

# Dateline: GERMANY



**T**HIS IS THE STORY of the men and women who report the news from Germany for America and how they do it. There's high adventure — sure — but a lot of careful planning and hard work too.

The average correspondent is on call 24 hours a day and seven days a week with long hours devoted to traveling, routine digging, sifting and checking. Much of his spare time is spent in cultivating news sources which may be useful in the future, learning the German language, and studying German political and economic history.

To understand trends and developments in Germany today, the correspondent must have a basic and working knowledge of the country's social history and language. If he is to help the reader at home in understanding events abroad he must be qualified to interpret those events in their correct significance.

Germany has been consistently Europe's top news center since the end of the war and continues to capture more of the American press headlines than any other country on the continent. This is true for two reasons: Germany is a tense focal point of the east-west cold war, an arena in which east and west duel continually for dominance,

and Germany is the first country in which the United States has staged a full-scale occupation.

For this reason the American press corps in Germany today is one of the largest US correspondent groups in Europe, numbering 80 permanent correspondents representing US papers and five American correspondents accredited to foreign papers and news agencies.

All of the great American wire services, radio networks, photo and newsreel agencies have men permanently stationed in one or more of the three focal spots — Frankfurt, Berlin and Bonn — as do several of the leading magazines and daily newspapers. Smaller papers, trade journals and magazines are often represented by transient correspondents who spend several weeks a year in Germany on special assignments.

**F**OR AMERICAN correspondents Frankfurt is the news axis in Germany at present. With the termination of the Soviet blockade last year and the establishment of the Office of the US High Commissioner in Frankfurt, many correspondents shifted their chief operations from Berlin to be near HICOG headquarters. Within a few hours' drive of the German government at Bonn, also seat of

the Allied High Commission, and an easy swing from the important Ruhr area and the Saar, Frankfurt is the pivotal point from which reporters can cover happenings in all the larger cities of western Germany.

In that city are located the larger German bureaus of the United Press, Associated Press and International News Service, the headquarters of Time and Life, Inc., Newsweek, American Magazine, and the main offices of leading American dailies.

For example, it is in Frankfurt where the United Press maintains its main editorial and relay office for all continental Europe through which flows in constant stream incoming copy from Prague, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen, Zurich, Milan, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Vienna and outgoing copy back to these points.

All UP bureaus throughout Germany and Europe are linked by their own system of leased wires, and as the chief relay center UP's Frankfurt Bureau carries a two-way load of from 80,000 to 90,000 words of news daily.

Incoming copy is edited and processed in Frankfurt for redistribution to the European capitals and for transmission to London where it may be trimmed in proportion to news events of the day at home before being forwarded to United Press in New York by radio teleprinter.

American news agencies are a main source of world news for the new German press which has established only a few postwar bureaus in foreign countries. UP's German service is an important function of the Frankfurt Bureau. Here is assembled, edited and translated news from western Germany along with other incoming news from the rest of the world. The UP German report distributed by direct teleprinter circuits to about 110 major clients — newspapers, radio stations and a number of smaller subsidiary papers — averages 30,000 words per day.

With bureaus in Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Munich and Bonn, UP in Germany is staffed with 13 American correspondents and 110 German personnel,

with scores of stringers scattered throughout the three zones. An approximate 6,000 words a day is filed out of western Germany to the United States.

UP manager for Germany is veteran war and foreign correspondent Walter Rundle who has been with the United Press for 20 years — eight of them abroad. In charge of UP in China during the war, he has filed big stories out of that country, Burma, India and Korea, including a feature which set America agog proving that eggs will stand on end at the arrival of spring as timed by the Chinese lunar calendar.

Rundle arrived in Germany to take over the Berlin Bureau the day the Russians imposed the blockade and worked 16 hours a day with his staff covering all blockade developments until transferred to Frankfurt as manager for the entire German operation a year ago.

Although UP staffers may be assigned to cover anything from love nests to German gas rationing, some concentrate on specific subjects. John McDermott, Berlin bureau chief, keeps on top of east-west developments and specializes on cold war trends. Bob Haeger, who was broken in for his present assignment by spending his first 23 years in the German-American metropolis of Milwaukee, spends a large part of his time in Bonn covering the German political scene while Jack Meehan concentrates on army news and human interest stories.

