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FORM NO. 51-61
MAY 1949

Approved For Release 2001/09/06 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006500120001-5
CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY France
SUBJECT Transmittal of Publication, Macnens

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]
CD NO. 25X1A
DATE DISTR. 10 November 1950
NO. OF PAGES 1
NO. OF ENCLS. 3 (19 pages)
(LISTED BELOW)
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

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25X1A

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A service for news and trade papers, published weekly in Paris Frankfurt and Berlin

M A C N E N S M

John MacNair's European News Service

129
Frankfurt

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The Current French Scandal

Comes close to the Record

25X1A

by John MacNair
(Macnens)

Paris, .- France has long had a gift for producing scandals which even to the French themselves are much more surprising than the scandals of any other country yet discovered. And the scandal of the Thousand Bonds of Arras comes close to the record.

Like all good french scandal this one turns around cash, since the thousand Treasury bonds, of 100,000 francs each, required only a little manipulation to be turned into anything between a quarter of a million and half a million dollars, depending on how it was done.

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Three hundred of the bonds had left the Treasury's strong room at Arras on the 26th of February 1949, and another 700 -appetite was growing- on the 2nd of July. But no one noticed anything until July 21st. Six days later a former barkeeper at Lille was caught trying to sell five bonds. From then on the affair involved higher and higher levels of society.

The next arrest was a business agent who had got entangled in the sale of 300 more bonds ; then came charges against a gentleman whose wartime record had been puzzling to say the least and who had been made a member of General de Gaulle's Consultative Assembly and member of the High Court of Justice which tried Pétain and Laval. He couldn't be found for nearly a year, when together with his mistress he surrendered under the terms of a written agreement with the police as to his treatment.

The next surprise was the arrest of a Treasury Controller and Cashier, on 29th July '49, who calmly admitted that he had removed the two lots of bonds from their safe, but energetically maintained that it wasn't his fault at all. This made things a good deal worse, and by the 3rd of November '49 the French National Assembly was obliged to cancel parliamentary immunity for one of its members, a member of the Gaullist group who had been calling himself Antoine de Recy for some time, though the name on his birth certificate was much less aristocratic. De Recy had been under accusation by the first two persons arrested since July 28th.

The scandal ran underground for many months until the sudden surrender of the missing Jean Dordain, referred to above, on July 11th 1950. His revelations seem to have started a series of investigations that threw in all directions.

Only 19 days later the chief tax collector of Arras was found murdered; 150,000 francs which might easily have been taken was untouched. Twenty four days were partly lost following what may have been the planted clue of a cigarette butt marked with lipstick. Then suddenly on August 23rd the Gendarme Leblonde produced a dictaphone confession which he had secured by a trick from two men thus accused of the murder of the tax collector : ex-inspector of the French Surety Florent Demesse, and Inspector Charles Dapvril.

A third man was arrested two days later on a charge that he had aided the two assassins, and with him a fourth suspect cattle merchant at Arras. By the 26th of August the examining judge, Delattre (unfortunately the same named as that of the third man arrested on the murder charge, who was a café owner and apparently unrelated) was involved in such a tangle of accusations and pressure that he could endure no more. The following night, or early Monday morning, after having taken shelter with his brother, he was said to have cried out that he had to get away from pressure from higher-up. At any rate, he tried to climb down a rain pipe, fell, was taken to hospital, was declared sane but shaken, and was spirited off by the authorities to an unknown shelter.

At the same time the local attorney general was relieved of his functions by the government, the local captain of Gendarmes was sent off, some others involved in the affair suddenly left on holiday, and a new judge was assigned to examine the case.

The French public is sure that something exciting is going to happen. All that it's worrying about now is whether it will happen in open court or behind an iron curtain.

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The Man in the German Street

A Macnens Fortnightly Feature
edited by Kendall Foss.

Munich, .- When the man in the street in an old established democracy begins to grumble there is little cause for deep concern. But when his opposite number in a young republic such as the West German Republic does the same, it is time to pay attention.

In an established republic dissatisfaction is generally directed at the party in power - a state of affairs which portends a victory for the opposition. In a young republic, still on trial, the people may be questioning the republican form of government. The dissatisfaction in western Germany to-day with the performance of the Bonn Republic is giving rise to serious concern. Far too many people are saying that the "whole Bonn crowd should be tossed on the ash heap". They mean the parties in opposition as well as those which make up the coalition government. They mean the system itself.

Observers here have long realized that the stream-lined efficiency of a dictatorship has a lingering fascination for many ordinary Germans, in spite of the obvious fact that the over-sized ambitions which went hand in hand with the push-button efficiency produced unparalleled catastrophe. It is too easy to forget that governmental decisions which do not have to wait for public opinion soon take on the character of decisions against the public will.

