**The McCloys Bid „Auf Wiedersehen!“ to Germany**

(photograph above) Mr. McCloy, with Mrs. McCloy and their two children at the rail of the sundeck of the SS America, waves farewell as 3,000 well-wishers on the Bremerhaven wharf sing the German song “Auf Wiedersehen!” (AMCONGEN Bremen photo by Kul)

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In a whirlwind tour of the American Zone, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Mrs. McCloy said farewell to thousands of German and American friends, in more than a dozen cities between June 23 and 26. Subsequent farewell ceremonies were tended in Berlin, Heidelberg, Frankfurt and the Bonn Enclave before their sailing from Bremerhaven July 21.

Starting out in the small town of Langenbruecken near Bruchsal in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mr. McCloy and his official party inspected a vocational school built in part with money from HICOG’s Special Projects Fund. After a welcoming song by a choir of school children, Mr. McCloy addressed a large crowd of children, teachers and townspeople first in German and then added some impromptu remarks in English.

US State Commissioner Charles P. Gross gave a lunch for the McCloy party and the members of the Baden-Wuerttemberg government in Stuttgart. Despite the busy schedule, Mr. McCloy found time for a brief private conference with Minister President Reinhold Maar. Members of the US 28th Division met with the High Commissioner and local German officials in Goepplingen to discuss troop relations with the German population.

During a ceremony in the city hall of Ulm, Mr. McCloy presented Mrs. Inge Aicher-Scholl a HICOG special projects grant-in-aid of DM 1,000,000, ($238,000) to assist in the foundation of the Geschwister Scholl Stiftung’s Hochschule fuer Gestaltung. Paying tribute to Hans and Sophie Scholl, executed by the Nazis in 1943 for their attacks on the Nazi system and their advocacy of democracy and a freely united Europe, the High Commissioner said that in all his years in Germany nothing had given him deeper satisfaction than to be able to help the new experimental school of their surviving sister, Inge Aicher-Scholl.

The HICOG grant from US counterpart funds, matched by DM 700,000 from the Scholl Foundation and DM 200,000 from the city of Ulm, is the fourth largest to be given under the Special Projects program. The purpose of the school is the education of young people for social responsibility and the creation of a democratic way of life in the technical age. It is planned that courses given by the school will include a foundation in the humanities, political and social sciences, history, philosophy and culture.

The specialists graduated from the school are to have a background in the liberal arts as well as the technical fields of industrial design, architecture, town planning and graphics. Affiliated with the school will be an institute for the development and improvement of the design of industrial and consumer products, such as furniture.

Mrs. Aicher-Scholl and her parents were the guests of honor together with the McCloys at a dinner which Ulm city officials gave after the ceremony.

German huntsmen greeted fellow-hunter McCloy with an old German hunting tune as the special train pulled into Augsburg the next morning. After a
THE MAGNIFICENT Reichssaal in the old city hall of the beautiful, undestroyed medieval city of Regensburg was the setting for an early morning reception by this city close to the Iron Curtain. The world-famous boys’ choir, the Regensburger Domspatzen, opened the festive hour of friendly farewells to the departing High Commissioner. Here again, Mr. McCloy combined a short address in German with an informal, off-the-cuff report in his native language on the US aims in Germany and the future German-American relations.

A brief tour of the many splendid churches and other old structures of Regensburg concluded the visit to the old Emperor’s City.

The ruins of Nuremberg provided a stark contrast — yet Mr. McCloy was able to compliment the city government at a luncheon in his honor on the astounding progress made in cleaning up the city and restoring such architectural gems as the Church of St. Lawrence.

A children’s choir surprised the McCloy party with the current popular German tune “Auf Wiedersehen” in front of the America House in Nuremberg before German police escorts accompanied the convoy of cars to the city limits on the way to Rothenburg.

THE HISTORIC scene of the saving of the city in the Thirty Years’ War was performed for Mr. McCloy, the latter-day savior of Rothenburg,* in front of the old city hall. Amidst a costumed crowd Mr. McCloy had to take a drink from the giant “Humpen” (three-quarter tankard) which the mayor of the town had emptied in:


Franz Stadtmayer (right), mayor of Wuerzburg, addresses guests at a farewell dinner in Wuerzburg. Next to him are Mrs. McCloy and Shepard Stone, director of HICOG’s Office of Public Affairs; and across table are Mr. McCloy, Mrs. Stadtmayer. (HICOG photo by Heine)
one gulp centuries before to prevent the destruction of
the town on the basis of a bet won.
A replica of the “Humpen” was presented to the High
Commissioner to take home as one of the most cherished
remembrances of his years in Germany. In a brief
address in German, Mr. McCloy stressed that the Con-
tractual Agreements recently completed were designed
to prevent a situation from ever arising again where
someone has to intervene to save such a beautiful town
as Rothenburg from threatened destruction.
A dinner given by city and church officials in Wuerz-
burg provided the setting for Mr. McCloy’s fourth fare-
well speech in German in one day — farewell from a
city which, like so many others in Germany, he said he
expected to visit again in the not too distant future “in
the finest role any man can have, as a free and private
citizen.”