**T**HE ASSOCIATED PRESS, headed in Germany by Wes Gallagher, top-flight AP war correspondent selected by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1946 as one of the 10 outstanding young men of the United States, processes its European report in London from continental copy relayed through Frankfurt which is the center of a teletype network linking the larger European cities.

Edited in London, AP's foreign report is distributed to its 134 German clients through the Berlin office. Together, foreign and German AP news distributed in Germany averages 20,000 words daily while AP bureaus in Berlin, Frank-



The day's news is discussed at lunch in the Frankfurt Press Club by, l.-r., Robert Kleiman of U.S. News and World Report, Richard O'Regan of Associated Press, Larry Rue of Chicago Tribune and Adher Watt of United Press. Emlyn Williams of Christian Science Monitor (right) leaving the club, which is maintained by the American correspondents.



# Managers in Germany for Leading Wire Services



**Walter Rundle**  
United Press



**Wes Gallagher**  
Associated Press



**Thomas Agoston**  
International News Service

furt and Bonn file approximately 6,000 words a day to the United States.

Among AP bylines familiar to American readers of German news are those of Donald Doane, rated by newsmen as one of the best allround reporters in the business; Richard O'Regan, now Frankfurt news editor, and Richard O'Malley, who was a policeman and a boxer, and played the piano in a honky-tonk before joining AP as a war correspondent in the Pacific.

AP Berlin bureau chief, Daniel Deluce has been with the same agency since 1929. A foreign correspondent for the past 10 years, Deluce was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondents in 1944. Another AP veteran in Berlin, Tom Reedy came to Germany four years ago to cover the Nuremberg trials. "The blockade brought me to Berlin," Reedy explains, "and the Russians still keep my typewriter oiled. I am 39 and married and if life begins only at 40, I don't know what all that other stuff was that I've been through."

British-born Tom Agoston is chief of Hearst's International News Service in Germany with an American assisting him from Berlin. INS services DPA (*Deutsche Presse Agentur*), only German news service in the Federal Republic, with a copy file by radio printer direct from New York and with German copy through the Frankfurt bureau.

Agoston's amazing agility which has earned him the nickname of "Agitated Agoston" among his associates, has produced a whirling dervish technique which he employs in his competition with the other larger staffed agencies. Agoston covering western Germany and his assistant, Richard Weil in Berlin, file 3,000 words daily to New York.

**T**HE SPECIALS, those working for a single newspaper or magazine, have on the whole an easier lot in life than their colleagues on wire services where speed is

of paramount importance in getting a few minutes' edge on the competition in spot news coverage. A special seldom tries to vie with the wire agencies on spot news and can fit his working hours to his paper's deadline, giving more time to polished writing and background facts than is allowed in the slap-dash pace of the wire man.

Except for the larger papers particularly noted for their foreign coverage, one-man bureaus are the rule and in these cases a reporter's office is often in his hotel bedroom or inside his hat.

Dean of the specials is fabled Larry Rue who has wandered in and out of Europe, the Balkans, Near East and Africa for the Chicago Tribune for the past 30 years. Voted by his fellow newsmen the "most unforgettable character we have ever known," Larry Rue legends abound among the newspaper crowd in Germany. In 1929, Rue covered his European assignments in his own airplane and in the epidemic of personal books by foreign correspondents, he was one of the first to write his own experiences in "I Fly for News."

Probably the best known names to American news readers are those of Drew Middleton of The New York Times, and Don Cook of the New York Herald-Tribune. Both are high-ranking men in their profession and their analytical stories out of Germany probe deeply below the surface of daily events.

As chief correspondent for the Times in Germany, Middleton maintains his headquarters in Frankfurt but is away from the city three days out of a normal week. With three other American correspondents in Germany, eight Germans and three stringers, The New York Times files an average of 10,000 words weekly plus mailers to its home office.

Formerly with the Associated Press, Middleton has served as war and foreign correspondent since 1939. His assignment in Russia for the Times in 1946 lends first

hand knowledge to his appraisals of Soviet tactics in Germany today.

Concentrating largely on international aspects of the Allied occupation and interpretive reporting, Middleton leaves much of the economic and US High Commission stories in the competent hands of 31-year-old Jack Raymond, whose questions at press conferences have earned him a reputation as being among the sharpest of the younger correspondents.

