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## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 90 April 1947**

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

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TOY MANUFACTURE



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZE
- MELS UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HÖNFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- 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
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- LEONBERG
- ESSLINGEN
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM



Signal Corps Photo

**TOY MANUFACTURE**—Toy-making, as illustrated by the Bavarian worker at her machine, is an important part of the industrial program taken up in "MG's Task in Industry" on page 2 and "Export Buyers Guide" on page 5.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Albert A. Mavrinc, author of **Frankfurt Academy of Labor**, is Manpower Specialist with the Office of Military Government of Hesse. A lieutenant in the Infantry during the war, he joined the Manpower Division more than a year and half ago.

**Export Buyers Guide** was taken from a pamphlet prepared by the Economics Division, OMGUS, for the use of US industrialists and businessmen visiting Germany.

**MG's Task in Industry** was prepared from releases by the Office of Public Relations, OMGUS, and from the text of the report by Col. Harry L. Berno, Chief of the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, at the briefing session for a group of American business executives.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

# MG's Task in Industry

Fourteen prominent American business executives, now touring the US and British Zones of Germany to study German economy, were given a detailed briefing of the policies, operations, and aims of Military Government during the party's initial visit to Berlin. Following a scheduled 20-day tour of the two zones and a visit to Vienna, the group is to return to Berlin with possible counsel for the MG program to put the German economy on a self-supporting basis.

The economic features of Military Government were of special interest to the visiting executives. One session on Saturday, 19 April, was devoted to reports by officials of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and the second session on the following Monday to statements from other functional divisions of OMGUS.

The visiting party, composed of representatives of large industrial firms in the United States included: Leslie Brown, president of Lenox, Inc; E. Gibson Carey, Jr., president of Yale and Towne Mfg. Co.; Herman E. Cone, president of Proximity Mfg.; Albert M. Creighton, chairman of the Board of Directors, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Martin Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.; G. H. Johnson, president of Gisholt Machine Co.; Albert C. Mattei, president of Honolulu Oil Corp.; Thomas E. Millsop, president of Weirton Steel Co.; Lessing J. Rosenwald, retired chairman of Board of Directors, Sears Roebuck Co.; Ames Stevens,

director of New England Trust Co.; Edwin J. Thomas, president of Good-year Tire and Rubber Co.; Sinclair Weeks, president of Reed and Barton Corp.; Leigh Willard, president of Inter-Lake Chemical Corp. and Inter-Lake Iron Corp.; and Dr. Ames Taylor, director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The speakers, all of them specialists in their fields, reviewed at the briefings the problems and industrial bottlenecks facing Military Government in the discharge of its objectives in Germany which were enumerated as follows:

1. To prevent Germany from ever again disturbing the peace of the world.
2. To denazify the economic, social and political life of Germany, and punish wrongdoers.
3. To achieve industrial disarmament and demilitarization at the earliest possible date.
4. To insure the progress and development of democratic government.
5. To carry out quadripartite policies with respect to reparations and restitution.
6. To care for the victims of German aggression and persecution, including displaced persons and prisoners of war.

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, Acting Director of the Economics Division, told them that "I have been in the European Theater for the past five years myself,

and I don't want to have to do this job over again. But we have to be realistic. We can't allow the Germans to starve, and we can't ask the American taxpayer to continue to dig down into his pocket in order to bring food into Germany. There is no solution except to allow the German to work, produce for export so that they can pay for the imports we are bringing over to this country, and give them a diet adequate to support a hard-working population."

Considering the difficulties involved, the United States has maintained cordial relations with the other three occupying Powers, Colonel Wilkinson said, despite reports to the contrary. He declared that failure to achieve economic unity had greatly increased the cost of occupation and had forced the imposition last summer of a new reparations policy, calling for a stoppage of further dismantling of reparations plants with the exception of war plants and those plants which had been definitely allocated as advance deliveries.

Referring to the steps taken in turning over responsibility to the German agencies, Colonel Wilkinson reminded that policy-making prerogatives, and powers of control and inspection are being retained by Military Government. He recalled the steps taken to fuse the British and US Zones in economic spheres and emphasized that the invitation to French and Soviet Administration to join the Combined Area still stands.



American business executives, visiting Germany to offer counsel on MG's program, listen to explanations of progress an industrial revival

Photo by Byers

"It is not unreasonable to hope that this invitation will be accepted," Colonel Wilkinson said.

John French, US Member of the quadripartite Economics Directorate, who described the four-Power legislative machinery and gave instances of its cooperation on many unpublicized issues, said the United States takes the position that there should be no increase in foreign investment in Germany at the present time. He said the United States didn't wish to have the country flooded by "carpet-baggers," and explained American opposition to the acquisition of German industrial plants by foreign governments.

Col. Hugh Hester, Chief of the Food and Agriculture Branch, told the business executives that the food situation in Germany today is "desperate, and will continue to remain desperate for some years to come, unless we are willing to put money into Germany so that Germany can get back on her feet and work hard to pay her own bills."

The export-import program which has as its over-all objective the export of \$350,000,000 worth of consumer goods during 1947, \$600,000,000 in 1948 and \$900,000,000 in 1949, was explained by Edward Hutton, Deputy Chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch, who showed the steps which have been taken during the past four months to facilitate export trade.

A detailed review of the industrial picture was given by Col. Harry L. Berno, Chief of the Industry Branch, OMGUS, pointing out that "Military occupation by quadripartite action is perhaps the most unique economic, political, and social experiment in the history of the world," and the fundamental difference in policies, aims, motives, and ambitions "obviously makes industrial and business relations as complex and complicated as it is possible to make them." He continued in part:

"As Germany is divided into four zones of occupation, the Potsdam Agreement provided that it should be treated as an economic whole, with free interchange of goods and industrial products between the zones. This unfortunately has not been the case and has resulted in a form of barter between the zones which has made the free interchange of goods and the normal relationships between supplier and customer very difficult, if not in some cases impossible.

"In the US Military Government the activities of the Industry Branch are divided into two basic functions—first, to fulfill its responsibility to the American people to see and make sure in collaboration with the other three occupying powers that Germany is completely demilitarized and de-industrialized for war-making purposes. At least 30 to 40 percent of the staff's time is spent in quadripartite

discussions of every phase of industrial activity, making studies and recommendations necessary to see that this responsibility is properly fulfilled and executed.

"For example, the basic war-time industries like manufacture of airplanes, ships, submarines, etc., have been completely destroyed and prohibited and the capacities of those industries used for both war and peacetime pursuits have been reduced to eliminate the war potential or possibility. I refer to chemicals, oils, steel, cement, machinery, optics, and other industries in the same category. In steel the reduction has been from 26,000,000 ingot tons of capacity to 7,500,000 and a permitted production of 5,800,000 which now, after a year's experience, is frankly considered to be too low even for a minimum peacetime economy...

