



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 122 December 1947

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, December 1947

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

FIGHTING FIRE



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIZLAR HOMBERG
- MELS UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÖNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BÖDINGEN
- FULDA
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MANNHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KÜNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- HALL
- VAHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 122 8 December 1947

Review of Occupational Activities	2
MG Courts in Bavaria	3
Economic Situation in Occupied Germany	5
The Drought in Germany (in pictures)	8
Freedom vs. Totalitarianism	10
Bizonal Food Prospects Improve	11
MG Appointments Announced	12
German Reactions	13
Official Instructions	16

Cover Picture

FIGHTING FIRE—Volunteers are shown clearing a fire lane in the Lower Alps. The fire resulted from the prolonged summer drought. Pictures showing the affects of the drought in the fields of agriculture, water power, transportation, and livestock are published on pages 8 and 9 of this issue. (ICD photo)

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
CONTROL OFFICE, APO 742, US ARMY

REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Digest of the Military Government Semi-Monthly Report No. 80
for Period Ending 24 November 1947

Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives—A major exhibition opened at Kassel, Hesse, when the bulk of the celebrated Kassel collection of paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, and Frans Hals was placed on public view for the first time since 1939. Certain paintings from this collection, which were sent to an Austrian repository for safekeeping during the war, are still in Vienna because the Soviet Union regards them as German external assets and to date has refused to permit their return to Germany.

Relief—A survey in Bremen disclosed that 48 percent of the elementary school children, 60 percent of the pupils in the school for the mentally deficient, and 20 percent of secondary school pupils had no wearable shoes. In order to correct this situation, 12,000 pairs of leather shoes were distributed to the school children by the German economic office.

Religious Affairs—A new socio-religious Jewish organization was organized in Munich under the name "Chewa Kadischa." Its purpose is to provide proper ritual burial for Jewish persons buried in mass graves, to give material and spiritual aid to Jews in illness, and to revive Jewish religious life by proper instruction.

Displaced Persons—The first shipment of 254 displaced persons recruited under an agreement between the PCIRO and the United Kingdom left the US Zone for Great Britain.

Food—Shortages of fat, meat, and potatoes limited the distribution in the Bizonal Area for the 108th ration period to 1,424 of the prescribed 1,550 calories per day for the normal consumer. To bring the ration up to 1,450 in the heavily-populated areas of Hamburg and specified sections of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden, an additional 200 grams of dry milk was issued to the normal consumer and 400 grams for children 6 to 20 years of age.

Imports—The first major sugar import for use by Germans in the Bizonal Area was contracted for—200,000 metric tons of Cuban sugar. The first shipment of about 9,000 tons arrived 23 November . . . Field and vegetable seeds valued at \$460,000 for use in the Bizonal Area next season arrived from England, France, Denmark, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, South Africa, and Bulgaria.

Coal—The average daily production of hard coal in the British Zone was 274,731 metric tons during the first half of November with a new high of 283,076 tons mined 17 November. Coal stocks at the mines increased 27 percent for the same period as compared with October.

Electric Power—Heavy rainfalls almost doubled hydrogeneration during the second week of November following the grave situation created by the late summer drought. It was, therefore, not necessary to continue the power interruptions which had been imposed for several hours daily.

Oil—Tentative arrangements were made for the purchase of seismic reflection units from a United States corporation for use in making a geographical survey of the Bavarian basin . . . A shortage of tank cars forced curtailment of shipments from Bremen to the southern Laender. In Bremen storage facilities were overloaded, especially with diesel fuel.

Chemicals—A weekly average of about 4,500 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizer is being shipped to the Bizonal Area from the Linz plant in Austria. . . . A breakdown at the Trostberg plant in Bavaria forced its closing for a week, causing production of calcium cyanamid during the first two weeks of November to drop to 830 tons, a decline of 62.5 percent from that of the last half of October.

Machinery and Optics—The Executive Committee for Economics has requested immediate delivery of cameras to the French Military Gov-

ernment in the same value as shutters and lenses were supplied by firms in the French Zone to the Bizonal Area.

Metals—The Buderus plant in Wetzlar, Hesse, activated its second blast furnace, making a total of eight which have been put in operation in the US Zone since the start of the occupation. The new furnace will produce an estimated 5,000 metric tons per month. . . . A second 10-ton open hearth furnace was started at the Annahuetten plant in Hammerau, Bavaria. This will increase the firm's ingot steel output about 50 percent to approximately 1,500 tons a month.

Restitution—During the first half of November, approximately 22,220 yards of miscellaneous cloth and 14,800 yards of cloth for shoe uppers were certified as essential to the German minimum economy and released from restitution for such use.

Publications—Among the 141 new books were translations of three US books: "America's Role in the World Economy" by Alvin H. Hanson, "Mary Peters" by Mary Ellen Chase, and "Vein of Iron" by Ellen Glasgow. . . . Under the program to publish oversize editions of good reading, "The SS State" (Der SS Staat) by Eugen Kogen has been republished in an edition of 100,000 copies.

Radio—The five US-controlled radio stations featured news items and statements on the processing of the Marshall Plan for European recovery and US emergency aid, as well as reports of tension in southeastern European countries and in the Soviet Zone.

US Information Centers—Attendance at the Information Centers increased sharply to 1,750 from an average weekly attendance of 1,330 readers per center. Reading trends showed a growing interest in American history, as compared with the greater interest

(Continued on Page 16)

MG COURTS *in Bavaria*

BAVARIA, HAVING the largest population in the US Zone, has the most extensive Military Government Court system. It handles more than 64,000 cases a year.

There are five General MG Courts in Bavaria, each consisting of three professional judges with unlimited jurisdiction; 17 Intermediate MG Courts, each consisting of one professional judge; and 141 lay Summary MG Courts, one for each Kreis. In the largest cities there are special Screening Courts to speed preliminary legal technicalities.

Of the 64,087 cases tried in these courts during the year ended 30 October, 356 were in the General Courts, 4,410 in the Intermediate Courts, and 59,321 in the Summary Courts. All these cases were reviewed or administratively examined by a review board which sits as an appellate court for the reviewing authority, who is the director of the OMG for Bavaria.

Every person arrested by or for Military Government must be granted a hearing before a Summary Court within 24 hours. As a rule, trial is held within 30 days and the case reviewed and closed within 90 days. Provisions for release on bail are generous. A regular clemency procedure, patterned on the US federal system, is in operation.

Through judicial action based upon Military Government Regulations, persons charged with crimes receive a prompt and fair trial if guilty, and a reasonable punishment. In every respect these persons have full rights to the due process of law which is an inherent part of Anglo-American law and jurisprudence.

IN THE INITIAL phases of the occupation, it was natural that certain excesses occurred. Under International Law military necessity was the first consideration, and Military Government Courts were no exception. There was, of necessity, a certain disregard for the niceties of legal pro-

cedure and for those safeguards of the individual's freedom. But as the occupation settled down, the judicial system adapted itself to change. Slowly but definitely, fundamental American law and procedure were molded into it—by legislation, by directives, but mostly by the fact that a substantial portion of the judicial system was operated by Americans with a professional background in law and a inborn respect for the freedom of the individual and due process of law.

The difficult problem in the administration of criminal law has always been, next to arriving at the truth, what shall be the measure of punishment. What is fair and what is proper to impose as punishment for wrongdoing?

MG Law provides for severe punishment and the courts have great latitude, but a definite pattern of punishment has been developed. By means of suggested tables of maximum punishment, by experience, and by the application of common sense, there has been evolved an acceptable pattern of fair punishments. The most common crimes against the occupation are unlawful possession of firearms, theft of US property, and falsification of Fragebogen. Until recently, when this class of cases was transferred to German Courts, illegal border-crossings constituted a large part of cases tried.

