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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

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**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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- HERSFELD
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- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
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- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
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- GROSS-GERAU
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- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
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- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANNHHEIM
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- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- HEILBRONN
- HALL
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

## COVER PICTURE

**AGRICULTURE SITUATION**—The weather has adversely affected the crops in Germany this summer, as illustrated by the Hessian farmer's examining his storm-damaged rye field near Bad Nauheim. An article on the basic food deficiency begins on page 3.

(Photo by Army Signal Corps)

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Marjorie A. Yahraes wrote the article on **Show Windows for Bizonal Exports** as her last assignment for the *Weekly Information Bulletin*. A former newspaper and magazine writer in the United States, she had been the chief writer on the WIB staff since the first of the year. Mrs. Yahraes left Germany with her husband early this month for Mexico City where he will resume his position as correspondent for a leading American magazine.

**Halder's Diary** was prepared by Miss F. M. Boyle of the Public Information Staff, Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, in Nuremberg, from the translation by Phillip Wilner, chief of the German Court Reporting Branch, OCC-WC. Mr. Wilner, in three months, transcribed the seven-volume diary which is a daily record in German shorthand of military strategy followed by the German army from September 1939 until September 1942, and contains notes on Hitler's secret conferences.

The Food & Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, compiled a detailed summary of the indigenous farming and food-producing situation in the US Zone, entitling the report *Maximization of German Agriculture*. This will be presented in a series of five articles, the first in this issue being **Basic Food Deficiency**.

**Foreign Trade Based on Reichsmark** is from the Trade and Commerce annex of the monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 25.

## NEXT WEEK

The coordination of rail transportation and the rehabilitation of the meteorological service are included among the articles scheduled for Issue No. 113. There also is to be an account of the day care centers. The second in the series on maximization of German agriculture will be food production planning. The Station List for October will be published.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# REVIEW OF US OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES

## Digest of Semi-Monthly Military Government Report No. 75

**PUBLICATIONS**—Wider utilization in German periodicals of articles appearing in American magazines was made possible through receipt by Military Government of a list of 87 US magazines which have granted blanket clearance for reprints of their contents ... The Bavarian reprint service has received 1,049 items of this type to date which have been made available to German editors.

**PUBLIC HEALTH**—Except for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, infectious dysentery, and an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Berlin, the rate of incidence of all major communicable diseases was lower in August than in the same month of 1946 ... There was a slight increase in rates for gonorrhea, diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery, and poliomyelitis in August as compared with July.

**INTERNAL TRADE**—Under current interzonal trade programs, deliveries of pit. props from the Soviet Zone and of refractory raw materials from the French Zone are lagging behind commitments. Because the Combined US/UK Area is importing truck tires for dollar payment, no truck tires, size 600 and above, are to be allocated to the Soviet Zone. However efforts will continue to be made to supply smaller size tires under the current commitment.

**CONSUMER GOODS**—Of the 55,000 short tons of raw cotton imported under the US Commercial Company contract, less than 4,400 remain in Bremen warehouses and approximately 14,300 are in spinning-mill warehouses. The remainder is in various stages of textile processing. In an attempt to minimize theft of finished textiles for export, all railroad cars carrying such textiles will be stenciled "property of American Government."

**DRAMA**—As the result of conferences in Salzburg between US Military Government officials of Germany and Austria, all translations of US plays to be performed in Germany and Austria will be published

### Drought Hampers Economy

Described as the severest drought for Germany in a hundred years, the dry period has adversely affected various phases of the German economy.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the drought will be responsible for reduction of from 20 to 40 percent in the over-all fall crop. Hydrogeneration of electric power dropped 22 percent on account of the dry weather; the deficit had to be balanced by the more expensive coal generation and imported power.

The shortage of electric power, also due to the drought, has necessitated canceling schedules of certain electric trains. The drought-induced electric power shortage has curtailed work in locomotive and freight car repair shops in the US Zone and has resulted in temporary stoppage of this work in some cases.

Owing to the low water levels, inland water transport is expected to be able to handle only about 50 percent of scheduled tonnage in the fall crop movements, thus placing an additional burden on rail transport.

exclusively by OMGUS offices in Berlin. It was agreed also that visits and performances by leading US artists should be utilized for reorientation purposes in both countries.

**TRADE UNIONS**—A decision was reached at a meeting of leading trade union representatives from the US/UK Zones in Frankfurt to undertake the merger of trade unions in the two zones since the establishment of bizonal economics agencies had raised new problems. The Military Governor informed the union leaders that US Military Government would interpose no obstacles to the establishment of a bizonal trade union federation.

**TRANSPORTATION**—At the end of August, the Soviet Zone owed the US Zone about 17,000 open railroad cars while the US Zone owed the Soviet Zone about 5,000 cars of all other types. In order to balance partially the growing Soviet car debt, the furnishing of empty closed cars to the Soviet Zone was discontinued.