The best story to come out of Germany in the last few years, in Middleton's opinion, is the election story in the East zone last May. "The results prove that one-third of the people had guts enough to vote against communism," he explains.

**L**IKE MANY of his colleagues in Germany, Don Cook, chief of the Frankfurt Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, was formerly a war correspondent.

His beat is the western zones and he is out of Frankfurt as much as in it. Spending at least two days a week in Bonn, he is planning to switch his headquarters there permanently, finding it easier to keep on top of political developments from that city.

Frequently Cook gets specific requests from New York for the Sunday section of his paper but otherwise the choice of assignments is left in his own hands.

The foreign correspondent must do more than merely record facts, according to Cook. "His work is selectivity, picturization and interpretation. Although 'scoops' or exclusives are naturally important, they are not necessarily the distinguishing mark of a good correspondent. A special today is hitting high if he can count 10 percent of his stories as exclusives. This means that there are a lot of dull days between scoops and that his reputation must be made on the way in which his other stories are handled and written."

With the arrival of Joseph Newman in Berlin, the Herald-Tribune bureau there is expected to expand beyond mere Berlin coverage. Newman, who has covered three of the world's hottest news spots for the Tribune — pre-Pearl Harbor Tokyo, Argentina and Moscow — is planning to build the bureau into an East European listening post. With the Soviet-dominated German press carrying the propaganda line for the day, a competent observer can catch Soviet shifts in policy trends which foreshadow important news events.

**A**CORRESPONDENT'S average day involves plenty of leg work and routine digging. His tips come primarily from the German press which his secretary checks each morning making a translated round-up for his perusal.

When a story strikes him as particularly interesting for US consumption, he then digs out all available background material and with a few additional telephone calls, is ready to write his story.

Part of his day is taken up in keeping informed of scheduled happenings such as High Commission meetings, press conferences, certain VIP arrivals and important German meetings.

During a week he makes the rounds of a good dozen key Allied and German personalities and out of these

informal office visits he gets a handful of ideas for possible stories and often invaluable background for other stories pending developments.

There are news sources aplenty in Berlin, that cut and quartered five-powered city governed by British, French, Americans, Russians and Germans and on the surface it would seem to be an easy beat. But it is for just that reason that Berlin is one of the toughest news beats on the continent. Each of the five powers has its own version of every story — although British, French and Americans coordinate closely their information services — and the versions sometimes vary.

Each of the four occupying powers and the German Berlin City Council has its own press office. Additionally, there are available two dozen daily newspapers — half of them East-licensed and the others West-licensed. Fifteen accredited military missions have their offices there and each has a press attache or "spokesman."

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of Berlin's press coverage is, as the French put it, "*C'est la ville de l'inattendu*" (it is the city of the unexpected). For it is against this city that is directed the force of Soviet political and economic pressure. There anything can happen — and, as the press well knows, there just about everything has happened — and the oft recurring crises are seldom announced in advance.

**P**HYSICAL DIFFICULTIES pose one of the greatest problems to the correspondent covering Bonn where some of his everyday stories involve a ferryboat ride across the Rhine and a hairpin climb on a cogwheel mountain railway.

The reporter assigned to the German capital must keep his eyes primarily on the German government. Its seat



Husband-wife team on the job in Berlin—Judy Barden of NANA and David Nichol of the Chicago Daily News.

# Prominent Specials Covering Germany



**Larry Rue**  
Chicago Tribune



**Donald Cook**  
New York Herald Tribune



**Drew Middleton**  
New York Times

is the modern white parliament building overlooking the Rhine, but the chancellor himself lives some miles south and across the river, while the president receives official callers in still another suburb.

Today's German news story is also a story of Allied relationships so the reporter calls fairly often at French headquarters up the river from Bonn, at the American element in another river village, and at the British seat 14 miles distant, Northwest of Bonn and on the other side of the barge-dotted Rhine looms the headquarters of the Allied High Commission on the Petersberg mountain.

A correspondent's day in the federal capital may begin as late as noon. If he has an extended lunch in the Federal Parliament building he is likely to catch a minister, deputy or other news source at a nearby table.

A regular part of his day is to attend the press conference of some key German official. These conferences are long, smoke-filled and sometimes the scene of a cross-fire of embarrassing questions in the hottest tradition of Washington journalism.