In Bavaria, the Summary Court judges are generally laymen untrained

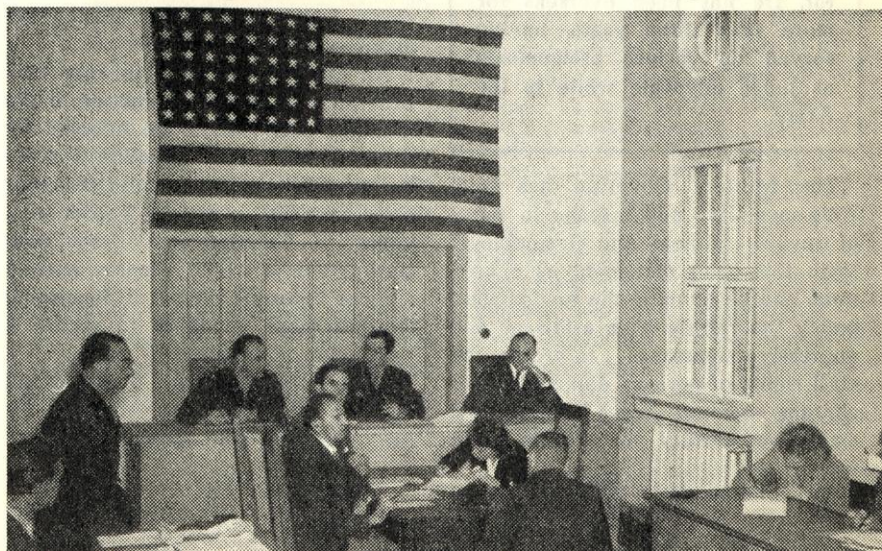
Role of MG Courts

Military Government courts were established for the punishment of offenders against Military Government and German law. At the outset, MG courts were required to deal with all offenses since the German courts were closed. Later it was possible to limit cases to those involving US and Allied personnel and those in which Allied interests were involved to a significant degree.

MG criminal courts are of three types: General Courts, which may impose any lawful sentence including

(Continued on Page 4)

General Court trial in Munich of Pole charged with robbery and unlawful possession of weapons and ammunition. (Signal Corps)



in the law except for the experience they gain in their work. Their duties as judges are always in addition to a great many other tasks that they discharge in the liaison and security detachments in the field.

(Editor's note: This situation is found more prevalent in Bavaria, which covers a wide area and has a more extensive organization. In the other Laender where smaller circuits exist, larger proportions of persons with legal training are available among its assigned personnel.)

Constant vigilance must be maintained in the supervision of the lower courts and a continuous program of education is an essential part of administration.

IN THE HIGHER courts, the General and Intermediate tribunals, there is less chance of error or lack of judgment. During the past year the death sentenced was imposed in 41 cases. These findings are carefully reviewed not only by the Bavarian Review Board but also by the Legal Division, OMGUS. The Theater Commander must approve such sentences before execution.

Material for MG Courts in Bavaria was provided by Mr. Juan A. A. Sedillo, director of the Legal Division of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. Role of MG Courts was written by the Legal Division of OMGUS. Mr. Sedillo, previously director of the Legal Division in OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, is a resident of Santa Fé, N. M., and a former state senator. He has been overseas for more than three years, having served on various assignments as judge advocate while in the Army.

The Military Governor has said, "We must live and breathe in terms of justice, fairness and democracy." With this clear statement as a keynote, and based upon the fundamental policy "to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures... to protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges, assuring them a fair trial, and ample opportunity to prepare their

defense" (US State, War and Navy Departments, Directive on US Objectives and Basic Policies in Germany, of 15 July 1947), OMG Bavaria has published a Manual for Military Government Courts.

This little book of some 65 pages, written in non-technical language, fully indexed, seeks to implement MGR Title 5, the criminal code in the US Zone, by briefly showing the judge how to conduct the procedure in court before, during and after trial, how to prepare and forward records of trial, how to make his various reports; the meaning, purpose and value of punishment; how to deal with juveniles; the procedure with respect to fines; how to process Displaced Persons; how to preserve evidence and to draft changes, and particulars; the rules of evidence; and providing specimen forms of particulars in drafting charges.

(Continued from Page 3)

Role of MG Courts

death; Intermediate Courts, which may impose any lawful sentence up to 10 years and fines not in excess of \$10,000 (RM 100,000); and Summary Courts, which may impose prison sentences up to one year in length and fines not to exceed \$1,000 (RM 10,000).

Since the beginning of 1946, the monthly case-load in the courts of the US Zone, Land Bremen, and US Sector of Berlin has been fairly consistent, ranging between 11,000 and 14,000, except for 21,377 in August 1946 and 16,923 in July 1947. In both of the latter instances the increase was directly attributable to the large number of illegal border crossing cases, which tend to rise during the summer months.

An OMGUS directive in July 1947 ordered a 25 percent reduction in the monthly case-load to be effected by 1 November. The reduction was to be accomplished by transfer of minor offenses, such as illegal border crossings, to German courts; by non-prosecution of trivial offenses, and by a more vigorous policy of dismissing charges when evidence to secure a conviction is lacking.

Some relief from overcrowded dockets has also been obtained by the operation of Special Summary

Courts in a few of the larger cities. Generally, the jurisdiction of Special Courts is limited to dismissal of charges, holding of the accused for a regular court, remand of juvenile or mentally incompetent offenders to welfare agencies, or the imposition of no more than 14 days imprisonment or a light fine.

COUNTERACTING to some extent efforts to reduce the case-load, amendments to the law have broadened the jurisdiction of the courts. Following a request by the Judge Advocate and a consequent amendment to MG Ordinance No. 2, MG courts are required to exercise jurisdiction over American dependents and visiting US and Allied civilians in cases involving violations of Army rulings and circulars. Ordinance No. 16 designated MG courts in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse to handle criminal cases involving United Nations nationals or occupation interests arising out of Rhine navigation.

More than 90 percent of criminal cases tried in MG courts are for violation of Ordinance No. 1, which enumerates 20 capital (death) and 23 non-capital offenses regarded as threatening, in varying degrees, to the security of the occupation. The largest single category of cases tried has been illegal border-crossings, which in some summer months have accounted for 40 percent of the total of all cases tried.

In the early days of the occupation the incidence of falsification of Fragebogen cases was high. All Germans employed by Military Government and German public agencies were required to submit questionnaires (Fragebogen), and many saw fit to conceal their Nazi affiliations. When discovered, offenders were prosecuted for making false statements to Military Government. This class of violations has now dropped off sharply.

On the other hand, theft and illegal possession of Allied property have been a continuing problem. In 1946, the courts reported between 1,600 and 3,000 cases of this type monthly. Firearms cases, regarded as a serious threat to occupation security, have always been tried in the higher courts, with severe sentences being the rule.

Economic Situation IN Occupied Germany

Part 3 — The Bizonal Area

THE ECONOMIC merger of the British and US Zones, which was begun in the fall of 1946 and formally consummated as of 1 January 1947, unified an area which is well balanced as far as manufacturing capacity is concerned but seriously deficient in its resources of food and basic raw materials.

The manufacturing capacity of the Bizonal Area, which accounted for more than half of all German prewar industrial production, is well diversified. Its dependence on other zones for industrial products is limited to such items as lumber and pit props which can be obtained from the Soviet and French Zones; paper, wood pulp, tire cord, and optical glass from the Soviet Zone; and ammonia, glue, and camera lenses and shutters from the French Zone.

On the credit side, moreover, the area is the primary source of hard coal and steel for Germany, particularly if the economic integration of the Saar with France is achieved, as well as of such other products as tires, automotive vehicles, and agricultural machinery.

In contrast to its well-balanced manufacturing facilities, the Bizonal Area is seriously deficient in food and in industrial raw materials. This situation was, of course, always true of Germany as a whole, and, except for the loss of the eastern food producing areas, it has not been greatly aggravated by the establishment of zonal boundaries. The only major natural resource of the Bizonal Area

is coal, which is also one of its principal exports.

