

# Present-Day Germans Happier Than Before War Opinions Divided on New Army in Europe

many which has lost two  
again. What kind  
to this one? Will its  
more be led into  
AP reporter went into  
of German people to  
out.

**RELMAN MORIN**  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
Germany. — "It is  
believe that after los-  
wars we should be living  
today."

Prince Rupert Daily News  
Thursday, October 3, 1953



THEIR VISION HAMPERED by an early morning haze  
New York City, over 300 migratory birds were swept to their  
against the Empire State Building tower by a 35-m.p.h.  
of all the birds, only two were found alive, one of which  
held here by Jerry Burke, an observatory guard at the

## Canadian "Cobalt Bombs" Set Up in Italy, U.K.

VAL SUGANA, Italy (AP) — Canadian-made radio-  
cobalt bomb" for treat-  
cancer, first of its kind  
used in Europe, arrived  
a cancer clinic in this  
Italian town.  
"bomb" made in the  
River, Ont., atomic en-  
gine, was brought here  
from Genoa. It was  
from Canada in Sep-

The Canadian-designed ma-  
chine is being set up at Mount  
Vernon Hospital here. It was  
presented to the British Empire  
cancer campaign last spring by  
J. W. McConnell, former pub-  
lisher of the Montreal Star, and  
accepted on behalf of the cam-  
paign by the Duke of Gloucester.  
The machine itself appeared  
on display in Copenhagen last  
July. The cobalt ammunition, a  
coin-sized radio-active disc, was  
shipped over by sea recently  
and will be installed by a tech-  
nician of the Atomic Energy  
Commission of Canada.  
A hospital spokesman said he  
expects it will take six months  
to get the machine ready and  
train a British crew in handling  
the cobalt bomb, said to be 200  
times more powerful than con-  
ventional X-ray machines. It  
can be used on deep-seated  
malignant growths out of the  
range of ordinary machines.

## Parents Told Not To Worry Baby's IQ Test Not Too High

Fla. (AP) — Widely-  
known tests for placing adopt-  
ed babies are "tremendously  
reliable," an Iowa psycholo-  
gist is saying.  
"I wouldn't be over-con-  
fident about an infant's IQ rat-  
ing," he said, "because  
who have tested fairly  
the IQ department have  
turned out just  
what Dr. Boyd R. Mc-  
Candless, in a paper prepared  
for the American  
Society of Pediatrics.  
Intelligence-quotient tests  
are tremendously  
reliable, although they are  
used pretty routinely in many  
states for placement of adopt-  
ed babies," declared Dr. Mc-  
Candless, director of the child  
welfare research station at the  
State University of Iowa.  
New research by one of his  
associates, Dr. Irene Harms, had  
shown that a given infant can  
vary as much as 35 points from  
day to day in IQ scores where  
100 is considered normal.  
The psychologist said he is  
skeptical about IQ tests for  
children under age 3½.  
"But after that, when the  
child becomes stabilized, IQ  
tests can be one of our most  
useful scientific tools."

Choose  
**AYLMER**  
FROZEN FOODS  
FOR DEPENDABLE  
QUALITY

The livingroom in Hans  
Sauer's home is now, cheerful  
and shiny clean. The furniture  
gleams with high polish.  
Through the window he can see  
his garden.

Hans Sauer, 52, is a German  
bricklayer. He has lived all his  
life in the Rhur Valley, the  
great coal and steel centre of  
Germany.

The place names here—Bo-

chum, Duisburg, Essen, Dort-  
mund, Wuppertal—are burned  
deep in the memory of thou-  
sands of Allied airmen. Some  
of the biggest raids of the Second  
World War were directed against  
these cities.

Hans Sauer, bombed out of  
three houses, saw nearly three-  
quarters of Bochum destroyed.  
Yet, today, he says, "we are  
living better than we were  
before the war."

Since last month's elections,  
Germany is in a position to re-  
arm and to take its place in  
the community of nations. A  
tidal wave of votes carried  
Chancellor Konrad Adenauer  
back into office.

**FUTURE UNCERTAIN**  
Adenauer believes in Euro-  
pean unity. He backed the  
Schuman Plan, even though it  
gives five other nations a voice  
in the disposition of Ruhr coal  
and steel. He is for a European  
army. He campaigned on these  
issues. The people approved.  
So here is a man in the Ruhr  
today, at the very focal point of  
some of the factors and move-  
ments in Europe. How does he  
live? And what does he think  
of the outlook?

Hans Sauer lives in a three-  
room house which he hopes to  
own in a few years. It was fi-  
nanced by the steel company that  
employs him. Sauer has a  
radio, but no refrigerator, no  
household machines, no auto-  
mobile. He lost his furniture in  
the bombing so the pieces in  
this house are all new.

**NOT WORRIED**  
He has meat on the table  
every day. But his wife uses  
more margarine than butter. He  
buys one suit of clothes a year.  
The standard Christmas pre-  
sent, from his wife, is a new pair  
of shoes.

How does he see some of the  
big questions?  
On another war: "I'm not  
very worried. I don't think the  
Russians are in position to start  
another one. It would be differ-  
ent if Germany were alone."

On a European army: "It  
would be a good thing provided  
German troops were on an equal  
basis with the others."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."

"The Russians are only about  
80 miles from the Ruhr. They  
would be here in a hurry be-  
cause they need it. Then—  
atomic bombs on us!"

**PASTOR OPTIMISTIC**  
Dr. Rudolph Kluger is pastor  
of a Lutheran church in the  
village of Kaiserswerth. He  
spoke of opinions in his con-  
gregation.

"There is an important dif-  
ference between today and the  
period after the First World  
War. Many people thought we  
were right in that war. But to-  
day it is like coming out of a  
bad dream. People feel guilty  
about the second war."

"The people are for peace and  
they are for European union.  
The German women want to  
keep their sons. And we are  
optimistic."

On his feelings toward

France: "I don't have any spe-  
cial attitude. I had some French  
prisoners of war working for me.  
They were very good and I liked  
them. But they don't feel that  
way about us."

On the United States: "We  
have had a great deal of help  
from America. The Marshall  
Plan is helping here. But I can't  
forget that some American sol-  
diers came into my house after  
the war and took my watch and  
a pair of binoculars."

Josef Schweinsberg, 48, lives  
in another part of Bochum. He  
is a puddler in the steel mill.  
He has been working there  
since 1919. He has four children.  
The whole family, except for  
the older daughter, lives in a  
three-room house. Their diet is  
mostly bread and vegetables,  
laced with a Sunday dinner of  
meat, and sometimes a meat  
dish in mid-week.

They are not so well off as  
the Sauer. Still, Schweinsberg  
says, "we are living as well as  
before the war. I earn more but  
prices are higher, too."

If the balance stays as it is  
between wages and prices," he  
says, "I'll be quite happy."

Unlike his neighbor, Schweins-  
berg is worried about another  
war. He is opposed to creating  
a new German army. He favors  
a European army, but doubts it  
can be achieved.

Capt. Ludwig Berghemum  
was a member of the Luftwaffe  
general staff in the last war  
and now is with a Dusseldorf  
steel-exporting firm. These are  
his views:

"Most people want to see a  
German army, but they want it  
on a volunteer basis. Without  
conscription there wouldn't be  
enough men to bring it up to  
real strength."