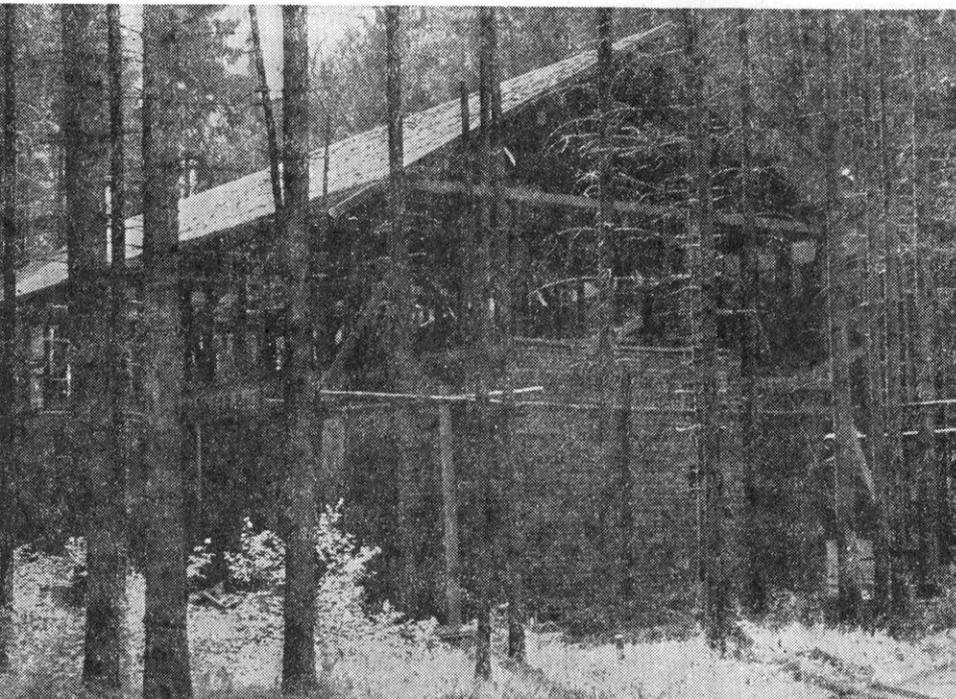
"The second responsibility and function of the Industry Branch is the creation or establishment, separately in our zones and together with other powers of a peacetime German economy which is self-supporting and which will not become a burden to the taxpayers, particularly of the US and British Governments but which also does not become a demoralized economic vacuum that is a constant menace to the peace of Europa and therefore the rest of the world.

"Our problem is a paradoxical one because on the one hand we are try-



War-potential is eliminated from industrial plants. Above is the Elektrochemische Werke Muenchen, which has been declared a "Reparations Plant". Below shows conversion of the former drying chamber of Fabrik Kraiburg at Muehldorf to workshops and living quarters for a new industry. Forty special purpose buildings had been destroyed.

Photos by Byers



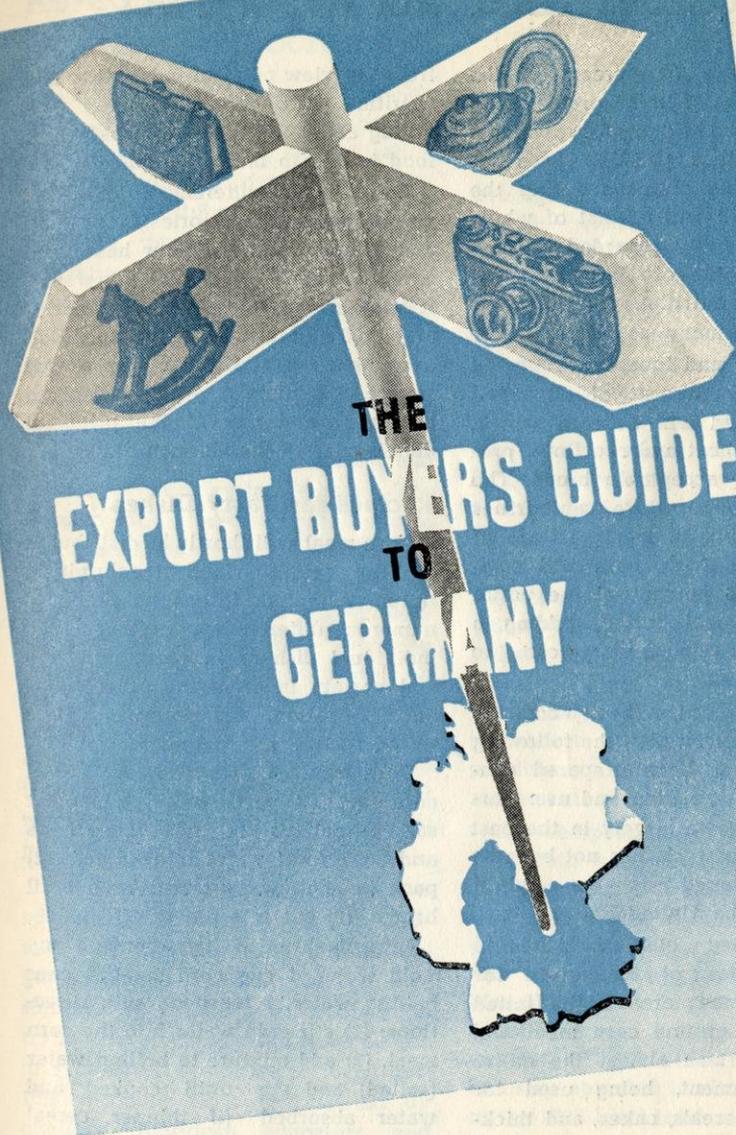
ing to tear German industry down to prevent its becoming a war menace which again might be costly in lives and money to our country, and secondly, we are trying to rebuild Germany in order to have sufficient quantities of exportable items which will also save the American taxpayer some of the hundreds of millions of dollars that are currently being poured into this country to keep the people alive...

"In connection with the economic merger with the British Zone, the German agencies are set up along industry lines to make recommendations, plans, and policies as to how German industry in the bizonal area should operate. The US and British elements consisting of a relatively small staff are there to review and determine the feasibility and soundness of the recommendations made by each of the German committees and to refer if necessary, the more important policy questions to Berlin where they are again reviewed by US and British Military Governments. This setup provides adequate supervision and control but still allows the Germans themselves wide latitude in the administration of industrial affairs. The US and British Military Government therefore is becoming largely a control, inspection, and advisory body...

"We have on our staff in Berlin approximately 110 persons... We represent the United States in all industrial quadripartite activities. We represent the United States in negotiation with foreign countries on matters within our competency. We act as technical advisors on industry matters in the preparation of communications to our War and State Departments. One of our most important functions is to act as technical advisors to our Bipartite Economics Control Group staff at Minden on the industrial recommendations of the German committees. Also one of our most important functions is to advise and aid in the control and inspection of German industry...

"At the end of hostilities Germany was industrially flat... By 1 January 1946 Germany was just starting to have some industrial activity and this

(Continued on page 16)



To the newcomer to Germany, the Guide suggests:

"You will find, in dealing with Germans, that they respond, as do most other peoples, to courtesy, friendliness and consideration. Do not fight the war all over again with provocation and undignified raillery. Remember that we are attempting to help the German people rebuild their shattered economy to a tolerable living standard so that they can strike out afresh on the paths which will lead them to democracy and freedom.

"One of the basic concepts of US occupation policy is the importance of putting this country on a paying basis. Every schoolboy knows that to live on a dole is bad—bad for the recipient and bad for the giver.

"This is particularly true of a nation such as Germany which has traditionally been a keystone in the European economic structure.

#### Production Will Increase

"Our efforts to help German industry manufacture exports with which to pay for her imports, depend to a large degree upon you, the American businessman. You will find many of the export products on display at the Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, and Munich Exhibitions. A great many of these may not yet be available for purchase in large quantity but we hope that they will be in the not too distant future. Some of them, such as toys and quality cameras and other precision instruments, are already on sale in the American and European markets. Do not be impatient if you cannot get quick action on all your orders. Production will increase as soon as existing bottlenecks in fuel, transportation, and raw materials are broken.

#### Place Orders Now

"What we suggest at this time is that you examine the products and if they are suitable leave your orders. They will be taken care of at the earliest possible moment."