Its iron ore resources are poor in quality; most of its non-ferrous ores and metals must be obtained abroad; its textile industries depend principally upon imported fibers (except for

This is the third of a series of six articles taken from "Economic Data on Potsdam Germany," a special report of the Military Governor prepared by the Economics Division, OMGUS. Requests for the 90-page booklet may be referred to the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742.

synthetics, which, however, require foreign pulp); and its road transport is moved largely by imported petroleum. Hides and skins must be brought in from outside the country to support leather manufacture, and Czechoslovak clay is needed for the manufacture of ceramics. Before the war the Bizonal Area also imported large quantities of timber, although at present intensive exploitation has permitted the position to be reversed temporarily.

THE PROBLEM involved in restoring the economy of the Bizonal Area to a self-supporting basis may be assessed in terms of these basic food and raw material deficiencies.

Before the war the Bizonal Area produced only about 40 percent of Germany's indigenous food output and not more than 30 percent of its total food supply. The population of the area at present is almost 60 percent of the total German population before the war.

If food production in the area could be restored to prewar levels, it would provide barely 50 percent of prewar per capita consumption. Allowing for the fact that farmers retain for their own use enough to cover their full normal diets, the amount available for the non-farm population, if prewar output is restored, would probably not exceed 1,200 calories per day. It is expected that some increase beyond this level — to about 1,400 calories — can be achieved through economies in utilization and production, particularly by emphasis on heavy-yielding crops for direct human consumption.

But even this increase compares with a minimum of about 2,700 calories per day which are required to sustain an industrial population in health. The difference must be obtained from outside Germany, as the Soviet Zone is at best no more than self-supporting. At present prices the cost of these imports (including delivery costs to German ports) would probably be \$1,200,000,000 annually.

In addition to food the area must import the industrial raw materials in which it is deficient and without which its manufacturing plants cannot operate. The costs of these imports is likely to be at least \$800,000,000 at current prices, making the total import requirement about \$2,000,000,000 per year. To make the area self-sustaining, exports must obviously reach at least the same figure. Allowing for changes in price, this means at least the same physical volume as was actually shipped by the area in international trade in 1936.

Before the war, about two-thirds of the exports from the Bizonal Area were metal products, machinery, optical goods, and chemicals, which are now under restriction, and only about one-third were coal, textiles, and consumer goods. It is difficult to envisage the restoration of the prewar total level of exports without very substantial participation from the heavy

industries, as coal and consumer goods alone cannot provide nearly the required volume.

The standard of living which can be achieved by the population of the Combined Zones, when the area is restored to a self-supporting basis, will necessarily be lower than before the war. The level of food consumption assumed in the above calculations is about 10 percent less than prewar, when it was about on a par with other western European countries. The availability of industrial goods to the domestic consumer will, of course, depend upon the rate at which industry operates but, considering the increase in population, it can hardly exceed 70 percent of prewar for many years to come.

IT WAS UPON these considerations that the new Level of Industry Plan in the Bizonal Area, announced on 29 August 1947, was predicated. In order to sustain exports at approximately the 1936 level and at the same time provide for the minimum needs of the greatly increased population, it was regarded as essential to retain sufficient industrial capacity to permit bizonal production to reach about the 1936 rate. The capacities to be retained for the heavy industries — metals, machinery, and chemicals — will be sufficient to permit production on the

average at 5 to 10 percent less than the rate reached in 1936, and it is expected that this will be compensated by somewhat higher relative output in the light industries.

No greater shift in the pattern of the bizonal economy appeared practicable. Substantial production in the heavy industries is necessary both to provide the required equipment and materials for the light industries and to lay the basis for an export program compatible with a self-supporting economy.

Considerably sharper cuts than the average for heavy industry generally have been imposed upon those industries most closely related to war potential. Thus the maximum steel production of 10,700,000 tons permitted annually compares with actual output of more than 14,000,000 tons in the area in 1936. Heavy machinery and machine tool capacity will be about 80 percent of 1936.

On the other hand, capacity in some of the heavy industries retained in the Bizonal Area will have to be above prewar levels in order to provide the equipment which had previously been obtained from other parts of Germany from plants now dismantled and removed for reparations. This applies particularly to the electrical manufacturing industry, half of which was located in Berlin in 1936.

THE ECONOMIC revival of the Bizonal Area — and all of Germany — has up to the present been limited, and by July 1947 industrial production was only about 42 percent of the 1936 rate. The principal barrier to more rapid rehabilitation has been the lack of food, coal, transport, and normal economic incentives.

In the case of food, it has been shown above that indigenous production could at best provide no more than 1,400 calories per capita for the non-farm population. This assumes effective production at about 20 percent above the prewar level. Actually, output during the 1945-46 and 1946-1947 crop years has fallen about 20 percent below prewar, to less than 1,000 calories per capita. Shortage of fertilizer was one of the principal causes. Food imports during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1947 amounted to about 670 additional calories per capita.

Total availability was thus far below the level of 2,700 calories per day required to sustain a healthy industrial population. The impact of this shortage on the industrial output has been felt in many ways: it has reduced the efficiency of workers directly, it has led to increased absenteeism on the part of employees seeking to supplement their inadequate rations by direct black-market purchases from farmers, and it has

Index of physical volume of industrial production for bizonal area

(Not adjusted for seasonal variation)

(1936 = 100)

(N. A. means Not Available)

Period	All Industry Groups	Mining and Metals	Vehicles	Building Materials	Sawmills	Chemicals	Rubber Products	Paper and Pulp	Leather	Textiles	Electricity and Gas
1946 Jan	26	23	15	27	75	30	29	20	27	N. A.	73
Feb	27	25	14	26	76	34	21	18	28	N. A.	71
Mar	30	26	14	27	87	38	29	19	30	15	78
Apr	30	25	16	32	87	40	30	22	30	16	70
May	32	28	17	38	100	43	32	24	30	17	72
Jun	33	28	15	36	101	46	32	24	29	19	75
Jul	36	32	17	43	110	49	38	28	34	21	76
Aug	37	34	19	47	107	48	38	38	34	20	81
Sep	37	33	22	42	92	45	39	27	36	22	81
Oct	38	33	21	42	97	47	44	28	37	23	90
Nov	38	35	17	43	91	47	43	25	35	22	90
Dec	32	33	14	32	83	43	35	22	27	20	89
1947 Jan	29	30	12	24	70	32	18	21	28	18	86
Feb	28	29	10	24	68	26	23	18	25	19	80
Mar	33	32	11	25	58	33	31	19	33	24	89
Apr	37	33	20	33	88	47	44	26	36	28	88
May	39	34	22	40	96	50	42	28	36	29	89
Jun	39	34	21	42	94	44	43	30	37	29	86
Jul	42	37	24	44	98	47	46	32	34	31	88
Aug	42	39	25	N. A.	N. A.	50	N. A.	32	N. A.	31	N. A.

been reflected in some labor unrest. Next to the shortage of food the lack of coal has been the most serious obstacle to recovery. During July 1947, daily production of hard coal in the Ruhr—the principal source for the Bizonal Area—ranged between 220,000 and 230,000 tons, as compared with 390,000 in 1936. Output had been rising steadily from a low of 158,000 tons in March 1946 to a high of nearly 240,000 tons late in March 1947. At that point, when the outlook for further progress seemed good, the advance was halted by a two-day strike called to protest the food shortage, and not until five months later—in mid-August 1947—did production regain its March 1947 level. Subsequent progress has been encouraging. By mid-November the daily output in the Ruhr-Aachen mines crossed the 280,000 ton mark. This reflected the increased labor force resulting from an intensive recruiting program; the workers' incentive program, and the beginning of cold weather which reduced absenteeism.

AT THE OCTOBER rate of output the total amount of solid fuels available to the bizonal economy, including brown coal and pitch coal, and allowing for necessary exports and interzonal trade, is about 70 percent of the amount available in 1936, measured in terms of heating value.