BACK ON the special train after a tour of the magni-
ficently illuminated Marienburg (castle) high above
Wuerzburg, the party proceeded during the night to
Wiesbaden, where the farewell visit to Hesse started
with a visit to Wiesbaden’s new housing projects, its
splendid new swimming pool on the hills outside town,
and the treasures of the Berlin art galleries at the local
museum. In Wiesbaden the party was greeted by US
State Commissioner James R. Newman and members of
his staff.

At a state reception in the newly restored grant Kur-
saal, Mr. McCloy spoke about Germany’s internal institu-
tions as the determining factor in what kind of a nation
the new Germany will be. “In large measure the con-
tribution that Germany will make and receive in the
common progress of the European-Atlantic community
will depend upon the character of Germany’s internal

Mr. McCloy admires tankard presented him by Dr. Erich
Lauterbacher (center), mayor of Rothenburg. At right is
Robert Lochner, Press Branch chief who served as inter-
preter for Mr. McCloy and wrote the summary publis-
hed here.

(HICOG photo by Heine)

institutions,” he said. “To win the loyalty of German
youth, to inspire confidence abroad, to keep pace with
changing developments in the world, German institutions
must be moved by the spirit of democratic progress.”

Stressing that the liberal, tolerant spirit is the best
guarantee of freedom and that the developing European-
Atlantic community must be pervaded by it, Mr. McCloy
warned: “Within the Federal Republic, agitators of the
left and of the right clothe themselves in the trappings
of extremist nationalism and assert that freedom is their
goal. You are aware, I am certain, of the dangers these
elements represent to all that you have achieved since
1945 and to the future partnership of Germany with
other free nations.” Thunderous applause by the mem-
bers of the Hessian legislature and the government
welcomed Mr. McCloy when he closed with the words: “I
shall leave Germany in the belief that the German
people will take their place among the other peoples
dedicated to freedom.”

A DRIVE along part of the lovely Bergstrasse took
the party next to the site near Jugenheim where the
Schuldorf Bergstrasse* is now being built, partly with
American help, as a new experiment in German school
architecture and educational structure. A large crowd of
school children, teachers and government officials gave
Mr. and Mrs. McCloy an enthusiastic welcome.

Consternation, however, was expressed by the Amer-
ican military police and German motorcycle escorts
when on the return of the convoy to the railroad station
in Darmstadt they discovered that their main “prize,”
Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, had disappeared en route. It turned
out that Mrs. McCloy, in the slight confusion of the
departure from the Schuldorf, had suddenly asked to
be taken to nearby Bensheim to visit the McCloy’s old
cook, now retired. Sighed one worried German policeman

*see “School Village” on page 15.
speeches — to the action-crammed four-day tour. Culminated by a "1921er Steinberger Kabinett Trockenbeerenauslese," some of the finest Rhine wines were paraded by Minister Heinrich Zinnkann, who was host as representative of the sick Minister President Georg August Zinn. A walk through the old church and the famous dormitory of the monastery late in the evening furnished a fitting climax to a farewell trip of the zonal states that was characterized by deeply moving manifestations of German friendship and hospitality which every participant will long remember.

After a few days at his desk in the HICOG headquarters at Mehlem Aue near Bonn — interrupted only by the traditional Fourth of July reception and a trip to witness the dedication by Secretary of State Acheson of the American Memorial Library in Berlin — the retiring High Commissioner with Mrs. McCloy and a party of HICOG officials journeyed to Berlin where a rapid succession of events from a military review in the morning to a farewell reception with more than 1,200 guests in the evening filled the entire day of July 11.

Mr. McCloy delivered major addresses at the Technical University where he was given an honorary doctorate of engineering, before the Berlin Senate and over radio station RIAS (texts of the speeches are printed on pages 28-31). He met with Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson,

At review given in his honor in Berlin, Mr. McCloy, with (left to right) Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander in Berlin; Capt. George D. Eggers, commanding officer of troops at review; and Brig. Gen. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding general of Berlin Military Post, pays respect to the Stars and Stripes. (US Army photo)

at the Darmstadt station: "Only an American woman could so cheerfully upset the whole schedule on a sudden impulse."