**COAL**—Ruhr coal output in the British Zone averaged 266,635 short tons per day for the first week in September, and a new postwar high of 268,488 short tons was reached on 4 September ... With the low water level, attainment of the scheduled September coal movement program of 264,000 short tons for the Rhine River will be difficult ... An average of 253,000 underground and surface workers were actually on the job every day during August in the Ruhr ... Absentees was seasonally high at 17 percent ... The recruiting program in the US Zone has sent 6,528 volunteers to the Ruhr.

**FOOD**—The official ration scale for the bizonal area during the 106th ration period of 15 September to 12 October remains unchanged. The full bread ration for the normal consumer is to be met. However, low stocks permit the issuance of only two-thirds of the potato and meat amounts, and three-fourths of the fat amount ... With the herring season near its peak, the German fishing fleet landed 46,685 short tons of fish during August, more than double the July landings.

**AGRICULTURE**—Owing partly to the early grain harvest, farm-to-market deliveries of breadgrains in the US Zone in July were 64 percent higher than those of the corresponding period of 1946. Potato deliveries were less than one-third of those in the preceding year, owing partly to the drought as well as the earlier grain harvest.

**LAW AND ORDER**—There is a general upward trend of reported offenses in Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden. Increases in

(Continued on page 6)

# Maximization of Agriculture

## Part 1 — Food Production Planning



**W**ESTERN GERMANY is today one of the great food-deficit areas of the world. With increasing concentrations of industrial populations crowding upon the limited land suitable for agriculture, the Combined US/UK Zones area is exceeded only by the British Isles as the world's heaviest food-importing area. Accordingly, a basic objective of the US/UK occupying forces must be the maximum increase of Germany's own indigenous agriculture, with continuing emphasis on the production of food crops for direct human consumption.

Even with the most intensive efforts to that end, the remaining imports which must be supplied to maintain minimum feeding levels in Germany will be extremely difficult for available world food supplies to provide and constitute a heavy continuing financial burden to be financed either by the US and UK taxpayers or by increased exports from revived German industrial production.

The German economy is basically industrial, and has been seriously deficient in food production for more than a hundred years. This food de-

ficiency contributed to Germany's defeat in 1918; and Hitler, fully realizing this, exerted great efforts to force her to feed herself. Germany already had exceeded most other countries in reclamation of heath and moor land, drainage of low land, and intensive application of natural and chemical fertilizers.

**B**Y CONTROLLED planting and by large subsidies to farmers Hitler reached a prewar production maximum in which more than 80 percent of the food consumed in Germany was produced indigenously—but this required large feed and fodder imports for the livestock population, equal to 15 percent of Germany's total caloric consumption of food. Thus, in the peak prewar production year, Germany's total food, feed, and fodder imports were equal to about one-third of her food consumption.

Eastern Germany—especially east of the Oder River—was known as her "bread basket." This region contributed enough surplus food to feed nearly six million people in western Germany, besides taking care of the needs of its own population. At Potsdam most of this eastern area, pro-

ducing 25 percent of Germany's normal food production, was placed under the administration of Poland and of the Soviet Union.

The millions of Germans in that area, as well as several millions from Czechoslovakia and from other countries have been forced back into the truncated remains of Germany as expellees and refugees. The bizonal area's population increased from 34,160,000 at the end of 1939 to an estimated population by the end of 1947 of 43,250,000 (including 1,650,000 in the western sectors of Berlin, who are now dependent on the bizonal area). This is an increase of about 25 percent.

**G**ERMANY'S total population today is almost as large as before the war, compressed within narrower boundaries and with its food-producing area cut by 25 percent. In addition, lack of fertilizers and seeds have reduced yields and planting in the remaining agricultural land of western Germany until total production is only 70 percent of the prewar peak in the same area.

But it must be emphasized that Germany's food deficiency is basic

and not a temporary result of these present conditions. Even if she were at some future date to be supplied her full fertilizer and seed requirements—with all the necessary farm equipment, and with incentives in the way of consumer goods for farmers to buy, sufficient to restore the highest level of prewar production—there would not be available for the present increased non-farm population more than half their prewar food consumption.

Over the past 12 months the indigenous food supply available to the rationed population amounted to less than 1,000 calories per person per day (less than 800 for the "normal consumer"). It had been hoped to increase this indigenous food supply with the present harvest, but the combination of a most severe winter with a very dry summer makes it extremely difficult to harvest and collect any more food than last year if as much.

The Byrnes-Bevin Agreement for economic unification of the bizonal area called for the attainment of a minimum ration level of 1,800 calories for "normal consumers" as soon as world food supplies permit. Since German worker groups necessarily receive supplementary rations this would require an over-all ration level averaging about 2,100 calories per person per day — this is considered by the Public Health Branch, OMGUS, the minimum on which continuing deterioration of health can be halted and a beginning of economic recovery made.