A group which thinks it has an answer to the growing German distrust of Bonn is the so-called Association for the Direct Election of Members of Parliament. This group believes that proportional representation is the root of the evil, leading people to feel that they have no control over the ability of those who represent them. Under PR, of course, each party puts up a list of candidates and sends as many from this list to Bonn as it wins seats. It does not matter whether the voters feel confidence in Herr Schultz or Herr Mueller; if the party has confidence in these gentlemen (which means that the party thinks them amenable to the wishes of the party leadership) then the party puts them high enough to win any representation to speak of.

The Direct Association wants to introduce the method used in American and England under which the voters know who they are voting for. Recently this group scored a heartening success in Hesse where the people voted decisively against a continuation of PR. If they can continue to gain ground they believe that they will be able to save the republican form of government in Germany.

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They are confident that if Germans can choose between Herr Schultz and Herr Mueller this fact will increase the interest taken in the activities of the Parliament and lead to a growth in consciousness that the government is responsible to the voters.

European Jigsaw.

by Philip W. Whitcomb

a dozen significant bits each week
from which the European picture may be
put together.

Germans may hunt in the US Zone (probably from oct' 50) provided they hold a German license to possess firearms (Law 24, Regulation 10) and a hunting permit issued within less than 15 days previously by the US Kreis Resident Officer, and provided they do not take more than 20 % of the allowed quota on state-owned hunting ground or more than 60 % on any private ground.

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West Germany's immediate future, so far as it depends on the written undertakings of the three occupying powers, depends on decisions to be made by the Foreign Ministers' conference at New-York, beginning 12 sep 50. The Bonn government's two proposals for its own show window, by which it hopes to impress its lukewarm public, are a foreign office and a small army, both to be slightly disguised under tactful names. On the Allied side intense pressure is being brought to bear on the three foreign ministers to decide on (1) Bonn government liability for the obligations of the German governments which preceded it (2) coal, steel and shipbuilding controls and limits, an (3) whether in a possible east-west war Germany is to be the armed defender of Western civilization on Hitler's formula, or the arsenal of Democracy on the Roosevelt formula.

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The madness of sending arms to Russians was earnestly denounced by the Duke of Alba in 1571 in appeals to German rulers. The essential east-west conflict was still between Turkey and Spain as the two great military and political powers, but the Duke of Alba, member of a family which understood power before all else, prime minister and commanding general under Charles V and Philip II, saw Russia as the ultimate enemy of the West. The appeals to German rulers were disregarded, partly because "east-west trade to our mutual advantage" was desired, but chiefly, perhaps, because ambitious Germans then and later saw Russia as a gigantic weapon through the use of which world power could be seized.

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There are 24 America Houses in Germany and 122 reading-rooms in smaller communities where Germans may drop in when they feel like it, to look at American publications or listen to lectures or arguments. The operation of these open houses has been one of the few successes of the American occupation in its relations with the individual; 7 % of all Germans over 15 years of age have visited these centers at least once, if the results of a recent questioning of a sample 3000 can be relied on. This is about seven times as many as admitted such visits two years ago. Whether the change is in attendance or in frankness the figure proves the value of an American take-it-or-leave-it activity sharply contrasted with the moral bullying of the East Zone.

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Ethiopia, which showed a slightly warmer attitude toward world cooperation by allowing Sinclair Oil to prospect, after the Stettinius negotiations, is beginning to improve its very bad system of communications. A modern bridge over the Blue Nile was recently opened, and a 150 mile branch line railway, from Mojo on the main line east of Addis Abeba to Wanda in Sidamo province, is being discussed. The French railway from the French port of Djibuti up to Addis Abeba is the only line at present, and has been consistently prevented from developing a large export traffic and an interesting tourist traffic for cruises which touch at Djibuti by punitive measures imposed by the Ethiopian government.

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John McCloy's letter to the Communist Youth of Kemptau in the Soviet Zone of Germany stated clearly that he could not sign the so-called Stockholm Resolution for the plain reason that his love of peace is greater than that implied by the resolution. The resolution's artful text- would allow Russia to practise its various and familiar aggressions and would punish only those who replied to such aggressions with an atomic bomb. (The Stockholm resolution parallels the rhetorical appeal of the tiger to the hunter, that guns should be laid aside so that they could fight man to man.) Mr. McCloy's letter also pointed out again that the Russian bomb-control plan differed chiefly from the UN plan permitting inspection only of non-Russian stocks and plants.

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Atlantic Peace Insurance

The Atlantic is a Natural link like the Mediterranean 2000
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A voters' preference for clarity The complicated tariff negotiations
at Torquay
Finland's Farm Party government Changes in Schleswig-Holstein
Non-state Industry in Sweden

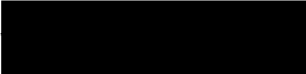
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Atlantic Peace Insurance
A Macnens feature edited
by Philip W. Whitcomb.

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The Atlantic is a Natural Link Like the Mediterranean 2000 Years Ago

by Philip W. Whitcomb
(Macnens)

Paris, Sept. - The ways in which a large body of water can bring both mutual exchange and separation to societies of people living round it have been exemplified a thousand times. The two most striking examples are the Mediterranean family, cemented most by the Roman and Venetian empires, and the intensifying Atlantic family, formalized in the Atlantic pact.