If parliament is in session, the newsman faces a long afternoon and evening. On session days, depending on the nature of the agenda, the press balcony of the Assembly hall either will be crowded with about 150 attentive reporters or manned by a few bored-but-brave correspondents for the big news agencies.

In the press balcony, writers relax as best as they can in the stiff wooden seats. When the activities on the legislative floor become monotonous, a reporter may read the daily government handouts or even discreetly play chess with a colleague.

**A**MERICAN WOMEN reporters in Germany have made their mark among the press corps both as war and foreign correspondents, sometimes unmercifully beating their male competition.

Among the veteran correspondents in Europe today is Kathleen McLaughlin, now stationed in Berlin for The New York Times, who has covered various phases of the

occupation in keeping with the best traditions of American foreign reporting. Now in New York awaiting re-assignment to Tokyo, 28-year-old Marguerite Higgins has been chief of the Herald-Tribune Berlin bureau since 1947 and her percentage of exclusives has called forth grudging admiration from some of the men.

Late of the New York Sun and now with the North American Newspaper Alliance, Judy Barden is well known for her human interest stories out of Berlin which make excellent copy on the dull days between crises. "In those quiet periods," says Judy, "when a Russian sneezes, I grab a typewriter."

Among specials accredited in Germany for a single American newspaper or publication are Ernest Leiser of Overseas News Agency, Emlyn Williams of Christian Science Monitor, Gordon Gaskill of American Magazine, Robert Kleiman of U.S. News and World Report, Kay Boyle of the New Yorker, Curt Riess of Trans-Radio Press, John Christie of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Waldo Drake of Los Angeles Times, Harold Williams of Baltimore Sun, David Nichol of Chicago Daily News and James Burke of Indianapolis News. Time and Life has Enno Hobbing, Will Lang and David Richardson. Among the photographers are Al Cooking of Acme, Francis Noel of AP and Carl T. Gossett of The New York Times.

Although the radio correspondents for the three great American chains also roam the zones and are on the spot at all important news events, their headquarters are in Berlin. Consistent "clock watchers," the network men have a different problem from newspaper men in that six-hour time variations between Germany and eastern United States result in irregular hours for their "live" broadcasts. Lyford Moore of the American Broadcasting Company, William Downs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Ed Haaker of the National Broadcasting Company, have gone on the air at all hours, even at midnight or at 5 a.m. with flashes. +END





United Press relay operator is shown (left) moving a perforated paper tape from one transmitter to another in the process of distributing news received from London and Washington to points in continental Europe. At right, UP technician cuts in a new line connecting a German newspaper with the UP switchboard, through which flows a daily average of approximately 90,000 words of world news. UP's main relay point for all continental Europe is in Frankfurt.

PID-accredited correspondents of American publications, permanently stationed in Germany as of Feb. 1, were:

#### Acme Newspictures

Alvin Cocking, Berlin.

#### American Broadcasting Company

Lyford Moore, Berlin.

#### American Magazine

Gordon Gaskill, Frankfurt.

#### Argosy Magazine

Bernard McGuigan, Frankfurt.

#### Army Times

Henry D. Cohen, Frankfurt.

William Heumann, Frankfurt.

Philip Sichel, Frankfurt.

#### Associated Press

George Boulwood, Bonn.

Brack Curry, Frankfurt.

Daniel Deluce, Berlin.

James Devlin, Frankfurt.

Donald Doane, Frankfurt.

Wes Gallagher, Frankfurt.

Richard Kasischke, Frankfurt.

Francis Noel, Berlin.

Richard O'Malley, Frankfurt.

Richard O'Regan, Frankfurt.

Thomas Reedy, Berlin.

#### Baltimore Sun

Harold A. Williams, Frankfurt.

#### Chicago Daily News

David Nichol, Berlin.

#### Chicago Tribune

Betty Knorr, Frankfurt.

Larry Rue, Frankfurt.

#### Christian Science Monitor

John E. Williams, Frankfurt.

Olwen Williams, Frankfurt.

#### Cleveland Plain Dealer

John Leacacos, Frankfurt.

#### Cleveland Press

Theodore Andrica, Frankfurt.

#### Columbia Broadcasting System

William Downs, Berlin.

#### Fairchild Publications

Alice Perkins, Frankfurt.