The situation is greatly aggravated by the current seriously reduced efficiency of coal utilization. For example, railroad consumption is running at more than 9,000,000 tons annually, as compared with about 6,300,000 tons in 1938, partly because of the poor condition of equipment, partly because the production of locomotive grades of coal is insufficient, making it necessary to use inferior grades, and partly because of theft and pilferage. For similar reasons, coal consumption by electric power plants is considerably higher than in 1938.

As far as manufacturing is concerned, plants running at a fraction of capacity use more coal per unit of product than do plants operating at full blast. Finally, coal allocations to essential industry had to be cut during the spring of 1947, both because of the reduced mine output following the Ruhr strike and because of the need

for stockpiling fuel against the needs of the coming winter. The inevitable result was a halt in the industrial upswing which was just getting under way.

EVEN THOUGH COAL output has increased substantially the shortage of transportation limits the amounts which can be made available for industrial use in the immediate future. Early in November, stocks of coal at the mines were increasing at the rate of 20,000 tons daily. The principal bottleneck is the lack of freight cars, which until July 1947 were becoming unserviceable faster than they could be repaired. With the total number of serviceable freight cars considerably less than a year ago, even priority freight demands could not be satisfied completely during July and August 1947, and shippers without priority could receive little allocation of space. A substantial increase in the availability of serviceable freight cars is, therefore, vital to sustained industrial recovery. An aggravating factor has been the extreme drought which greatly curtailed inland water transport through October.

Finally, industrial production has suffered seriously from the lack of normal economic incentives. The Reichsmark has, it is true, retained most of its value for the purchase of rationed items, especially food, and for such other items as rents, services, and transportation. On the other hand, the value of the Reichsmark for the purchase of nonrationed products has been greatly impaired, and there is general uncertainty with respect to its future value. Under the circumstances, the normal incentives to labor to increase its take-home pay and to management to produce for profit are far too weak to provide a basis for sustained effort on the part of either labor or management.

The broad pattern of industrial recovery in the Bizonal Area has been similar to that which was described for all of occupied Germany. Starting from its virtual collapse after the surrender, industrial output rose steadily until October and November 1946, when production excluding food processing and construction, reached a level about 38 percent of the 1936 rate. The collapse during the severe

winter of 1946—47 brought a reduction of more than one-fourth to a level in February of only 28 percent of the 1936 rate. By May 1947 the 1946 peak was again reached, but further progress was then halted by the lack of coal aggravated by the shortage of transportation.

The degree of recovery experienced in different industries varied considerably. By July 1947, production of gas and electricity was nearly 90 percent of 1936, and by June the output of lumber was about 95 percent of its prewar level, while production of flat glass, vitally needed to repair war damage, was actually greater in April than it had been in 1936. The chemicals industries, including tire production, were not far from half of their prewar levels, and the production of leather goods was slightly better than one-third of prewar.

ON THE OTHER HAND, output in the textile industry was less than 30 percent of that in 1936 and production in the iron and steel industry was only about 20 percent of the 1936 rate or about one-quarter of that permitted under the new Bizonal Level of Industry Plan. In August, however, steel output in the Bizonal Area expanded sharply to about 290,000 tons, or almost one-third of the permitted level of 10,700,000 tons annually, which is equivalent to an average of 890,000 tons monthly. By October, output of steel ingots reached 311,000 tons. Manufacture of vehicles—automobiles and trucks—was about one-fifth of the 1936 rate, without, however, allowing for the greatly increased rate of production of spare and replacement parts.

As of the autumn of 1947, there was little prospect of the prompt achievement of a self-sustaining economy for the Bizonal Area. Imports during the first six months of the year were somewhat over \$300,000,000 of which the great bulk was food. Most of the industrial imports consisted of cotton obtained under a special arrangement whereby the raw material costs were to be paid for directly by exporting a fixed proportion of the finished product: this cotton, valued at about \$32,000,000

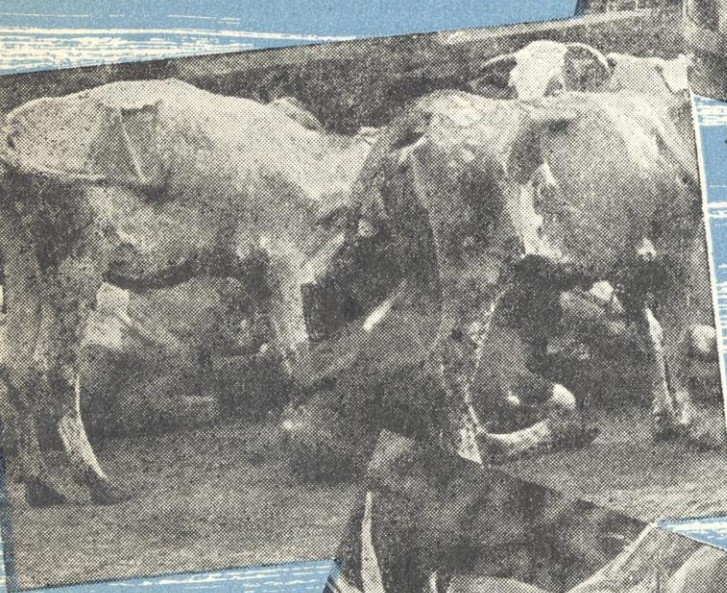
(Continued on Page 15)