Since the economic merger of the US/UK Zones, businessmen naturally are able to travel in both regions to study export possibilities in industry. How the bizonal agreement came

American businessmen once again are coming to Germany. Sponsored by the Joint Export-Import Agency US/UK, they are visiting the US and British Zone to make purchases of consumer goods when available, and survey the export markets. Because the success of the bizonal export-import program to increase German self-sufficiency largely depends upon these new visitors, the Economics Division, OMGUS, has prepared a guide-book for their use while in Berlin and the two zones. It is designed to help the businessmen acquire an intelligent up-to-date picture of Germany and to free

them from confusion and loss of precious time in a new land.

These visitors leave a wealthy country where large-scale production is going ahead swiftly and efficiently. They come to a land still devastated by effects of war where transportation, machinery, and raw materials are at a minimum, and where importing food and other necessities must be done to prevent widespread disease and unrest. This picture is given to the reader of the Export Buyers Guide to Germany, along with a brief explanation of the zonal system under which the country of Germany now exists.

# Corn Imported for Food

about and what it means in terms of the average German or American pocketbook is discussed in detail in the Buyers Guide.

The booklet states:

"The agreement was hinged upon a policy to which the majority of Americans and Britons subscribe, namely, that the German people should be required to work to support themselves, that they could not make their country self-supporting without exports with which to pay for imports, and that no export program could succeed without an adequate diet for the workers and supplies of raw materials, especially coal, for the export industries..."

## Prevent Economic Collapse

"Only through the use of his skills in the peaceful industries which he is permitted to employ, can the German prevent economic collapse such as swept the country to the inflation and chaos of the twenties. The craftsman who produces mechanical toys for children, leather wear or textiles or costume jewelry or cameras, can pay back the cost of importing food only if he can sell his handiwork on the world market.

"Every dollar derived from the sale of German exports goes to pay for imports. German labor as well as the plant management are reimbursed in Reichsmark out of Military Government blocked accounts resulting from the sale of imported food to the German population. Thus, when the foreign buyer, American, British, Swiss, Swedish, Dutch, or any other, pays in dollars or other foreign currency for German exports, he is indirectly contributing not only to the stabilizing of the European economy but also is cutting down on the cost of occupation."

Problems that harass all travelers in new countries are discussed one-by-one in the OMGUS pamphlet. Among other things, it discusses hotel accommodations, whom to contact, transportation, telephones, telegraph and cable, postal facilities, motor transport, POL, the use of German facilities, funds, messing medical care, and travel and contact within Soviet and French Zones. (Continued to page 12)

Approximately 50 percent of the 220,000 tons of bread grains being imported by the Military Governments of the Combined (US/UK) Area for feeding German civilians during the month of April will consist of whole grain, corn, highly regarded in most countries outside of Germany as a palatable and nutritious food. Corn is known in Germany as maize.

During May and June, it is expected that 30 to 40 percent of all bread grains received will be corn which, mixed with wheat and rye flour, produces a very acceptable bread. The Food and Agriculture authorities pointed out that in most sections of the Combined Area, corn will comprise 30 to 40 percent of the entire bread and cereal ration, adding a variety which should be welcome to the German diet.

Because corn has not been a common item in the German diet, the following information has been prepared concerning its composition and use. German maize, grown largely in the past as food for livestock, has not been as highly developed as the hybrid varieties of the United States.

Corn has been a staple food item in many countries of the world for centuries. In many areas of the United States whole ground corn meal and corn flour furnish almost the entire grain requirement, being used for bread, rolls, cereals, cakes, and thickening for soups and gravies. In early American history the pioneers used corn meal, very roughly ground, and cooked in water as a mash, fried in slices when cold, or baked as bread or rolls. Preparations were simple, salt and water being the only ingredients used in addition to the corn.

Corn is also used as animal feed, but so are barley, oats, and wheat all of which are prepared for direct human consumption in Germany. It is a mistake to regard corn strictly as a feed fit only for animal use. Potatoes are fed to hogs in Germany but potatoes have historically been one of the major items in the German diet. Corn is a high quality food suited just as well for human consumption

from the view point of palatability and nutrition as wheat or rye. Any misgiving about the use of corn as human food is due to mental prejudice.

The principal difference in corn and wheat flour are in calories, fat content and vitamin A. Corn flour has about twice as much oil content as wheat. It contains approximately 25 calories per 100 grams more than high extraction wheat flour and is a rich source of vitamin A, which is lacking in wheat and one of the principal deficiencies in the German diet.

## Recipes for Tasty Dishes

Corn meal will shortly be distributed on the regular food (naehrmittel) ration. Although it can be prepared numerous different ways either as an individual dish or in combination to add variety in preparing other foods on the ration, the following time tested recipes are suggested:

Corn meal cake ingredients: 1 part corn meal, 4 parts water, 4 percent salt. Directions: (1) mix ingredients and cook until water is absorbed; (2) pack in shallow pans and bake until brown, (3) cut into pieces.

Corn naehrmittel ingredients: 1 cup cold water, 1 cup corn meal, 4 cups boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt. Directions: (1) stir cold water into the corn meal, (2) add mixture to boiling water (salted) and stir until cooked and water absorbed (if thinner cereal desired add more water), (3) serve as porridge.

The cold cereal has many uses as it can be reheated and served with the gravy of cooked vegetables, or added to stew or soup as dumplings. The hot cereal can be packed in a thin layer in a shallow pan or spread thin on a board and cut into pieces. The blocks can be fried or baked brown. Chopped onions, bits of cooked meat or fish may be added to improve taste before pouring the hot cereal in pan for frying or baking.

The above instructions are based on years of experience in the United States. It should be noted that the recipes do not require any fat, sugar, or milk for preparation.

## Re-education Needs To Help Democracy

Not only must Germany be re-educated along many lines, but the method of teaching must be in itself a demonstration of democratic principles, said Robert C. Deming in Stuttgart. State director of adult education in Connecticut. He is a member of a group of US educational consultants inspecting the school system of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Mr. Deming said his observations show that there are certain fundamental differences in the manner and content of teaching in Germany. The German idea, it seems, is to educate the masses as soon as possible, so that a select few intellectuals may become students of the higher educational institutions. This, the educator points out, is the antithesis of the American idea of lifting the masses to the highest possible level of intellectual attainment. In America it is the greatest good for the greatest number, in Germany the greatest good for the smallest number.

Mr. Deming believed that a new educational philosophy, both in content and practice, from the kindergarten to the university is the only solution of Germany's problem of trying to get along with other people in a peaceful world. He believed that this teaching must be assisted by qualified American educators, and that the American public must realize this and its importance to Military Government's mission in Germany. He believed that adequate personnel for this work is one of the cheapest safeguards to world peace that America can purchase at this time. Henceforth education must be of first importance.

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### Correction

The photograph used with "First Post-War Luxury Auto Completed" on page 14 of Issue No. 87 of 7 April, was furnished by the Public Relations Office of the Office of Military Government of Hesse. Credit for the photo should have been given to PRO OMGH.

## Industrial Revival Noted

The end of the cold spell during March brought the beginning of the expected revival of industrial activity, and production as a whole rose an average of 17 percent to 34 percent of the 1936 rate in the US Zone, according to an announcement of the Economics Division, OMGUS. This figure compares with 29 percent in February, the low point of the cold weather crisis, and with 32 percent in January. Production could not regain its lost ground over night, however, and March output remained about 23 percent below the peak rate of last October and November.