#### Fortune Magazine

Charles F. Jacobs, Frankfurt.

Harold Lehmann, Frankfurt.

#### Fox Films

Robert Kreier, Frankfurt.

#### Fox Movietone News

Herman Blumenfeld, Munich.

Tecla Blumenfeld, Munich.

#### Harpers Magazine

Ben Russak, Frankfurt.

#### Hearst Metrolone News

Norman Beckett, Frankfurt.

#### Indianapolis News

James Burke, Berlin.

#### International News Service

Isabel Agoston, Frankfurt.

Thomas Agoston, Frankfurt.

Morris Holitzer, Frankfurt.

Richard Weil, Berlin.

#### Jewish Daily Forward

Ivor Meskauskas, Munich.

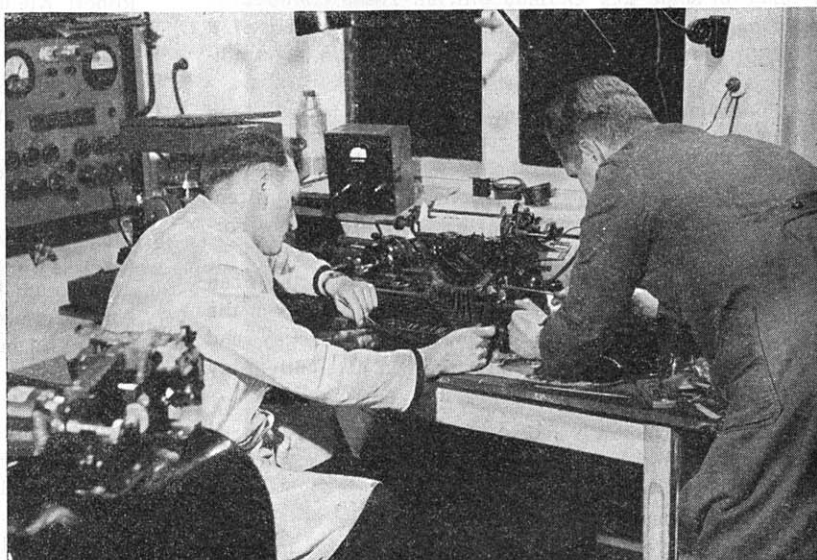
#### Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Ernest Landau, Munich.

#### Kansas City Star

Eliot Berkley, Frankfurt.

Marcel Wallenstein, Frankfurt.



Members of the United Press technical staff repair a teletype in the maintenance department. The German report is distributed to about 110 major clients.

**Life Magazine**

Nat Farbman, Frankfurt.  
 Enno Hobbing, Frankfurt.  
 Dmitri Kessel, Frankfurt.  
 Will Lang, Wiesbaden.  
 Charles Steinheimer, Berlin.  
 Byron Thomas, Frankfurt.

**Los Angeles Times**

Waldo Drake, Frankfurt.

**Macnens**

Kendall Foss, Munich.  
 Nan Robertson, Frankfurt.  
 Philip Whitcomb, Frankfurt.

**McGraw Hill Publishing Company**

John Christie, Frankfurt.

**National Broadcasting Company**

Ed Haaker, Berlin.  
 Robert Reuben, Frankfurt.

**New Leader**

Frederick Hellin, Frankfurt.

**News of the Day-MGM**

Gerhard Stindt, Berlin.

**Newsweek**

Charles H. Brown, Bonn.  
 Jess Jones, Frankfurt.

**New Yorker**

Kay Boyle, Frankfurt.

**New York Herald Tribune**

Donald P. Cook, Frankfurt.  
 Leslie Moore, Frankfurt.  
 Joseph Newman, Berlin.  
 Sonia Tomara, Nuremberg.

**New York Post**

William Altwood, Frankfurt.  
 David Perlman, Frankfurt.

**New York Times**

William Freese, Frankfurt.

Ralph Goldburgh, Frankfurt.

Carl Gossett, Frankfurt.

Michael James, Frankfurt.

Drew Middleton, Frankfurt.

Kathleen McLaughlin, Berlin.

Jack Raymond, Frankfurt.

Lewis G. Taylor, Frankfurt.

**New Yorske Liste**

Svatopluk Boruvka, Frankfurt.