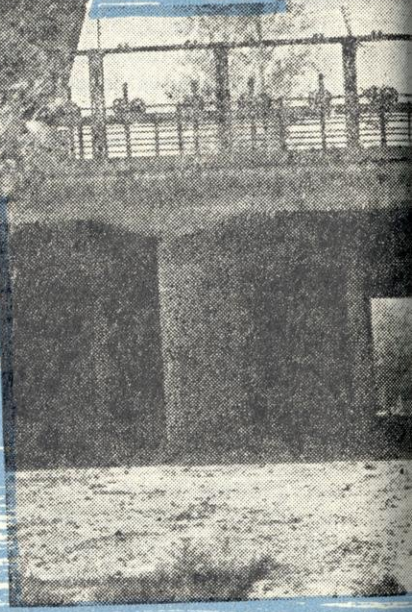
Drought dries out land



Potato clump - 20% of normal



Fodder lacking, cattle starve



Dry water chan



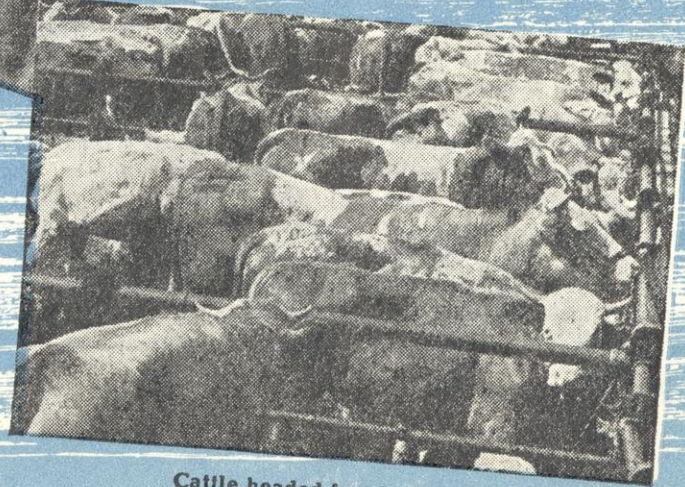
Ruined ears of corn

The

DROUGHT



Fighting forest fire in lower Alps



Cattle headed for slaughter

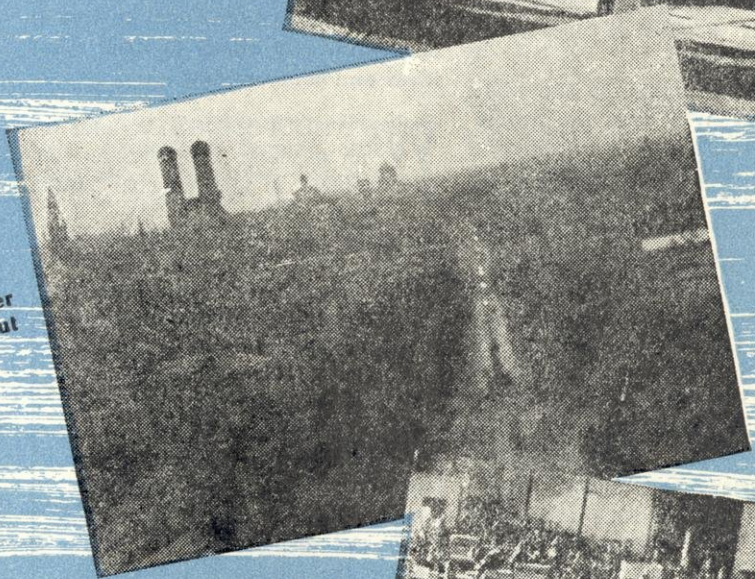
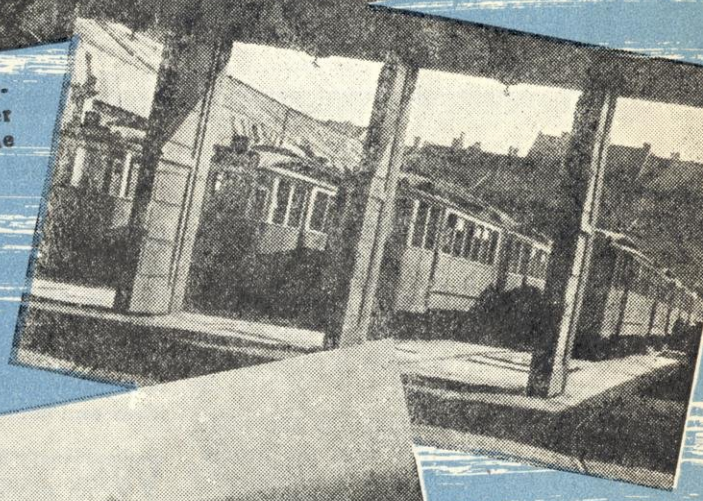
Germany experiences worst drought in 100 years, affecting crops, transportation, sharply reduced
Informati



Man points to normal top level at Walchensee. Present water level (10 feet below normal) shown by arrow on guage at top left

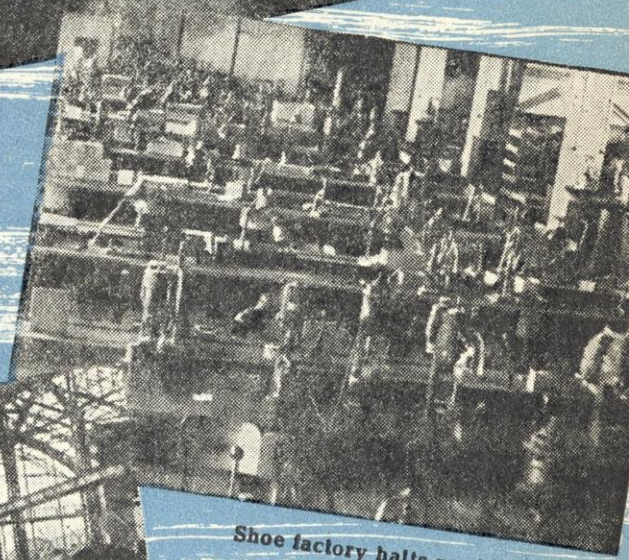


Street cars are crowded (above) as other cars (right) remain idle



Munich (right) under partial blackout

in Germany



Shoe factory halts production



Transportation cuts cause jam at Maun station, Munich

anced during the past summer its 50 years. Lack of rainfall adversely restock, and rail, river and canal generation of electric power was Above photos were assembled by Control Division, OMGUS)

FREEDOM *versus* TOTALITARIANISM

Free Press in Germany

By Col. G. E. Textor

THE REBIRTH of a militant free press is one of the most encouraging manifestations of democracy in Germany today. Especially in the Berlin press is there a tough give and take which is heartening to those who love personal freedom and know how dearly it is bought in individual struggle and effort...

What makes a press free and what keeps it free? Why must the people of all free countries, including my own country, the United States, keep forever on the alert to defend the press from official interference and from the measures which might be imposed by self-seeking interests to corrupt or silence it? Why is it so essential for the press of Germany to be free, today and in times to come?

We begin to find answers to these questions when we meet the fact that countries controlled by autocratic and totalitarian governments with their restricted economies and controlled press are always a step or so behind the times and are always, more than a little breathlessly, trying to catch up with other sections of the world. Some of the breath they need so badly they waste in angry words; and when one asks why they should waste that invaluable commodity one discovers they fear that very possibly they are never going to catch up and that they will always be outdistanced by men who are free to use their minds and energies in the exchange of ideas and the production of truth.

Whether it is industry, science, the arts, literature, or government, an idea of value may be conceived by a single courageous person; but it is always a better idea when its rough edges are knocked off by contact

with other ideas and its weight and value increased by the daily increment of living thought. An idea is a seed and not a dead and lifeless thing. Moreover, it is perishable; to live it must grow and attach to itself other ideas and generate new ones.

WHETHER POSING as an idea for an airplane, a production line in a factory, a hydroelectric power

A free press is cherished by those who love personal freedom. A press that is not free is behind the times. Thus is the challenge offered the German people by Col. G. E. Textor, director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, in the third of the MG series on the American conception of democracy. He spoke over the US-controlled German radio network Thursday evening, 27 November.

development, or concerning atomic energy, it is a mere copy of an idea and always too little and too late if shut off from free association with the oncoming flood of new ideas which free men never fail and never cease to produce.

Democratic people, therefore, believe that an altogether basic requirement of a creative and ever-stronger society of human beings is an atmosphere in which ideas will flourish and in which their truth and value

can be tested in the give and the take of public discussion. As the greater the number of ideas the greater are the results and practical benefits to the society, it follows that there never can be enough people engaged in this productive and ceaseless traffic between minds.

Totalitarian societies fail to understand the mathematics of the proposition entirely. The selected few, locked-up in institutions and following directed lines of thought, cannot possibly produce either the mass or the quality of invention and innovation generated by a society of free men based on the widest possible circulation of information through all its parts and members. Always in a restricted society there will be a gap between the plan and the accomplishment, and always the discomfited authorities, themselves protected from criticism and hopelessly committed by predictions and promises impossible of fulfillment, will seek to cover their failures in eruptions of words designed to place the blame everywhere and anywhere but where it belongs, which is in the restrictive system itself. 'It ain't my fault, he done it' is a familiar school-boy's excuse, known the world over.

THE PRESS in all its branches of newspaper, book, and magazine publishing, and including the radio, constitutes the machinery by which the spirit of free inquiry and free discussion is made a living and productive reality in the lives of any free people. When truly free, the press is both an expression of the existence of such a spirit amongst a people and the power which in-

(Continued on Page 14)

BIZONAL FOOD PROSPECTS IMPROVE

British Official Says Nations Are Willing to Help Germany
As Long They Believe the Germans Are Helping Themselves

By G. E. Hughes

THE FOOD that is needed to raise the standard in western Germany to a reasonable level has to come from imports. Imports can come only from the few countries that have a surplus of food over their own requirements; and the claims on this surplus are many and insistent.

Apart from countries which have always in the past expected to import food—for example, Great Britain—countries which used to be exporters—for example, Burma—are today demanding imports in order that they may live. The reason is probably known to you all: the population of the world has increased during the last 10 years, while agricultural production, because of a war which the Nazis planned and began, has not been able to keep up with the increased population. Indeed, production has decreased.

There is a gap between food requirements and supplies for the current crop year that cannot be closed. Millions of people all over the world are going to be hungry and thousands will starve. In Great Britain itself, in the country which was the first to take up the fight against the Nazis and which alone continued that fight until their total defeat, the standard of feeding will be lower this winter than at any time within human memory.