The Atlantic basin is enormously smaller, measured in travel and communication time, than was the Mediterranean. It offers the same advantage, so essential to the development of any form of life or culture, of sufficient isolation to maintain local virtues and

skills combined with interchanges which provide ideas and physical materials

But the Atlantic group shows a leap forward in human relationships that seems to justify the many centuries of grief that lay between the first unification of the Mediterranean group under the Roman sword and the approaching tight cooperation of the Atlantic group under the Pact. For the first time in history in the case of any group of comparable complexity the Atlantic family consists of nations that have never conquered each other nor even tried to do so for many years.

In spite of fast messages and travel the Atlantic like its predecessor the Mediterranean still protects its people by separating them at the same time that it unites them in trade, in personal visits and in common interests. Its waters promise to be an eternal link far more practical for the present than the hopes and phrases on which the united nations organization is still partly based. There are never two without three; the united oceans of the world may yet bring to all peoples the unity that the Mediterranean long brought to its dwellers and that the Atlantic may soon see on all its shores.

Money Saving Equipment for Railways

John MacNair (Macnens)

Moneysaving equipment for railways may find a much better market in France with the sharpening of the attack on the \$6 million per week deficit. Prime Minister Pleven has promised that something will be done. The fault does not lie in speed and punctuality of passenger service: trains are almost never late, and times are remarkable as these figures show - Paris-Marseilles ("The Mistral") in just under 9 hours at a start-stop average of over 60 mph; Paris-Dijon in 2 and 1/2 hours at a start-stop of 77 1/2 mph; and Paris-Nice ("The Blue Train") in 11 hours at a start-stop average of 52 1/2 mph. Nor is the fault in the continual effort of the planning department; new electrification is always in hand, and even new methods such as the use of monophasic current in the new experimental section Aix-les-Bains to La Roche-sur-Foron. Among plans now urged are (a) raising the pension age from 55 to 60, to reduce the present enormous unproductive part of the wage payments; (b) setting up one single fund, fed from taxes and a share of all payments for transport of every kind, from which to pay for all maintenance of routes and equipment whether for railways, road transport, canals, coastwise shipping or air; and (c) shifting all branch lines on to a self-paying and much simpler basis, according to local needs. But new operating devices, often difficult to introduce in the past because of union objection, are expected to be brought in under pressure from all sides which demands that the weekly deficit of \$6m be brought to an end.

The Man in the German Street

A Macnens feature edited
by Kendall Foss

Munich, September.- The confidence which the ordinary German puts in American power and skill took a nose dive during the first month of the war in Korea. As the reports of retreat continued and word began to come of angry questionings in Washington as to how it happened that the United States could be caught so soundly sleeping, fear took hold of the German mind. The fear was both hysterically and unreasonably acute.

" If American cannot dispose of a country the size of North Korea with one swipe of its hand, what are we to expect when and if the Russians launch an attack from the Soviet Zone of Germany?" countless people have been asking themselves. "We have no arms with which to defend ourselves and it is plain enough that the Americans cannot take over the defense. They lack the tanks with which to stop the Russians."

Fear of what would happen when the Russians came has, of course, been latent for years. Today, however, it is quivering in the immediate foreground - a possibility for this very summer, perhaps even before these lines can be printed.

Ironically, one of the worst single offenders in creating distrust of America is the official American paper here, the Neue Zeitung. It has taken to putting headlines on its stories of defeats in Korea which read exactly like Goebbels' empty phrases in 1944 and '45. "North Korea makes costly gain," the Neue Zeitung said yesterday.

"Next they will resurrect that old one about 'strategic retreat'", one man said disgustedly. "Things must be going pretty badly if Americans have to use the words which Hitler used just before the debacle."

Uproarious laughter, expressive of the tension, greeted a little item in the German press this week about the introduction of a new dance step in Hollywood, known as the Korea. "We do not have a description of this step," the paper said drily, "but we can well imagine how it goes: one step forward and four backwards at high speed."

Perhaps the most significant and disturbing reaction to American troubles in Korea comes from former Wehrmacht soldiers. "You know," they say these days (and they have seldom if ever spoken this way to foreigners before) "the fact is that Americans just aren't very tough soldiers. They have wonderful equipment, but little of that inner toughness which the German troops used to show - to say nothing of the incredible fighting ability of the average Russian."

It is plain that in the German mind, now that he feels a bit freer to express his opinion, Americans live in too great luxury to be worth much in the type of show-down they see looming. Relatively few Germans today seem capable of grasping the fact that North Korea, as the aggressor, was ready and that simply because the United States gets mauled in the beginning is no proof that it cannot pull up its socks in time.

European Jigsaw

by Philip W. Whitcomb.