During March, hydrogeneration of electric power rose sharply and all restrictions on the use of power by industry were removed. Production of hard coal in the Ruhr continued its upward trend, averaging 233,000 metric tons a day. At the same time, waterways reopened, thus making it possible to resume a more normal movement of coal to the US Zone.

The sharpest improvement during the month was recorded by the optics and precision instruments industry in which the index of output more than doubled, from 11 percent of the 1936 rate in February to 23 percent in March. This reflected a more than sixfold increase in camera production to almost 11,200 units. The chemical industry operated at about 34 percent of the 1936 level in March—70 percent higher than in February—largely because of a sharp improvement in the production of calcium carbide. With more electric power available, carbide output jumped from 2,592 metric tons to 13,829 tons.

Other industries which showed marked gains during the month included rubber products, which rose 39 percent of the 1936 rate; leather, to 31 percent; and stones and earth, to 10 percent. With practically all textile plants again running, the index of textile activity increased to 37 percent of the 1936 average.

Gains ranging between 10 and 20 percent for the month were achieved by the machinery, electrical equipment, ceramics, and gas-and-electricity indus-

tries. Mining, which had resisted the general decline during the winter, advanced seven percent to 66 percent of the 1936 average. In March, the paper and pulp industry operated at a shade higher than in February, or 21 percent of the 1936 average. In the case of the iron and steel industry generally, operations in the first two weeks of the month were adversely affected by the lingering cold spell, but improvement was swift in the last half of March. On an over-all basis, however, the rate of iron and steel output in March was virtually unchanged from that of February which was 40 percent of 1936.

The only exceptions to the general upward trend were the lumber and glass industries. In the former, at 50 percent of the 1936 average, output fell to the lowest level since December 1945; as recently as last October, it ran at double the March rate. This drop reflected several factors of which the most important were transport difficulties in the wood and on muddy country roads. Glass production fell 20 percent as the biggest producer in the US Zone—Deutsche Tafelglas at Weiden, Bavaria—was forced to nurse a small supply of fuel. However, glass production remained at a high level in March as compared with prewar, the index being 82 percent of 1936.

According to all present indications, output in April should show a further sharp advance. With the continuance of more seasonable weather, it is expected that all of the ground lost during the winter will have been regained by May.

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### Channel to French

Denazification officers have been directed by OMGUS cable V-17173 of 17 April to inform ministers of political liberation that all denazification correspondence addressed to French authorities in France by Law for Liberation personnel is to be transmitted to French Liaison offices so that it may be forwarded to the proper headquarters.

An observer attending a meeting of German trade union leaders almost anywhere in the American Zone today would be impressed by the preponderance of greying heads and aging faces among those assembled. It is to help solve this fundamental problem of the trade unions today—the lack of young, qualified leaders—that the old Academy of Labor at Frankfurt University was reopened recently. Closed since 1933, this school formerly trained hundreds of able labor leaders and educators who must now furnish the backbone of trade unionism until young men can take their places.

Most of these older men were also leaders in the years before 1933. During the Nazi regime many of them paid for their trade union activity by long years in concentration camps. Although these confinements and restrictions weakened them physically they immediately joined their fellow workingmen in 1945 when Military Government authorized the reorganization of unions which Hitler had destroyed. It can be understood that these men were called to high posts in preference to younger men better able to carry the burdens of organizing and operating a trade union. For by the end of the war, many of the younger men who in ordinary times would be approaching the age when they would be expected to assume the greatest responsibilities were either dead or in the custody of the Allies. Gradually, many who were prisoners of war were released to return to their homes and working-places. But they are handicapped in their efforts to take the lead in the work of the unions which they have joined. The older leaders may lack youth, but the younger men lack both experience and training.

### Forbidden During Nazi Regime

During 13 years of the Hitler government Germans were forbidden to conduct trade union activities. For the youth of Germany during that period, there was no opportunity to take an active part in trade union meetings or to play a role in the protection of workers' health, safety, or financial interests within the plant.

# Frankfurt Academy of Labor

By Albert A. Mavrinc

There was no chance to gain the experience necessary for good leadership in democratic organizations. At the same time, while there was no opportunity for gaining experience in these practical aspects, there was no way to study the history of trade unionism, or to discuss formally under competent teachers the problems facing organized workingmen.

This situation has been a source of concern to officers of Military Government and to the German leaders themselves. During the early months of occupation these younger men were gaining experience in practical union affairs in their work councils and trade unions. But their theoretical training was being neglected. However, gradually plans for eliminating this gap in training were taking shape, along patterns familiar to many of Germany's present day union leaders.

### First Group of Students

The first long step to provide well-trained and educated union men for the new workingmen's organizations was taken on Saturday, 12 April 1947 when the Academy of Labor was re-

opened at the University at Frankfurt/M.

Sixty men and women are the first students in the new Academy. They come from all parts of Germany: Some 15 are from the British Zone, three are from the Russian Zone, one from Berlin, one is from the French Zone, and the rest are from the American Zone. Their average age is 29 years. Almost all of them have held positions in the last 18 months as shop stewards in their local factories, or as trade union organizers, or as minor trade union administrators. All of them have been selected for this advanced training because they show great possibilities for developing into able leaders. Their expenses are paid by their local unions and they will be reimbursed for the wages which they will lose. In some cases, the employer has assumed a part of the financial obligation.

### Training for Union Leaders

The Academy of Labor was first organized in 1921 by the German trade unions as part of the University of Frankfurt. It was planned as a higher-



*Prof. Walter Hallstein, Rector of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University (University of Frankfurt) addresses the group attending the reopening of the Frankfurt Academy of Labor*

Photo from DENA-bild

education training ground for the unions' future leaders. Each year, from 1921 to 1933, some hundred men and women from all parts of Germany were given college-level knowledge in economics, political science, history, philosophy, psychology, and the fundamentals of trade union administration, organization, journalism, and services.

In 1933, the Academy was closed by the Hitler government. But in the meantime, many of the highest German trade union leaders had studied the year-long course, which afforded not only class-room training but also an opportunity to apply theories in jobs of junior administrative importance in trade union headquarters, newspapers, labor courts, and the offices of governmental agencies. Professors at the University of Frankfurt were used to supplement the staff of four or five full-time professors on the rolls of the Academy. Many of the classes were held in conjunction with the civil university classes. Today

again, the Academy is working closely with the University.

In 1933, each student lived as he wished. Today, the heavily-damaged city of Frankfurt requires a pooling of resources. Now, some 35 of the students are billeted in the former headquarters of the Frankfurt unions. Great problems have been overcome to obtain the necessary stoves, beds, bedding, eating utensils, and office equipment. These 60 students in whom the German trade unions are placing great confidence are attending classes at the University of Frankfurt, under very difficult conditions.

In a few weeks, they will be spending some of their time in the offices of the Frankfurter Rundschau, in the bureaus of the Regional Labor Office, or assisting in the Chambers of the judges of the Frankfurt Labor Court. Thus they will be gaining the practical and theoretical experience which German trade union leaders and MG officers hope will fit them to carry on the work of the German trade unions.

## Education Stressed At Youth Conference

A three-day conference of German youth leaders from all parts of Hesse, the first to be held in the Land in conjunction with Military Government and US Army German Youth Activities officers, concluded at Assmannshausen with a declaration against a "soft drink-and-baseball" type of program for German youth.

The German youth officials, who spoke out for a youth activities plan based on discussion groups, forums, movies, and folk dancing, were assured by American delegates that the US Army is supporting a program aimed at educational rather than sports interest.

