic.

Since this question is connected with the currency reform legislation, which is in the reserved fields, an Allied law was necessary. The text of the law was published in the March 21 issue of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission.

Official Statements

Condolences on Minister's Death

Following is the text of a letter of condolence on the recent death of Federal Minister Eberhard Wildermuth which has been sent to the federal chancellor by US High Commissioner McCloy:

I am writing you to express my regrets at the recent death of Federal Minister of Housing, Eberhard Wildermuth, whose best memorial is the housing he has provided for millions of his fellow countrymen.

His death has been keenly felt by all the members of my staff who have dealt with him concerning the vital problem of housing in Germany today.

One of my staff members in an address given Monday in connection with the *Entwicklungsbauprogramm* made the following statement about Minister Wildermuth:

"Had it not been for his immediate and hearty support, this program would have been impossible. And not only this program but others which we worked together on. Almost all ECA programs were extremely difficult for him to agree to. Complicated and unusual in their nature, it meant facing problems and criticism, but with the courage and decisiveness of his nature he accepted them wholeheartedly and stuck with them through thick and thin. This was not done with a grudging manner, but with such fine wholeheartedness and such courtesy and good humor that at this moment I can only think of the personal loss I have sustained. And out of this personal feeling I can more vitally and sincerely assure you all of my heartfelt sympathy."

I would not only like to endorse this statement but to say further that in addition to the splendid cooperation he has rendered us, we understand he has been largely responsible for the housing laws guaranteeing that housing shall be given first to the most needy.

Minister Wildermuth's dedication to the cause of low cost housing in Germany and the effort and selflessness that he brought to his work have been an inspiration to all of us here. Not only you but everyone who has worked with him will keenly feel his loss in our mutual program — the rebuilding of Germany.

Bremen Commended on Settlement

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy in a letter to the president of the Bremen

Senate, Mayor Wilhelm Kaisen, expressed his gratification for the attitude and good will shown by Bremen authorities in the settlement of restitution claims of the Jewish community. The text of the letter, dated March 25, follows:

In my discussion of restitution with you and the other ministers-president, I have come to know that you share my view of the importance of this problem in the development of Germany's future international relations. It is with great satisfaction, though not with surprise, that I note in my periodic review of the progress in restitution matters being made in the states that Bremen has been moving steadily ahead and has made commendable progress.

I am aware that a satisfactory over-all settlement has been made between Bremen and the IRSO; that this settlement does not outlaw individual claims; and, furthermore, that arrangements have been made to take care of Jewish claims which may be submitted even after the published terminal date of acceptance of claims. I am now informed that Bremen has gone even further, and has presented to the German local community a fund which is intended as recompense to the Jewish community for the loss and damage suffered by the community through Nazi depredation and injustice.

Admiral Jeffs (Rear Admiral Charles Jeffs, USN Ret., US state commissioner for Bremen) has read to me an excerpt from a letter of appreciation addressed to you by Mr. Katz, head of the Bremen Jewish community. I am impressed by the fact that this testimonial was termed by Mr. Katz to be a "moral duty" on the part of the Jewish community in appreciation of what was obviously considered by the community to be a gracious act and gesture of good will on the part of the Bremen government.

Bremen's fine action and the expression of gratitude which it evoked are indicative of a genuine and sincere spirit of tolerance and neighborly understanding on the part of the people of the state of Bremen. I know that your own fine qualities of leadership and humanity have played no small part in the record the state of Bremen has made in this and other fields of community, national and international significance. I am pleased to express to you and the people of the state of Bremen my congratulations and sincere good wishes for continued progress and success.

Official Announcements

Show-Cause Order to Dairies

The Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group (DIDEG) of the Allied High Commission announced March 18 that it has issued an order to show cause against two associations composed of butter producing dairies in Bavaria:

1. Molkerei Zentrale Bayern e.G.m.b.H., Nuremberg, Milchhofstrasse 2
2. Bayerischer Molkerei Verband e.G.m.b.H., Kempten, Allgaeu.

The order requires the associations to show cause why they should not be ordered

1. To cease fixing prices at which butter may be sold by the members of the associations.
2. To cease agreeing on division of markets and customers.
3. To refrain from discriminating against butter wholesalers who are not members of the associations.

The order was issued after DIDEĞ, acting upon numerous complaints, made an investigation of conditions surrounding the sale and production of butter in Bavaria.

The order alleges that all important butter producing dairies in Bavaria belong to one of the two associations named in the order, and that the associations by agreement between themselves and with the city dairies of Bavaria have unlawfully controlled and restrained the production and sale of butter in Bavaria, in violation of the decartelization laws. In particular, both associations are charged with limiting the production of butter and restraining competition among dairies by preventing them from selling butter outside certain districts or from doing business with wholesalers or customers of other member dairies.