A voters' preference for clarity, noticeable in postwar elections in Europe, appeared again in the Danish elections. The opposition party known as agrarian or 'Venstre' lost 17 of its 49 seats; the explanation is believed to lie in the fuzziness of their policy. The far-right opposition, sharper and harder in their ideas, gained 16 seats, the Conservatives rising from 17 to 27, and the Georgists (the name derives from their economic theories) from 6 to 12. Communists lost 2 seats (9 to 7) and the dominant party, Social Democrats, gained 2 (57 to 59). Total seats in Danish parliament: 149. The foggy blurring of West European governmental policies must continue for the present, because majorities are still composed from groups discordant or contradictory on many points. But each return to the electors makes the political picture sharper.

The complicated tariff negotiations at Torquay, to begin 28 sep 50, involve simultaneous returns to the easier international trade of peace years and the controls of war years. The countries which signed the Geneva tariff agreement at Geneva in oct '47, together with some new adherents, are for the greater part the same which now under the Atlantic Pact are putting themselves on a war basis or at least in a state of preparedness. In the return to peace and easier international trade each contracting country will offer, at Torquay, reductions in its tariffs as a means of obtaining reductions by other countries. For example, France will attempt to secure from USA lower tariffs on novelties and light jewelry, perfumes, wines and spirits, automobiles, cigarette papers and surgical instruments; in return it may offer to reduce its own tariffs on imported agricultural products. The return to war controls will affect the conference heavily though indirectly, since the changes will be made by specific quota and license rather than by duties.

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Finland's Farm Party government, though still keep in place by a parliamentary party opposed to it in principle, appears to lose popularity with the public, partly because prices rise steadily and partly because the average voter, even though remaining true his principles, wants to see all parties form a coalition during these difficult years. Local elections to be held throughout Finland during oct '50 are expected to do nothing to soothe political friction, since local and national issues have little in common.

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Changes in Schleswig-Holstein, unexpected by the pro-Dane party and unwelcome, will result from the election victory won by the combined Catholics and Refugees. The new prime minister is a catholic as are four other ministers, with two places in the cabinet going to the Refugees. One change will be that control of some counties in Schleswig-Holstein will pass to these refugees from East Prussia and the Baltic states area, since the new government has decided to hold local elections at once instead of waiting until '52. The net result will be new land rights for refugees, a change in education, and a general cooling of relations between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein.

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Non-state industry in Sweden employs 95 % of all industrial workers. But in other lines the State, chiefly because of the strong socialist government of the 30's, is supreme. The State had already acquired the central bank several centuries ago; and it had itself built the main railway lines. During the 30's it acquired all the branch lines but two, and it now controls over half of the road-bus lines for passengers, though little of the freight haulage by road. The state controls all airfields and owns half of the airlines. It owns a fifth of all forests and three-fifths of all iron mines, with the right to buy the remaining fifth. It owns the postal, telegraphic and telephonic system and the radio stations though all programs are arranged by a private company controlled by the joint press of the country. The tobacco and alcohol businesses are in the hands of the state and so are some restaurants. Profits are not limited as they are in Norway (to 5 % except by permission) but socialist emphasis has been during planned and universal controls since the abandonment of coalition government in '45. The Swedish socialist party has been either in sole control, as now, or in control of a coalition, as from '40 to '45, since '32.

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" So They Say "

Quotations which throw light on what Europeans are thinking

"The basic function of a trade unionist is to look after the well-being of the working population."- H. W. Brown, Director Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG; to the German Trade Union Youth organization 25 aug 50, Hamburg.

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"Everything cannot be done all at once To try to achieve a European Federation without Britain would be nearly as absurd as to try to do it without France."- Paul-Henri Spaak summing up Strasbourg council results; 29 aug 50.

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"America is in fact a land of endless opportunity and most of all for scientists."- Dr Wolfgang Henry, Bacteriologist, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin; on his return from a four month tour of USA.

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"Switzerland, with ultimatum or without ultimatum, will remain neutral unless she is attacked, and then she will defend herself against the aggressor be it Russian or the Democracies."- Albert Grob rue de la Violette, Geneva.

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"I am afraid this huge sum of money will find its way to the pocket of pressmen's friends, politicians' friends, lecturers, radio officials, experts observers and the whole batch of clever people who enjoy a good living as trouble-spot finders."- Paul Hommer, Vasouy, Honfleur, Calvados, France; referring to a proposed \$89 m US appropriation for State Department propaganda.

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"I am impressed by the fast, smooth flow of vehicles in Paris traffic, seemingly in all directions at once."- Trevor Blake, Prittlewell, Essex, England.

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MAP DIARY

12 august - 9 september
1950

12 aug 50 European army resolution proposed by Winston Churchill adopted by 'assembly' of Council of Europe; two-thirds majority; Strasbourg. (Council is purely advisory organization of some ministers and parliamentarians from West Europe countries which meets in Strasbourg during holidays of their own cabinets and parliaments.) 5 Irish voted against on ground that Northern Ireland is oppressed by British; 27 British Labor Party members and some Scandinavian socialists abstained; 89 British conservatives and parliamentarians from other countries voted for. Text: "... immediate creation of unified European army subject to democratic control and acting in full cooperation with United States and Canada."