Sponsored by the Hessian Land Youth Committee in conjunction with the OMGH Youth Activities Branch, the meeting sought to improve the functioning of Hesse's 43 local youth councils and lay the groundwork for a summer camping program. Although facilities are available to accommodate a total of 80,000 youngsters for two-week outings, lack of qualified counsellors will force a considerable reduction in this number, while the shortage of food may close the program out entirely.

German delegates felt it inadvisable to undertake any camping activity this summer, unless a daily ration of 2,800 calories can be assured.

The majority of the German delegation expressed opposition to the sponsoring of youth groups by political parties, allowed under terms of a recent MG regulation. OMGH Youth Activities Chief W. Hayes Beall, who outlined the new MG youth code, pointed out that the regulation was merely permissive, rather than obligatory.

Dr. Erwin Stein, Hessian Minister of Education, told of his interest in a widely-diversified youth program with many types of voluntary youth organizations participating. He voiced a conviction that German youth groups must be led by young persons, instead of adults. He commended the MG youth policy and expressed appreciation for the US Army's contributions.

## Hesse's Token of Gratitude



General Joseph T. McNarney, on retiring as European Theater Commander and Military Governor, receives a painting by Frankfurt artist Hanny Franke from Hessian Minister President Christian Stock (left) as a token of Hesse's gratitude for the General's administration of the US Zone. Looking on is Walter Kolb, chief mayor of Frankfurt.

## Big US Potatoes as Seed

Large quantities of US seed potatoes are being distributed for immediate planting in all the Laender of Western Germany. Because these potatoes are much larger than those usually used for planting in Germany, it was emphasized by food and agriculture authorities of US and UK Military Governments that it is essential that they should be properly cut into several pieces before planting. This is the method invariably followed in the United States.

The tubers should be cut into cubes containing at least one eye, the number depending on the size of the potato, and the pieces should weigh approximately 50 to 60 grams. Seed potatoes may be cut and immediately planted with good results, or a preferable method is to cut the seed two to three days before planting, and spread the cut seed on the floor of a fairly dark, well ventilated room not more than 15 centimeters deep.

This method callouses the cut surface and eliminates any decay of the seed pieces in the soil.

The import of these seed potatoes is intended strictly for planting purposes, and they should not be used under any circumstances for eating. Any Land that authorizes seed potatoes for eating potatoes will be penalized by having the allocation diverted to another area where they will be used for seed purposes. It is intended that when these seed potatoes are delivered to farmers, an equivalent quantity of retained indigenous degenerated planting potatoes be delivered for consumption by non-self-suppliers.

The US seed potatoes come from Maine and Minnesota and their condition upon arrival is excellent. The varieties scheduled for delivery are the Irish Cobbler, Katadhin, Chippewa, Sebago, and Green Mountain.

These potatoes are being imported in order to realize plans for a pro-

jected 40 percent increase in the area devoted to potato crops for 1947, to more than 3,185,000 acres for the Combined Area Altogether the 1946/47 import program of seed potatoes for the Combined Area includes 175,000 tons from the United States and 325,000 tons from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands, at a cost of approximately 22 million dollars.

The distribution of the seed potatoes by the German Executive Committee in Stuttgart was based on expanded acreage by the Laender for 1947, and the rate of normal seed deterioration within the respective Laender.

## Frankfurt Listed as Restricted City

Frankfurt is designated as a restricted city, according to an EUCOM cable. All clearance for duty travel to Frankfurt will be secured by written correspondence to Headquarters, European Command, such as message form, letter, or TWK. All requests will indicate the inclusive dates of the visit in Frankfurt, the purpose for travel, and the section or unit to which the individual will report.

When individuals performing travel desire to be accompanied by their dependents, the request will so indicate. Accommodations for dependents will be given a low priority. It is suggested that private accommodations be made for all dependents accompanying officers, due to the critical shortage of space. No accommodations will be granted unless prior clearance is arranged. Emergency clearances may be arranged by telephoning Frankfurt Red Line 13 or Frankfurt 31245.

No accommodations are available for leave personnel. Request for clearances for the purpose of leave will not be granted. Leave personnel must make private arrangements for accommodations. Transient accommodations will be granted, if available, for leave personnel transiting Frankfurt en route to Switzerland. No prior arrangements will be made for such personnel.

# CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED IN BRITISH MG

## Officials will Solve Ruhr Situation, Military Governor Says at Press Conference; Progress Made at Moscow and Future for Germany are Defined

*The most recent developments concerning Military Government in Germany were explained by General Lucius D. Clay, Military Governor, at his press conference 10 April 1947 in Berlin. Salient portions of his comments, with clarifying inserts from correspondents' questions in parentheses, follow.*

**T**he wheat import situation (in Germany) has improved quite substantially. (Whether or not we must further increase our imports in the fall depends on) production data on what the actual harvest will be.

(Referring to the recent Ruhr coal strikes) I think we can say we look on (these disturbances) with very grave alarm but we have every confidence that British Military Government, with the aid of German officials, will solve the situation . . . If there is any way we can help them we would be glad to do so but they haven't indicated any apprehension of inability on their part to handle the situation.

(As to the report that no meat or fats have been received in the Ruhr from Bavaria within the last two and a half months), there have been substantial fats forthcoming. I think they are going to start coming but they haven't reached their allocations. There are a good many reasons—bad weather and transportation have made it difficult for delivery. The present difficulty in currency has made it difficult to make collections. It is not an easy problem. Bavaria has not made its quota. It is making another real effort to do it at the present moment. However, on Bavaria's behalf . . . its percentage of collection is just as good as the other Laenders . . .

### Hope of Better Trade

I doubt very much that the farmer who is hoarding the fat has hoarded it because of federalism as centralization. I think he wants his fat because he thinks he can trade it for something better than money. That's what we have to break up by the authorities and also to develop the

will of the people to share in this great deficiency. Now, we are making a renewed effort to develop that kind of administration and to try to obtain the full support of the German people in order to meet the need of their fellow Germans.

(In the event of federalism of Germany) I think we have to recognize the officials in all Laender whether elected or appointed with a proviso, of course, for early elections after the provisional government was establish-

### Gardening Hint

Hearty laughs are occasionally generated by the questions and answers at the Military Governor's press conferences. From his recent meeting with the correspondents came this one:

Correspondent: There has been a lot of talk in Moscow about the possibility of Germany being split down the middle. Are we making any concrete plans for facing this alternative?

Military Governor: I just went out to plant some garden seeds in Berlin yesterday.

Correspondent: Were they perennials or annuals?

ed . . . Our position has been for establishment of a provisional government and early elections afterwards. Of course, the whole matter would come under quadripartite supervision and regulations . . . I am willing to admit that the German has to make that decision (as to what political party he will have in power) for himself and I don't know of any other way to approach federalization. After all you have a great deal of give and take on the problems of working out a provisional government and I don't think you can write all the rules in advance.

(As for General Marshall's Moscow solution to the German reparations problem allotting a very limited amount from current production), the theory is that if we left more industrial plants in Germany to justify

reparations, that these nations that have been promised reparations for damages which would no longer get these plants, would be paid in kind by their products, theoretically leaving the plant to make the products available without affecting the import-export program . . . The opening up of zonal barriers would greatly stimulate production. It (General Marshall's plan) wasn't so much a compromise program as it was a desire for compensating reparations by a capital equipment which might be used because of an increase in the level of industry.