It is not surprising that countries which suffered from the war should complain when food that they badly need themselves is sent to the country which bred the Nazis.

IN SPITE of this somber background, I believe that the food prospects for western Germany during the coming winter are better than last winter or the winter before. This is because nations which are themselves short of food recognize the importance to Europe and the world of the early achievement in Germany of a reasonable standard of life. To speed this, they are prepared to sacrifice

their own immediate interests; but they will only be prepared to do so, so long as they believe that Germans are doing their best to help themselves.

An intangible factor that leads me to look to the future with greater confidence is that the Central Administration for Food and Agriculture for the British and US Zone of Occupation, now established in Frankfurt/Main under its executive director, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, has

G. E. Hughes, chief of the Food and Agriculture Division, CCG (BE), since early 1946, spoke recently over the radio to the German people of the British Zone on the food situation, particularly as it involves the Bizonal Area. The text of his speech is reprinted here in part.

had nearly a year's experience and has found its feet. There is every reason to expect that this administration will continue to increase in authority, and that it will make its essential contribution to the solution of the difficult problems which confront everybody concerned in the production, collection and distribution of food in Germany today.

The coming winter will be hard for all, make no doubt about that. But equally be sure that the prospects are better than for the last two winters. Let me tell you something about the main foodstuffs.

Bread. The stock of grain in the Bizonal Area at the end of December will be the equivalent of 10 week's supply. Although we cannot at present see beyond the end of the year, we expect a better start to the new year than we had last winter, and we

expect to avoid any serious breakdown of distribution in the spring.

Potatoes. Potatoes are the most elusive of all products. They feed pigs as well as human beings, and they have a way of vanishing into thin air if they are left in storage. The potato harvest, although less than was hoped in the early summer, was enough to give everybody a reasonable supply: but as I have said, potatoes are elusive things.

Meat. There would be no difficulty in providing a meat ration of 800 grams per period throughout the winter, if some way could be found of making German farmers give up their livestock, particularly pigs. I have said before, and now say again that the German pig is keeping the German people thin.

Fish. I hope it will be possible to maintain the present fish ration, though that will mean considerable imports. It is perhaps not generally realized that since the occupation the British and US Governments have together imported 278,000 tons of fish into Germany at a cost of about \$34,000,000.

Fats. Butter production has been much less than last year, because of the late spring and dry summer. The oilseed crop has suffered severely. But by a stroke of good fortune, Germany had an allocation of fats from the International Emergency Food Council this year: needless to say, the allocation was accepted, and with the aid of the resulting imports we expect that the fat ration will be maintained, though there is no chance yet of an increase.

Sugar. It should be possible to meet the sugar ration from German production. In addition to the German production, we expect to import a substantial amount of sugar from Cuba during the early part of next year.

Milk. Milk production has suffered for the same reasons as butter pro-

duction. Here again we have been lucky and a large purchase of dried milk made last spring should enable the milk ration of the priority classes to be maintained

Although the vital factor, as always, is the rate at which grain imports may be expected to arrive during the first six months of next year, the British and US Zones of Germany will face the new year in better shape than at the beginning of 1947

I indicated earlier that Germany was living on the goodwill of other nations, many of them nations that had suffered from Nazi aggression; but the extent to which this goodwill will continue will be determined by the extent to which Germans give evidence of their intention and ability to help themselves.

OTHER NATIONS cannot be expected to go short themselves in order to subsidize the German black market; they cannot be expected to make up for deficiencies in farmers' deliveries: they cannot be expected to view with equanimity the displeasing spectacle of Land governments resisting in their own selfish interests the plans made by a Central Administration in the interests of western Germany as a whole.

Germany is going to be on trial during the next half year. Every abuse of food regulations, whether by Land governments or by individuals, is going to be world news because the world wants more to eat. I repeat that there is every reason to expect a better winter, so far as food supplies are concerned, this year than last year or the year before.

Whether these expectations are confirmed depends on the German people, who can show by self-help and self-discipline that they deserve help from the rest of the world.

Vacations With Pay

In Hesse, about 75 percent of the employers in the metal industry have signed agreements with trade unions providing for annual paid vacations of 12 days minimum as guaranteed by the Hesse Vacation Law of May 1947.

MG Appointments Announced

THE APPOINTMENTS of Charles M. LaFollette, former member of the US House of Representative, as director of OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and of Dr. Herman B. Wells as special adviser on cultural affairs to the Military Governor were announced by OMGUS.

Mr. LaFollette, making his headquarters in Stuttgart, filled the vacancy caused by the return of Sumner Sewall, former OMGWB director, to the United States a few months ago.

During two terms, from 1943 to 1947, in Congress as Republican representative from Indiana, Mr. LaFollette was a staunch proponent of racial equality, having been author of legislation demanding equal economic and political rights for all races and creeds.

Dr. Wells, as special adviser on cultural affairs, is concerned chiefly with coordinating MG activities in education, reorientation, and cultural matters. Noted for work in organized education, he is on leave from the presidency of the School of Business Administration, University of Indiana, to assist the Military Governor.

MMURRAY D. VAN WAGONER, former governor of Michigan, has assumed his new duties as director of the OMG for Bavaria, succeeding Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller. His appointment was announced in October.

Col. Hans William Holmer, who had been serving as acting director, has been named director of the Transport Division.

Phillips Hawkins has been promoted to deputy director of the Economics Division, OMGUS. He formerly was chief of the Decartelization Branch of the division.

Lt. Col. Harry S. Messec has been named deputy director of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS. He had previously been executive officer of the division.

Lt. Col. Edwin P. Cushman has been named executive officer of the Office



Charles M. LaFollette



Dr. Hermann B. Wells

of the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS.

Richard Bronson, former I. G. Farben Control Officer for Military Governor, became acting chief of the Decartelization Branch of the Economics Division. He had been an assistant chief of the branch.

Kenneth Dayton is acting director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, for the duration of the

(Continued on Page 15)



The dimming hope for achieving unity of all Germany and a prediction of little progress at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London comprised the major editorial comment in the licensed German press of the US Zone during the latter part of November.

The **Nuernberger Nachrichten** (Nuremberg) denounced politicians who speculate on the division of Germany, saying:

"They never hesitate to give declarations to the Allies for which nobody has authorized them. They throw sand in their eyes. They recommend themselves as the only true patriots and slander all those who want to distinguish clearly between business and politics . . ."

As against this, the paper quoted the **London Times**: "One must not forget in dealing with Germany that in its whole history nothing is to be found that would make it probable that the Germans would accept a permanent splitting up of their country."

The **Nachrichten** added: "No, they would not accept it, and it will be no sign of nationalism or of chauvinism, if they will never stop to ask for a hearing in this life and death question."

The paper strongly endorsed Walter Lippman's point that the Marshall Plan could not make western Germany economically independent from the eastern part and said:

"It would take very rash optimism to calculate that the plan will produce prosperity and that the east will not be permanently able to resist its attraction. Those are castles in the moon. We had better not mortgage them beyond our means.

"Once the separation is a fact, no kind of prosperity will quickly reunite the parts. United, we will have economic possibilities enabling us to cease being permanent recipients of charity . . . Separated, however, we shall decay with or without foreign help. Separated, Europe and the world will have no joy in us."

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart) spoke with coolness of "the lost unity" of Germany, declaring:

"It is simply meaningless to wish for the London Conference not to fail. Because short of a miracle it will. The antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union has only increased since Moscow. As long as this antagonism persists and Germany lies half on the right and half on the left side of the Iron Curtain, all well-meaning talk about German unity is empty verbiage. It is no use to refuse to recognize reality . . ."

"Why should we want to create central authorities in any field — 'a permanent all-German conference' as recently Jakob Kaiser (chairman of the Christian Democratic Union in the Soviet Zone) proposed, or a cabinet of ministers president — if they have to remain powerless, and as long as no united will would stand behind them? . . ."