A Weinsprobe (wine tasting) at famous Kloster Eberbach near Ruedesheim provided a relaxing finale — no Colleagues on High Commission Pay Tributes

On the Allied High Commission paid tribute to US High Commissioner McCloy and praised his work during the past three years in Germany. The tributes were paid at two separate functions shortly before the American official's departure for the United States.

At the 92nd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission July 16 in Mehlem — the first since the body moved its headquarters from Petersburg — Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the UK High Commissioner, with a few words, presented Mr. McCloy in behalf of his French colleague and himself a gold cigarette case inscribed: "To John McCloy, in happy memory of collaboration on the banks of the Rhine, from his friends Andre Francois-Poncet and Ivone Kirkpatrick."

The farewell speech at the meeting was given by Mr. Francois-Poncet, the French High Commissioner. A translation of his speech follows:

There is no need to use many words to express all the feeling which the departure of Mr. McCloy inspires in my colleagues and in myself. Our unhappy faces speak for themselves. With Mr. McCloy's departure the Allied High Commission loses its principal asset. Mr. McCloy devoted himself to his task with such a conscience, patience, outstanding energy, industry, much enthusiasm, eminent spiritual qualities, indefatigable optimism and adaptability which made him almost the solution of the problems long sought by savants — perpetual motion.

No one did more than he to lead the Federal Republic, purified by democracy of Nazi errors, into the family of Western nations, into the solidarity of free peoples. No one did more than Mr. McCloy to induce Germany to accept the Schuman Plan, the European Defense Community and the Contractual Agreements. We can say that he played a historical role. I do not believe that this role has come to an end, government service will certainly need him again, because, in all countries of the world, even in the United States, the McCloys are not very numerous.

For us, besides, Mr. McCloy has been more than just an excellent colleague. He has always been a perfect friend. Liberal, loyal, cordial, jovial, all of these adjectives sound like him. We always found him in good humor, always ready to understand, a smile always on his lips and his hand extended. A good husband, a good father, a good hunter, a good fisherman, he has always had not only the talent to convince minds but also to conquer hearts — and today I would like to extend to him the assurance of our most profound esteem of our most sincere affection. At the same time I wish him good luck, success in the future, while I am certain that his future career will be as successful as his past career — because, he is what the Germans call a Sonntagkind, a "Sunday child."

Mr. McCloy, thanking his colleagues, said that the excellent cooperation within the High Commission was an augury of what the free world could accomplish by working together. Few official bodies had had problems more difficult or
US commander in Berlin; Cecil B. Lyon, director of HICOG's Berlin Element; Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin, leading American, Allied and German officials. He also paid a courtesy call on General Vassily I. Chuikov, chief of the Soviet Control Commission in eastern Germany, to whom he voiced a strong protest against the kidnaping of Dr. Walter Linse in West Berlin a few days before and demanded the immediate release of the anti-Communist leader. The Soviet chief professed no knowledge of the kidnaping.

Visiting headquarters of the European Command in Heidelberg, June 14, Mr. McCloy conferred with General Thomas T. Handy, commander in chief, and other EUCOM officials. At an honor-guard review, he told the troops: “The development of strength and responsibility of the Armed Forces of the United States is a pattern of the enormous development of the strength and responsibility of the country itself... I am speaking not only of their (the soldiers') capacity as fighting forces but also as the great political responsibility and great political influence that they have had. I suppose nowhere in this world have they exercised that influence more than in Germany.”

At a farewell press conference in Bad Godesberg, July 16, Mr. McCloy, expressing his belief that Soviet Russia's Iron Curtain can be raised through worldwide pressure, asserted a “powerfully expressed public opinion, backed by political strength” can force the Communists to remove the Iron Curtain.

“I don't know exactly how it will be done, or when,” Mr. McCloy said, “but I think even a totalitarian government can be moved by that kind of worldwide pressure not to mention the attractions exerted by the free nations.

more apt to cause differences but they had succeeded in solving them and had seen Germany move forward at tremendous speed, economically, politically and socially. Speaking with emotion, Mr. McCloy said that the gift which had been made to him would always be a reminder of the many friends who had sat with him in the council conferences. The friendship and devotion of those who had worked with him would forever be a very precious memory.

At a farewell dinner the following evening at the La Redoute Club in Bad Godesberg, honoring Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, the British High Commissioner paid the following tribute:

AS OUR two guests stand on the deck of a west-bound ship they will be looking back not only on a receding German shore, but on three years' work - three years of effort, of adventure and of achievement.