- 15 aug 50 European army would be planned by 'assembly' of Council of Europe without participation of "foreign ministers committee" of Council of Europe under proposal of former Greek premier Tsaldaris. ("Assembly" can be compared with a lower house and "Committee" with upper house, though Assembly has only a debating function and Committee is powerless unless home governments of foreign ministers who together form the Committee act to act. Purpose of Tsaldaris motion is to present Europe with complete plan in hope that popular approval would force governments to act.) Only present moves toward European army are (1) military planners at Fontainebleau, whose expenses are paid by France, Britain, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, and (2) strategic committees for several West European 'strategic areas' which meet for discussion under Atlantic Pact and MAP sponsorship.
- 16 aug 50 Chiefs of Staff Committee of North Atlantic Regional Planning Group (NAP) met for third time; Washington. Adm Wm M Fechteler (com-in-chief US Atlantic Fleet) said preparedness to meet sudden emergency must be evaluated, but that progressive planning must continue. Also present: Admiral Sir Cyril Douglas-Pennant head of navy staff of British Joint Services Mission Washington; Captain Robins, Chief of Staff Belgian Navy; General de Barros Rodrigues, Chief of Staff Portuguese Army; and representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Norway, and Holland.
- 16 aug 50 4000 Dutch conscripts released in mar '50 are being recalled for intensive training with US weapons.
- 16 aug 50 Paul Reynaud, French prime minister during the French military catastrophe of '40, appeals to Prime Minister Plevin for recall of Assembly to vote longer military service and to end French radio attitude of defeatism.
- 16 aug 50 German rearming specified as dangerous by experts in several capitals unless rearmed forces can be effectively incorporated in a genuine European army.
- 18 aug 50 Psychological Warfare is to be directed, so far as USA is concerned, by a National Strategy Board consisting of representatives of the State Department, Department of Defence, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Central Intelligence Agency; Edward P. Barrett, asst sec of State for public affairs, chairman. The problem as to who can win a war, raised for the first time in 1918 and brought to high tension in the recent war, is thus given an official debating ground.
- 18 aug 50 Turkey may be later admitted to the North Atlantic Pact group.
- 18 aug 50 A more effective Strasbourg would result if resolutions adopted by the Assembly (94 to 0, with 10 British Labor members, a German socialist, and Paul Reynaud abstaining) are made effective: all Assembly members to be elected by home legislatures; each country to appoint a special minister for European affairs; members of 'upper house' committee to be allowed to approve without obligation.
- 23 aug 50 The second session of the permanent Atlantic Committee at Lancaster House, London, considers financial means of equipping Atlantic Pact forces.
- 24 aug 50 Nazi generals von Schwerin and Speidel have been officially invited to participate in Western European defense debates at London and at the next session at Fontainebleau.

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- 1 sep 50 French Army manoeuvres at Mourmalon tested a new battle unit -- the mobile brigade, powerfully armed but light and rapid. Its role is to check the advance of an enemy that is superior in number and arms.
- 2 sep 50 At Strasbourg Pleven announced the extension of French military service from 12 to 18 months. "We feel there is no valid reason why people of different political and social institutions can not live together in peace."
- 4 sep 50 Intelligence reports show that 39 plants in the Russian Zone of Germany are turning out war goods -- tanks, planes, munitions, guided missiles -- for the Soviet Army.
- 5 sep 50 21 medium Shermans (M-4) tanks of 33 tons armed with 76 mm cannons, and 7 cannons of 155 mm, first MAP tanks to reach Europe, unloaded from American Miller at Cherbourg. American unloading equipment from last war was used.
- 5 sep 50 French volunteers for Korea, to fight in a French battalion, asked for by French Ministry of Defense. Must be reservists; up to 30 for privates, 35 up for 1st lieutenants and 40 years old for captains. Engagements end with UN proclamation of cessation of hostilities in Korea.
- 5 sep 50 Louis Kahn becomes Secretary-general of the Joint Services of the French Armed Forces.
- 5 sep 50 Deputies of the 12 Atlantic Pact nations, meeting at Lancaster House, London, said defence efforts so far proposed by members were insufficient and that "further effort and sacrifice will be required." Deputies have studied (1) measures to strengthen military organization of the pact; (2) means of evolving a fair distribution of the financial burden imposed by Western rearmament.
- 5 sep 50 French government reported it will make heavy demands on its automotive industry in connection with the new rearmament plan which calls for equipping 20 divisions with modern material within three years.
- 9 sep 50 Truman approved a substantial increase in the US forces based in Western Europe. European nations must match with their own forces the numbers sent by the United States.
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Every French Youth receives career guidance p 1

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All German officers will protest A fear of Americanization

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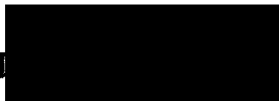
Every French Youth

25X1A

receives career guidance

by Waldo Wallis
(Macnens)

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The harsh economic conditions of the early thirties made choice of profession extremely difficult for young people in all countries. In France, where families still hold almost absolute power over the decision of the children, the problem was especially difficult. Family choice was guided by family and social considerations rather than by a study of the child's aptitudes.