"Today both the Potsdam and Morgenthau plans belong to the past . . . We must, therefore, be reconciled to the fact that Germany is split and that for the present the two parts cannot be joined together. If the London Conference confirms this, it is probable that American initiative will bring the western zones together . . . Certainly such a splitting of Germany is regrettable and, of course, western Germany will become dependent on America, but at least we will have ground under our feet."

Der Neue Tag (Weiden) said that although the "political structure of

Germany" is on the agenda at London, the future of Germany is up to the Germans themselves, because the political structure of a country is something which cannot be imposed from without, if it is to endure.

"Germans have no reason to be happy over the differences between the western powers and the east. Germany must be a completely neutral country. Jakob Kaiser emphasized this when he said: 'London can only be a new start for the German people if it frees Germany from the fate of being an object of strife between east and west' . . ."

"German insanity has brought untold misery on the world . . . and we must alleviate and pay for this to the last ounce of our strength . . . But we can hope that, in spite of the hardships which London must necessarily decree for us, the decisions will be governed by high-minded political reason and true foresight."

The **Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung** (Wetzlar) said that at present hardly any German dared to believe in the much quoted "better future." The word was used on the occasion of the first transatlantic radio conversation between Berlin and New York by Karl Spiecker, chairman of the Bizonal Executive Council, who declared that Germany wanted to be readmitted to the European family of nations in order to work with the other countries for a better future.

The paper continued: "Was that only a phrase? One could have thought so, if Spiecker had not added that Germany is not willing to sacrifice herself for foreign nationalism. This formulation is good. Behind it lies a realistic picture of the world; we have abandoned the old kind of nationalism in order to merge our country in a greater unity, not in order to become the prey of any particular state . . ."

"Political and economic solutions on a national basis simply seem no longer possible. Territorial changes like the transfer of the Saar district or of the eastern regions can be justi-

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

fied only if every quarrel about boundaries in Europe becomes meaningless and if peace brings a merger of all national interests."

Neutral Stand Urged

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) writing of the duel being fought on German soil over political conceptions said the Americans announced their campaign in advance, "something that good propagandists do not do." The paper sharply criticized communistic methods, and advised Germans to remain neutral except with the "ballot of the democratic voter."

"Germans should not participate in crusades of international politics," the paper said. "The mere urge of self-preservation should lead us to avoid anything that could sharpen the existing antagonism between east and west. The newspapers of the west will find that easy. They are exposed to no pressure. That means they have a special task to perform for the preservation of German unity."

The article pointed out that Control Council Directive No. 40 has long prevented newspapers of the west from publishing "news about the treatment of German PW's in Russia, about the kidnaping of 'undesirables' in the Soviet Zone, about the suppression of freedom of opinion, and the reopening of concentration camps." It continued:

"Such news stories have nothing to do with propaganda campaigns. They are objective reports of demonstrably existing conditions. Now, unfortunately, one has to expect that the readers will take them for propaganda because there is so much talk of propaganda—a result not at all in the interest of the democratic press . . .

"Control Council Directive No. 55 which provides for 'the free exchange of newspapers between the zones' is becoming ever more theoretical. Eastern zone papers circulate among us freely but in the Soviet Zone all possible difficulties are put in the way of distribution of western newspapers.

"So this duel that threatens to have great influence on the fate of Germany is being carried out on an unequal basis. In the west: propaganda on a democratic basis without appli-

cation of force and without suppression of opposing opinions. In the east: propaganda on totalitarian basis without tolerance nor actual opposition. The whole on a basis of unequal newspaper exchange. Truly a double-edged sword for the Germans of all zones!"

(Continued from Page 10)

Freedom

vigorates it and protects it from corruption and attack.

A free press requires readers of boldness and vigor of thought as much as it requires editors and writers of the same qualifications, for such a press is not a thing in itself but a mirror of the living people and a reflection and expression of their questioning spirit and of their moral energy and courage.

A FIRST ESSENTIAL of a truly free press, consequently, is a hard insistence on the part of both writers and readers upon factual information. There can be no free and productive exchange of ideas between people unless there is an abundant flow of trustworthy fact to nourish the formation of ideas.

There can be no such flow of information unless readers and writers alike are determined to have the facts, the readers that the press shall provide them, and the reporters, editors, and publishers that they will obtain them from whatever source and at whatever expense in time and effort.

There devolves upon you listeners and readers, in consequence, the grave responsibility, and the great challenge, of a fearless examination and discussion of the true facts as they are presented and equally fearless denouncement and rejection of those which you discover to be false.

For I caution you that there are ways known to scheming and fearful men, who dare not face honest criticism, for corrupting information at its source and for issuing, or causing to be issued, instead of the hard coin of truth a counterfeit article whose worthlessness may not be easy to detect.

The first of these methods is an assertion prepared behind some guard-

ed door that such and such is a fact, which is subsequently presented for publication and public acceptance with no supporting evidence whatever and no opportunity for impartial investigation and independent judgment on the true situation. You must beware of statements coming from any source whatever which lack the support of the independently gathered evidence of a fearless press report.

A SECOND method is the subversion or intimidation of a newspaper whereby it becomes the instrument of a special and secret interest and is no longer the product of independent editorial inquiry. When you are satisfied you have discovered an example of this type of press corruption you will certainly turn to some other paper, for the corrupted paper is no longer worthy of your interest and trust as a reader and citizen.

Thirdly, I warn you to be on guard against conjecture masquerading as fact. While opinion has a rightful place in an independent newspaper as an expression of independent editorial judgment, it has no place in the news sections of the paper which should be wholly devoted to fact.

For the truth to be printed and made available for free discussion and development into ideas useful to society, it must first be discovered or, if necessary, fearlessly uncovered. It is always the person or authority whose plans and motives are most seriously open to question, and therefore most dangerous to society, who seeks to conceal the whole truth and who breaks off discussion to hide behind his authority when the search becomes too warm for his specialized tastes. It is of this sort of person we say in America 'he can dish it out, but he can't take it,' meaning a deficiency in the moral courage which invites opposition and criticism so that from an honest balancing of the facts, the truth may come out . . .

The press itself is the most powerful guardian of its own rights, values, and duties. It is only under the exceptional conditions of misfortune and disorder following a war or other social catastrophe that government can in any way be helpful

in the provision of regulations for the conduct of press affairs. Then, responsible government must seek to reinstitute and to refresh the conditions of freedom and to open the channels whereby objective and unbiased information is once again allowed to flow freely and openly to all members of the society.

To do more is dangerous and damaging, for any rule of law, other than accepted standards concerning libel, may readily lead to abuse, for the power to regulate is the power to rule and to subvert or silence, and a ruled press is necessarily without freedom or power of its own. It cannot be said too emphatically or too often that the best defense of a free press as of all other free institutions, such as the right to live and work free of restraint or surveillance, the right of a secret ballot, the right of a fair trial in an open court, etc., is a strong and ever stronger free and independent press itself...

THE PRESS in the western zones of Germany has been reestablished on principles of freedom and independence of discussion, judgment, and inquiry. The German men and women who operate this new German press in your behalf are becoming increasingly aware of their obligations to you and to your society. Moreover, your press is now related through trustworthy international channels for news to the press of other lands and information not alone of German origin but from many other countries is today available in variety and abundance for unrestricted employment in the development and well-being of German life.

I believe the importance of a courageous and wholly free press to the future of Germany and the German people should now be clear . . . There are men, automatized by their own ideas and unable to face opposition, who wish to suppress the free discussion between people which is capable of driving them from power. Once a spirit of inquiry is awakened in a people, and thereby of constructive development in their own behalf, it is in the interest of these guilty individuals to choke off that

spirit or to suppress or intimidate it, for there is no more deadly threat to their existence and their claim to power than the mature and sharpened wisdom of an awakened people...