This order was issued by DIDEĞ as the agency responsible for the enforcement of the decartelization laws which prohibit the arbitrary control and restriction of production, as well as the collusive fixing of prices.

Sales Organization Decontrolled

The Allied High Commission has decided that Kohlenwertstoff A.G. of Bochum, a sales organization for coal by-products, will be released from control under AHC Law No. 27 (Reorganization of the German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries) as soon as it has carried out the voluntary deconcentration plan submitted by the company to the High Commission on March 12, 1952, providing for the transfer of the assets of Kohlenwertstoff A.G. to three new companies.

The High Commission decision is given effect by Regulation No. 15 under Law 27 published in the Official Gazette dated April 8, 1952.

Kohlenwertstoff A.G., of Bochum, is one of the 13 enterprises listed in schedule A to Law No. 27. On Feb. 19, 1951 the Allied High Commission announced approval of a regulation providing for its liquidation. Since the Allied High Commission considers that the voluntary deconcentration plan submitted by Kohlenwertstoff A.G. meets the requirements of Law No. 27, the liquidation of the company will be carried out in accordance with this plan.

PX Ration Card Regulations

Recent changes in regulations governing issuance and use of Post Exchange ration cards:

1. Replacement of lost ration cards will be at the discretion of the administrative officer, based upon the circumstances involved in each case. If loss occurs within the post issuing the replacement card, issuance will be withheld until it is determined that the lost card has not been turned in.

2. When a replacement (new) card is issued, all cigarette coupons will be removed and all spaces or coupons provided for recording purchase of coffee and other rationed items will be voided. The replacement cards will not be valid for purchase of any rationed item.

3. The holder of a Post Exchange ration card cannot authorize another individual to purchase rationed items, unless the holder is hospitalized or confined in prison, in which case the hospital or prison commander may give written authorization to another individual.

4. An individual ration card holder is authorized to purchase rationed items for

other members of his or her family on their ration cards.

5. Persons other than members of the US Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard in uniform, will present their valid identity document and valid ration card bearing the same name to gain entrance to any EES installation.

6. Ration card and valid identification will be required for comparison for each purchase of rationed items.

7. It is prohibited to possess or use more than one ration card made out in the name of the same person for a given ration period, or to otherwise possess or use ration cards fraudulently.—from *HICOG Bulletin (Mehlem) No. 18.*

Recent Publications

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

Cumulative Index of Legislation, Second Supplement, Office of General Counsel, HICOG (Mehlem), Jan. 17, 1952. Listing of changes and additions in Cumulative Index of July 20, 1951, and first supplement of Sept. 24, 1951.

Clemency and Prison Statistics, Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG (Bad Godesberg), Feb. 29, 1951. Monthly report as of Feb. 29.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 318, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 21. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to March 21.

Kontakt (Contact), Vol. I, No. 3 (February), Exchanges Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 27, 1952. Magazine, mostly in German, containing contributions from returned exchanges.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 319, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs HICOG (Frankfurt), March 28, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to March 28.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 38, High Commission of the French Government in Germany, March 31, 1952. Official French report for February.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 320, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), April 4, 1952. Covers German newspapers and publications dated up to April 4.

Weekly Analysis of Publications, No. 321, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), April 10, 1952. Covers German newspapers and other publications dated up to April 10 (last number of this series).

Information Bulletin for March, Information Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), April 22, 1952.

Buecher-Vorschau (Book Preview), No. 66, US Information Centers Branch, Division of Cultural Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), April 14, 1952. List of books to be distributed among the US Information Centers in Germany. +END



Above, American soldiers (right) take over from Soviet army (left) the guard of Spandau Allied Prison, where major Nazi war criminals are confined. At right below, American soldiers march into position before assuming charge of month's duty.

Changing the Guard

Spandau Allied Prison, in the Spandau borough of West Berlin, is one postwar installation in Germany which has continued under joint operation by the four Occupying Powers, for in it are confined the seven major Nazi war criminals sentenced to imprisonment by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg Oct. 1, 1946. Guarding of the prison rotates among the four nations, each detail serving one month. On April 1 was the occasion of the relief of the Soviets by a US Army detail.

Photographs by Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG

British military policeman (left, below), escorts Soviet guards from prison area while army officials and visitors watch. An American takes over at a lookout tower (right).





Three visitors to the US Information Center in Berlin examine some of the black-and-white artistic works placed on exhibition there in April. Sponsored by "The Ring," an artists' association, in cooperation with officials of the center, the exhibit remained open throughout the month. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)