Alarmed the government began a system of career guidance, obligatory for all children at the ages of 13 or 14 in state schools. Hundreds of these centers for professional orientation now operate all over France, staffed by a sufficient number of experts to form an intimate study of each 14-year old child.

In France the child's education begins in the 12th class (kindergarten) continuing to the 7th which he usually reaches at the age of thirteen. Successful completion of this "primary school" course and passage of written and oral examination entitles the child to a

"certificat d'etude". Summary written entrance examination enables him to go to the Lyceum, where he passes the first year in the sixth class.

This "sixième" class is a great period for the child; he is an adolescent, he has only one more year of compulsory education, and he considers that life is full of opportunities.

He may go on through the Lycée course, the 6th, the 5th and so down through the 1st and finish up with a "Bachot" or else he can get a second "certificat d'études" which shows that he has finished his compulsory education, and go out into the world.

The principals of the primary schools furnish to the orientation center an analysis of the mental aptitudes of each 14-year old child. To this information is added the results of the medical examination indicating his physical fitness and especially noting the occupations which might endanger his health.

The O.P. (Orientation professionnelle) examiner, who prefers to be called a "guide" rather than a director uses these two reports on mental aptitude and physical tendencies as he makes out his own analysis of the child's form of intelligence, dexterity, reactions and temperament. He must personally consult the child and his parents several times to find out the tastes and inclinations of every one concerned, and his examination by tests is completed by indication of the child's situation and surroundings and his parents' occupations.

The school teacher, who knows better than anyone the child's taste for work, and his moral fiber, makes the greatest contribution toward guiding the child toward a congenial occupation. Too often parents are too self-centered to judge properly their child's fitness. But the school teacher can not replace the OP advisor because he has no time to systemize his observations. Often too the child's "department" is very different from his behavior outside of school.

The doctor, has an opportunity of making a very complete examination at this stage - weight, height, chest expansion, breathing capacity, pulse, arterial tension and muscular strength. The doctor's report is the principal agent in turning a child away from an occupation for which he is unfit.

A complete explanation of the psycho-technique principles involved would fill a book but they are briefly, the methods of experimental psychology. They touch on mental functions -- form, type and rapidity of the intelligence and memory, imagination and verbal function -- and on the sensory functions -- eye sight, hearing, etc -- as well as on adaptability and character -- dominant tastes, principal tendencies and activities.

The OP guides final report card presents in simple fashion: a profile of the child's characteristics. The card is really in three parts: (1) up and down the left hand edge, a list of 14 characteristics to be analyzed -- attention, memory etc (list is given below); (2) in the next column a code note about each of the 14; and (3) on the rest of the card, the greater part, a graph formed by 14 dots, one opposite each characteristic joined together in a line. Each of these 14 dots are placed on one or another of ten vertical lines -- if the dot indicating memory, for example, is on the vertical line nearest the left, then the child's memory is exceptionally good, but if the dot opposite "memory" is on the vertical line farthest to the right, then the child's memory is extremely poor. The joining together of the 14 dots forms a

profile which a little practice makes easily recognizable.

The 14 characteristics thus analyzed are attention, memory, imagination, reasoning, common-sense, mechanical understanding, power of spatial representation, power of dissociation of movements, manual dexterity, precision of execution, sensitiveness of touch, automatization, fatigue time, and reaction time.

The OP center is, naturally, in close touch with the regional Ministry of Labor employment bureau, although the OP center itself is part of the Ministry of Education. The employment bureau finds the apprentice school for which the child is best adapted. The parents are entirely responsible for the final decision. They must decide whether they want the child to go on to general supplementary study or high school course -- or to technical studies in professional schools, centers of apprenticeship, or directly into an apprenticeship with a farmer artisan, or in manufacturing or trade.

After the primary school stage the OP center no longer acts obligatorily as the child's guide. The optional "BUS" (Bureau Universitaire des Statistiques) takes its place as an advisor on the profession to follow.

In France it is generally thought that a family which sends its child to high school ("Lycée") is giving the best possible aid towards a professional career. That is the reason that "BUS", born in 1933 during the carch period, and at first scoffed at, has proved its importance in steering young people into congenial occupations, although it is not in any way official or obligatory.

Full results of the OP and BUS system in France can not be judged until about 1960, in the opinion of the business and professional leaders who share in the formation of the government's educational plans. The violent spiritual and economic upsets of the war and postwar period make estimates of effectiveness unreliable. Nevertheless the feeling is already strong among those who employ young men and women that the traditional waste of the early working years through misdirection is being increasingly avoided.

The Man in the German Street
 A Macnens feature edited
 by Kendall Foss

Munich, September.- Two small but momentous events brought a flicker of hope to the eyes of the ordinary man in the German street last week. Both of these events were international and both were the work of university students.