IT HAS BEEN announced by General Clay that the United States Military Government will no longer listen in silence to a calculated attack upon the principles of freedom and independence in which we believe. Some people have misinterpreted this announcement to mean we would adopt for our own use the propaganda technique which has been so adroitly employed by totalitarian regimes in the place of honest and fearless public discussion.

We will not deliberately mis-use words like 'criminal,' 'warmonger,' and 'imperialist,' as a means of escaping from our own shortcomings. We shall be explicit and factual. We do not expect you to accept what we say uncritically and on faith, but to subject it to the fearless scrutiny and evaluation which is the duty of free people. Unlike some others who are not used to open discussion, we can 'take it' and welcome the opportunity discussion will afford to the German people to discover for themselves, in the very process, the advantages of free men who live free and unrestricted lives...

(Continued from Page 7)

Economic Situation

is not included in the \$300,000,000 imports.

Exports for the first six months of 1947 were only \$66,000,000, of which \$46,000,000 were coal and about \$9,000,000 were timber. Shipments of manufactured goods, which must, as before the war, constitute the bulk of the area's exports, were very low. There will be an appreciable improvement during the second half of 1947; during the third quarter (July through September) export deliveries were actually greater than during the entire first half of the year; however, for the full year it is unlikely that exports will significantly exceed one-tenth of the \$2,000,000,000 which has been estimated as the minimum necessary for a self-sustaining economy.

(Continued from Page 12)

MG Appointments

London Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Philip Mettger is acting deputy director of CAD.

John Elliott, consultant to the director of CAD, is acting chief of Elections and Political Parties Branch, CAD, until the first of the year.

The Military Tribunal IIIA is constituted at Nuremberg with the following members: H. C. Anderson as presiding judge; Edward James Daly and William John Wilkins. When the current Tribunal III completes its work and is dissolved, Tribunal IIIA will become Tribunal III.

The Military Tribunal I has been reconstituted at Nuremberg with the following members: Lee B. Wyatt as presiding judge; Daniel T. O'Connell, and Johnson T. Crawford.

Recent appointments announced at EUCOM Headquarters included Brig. Gen. Roy V. E. Rickard as chief of Special Services; Brig. Gen. George H. Weems as provost marshal; Col. Vernon E. Prochard as director of operations, plans, organization, and training; Col. Joseph C. Haw as chief of the Dependents' School Service in Heidelberg.

Crossing Points Listed

Soviet authorities were quoted in OMGUS cable V-25188 of 19 November as saying the only recognized crossing points for Germans and other indigenous persons traveling between the US and Soviet Zones will be the following: Autobahn Untersuhl, Hof, Neustadt-Sonneberg, and Probstzella. The cable continued:

"Advise all concerned accordingly and instruct pass-issuing offices and border-control authorities to neither issue passes nor authorize travel into the Soviet Zone at places other than the crossing points named above. No action will be taken, however, to prevent properly documented travelers from entering the US Zone from the Soviet Zone by any regular travel route.

"US Military and civilian personnel and other persons not under the jurisdiction of German Police will continue to cross only at Untersuhl and Hof."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Information Bulletin No. 1, Bipartite Control Office, 1 November 1947. Lists structural formation and regulations.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 10 "Ordinance on Emergency Measures for Trade and Industry, Food Supplies and Transport," Bipartite Control Office, 4 November 1947.

Approval of Construction Projects, AG 600.1 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 November 1947. Gives procedures effective 1 January 1948 for the use of Engineer funds, materials and labor. **Weekly Directive No. 15, Hq EUCOM, 21 November 1947.** Includes following:

Sec I—Command Participation in the "March of Dimes," AG 005 GPA. Cites procedure covering this campaign being conducted from 15 to 30 January 1948.

Sec II—Air Mail From the United States, AG 311.1 AGM. Effective 1 December 1947, the eight-ounce restriction on air mail articles mailed from the US is being discontinued. After 1 December only normal limitations on mail shipments apply, namely, 70 pounds in weight and 100 inches in length and girth combined. The air mail rate is five cents an ounce.

Sec III—Discontinuance of Alaskan, Antilles, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments, and Redesignation of Certain Oversea Army Commands. New addresses and short titles redesignated Commands as follow: CG, US Army, Alaska (USARAL); CG, US Army, Caribbean (USARCARIB); CG, US Army, Europe (USAREUR); CG, US Army, Pacific (USARPAC). Present APO numbers of these Commands remain unchanged.

Sec IV—Audit of Nonappropriated Funds, AG 123 FIN. Cites amendment for paragraph 7b, EUCOM letter, 9 July 1947, to read "(Reports Control Symbol ECFIN 19)," instead of "(Reports Control Symbol ECFIN-OT 19)."

Sec V—MOS Classification, AG 210.01 GPA. Pertains to the proper method for classifying and reporting Intelligence staff officers performing counter intelligence duties.

Sec VI—Reichsbahn Express Shipments, AG 531 RYT. EUCOM has noted that various agencies in the European Command have initiated Reichsbahn express shipments outside Germany. Use of this service to points outside Germany is not authorized, and results in loss or frustration of shipments.

Sec VII—Christmas and New Years Holidays (1947—48). The official Christmas and New Years holidays are designated from noon 24 December to normal working hours 27 December 1947, and from noon 31 December 1947 to normal working hours 3 January 1948. Only that force necessary for minimum essential operation will be maintained. Commanders are encouraged to adopt a liberal policy in the granting of leaves and passes during this period.

Sec VIII—Ordnance Material Status Report-ECORD-1, AG 400 ORD.

Sec IX—Technical Inspection of Field Maintenance Units, AG 333 ORD. Cites the dates and locations when representatives of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance will make inspections.

Sec X—Quotas for 7701 EUCOM Band Training Unit, AG 322 SSP.

Sec XI—Transient Personnel in Bremen Enclave, AG 624 GPA. States that personnel on non-duty status touring through the Bremen Enclave will not request overnight hotel accommodations at the Dependents' Hotel in Bremerhaven.

Sec XII—Orientation of Officers and Enlisted Personnel, AG 353 TIE. States that it is desired that all officers and enlisted men who join their units without having the Orientation Course at the Marburg Replacement Depot be required to read the Six-Hour Orientation Program included in Troop Information and Education Bulletins.

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

Sec XIII—Requests for Waivers for Air Force Enlistees, AG 340 AGP-B. Outlines classes of personnel who are ineligible for enlistment in the US Air Force.

Sec XIV—Delinquent Payrolls and Personnel Rosters, AG 330.3 AGO.

Sec XV—Delinquent Payroll, AG 242.5 AGO. Cites regulations for submitting regular monthly payrolls, supplemental payrolls, partial payment rolls and payrolls prepared for transient personnel.

Sec XVI—Personnel Rosters, AG 330.3 AGO. Cites regulations for submitting initial and final rosters for officers and enlisted personnel.

Sec XVII—Motor Vehicle Governors, AG 451 ORD.

Delinquent Accounts, AG 150 (SG), OMGUS, 25 November 1947. Asks for the cooperation of the Directors of Divisions and Chiefs of Offices in reporting delinquent individuals' reasons for nonpayment of their accounts.

Instructions for US and Allied Personnel Relative to German Border Patrol Procedure, AG 014.12 (IA), OMGUS 26 November 1947. Cites the authorization of German border police to stop and identify all persons and vehicles crossing the zonal borders.

(Continued from Page 2)

Review

a year ago on European and Russian histories.

Education—Arrangements have been made in Bremen to enable German school children to attend Special Service theaters to see American films. The showings take place during the school day and constitute an integral part of the school program... Two barracks, donated by the Swiss Red Cross, were dedicated at the University of Wuerzburg in Bavaria for use as a dining hall for students.

Public Health—Except for an increase of respiratory diseases reported as influenza, and a decrease of poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, infectious dysentery, infectious jaundice, and malaria, the rate of incidence of all reportable communicable diseases showed no significant change.