**North American Newspaper Alliance**

Judy Barden, Berlin.

Gault McGowan, Heidelberg.

**Novoye Russkoye Slovo**

Alexander Alexeeff, Berlin.

**Overseas News Agency**

Caroline Leiser, Frankfurt.

Ernest Leiser, Frankfurt.

Stephen H. Scheuer, Frankfurt.

Mark Strage, Frankfurt.

**Readers Digest**

John G. Nesbitt, Stuttgart.

Paul Thompson, Stuttgart.

**The Reporter**

Edward P. Morgan, Frankfurt.  
 Leland Stowe, Frankfurt.

**Saturday Evening Post**

James P. O'Donnell, Frankfurt.

**Time**

David Richardson, Frankfurt.

**Transradio Press**

Curt Riess, Berlin.

**United Press**

Helen Fisher, Frankfurt.  
 Joseph Fleming, Berlin.  
 Denis Fodor, Frankfurt.  
 Georges Gaal, Frankfurt.  
 Robert Hager, Frankfurt.  
 John McDermott, Berlin.  
 John Meehan, Frankfurt.  
 Walter Rundle, Frankfurt.  
 Adher Watt, Frankfurt.  
 Dale B. White, Frankfurt.  
 Stephen C. Williams, Munich.

**US News and World Report**

Robert Kleiman, Frankfurt.

**Wall Street Journal**

Warren H. Phillips, Frankfurt.

**Warner Pathe Newsreel**

William K. McClure, Berlin.

**Washington Evening Star**

Marion W. Campbell, Heidelberg.

**Washington Post**

Frank Gervasi, Berlin.

**Women's National News Service**

Cherry Cook, Frankfurt. +END

**Photo Credit****Page 24**

PRD HICOG (3), US Army (3), Acme (2),  
 AP (2), Stars and Stripes (1), INP (1),  
 DENA (1).

**Page 25**

PRD HICOG (1).

**Page 26**

PRD HICOG (2).

**Page 27**

PRD HICOG (3).

**Page 28**

Acme (1).

**Page 29**

PRD HICOG (3).

**Page 30**

PRD HICOG (3).

## Clemency Board Established by HICOG

A Clemency Board has been established by HICOG with authority to grant or deny paroles and commutations of sentence to prisoners sentenced by the US Military Government Courts or their successors, the United States Courts of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

The Clemency Board has no jurisdiction over prisoners sentenced by the war crimes tribunals, its jurisdiction being limited to American civilians, displaced persons and Germans sentenced for violations of MG laws.

The board consists of approximately 24 persons appointed by the general counsel of HICOG from the professional personnel of the Prisons and Administration of Justice Divisions and from the US legal advisers in the states and in the US Sector of Berlin. Panels of three board members meet at regular periods and have final authority with respect to the granting, denying and revoking of paroles and commutations of sentence.

The chief of the Prisons Division is designated chairman of the Clemency Board and the deputy chief of the division executive secretary. The chiefs of the Prisons and Administration of Justice Divisions are responsible for the formulation of policy and for the overall functioning of the board.

The establishment of the board serves to consolidate and centralize the parole functions of HICOG. Under Military Government, these functions were performed by US and German state parole boards. The staff announcement

abolishes the US state parole boards but provides for the continuance of the German state parole boards.

The German boards will process and keep current all applications for parole received from prisoners in German custody, make recommendations to the Clemency Board as to granting and revoking paroles, and perform such other clemency functions as may be required by the general counsel or the chairman of the Clemency Board.

The HICOG announcement increased the powers of the Clemency Board by vesting it with the authority to grant or deny commutations of sentence in cases of applicants who have received other than death sentences. In the past, this power has been exercised only by the Military Governor. The exercise of the pardon remains a prerogative of the US High Commissioner, but the Clemency Board is directed to receive and transmit all reports and recommendations in pardon cases to the High Commissioner.

### Rail Ticket Forgers Imprisoned

Convicted of printing, possessing and using 2,000 counterfeit rail travel authorizations, Hans von Unruh, a German national, and Vied Bilajdigovic, a Yugoslav national, were sentenced Jan. 27 by the US District Court in Bremerhaven to serve 18 months in prison. Both defendants had been employees of the Labor Supervision Company operating under the direction of the US Army and stationed at Luebberstedt.