### Investigation Made

(Replying to the reports that anti-Semitic statements have been made by German officials in the zone) I have investigated that and the statements were alleged to have been made in a closed and small political meeting at which, I have been advised by some sources, statements were made as stated in the New York Times article. Dr. Josef Baumgartner himself denies having made the statements. His version of what he said is entirely different and he has supported it by quite a number of affidavits from some of the small group that attended the meeting . . . I am contemplating no further action at this time on the remarks as stated because I consider the question one that has not been proved. I accept Dr. Baumgartner's denial unless we obtain additional information and evidence which we have not obtained. I must say that we have reports that did corroborate the New York Times article. However, the reports from the people who attended the meeting—a very small number—are very conflicting in fact. They are exactly opposed to each other.

### Increase in Industry Seen

(In forecasting whether or not Germany's situation with regard to food and coal will improve by next winter) I could if I were quite assured that the German miner is going to do his

part. Our coal production is on the way up and as coal goes, so goes Germany. One day's losses as a result in the number of miners going to work is going to have a very serious effect on the Germans themselves during the coming months and cold weather.

Insofar as our merging with the British Zone is concerned that's going to be pushed just as vigorously as we can but we expect that whether we get an agreement (at the Moscow Conference) or not, there will be a very substantial increase in industry which require action and I think that in the fall and out of that there will be an improvement of present standards of living. (That prediction is) based almost entirely on coal and on the food imports we expect to bring in . . . We are, of course, subject to whatever over-all shortages there may be throughout the world, if there are any this coming fall, but I was thinking more about the appropriations of money to buy the food which is the first obstacle to overcome. We have not yet had our appropriations but we are hopeful that there will be funds and that we will be in reasonably good shape that way, too . . . I agree (that it depends not only on the Ruhr miner but on Congress in Washington).

### **Amicable Solution Desired**

I hope that we will be able to work out a satisfactory relationship between coal that is exported and coal that goes to the German economy, giving the German economy a substantial percentage of increased production as an incentive . . . and to provide the type of economy that will provide a greater production. I hope within this range we'll be able to work out an amicable solution with all countries. I think we are making progress although we have to say to that: Are you ever going to satisfy anyone in this Europe of coal shortages? No one is going to be happy. Whatever coal is being exported in Germany goes to the European Coal Organization which in turn divides the coal which goes to several countries on a percentage basis. What the percentages of these countries will be, I do not know . . . I think that after certain amounts are met in the German econ-

omy to provide it with the where-with-all for the import-export program and for a reasonable self-sustaining economy, greater amounts will be exported to get the dollar revenue that comes from it. I doubt (that the recent miner's strike in the Ruhr had any effect on undermining the prestige of the occupation forces). I think that if our British colleagues had felt so they would have taken appropriate action. You have a real problem of judgment as to what is within the limits of the democracy which we have promised to the German people and what becomes acts of defiance. We have enough of the mailed-fist to use if we have to, but I certainly hope we don't have to. We have to remember that if we are presenting democracy we have to give it some basis on which to grow. The difference between a democratic expression of dissatisfaction with conditions and deliberate sabotage and resistance is a difficult one which can only be determined by judgment . . .

I hope that these Germans who were involved will appreciate, and I think that they do appreciate, that those who really suffer from it will be their own people. If these losses are five hundred thousand tons of coal, that is just so much more than the people don't get . . .

I think it's desirable that (the US and British Zones) come together as closely as possible. You don't get full economic unity without political unity . . . I would say (that this merger) would be quite a decided success. Every day I look at the additional contracts that will allow the increased movement of coal and I become encouraged . . .

(As for Germany as a whole) There is so much misunderstanding of what the word "federalization" means . . . I am sure that the US Government will not agree to accept a German government, central government, with other than defining powers and with those defining powers limited to the powers essential to a modern government. All other powers would have to be reserved to the several states. In other words, a decentralized governmental authority. That is what a federal government means to us but I have found that the term "federal" government means other things to other people.

## **Buyers Guide**

*(continued from page 6)*

The use of German facilities, for example, is made quite clear:

"Current regulations do not permit you to hire a German representative, set up a German office, or otherwise make arrangements for permanent operating facilities.

"It has been determined, however, that in providing for the essential needs of visitors, use will be made wherever possible of civilian German vehicles, drivers, clerical assistance, and similar facilities and personnel. Visitors will pay the standard civilian rates directly to German agencies or individuals."

### **Currency restrictions**

As for funds, "You are cautioned that the importation of American Dollars or any other currency into the American Zone of occupied Germany is positively prohibited and that if such funds are in your possession they must be converted immediately upon your arrival into Military Payment Certificates which is the only acceptable medium of exchange for Americans in Germany and which may be obtained through any US Army Finance Officer."

An "occupational vocabulary" which defines everything from "ACA" to "non-transactional mail" is included in the Guide. For persons unfamiliar with the many MG, bizonal, and quadripartite organizations in Germany such an explanation should save much confusion and many moments of valuable time. The vocabulary even includes "Bezirk" where the Guide assures the reader "This is not a state of mind. It is a county district corresponding somewhat to our borough."

## **New Postal Ruling**

The War Department has advised that effective 1 May parcel post addressed to oversea APO's will be accepted for mailing by all US Post Offices without the requirement of a written request from the addressee, and without limitation as to the frequency of mailing.



## Party Press

Der **Mannheimer Morgen** opposed the creation of a party press:

"A man who worked for the democratic press for almost 30 years should be allowed to ask the gentlemen in Stuttgart: "Did we not have party papers once?"... Certainly, there were a few excellent SPD papers... The same can be said of the Center parties, the Conservatives, the Democrats, and also the KPD had remarkable papers. But how did the figure of subscribers of all these organs correspond to the figure of votes of the individual parties in the elections?"

"As a model example we can name the **Vorwaerts** which had less than 100,000 readers in the capital of the Reich, while its party got more than ten times as many votes! What was the reason for it? Because these papers were mainly "official gazettes" of the board of the parties, communication organs, and means for training functionaries... And this press was disregarded abroad. Public opinion in Germany was not represented by party papers but by the independent democratic press."

## Bitter Lesson

An editorial in the **Main-Post** (Wuerzburg) reflected the despondency frequently expressed in the German press. Entitled "Despair," the editorial said:

"We Germans have to learn a bitter lesson. This lesson is based on the awareness that all the misery and all the distress of the present time are the last consequences of a policy which an overwhelming part of the German people once cheered. By the misery of our everyday life we have arrived at a pathological condition bordering on persecution mania, which does not allow us to recognize the point of view of the others, namely the victors."

"The problem of the victors consists in leaving us adequate possibilities for a decent life and in

preventing Germany's peace-time potential, that is to say her material resources, as well as the intelligence and efficiency of her population, from ever again becoming a war potential threatening the whole world. Only unteachable and malevolent people among the Germans can say, after the sections and declarations of the victors, that they desire to exterminate the vanquished."

## Problem of Youth

Der **Mannheimer Morgen** published the final results of its youth essay contest in which 500 participated and said in an appraisal:

"The great surprise: The generation to whom the 'We' ought to mean everything, unexpectedly plunges for the 'I'... In its majority youth is skeptical and not optimistic. That is understandable—what youth has learned and believed until recently not only lies destroyed, but, more important, is recognized in its hollowness and rejected by youth itself. Thoughtless people misrepresent this skepticism as Nazism. It is nothing of the sort..."

"Their excess of doubt and bitterness, on the surface, is directed against all that calls itself 'party' and has mass character. All that is uniform, all that demands discipline and subordination, all that limits the individual (and be it to its own advantage), all that maintains state and bureaucracy, is heinous to them. And yet this rebellious attitude only shows a new surface to the observer, but in itself waits for new fertility. This youth is not anti-socialistic, few are anti-Marxist, even fewer of them are 'pro.' The great slogan of youth... is 'Life'..."