The first was the burning of a frontier barrier on the Franco-German border, not far from Switzerland. Some 400 students, from nine different countries performed the symbolic act. The significant thing is that the march against the barriers was launched from both the French and German sides and in about equal numbers.

They arrived in the night, carrying torches and singing. They took the border guards and customs inspectors who were stationed there prisoner amid uproarious laughter - the guards tactfully offered no resistance - and then they overthrew the red and white striped poles that mark the end of one nationalistic world and the beginning

of another. Amid pledges to work for the creation of a United States of Europe, they then burned the poles.

After they had gone, the guards solemnly erected provisional barriers and resumed the checking of travellers.

Not long afterwards another group of students, meeting here in an international youth forum, got another symbolic idea. They decided to send a delegation to the European Parliament at Strassburg to present the forum's resolution calling for federation and an end to senseless divisions among the people's of Europe.

They hired a bus, decorated it with the green and white of "Europe" and set off for Strassburg - without a passport and without a single piece of paper authorizing them to leave Germany or enter France. This time no force was used. They simply explained to the German guards where they wanted to go and why. Surprisingly, the German said, "Bitte schoen". Fifty yards farther on, at the French barrier, a somewhat longer discussion ensued, but it, too, ended in a gallant, "S'il vous plait." In Strassburg itself they found many friendly citizens eager to show them the way to the Parliament and to stir up quarters and a meal for the delegates of youth. Of course, they had no French money, nor any that could be converted into francs.

No two stories in recent months have caused so much conversational comment - excluding war stories, of course, - as the reports of these half-prankish incidents. Nor is the reason far to seek: the people of Germany, and, in fact, of most of the rest of free Europe, have a deep longing for something better than strictly divided compartments. They want Pan-Europa - and their desire is clearly reflected in the resolutions of the Strassburg Parliament.

It is the governments - and perhaps the forces behind these governments - that hesitate. This is reflected in the cautious deliberations of the Council of Ministers, and in the differences which keep coming up between the Council and the Parliament.

The man in the street understands this, more or less, and he is reconciled to the fact that governments move slowly. But his pleasure over the exploits of the students indicates that he is also aware that people have to push their governments - and this is distinctly not a lesson that he learned from Hitler.

European Jigsaw

by Philip W. Whitcomb

The changes in West Germany's status as a defeated country are regarded by those Germans who hope to be the political leaders of the next fifteen years as too slow; by other West Europeans specially concerned with Germany as too fast but unavoidable because of Russia. Those who have been involved most closely and for the longest time with Germany's irrepressibility foresee the immediate German future in three states: (1) a continuance of the present stage, in which public places are held by Germans suffered or chosen because of their comparative acceptability to the Allies; (2) the re-emergence of men who embody that driving German spirit which, at least during the last twenty centuries or so has never known when to stop; and (3) a stage during which Germany will choose between peaceful amalgamation with West Europe or the economic and then political domination of Russia with an instinctive eye on world leadership.

The sterling value of the German soldier, and of the German officer up to and including division command, coupled with the colossal failures of the German High Command through the years 1915-1918 and 1941-1945, are the major military considerations in the question of using Germany in the defence of West Europe. From the purely technical point of view most West European military men would prefer to ban Germans from high command in all its forms except in the purely organizational work, in which they seem unsurpassable; and to use no German combat officers above regimental level. Instantaneous German reaction is that this attitude is based on jealousy and fear; other West European officers argue that it is based on recorded fact,

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All German officers will protest furiously and relentlessly against any plan which bars them from any combat rank above regimental level. Those Europeans whose duties force them to study the role of German soldiers in future defense believe for the moment that a durable solution can be found only if the mass of the German people has lost its blind reverence for the German officer -- regarded as highly unlikely -- and will accept a plan under which no German is allowed to fight except as a member of a United Nations unit acting under United Nations decisions.

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A fear of americanization is present in the writings of François Mauriac of the Académie Française even when he defends the acts of the American president. Mauriac in his front page editorial in Figaro (most widely read of French morning papers) on 12 sep 50 says that "the initiative of President Truman in Korea saved the United Nations from suicide and gave world peace its final chance of salvation;" Mauriac also says that of all men he is "the least inclined to understand and to indulge in the american form of civilization" and that "he remains unaffected if not hostile to the way of life which american civilization imposes on us." Mauriac clearly intended to strengthen his defense of President Truman by enying "americanization;" he discloses an inexplicable fear by his choice of word 'imposes.'

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Jigsaw bits.- 3 m bales of wool were shipped from Australia to anti-communist countries during the year ending 31 may 50, and less than a twelfth as much -- 264,000 bales -- to the communist group. Since that date the Russian group has received even less General von Schwerin is now Prime Minister Adenauer's advisor on technical matters Germans may now repair and maintain aircraft, for licensed air lines, and construct and maintain airports The number of employed persons in West Germany is higher than prewar, at over 14 m, but the number of unemployed is far higher than at any time since the Nazi system got under way, at 1.4 m. Both increases are partly to the presence of about 8 m refugees from eastern areas An exposition to prove that sovietization brings industrial success and social happiness was opened in Peking on 11 sep 50....