I am so egotistical as to believe that Mr. McCloy may have inherited from his Scottish forebears some of the qualities he has brought to bear on the German problem. Zest in work and play, uprightness, tenacity of purpose, fortitude and the robust physical and mental constitution which overcomes all weariness of the flesh or discouragement of the spirit. We have had reserve moments of anxiety and peril. But he has never faltered.

These rugged Scottish qualities are tempered by virtues of his own: loyalty, charm, tolerance and a broad humanity.

In his work he has throughout been sustained by his dear wife. For her no trouble has been too great. She has given everything. All who know her will endorse the notable tribute paid to her by the chancellor in his speech on Tuesday.

As the McCloys see Germany's coast fade into the mists they will also see a panorama of unfolding events: the creation of the Federal Government, the economic rehabilitation of Germany, the progressive relaxation of Allied controls, the consolidation of the democratic order, the Schuman Plan and finally the marathon negotiations which brought this epoch to an end. When they arrived, Germany was still an outcast, a broken, bankrupt, subject nation. They leave her only three years later a prosperous and respected member of the western association. In these events of truly cosmic importance, which have no parallel in history, Mr. McCloy has played a leading part. He can look back on them with legitimate pride and satisfaction.

But as we become older and wiser we realize that mere success is not the most important thing in life. It is more important to be able to give and to receive affection. Without love and without affection life is arid and the fruits of success taste bitter.

On the receding shores of Germany the McCloys will not only look back on a panorama of successful achievement. They will also see bidding them farewell a large concourse of men and women whose hearts they have won. Among them his colleagues of the Allied High Commission, a family bereaved, his own staff, the Berliners, whose interests he has so stoutly and effectively defended, and countless Germans in every corner of the land who have been succored or comforted by sympathy and understanding.

A sense of loss will afflict this throng, as gazing out onto the ocean they see the hull of the ship sink over the horizon. Many German threats will echo Mr. McCloy “Auf Wiedersehen” but from my post on the waters edge I shall prefer to address him in Scots. I shall say: “Will you no come back again?”
The Kremlin is very much aware of public opinion, according to the departing High Commissioner, who pointed out that "they even use the basest lies to influence it and they don't like pressure against them exerted in public opinion. They do everything in their power to turn this type of pressure from themselves."

He told the newsmen he believes the German people are convinced that they have to play their part in the defense of free Europe, even though they are as reluctant as any of the other free nations to take up arms; expressed his conviction that the potentialities for the new German democracy are excellent, and added that the Federal Republic is on its way toward becoming a liberal, progressive member of the family of free European nations.

FRANKFURT where Mr. McCloy had his headquarters during most of the three years he was "the supreme United States authority in Germany," was visited July 17. There he had an informal conference at breakfast with his successor, Walter J. Donnelly, then US High Commissioner and ambassador to Austria. He also received an honorary Goethe plaque from the City of Frankfurt — the second American to be so honored — and appointment as honorary senator of the faculty of the University of Frankfurt.

Later in the day, Mr. McCloy and his party toured the Hessian refugee camp at Giessen and questioned several persons being processed there following their flight from eastern Germany in search of political sanctuary in the West. He told them, "I hope all you refugees find adjustment in the West," adding "We offer you hope and trust in the future."

Mr. McCloy took leave of the American and German employees of HICOG at a meeting in the Mehlem headquarters building July 18, saying he was leaving "one very precious heritage" to his successor — "that you all serve him as loyally, effectively and efficiently as you have served me." He also participated in the dedication of the new Stimson Memorial Chapel (note cover photograph), named in honor of his wartime superior, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

As Mr. and Mrs. McCloy, their daughter Ellen and son John prepared to leave their Bad Godesberg home July 20 for the train, a surprise community farewell was staged by American families living in the Pflittersdorff apartments development. A souvenir book was presented the High Commissioner, a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. McCloy, and a choir sang his college song "Lord Jeffrey Amherst" and "Home, Sweet Home."

ON THEIR arrival in Bremen the next morning, the McCloys were entertained at breakfast in the City Hall by a small group of German officials headed by Senate President Wilhelm Kaiser. At a subsequent reception in the Kaminsaal, Mr. McCloy was presented a set of documents pertaining to the presentation more than 100 years ago by the Bremen community of a stone for the Washington Monument in Washington. Mrs. McCloy received a hand-woven tapestry depicting the Bremen waterfront.