"The search for the secure life finds expression in the essay of the young medical student B.D. Maier (third prize winner): "The abyss (that threatens us) is not crime. It is a much bigger, much blacker hole: Namelessness. New leaders, new recipes, new

models—that's all bunk! For the road home they do not exist. The road that youth is seeking leads from human being to human being. Everybody who is without home (Heimat) is searching one." This search, this burning, undiscouraged search of 500 young people is one of the greatest experiences one can have. No document of world literature has ever so moved me..."

## Bidault Praised

The **Neue Presse** (Coburg) examined the results to date of the Moscow Conference and hoped that the controversies at Moscow may at least produce unification of policies in all four zones. It praised Bidault's proposal for German immigration in France as follows:

"This plan made an evident impression, and if it should lead to a voluntary equalization of populations in Europe, then Moscow would mark the start of a sensible pan-European population policy."

After examining the reparations questions the editorial concluded that "the complications evidently grow as we get farther away from the second World War... The Moscow Conference could not be expected to solve everything by one sweep, but it is depressing that after four weeks there is not one single clear decision that at least would ease the psychological tension."

## Complaint of Farmers

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) printed a complaint of the farmers:

"We, the farmers, complain... We raise our voices because the farmers cannot get urgently needed consumer goods in a regular way. Prices which are paid... are lower than several years ago... Under such circumstances it is unbearable that the farmer can only rarely buy scythes, tools, household goods and other agricultural implements for money!"

## Repatriation Offer

**R**esumption of the 60-day plan as a repatriation incentive for United Nations displaced persons was announced by General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief of the European Command.

General Clay outlined the plan in a proclamation addressed to displaced persons stating that beginning 15 April, a supply of food sufficient for 60 days is to be available to every eligible displaced person in or out of camp who decides to return home voluntarily. This food is to be given in addition to the regular ration for the journey.

This provision is made by the United States Government through the United States Army in Germany. The food is to be carried on the trains with the repatriates and is to be in the form of three cases of 10-in-1 rations per person regardless of age.

A food bonus was offered to Polish displaced persons during a three-month period last year during which 48,000 were repatriated from the US Zone to Poland. The present food offer extends to other nationalities and Jews are not excluded. This plan is to be carried out in conformity with the established American policy that repatriation is on a voluntary basis.

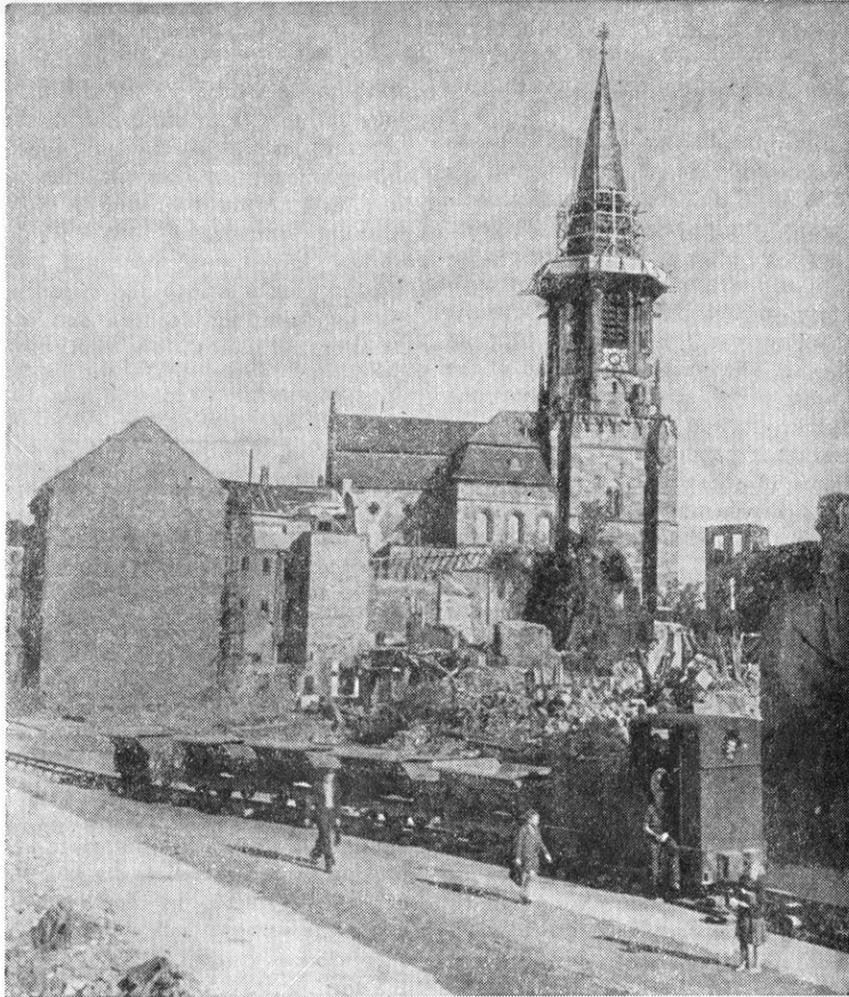
United Nations displaced persons, in and out of camp in the zone currently number 530,000. Of the major groups, 153,000 are Poles (of which 53,000 are Polish-Ukrainian); 153,000 are Jews and 104,000 are Balts.

General Clay's proclamation to United Nations displaced persons is as follows:

"I take this opportunity, as Commander-in-Chief of the European Command, to direct this message in repatriation to all United Nations displaced persons living in the United States Zone of Germany.

"Last October the United States Government, through the United States Army, offered to Polish displaced persons in the US Zone who accepted voluntary repatriation an extra food ration sufficient for a 60-day period following their arrival in Poland. This program of repatriation progressed smoothly and satisfactorily but the

## Restoration of Monuments



The handsome early Gothic tower of the Stiftskirche at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, which is now under repairs for minor artillery and concussion damages, is shown in the photograph.

The church is a Romanesque building, enlarged and altered in Gothic

and Baroque periods. It contains an important group of sculptures by Peter Vischer and a famed painting, Lamentation for Christ, by Gruenewald.

The photograph was furnished by the Monuments Office, MFA&A Section, Economics Division OMGUS.

early onslaught of a severe winter perhaps caused many to delay departure until spring.

"Beginning 15 April, the United States Government again offers a 60-day supply of food to each displaced person accepting voluntary repatriation. This time the offer is available to all eligible United Nations displaced persons who decide voluntarily to return home.

"Those of you who choose to remain here in the US Zone of Ger-

many, rather than return home, face uncertain conditions. Assistance from the American people through the United States forces here cannot continue indefinitely. The extent of assistance which will be available through an international organization is likewise uncertain.

"I hope that you will take advantage of this opportunity and volunteer to go home this spring rather than face the uncertainties of continued residence in Germany."



## Reparations Documents

The New York Herald Tribune in an article by Walter Kerr on reparations from Germany said there are only three basic documents authorizing the Allies to take reparations from Germany, and none provided for reparations from current production, which the Soviet authorities have been taking for more than a year.

Potsdam authorized plant removals, with the Russians to take factories from their zone and the three Western powers to take factories from their zones. The Soviet government was to satisfy Polish claims. The United States, Great Britain, and France were to pool what they took for the benefit of eighteen Allied states. In addition, the Soviet Union was to obtain a percentage of plants declared available for reparations in the western areas.

A second document fixed the level of German industry and provided for the destruction or allocation as reparations of factories not necessary for German needs. A third document was the Paris agreement which gave each of the Allied governments entitled to share in reparations from the western zones a percentage share of the total value.