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Make Your Own Comment

Six openings for clever quipsters
offered by John MacNair

"The German people were not represented at Bonn. They have nothing to do with the decisions of the Bonn Assembly."- Berlin communist Taegliche Rundschau; 17 Jun 50

"The Chief of the Shock Brigade of Tractor Drivers of Chiorani, Dumitru Costea, announces that thanks to his having taken the Tractor Driving Course at the Sovramtractor Factory in the city of Staline his brigade accomplished 230 % more than had been expected of it."- Romanian official communiqué n° 617; 15 sep 50.

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A young British soldier was arrested on 13 sep 50 in front of the American services canteen in London for persisting in shouting 'Down with the Yanks,' in company with some other demonstrators.

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American cigarette companies are doing their own advertising in France now that some brands are available through the licensed government distributors as well as on the black market.

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The railway car in which the armistice of 11 nov 18 was signed at Compiègne north east of Paris was taken to Germany in 1940 and later destroyed in a British air raid. It is now being replaced, on its old site, by a similar wagon, with explanations.

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"The atmosphere of the third annual Yugoslav university games at Belgrade (last week of aug '50) does not seem to have been very friendly ... On Friday the referee had to send five Skoplje University men off the field, one for fouling, one for kicking a Belgrade player as he was sent off, and three for 'expressing solidarity.' As there were only six players left the game was abandoned.... After Saturday's game a Sarajevo University player knocked down a Zagreb University player while the two teams were shaking hands and another Sarajevo player kicked the fallen man on the head. 'Players of both teams started attacking each other in a most barbarous fashion,' according to Omladina, official paper of the Communist-led People's Youth, which deplored the incidents as unprecedented, dishonorable, and completely foreign to the student youth of Yugoslavia. Student spectators joined in the ensuing conflict; a number were later carried off the field unconscious.- from the London Times report of the games.

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MAP Diary

12 september - 16 september
1950

12 sep 50 At least 60 divisions for West Europe demanded by Churchill in one of his parliamentary attacks against British socialist government:- Britain, 6 to 8; Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland 4; Canada 2 to 3; Scandinavia, 'some'.

12 sep 50 Prime Minister Atlee announced the decision of the government to (1) bring its peace-time land army to ten divisions rather than six and a half; (2) send a new division to join British forces already in Germany; (3) bring military service to two years, increasing its army by 77,000 men. One armored division and one and a half infantry divisions will be stationed permanently on the UK homeland. In case of mobilization, Britain

could in several weeks raise 22 divisions, of which 12 would belong to the first reserve. (4) eventually return the nation to economic controls; (5) support a police force for Germany, but not an army!

- 12 sep 50 \$8 m more in raw materials from West Europe's colonies to be bought at once with the 5 % of ERP counterpart funds reserved for that purpose:- vegetable oils, quinine, rubber, tungsten, lead and industrial diamonds.
- 12 sep 50 General George C. Marshall accepted Truman's appointment to succeed Louis A. Johnson as Secretary of Defense. Johnson's resignation becomes effective 19 sep 50.
- 12 sep 50 Former General Count von Schwerin, known for his opposition to Hitler, was named technical advisor to Chancellor Adenauer for questions concerning security.
- 13 sep 50 Foreign Minister Schuman at New York said, "The defense of Germany is the province of the occupational forces. Our position is to give Germany a greater police force to protect interior security and to combat the fifth column. We don't have the means to arm the Western allies and Germany also, and the priority must be given to the armament of the allies."
- 13 sep 50 US Senate Foreign Affairs committee approved the theses Acheson will uphold at the Waldorf: (1) Rearmament of the West at full speed; (2) Formation and armament of a German contingent with its own officers integrated in the army of the West.
- 15 sep 50 The Big Three at the Waldorf accepted the creation of a high-command charged solely with integrating the distinct armies of the Atlantic countries. An American general will be chosen commander in chief, with speculation pointing to Eisenhower.
- 16 sep 50 French Defense Ministry is taking "preparatory steps" to insure that the Maginot Line Fortresses will be ready if France is attacked. Officials said there is no question for the moment for repairing the whole Maginot Line, but some forts are being reconditioned.
- 16 sep 50 Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. proposed to increase from 2,500 to 25,000 the number of aliens who could enlist in the regular US Army and receive US citizenship after five years service. Lodge's bill also authorizes the formation of a "Volunteer Freedom Corps" of 250,000 aliens who, equipped and paid by the US, would serve with American units abroad for two-year enlistment periods. Earlier the Senator called for (1) an increase in Atlantic forces to 60 divisions within two years, the US supplying 20 of these; (2) the inclusion of ten German division in an international military organization; (3) preparation of the Japanese to take part in the defense of their homeland; (4) a request to Spain to furnish six divisions and to Ireland for three divisions to participate in Western defense.
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Approved For Release 2001/09/06 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006500120001-5

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