Military honors from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation were paid to Mr. McCloy as his party drove up to the wharfside and boarded the SS America. The great passenger liner pulled away from the dock for the trip to the United States at 2:15 p.m. on July 21 as the McCloys, standing along the rail of the sun deck, waved "Auf Wiedersehen!" to the 3,000 well-wishers who sang the German tune of the same name.
Bibliography of McCloy Articles

The Information Bulletin has published more than 40 articles and features concerning US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Mrs. McCloy and texts of their addresses. The list follows:

Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany, text of Executive Order No. 10082 of June 6, June 14, 1949, page 2.

Sacred Rights of Free Expression, text of Mr. McCloy's broadcast at release of Radio Stuttgart to German control, Aug. 9, 1949, page 2.

Western Germany has very greatly progressed since the surrender, address by Mr. McCloy Aug. 10 from New York over nationwide radio network, Aug. 23, 1949, page 9.

US Attitude on Bonn, text of Mr. McCloy's statements in radio interview Sept. 1 with NBC correspondent, Sept. 20, 1949, p. 11.

Message to HICOG Personnel, address by Mr. McCloy Oct. 4 to HICOG personnel in Frankfurt, November 1949, page 9.

Crusade in Europe, text of Mr. McCloy's talk Oct. 13 for March of Time broadcast, November 1949, page 46.


Free Vote for Unity, statement by Mr. McCloy Feb. 28 at press conference in Frankfurt, April 1950, page 2.

Germany in a United Europe, address by Mr. McCloy April 4 before Pilgrims' Society in London, May 1950, page 37.

Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy, article by Rosemarie Spornner on activities of wife of US High Commissioner, June 1950, page 11.

ERP Marks Second Anniversary, address by Mr. McCloy April 22 at Passau, June 1950, page 20.


Defense of Democracy, address by Mr. McCloy May 22 at US Information Center in Hanover, July 1950, page 33.

Ruhr Industry's Problems, address by Mr. McCloy June 16 in Duesseldorf, August 1950, p. 23.

Reverence for Life, statement by Mr. McCloy to delegation of youth leaders in Frankfurt, September 1950, page 39.


Executive Order on US High Commissioner for Germany Amended, text of change in Executive Order No. 10082 (see above), September 1950, page 61.


Adding the Human Element, address by McCloy's Aug. 9 to group of German exchangees going to the United States, October 1950, page 63.

New Status of Germany, address by Mr. McCloy Oct. 6 over German, RIAS and AFN radio stations, November 1950, page 39.

Tasks for the Coming Year, address by Mr. McCloy at Second Resident Officers Conference in Frankfurt, November 1950, p. 55.

An International Aspect, texts of Mr. McCloy's addresses Nov. 24 to a student audience at Kiel University, Nov. 25 before a group of labor leaders in Hamburg and Nov. 26 over Radio Bremen, December 1950, p. 53.

Unity and Strength, address by Mr. McCloy Jan. 1 over RIAS and German radio stations, January 1951, page 8.

Youth and German Defense, text of Mr. McCloy's letter replying to young German, February 1951, page 15.

Intelligent Understanding, address by Mrs. McCloy Jan. 9 at meeting of American Women's Club of Berlin, February 1951, p. 17.

Six Points of US Policy, address by Mr. McCloy April 25 over Radio Munich, May 1951, p. 29.

New Approach to History, address by Mr. McCloy April 23 at University of Mainz, May 1951, page 51.

Report to American, address by Mr. McCloy June 20 from Washington over nationwide radio networks in the United States, July 1951, page 23.

Youth's Greatest Opportunity, address by Mr. McCloy May 25 at University of Frankfurt, July 1951, page 45.

US High Commissioner Interviewed by FDI Youth, excerpts from transcript of Mr. McCloy's discussion with Communist youth Aug. 17 in West Berlin, September 1951, page 6.

Germany in World Defense, condensed transcript of talk by Mr. McCloy July 16 at Third Resident Officers Conference in Frankfurt, September 1951, page 73.


Defense of Common Freedom, address by Mr. McCloy Nov. 3 at dinner meeting of Bremerhaven Chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association, November 1951, page 17.

Germany's Future, address by Mr. McCloy Dec. 10 before the state legislature of Wurttemberg-Baden, January 1952, p. 7.

New Year's Message, address by Mr. McCloy Dec. 31 over RIAS in Berlin, January 1952, page 17.

Test of Democracy, excerpts of extemporaneous remarks by Mr. McCloy Oct. 10 before Resident Officers Conference in Frankfurt, January 1952, page 35.

Role of the University, address by Mr. McCloy Jan. 21 at University of Freiburg, February 1952, page 21.

The Three Great Steps, address by Mr. McCloy May 10 at dedication of new school at Bernkastel, Rhineland-Palatinate, May 1952, page 9.