None of the Big Four has stuck to a literal interpretation of these agreements, but the extent of American violations appears to be relatively small. The Moscow radio has accused the United States of taking monetary gold found in Germany by American forces. In fact, it was distributed as restitution among the countries participating in the pool in proportion to their respective losses of gold through looting or by wrongful removal to Germany. The United States received none of it.

The Moscow radio also accused the United States of taking reparations in the form of merchant ships. But like the gold, any claim to which the Soviet Union renounced in the Potsdam agreement, these ships were distributed by Allied agreement. The Rus-

sians, British, and Americans first divided them equally. Then the British and Americans divided their shares with sixteen other Allied nations.

Soviet irritation with American reparations policy began two years ago at Yalta and increased a little less than a year ago when General Clay announced a stoppage of reparations deliveries from the American zone. He was unwilling to carry out this obligation of Potsdam until the other powers were prepared to carry out its other provisions. That stopped plant shipments not only to the Soviet Union but to the western Allies, or at least the impression was created that it had.

Such, however, was not the case.

Plants previously listed for distribution were shipped. The ban only applied to new allocations. Thus out of seventy-five factories declared available for reparations from the western zones, eight and one-third continued to be shipped to the Soviet Union and sixty-six and two-thirds were turned over to the Inter-Allied-Reparations Agency, with headquarters in Brussels, which was established to distribute to the eighteen Allied states the percentages they were to get under the Paris agreement.

Of the plants going to Russia three were shipped from the American zone or are in the process of shipment.

Reparations shipments also were continued under a modification in the Clay policy, issued last October. He finally agreed to send fifty-eight million Reichsmarks worth of machinery from war plants, 75 percent to go to the agency in Brussels and 25 percent to the Soviet Union. This included lathes, grinders, drills, presses, conveyors, and other general-purpose equipment.

Furthermore, the Americans made available to all Allied states the technical know-how and patent papers which a government agency, Field Intelligence Agency, Technical, found in Germany. This information is sold for the printing costs, and Amtorg, the

Soviet Trading Corporation, has been the biggest customer so far.

It appears, however, that General Clay did not stop reparations to the extent indicated in his announcement a year ago, and a procedure permitted thereafter is open to question by close readers of the Potsdam and Paris agreements . . .

It is considered doubtful whether any power will attempt to force a full explanation of all reparations taken since the end of the war. The Americans believe that the Russians will be most sensitive to a thorough examination of the subject, and they are inclined to doubt that the Soviet charges are intended to open the door for every one to see what has been going on.

## Substitute Soles

With artificial materials constituting 41 percent of the shoe sole materials produced in the US Zone of Germany in 1946, MG officials have announced that the ultimate goal in this field is to reach 100 percent substitution of artificial for natural leather in the manufacture of shoe soles for civilian footwear.

During the war much natural leather in Germany was devoted to military uses; and with the present world leather shortage providing an export market for fine natural leather products from Germany, maximum utilization of composition soles of plastic material is planned. Foreign shoe manufacturers have shown much interest in the progress made thus far by the Germans in this field, some of them believing that development of a good leather substitute could provide sufficient material for full scale shoe production during any world-wide leather shortage.

Artificial sole leather substitutes are of two major types: those with polyvinylchloride base and those with buni base. The former comprised 62.5 percent of sole leather substitutes manufactured in 1946; the remaining 37.5 percent were from buna base.

## Official Instructions

**Accounting for Lost, Damaged, or Destroyed Property, SOP No. 100, Hq EUCOM, 7 April 1947.**

**Civilian Uniform Regulations, AG 332.31 (PO), OMGUS, 9 April 1947.** Repeats provisions of EUCOM Circular No. 60 of 1 May 1946 and directs compliance.

**Fiscal Station Code, AG 130 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947.** Corrects number for Landsberg Air Base.

**Redesignation of Bulk Allotment Unit (Non T/O), AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 April 1947, Concerns 7710th Theater Engineer Training Center.**

**Identification Symbols, AG 200.2 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.** Replaces USFET letter of 20 December 1946 and EUCOM letter of 15 March 1947.

**Prohibition of Excessive Concentration of German Economic Power, General Orders No. 35, OMGUS, 16 April 1947.** Designates Decartelization Branch, Economics Division, as "Designated Agency" under MG Law No. 56.

**Implementation of Control Council Law No. 51, Amendment to Law No. 14 — Motor Vehicle Tax Law, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 17 April 1947.**

**Implementation of Control Council Directive No. 42, "Interzonal Travel," US/USSR Zones, AG 010.6 (IA), OMGUS, 17. April 1947.**

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 18 April 1947.**

**Revised Indigenous Personnel Authorization, AG 091.714 (CO), OMGUS, 19 April 1947.**

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

## MG's Task *(Cont'd from page 4)*

in the US Zone was approximately 20 percent of 1936. As the year progressed we got our blast furnaces and some steel furnaces in operation. We made some deals for raw materials, particularly from the British and French Zones, and by November . . . we were up to 44 percent of 1936. In other words, the industrial activity in the US Zone more than doubled during last year."

"Then we ran into one of the most severe winters in Germany in 50 years. Canals froze up and a dilapidated transportation system almost completely broke down. During the period of January and February, with no let-up in the cold weather, our policy frankly was to divert the available coal and transportation for food to keep the German people alive. Our industrial activity declined to 29 percent of 1936 in February . . .

"At the present time due to the fact that by part-time employment, even though it was for only a few days in several weeks, our factories and mill organizations in the US Zone are intact and we are resuming industrial activity rapidly. As coal is now being transported by water and as hydro-electric power, particularly in Bavaria, is now plentiful, in March we were back to 35 or 36 percent of 1936 and we expect in April to get back to the high month of last year."

"To estimate the future is difficult. It is entirely dependent upon two things — the availability of coal and the transportation system. At the present time we are mining in the Ruhr area approximately 225,000 to 238,000 tons a day, which is just half of the prewar output. If coal production can be increased to our expected goal of 300,000 tons this year, it will make possible a broad gain on the industrial front which will greatly help in the first phase of our three-year plan to make Germany self-sufficient and therefore no longer a burden to the people of the United States."

D. P. Griswold, Director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, said the health of the German population is "surprisingly good" despite general undernourishment and

the low calory level. He urged American industry to Assist in sending specialist personnel to US Government oversea service, "if this worldwide battle is to be won."

## Restitution Authority

Authorization for field offices to return to German agencies all works of art and cultural materials presently held in MG control is given in OMGUS directive AG 007 (ED) of 3 April 1947. The German agencies must have facilities for the proper protection and preservation of the items returned to them, and will execute what is known as a "Custody Receipt" in three copies for all articles received.

Privately owned works of art and cultural materials will be released to German agencies for return to their owners, but with the understanding, expressed in writing, that the owners shall not damage, destroy, give away, sell or loan any of the articles without the approval of the German agency, which in turn must first obtain the approval of Military Government.

Certain categories of works of art and cultural materials are excepted from this order and will remain in MG custody. These are: materials wrongfully acquired in territories occupied by the Germans, and therefore the subject of restitution; materials of a Nazi and militaristic nature; and materials which belonged to Nazi organizations.

## Praise for American Aid

"The American aid offer to Greece is nothing else than a rescue at the last minute," advised the British-licensed Socialdemocrat in Berlin. It said that Truman's offer is a "large-minded one" and has found a "lively consent among far circles in the United States."

The paper also advised that the aid has been welcomed by Greece and stated that the offer is in the same line with the strong support given by America to make the United Nations organization effective.