**IT WOULD REQUIRE** imports of 5,500,000 short tons of food and total expenditure of US/UK appropriated funds of over \$800,000,000 (present prices) to meet this target over a 12-month period. There are at present neither funds nor supplies in sight to sustain even such a minimum subsistence level this year. The appropriations so far made by Congress and by the Parliament fall nearly \$200,000,000 short of paying for the food needs at such a level; and the supply forecasts of the International Emergency Food Council indicate world shortages of grains, pulses, and other inexpensive foods.

Under these conditions German food and agriculture authorities fully

realize the necessity for forcing the utmost production out of Germany herself. It is clear to all that only the most strenuous efforts to produce in Germany a maximum portion of her own food requirements — as well as a greatly increased rate of import — can ever sustain the feeding levels required for German economic recovery.

**THE PRELIMINARY** Marshall Plan proposals worked out for the Paris conferences by US and UK food-import authorities call for steadily increasing a beginning 1,800 calory ration level over the four year period 1948 through 1951 — with a feeding target reaching 90 percent of the German prewar dietary standards (in energy value, though not in quality) in another four to five years.

It is already evident that if any such "normal" feeding standards are ever to be obtained German agriculture must necessarily contribute at least half of the necessary increments over present inadequate ration levels; and German industry and trade must provide export proceeds to finance the remaining balance which Germany could never produce herself.

To achieve any substantial increase in present German food production is not, however, a simple problem. Increased food production can come only from a combination of planting more actual land in food crops plus increasing average crop yields. But prewar Germany had already pushed the forcing of available land into agricultural use further than any other large area; and by intensive use of labor, fertilizer, and other production aids Germany's yields for most of the major food crops were among the highest in the world.

Nor is the land surface actually under cultivation easily increased. German soil is in general of poor natural fertility. Both the north German plain and the south German plateau are basically great glacial deposits of gravel and sand. Only where alluvium has been locally deposited by ancient river channels, or loess soils spread by wind and water action, is the land capable of normal yields without intensive application of natural and chemical fertilizers.

Although after World War I it took ten years for German agriculture to recover its prewar levels — the present occupation forces and German officials are today faced with the stark necessity of reaching and exceeding the maximum production attained by the prewar Nazi administration within a much shorter time. The approved crop-planting program calls for reaching and exceeding the maximum prewar plantings by this fall, as well as for greatly increasing the proportion of planting in direct food crops, at the expense of feed and fodder crops.

**ALTHOUGH THIS** is only a target to shoot at, and yields per acre will necessarily recover more slowly the Marshall Plan proposals sent to Paris envisage restoration of prewar peak production levels within four to five years. This is admittedly a tremendous assignment — and will certainly not even be approached unless German feeding levels and general German economic activity and production of consumer goods be greatly increased by the investment of substantially higher levels of food and raw material imports into Germany over the coming month. The lines of organization, however, which under these circumstances might accomplish such a maximization of German agriculture are already being worked out.

Always provided requisite money credits, food imports, and raw materials are eventually made available by the occupying powers, it is still not too late to rebuild an economically self-sustaining Germany, organized democratically along lines that will insure its effectiveness for world stability and peace.

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#### Cost of Occupation Salaries

Nearly \$53,000,000 has been spent by the United States for salaries for non-indigenous employees of Military Government in Germany up to 31 July 1947. Accrued pay of US civilians and Allied nationals totaled \$21,644,558 and approximately \$31,105,200 has been expended for the purpose of maintaining military personnel assigned to MG duties.

# Halder's Diary



(Photo from PIO, OCCWC)

TRANSLATING and transcribing the seven-volume Halder diary took Phillip Wilner (above), chief of the German Court Reporting Branch of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes in Nuremberg, and his staff three months to complete.

ON THE LAST day of July, 1940, Hitler and his military advisers gathered around a conference table at the "Eagles' Nest" above Berchtesgaden, and decided to destroy Russia in the spring of 1941. "With Russia smashed," Hitler told his subordinates, "England's last hope will be gone... Germany then will be the master of Europe and the Balkans."

This and other information on Hitler's secret conferences, remarks about his disagreement with officers of the German Army and the Navy, and interesting sidelights on European political strategy are revealed in a seven-volume diary kept in German shorthand from September 1939 until September 1942 by General Franz Halder, German army chief of staff.

Halder resigned as army chief of staff in 1942 and was put under protective custody in a concentration camp where he stayed until 1944. He was living in retirement at the close of the war when the American forces arrested him and found his diary. At present he is employed by the Historical Division of the European Command at Neustadt near Kassel. The Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes in Nuremberg has been transcribing and translating the diary for possible use as evidence in the war crimes trials.

According to the diary, the crushing of Russia was not Hitler's only concern at his July 1940 conference. It was not enough to destroy England's "last hope." He apparently wanted to crush that country as well, because at that same meeting Germany's proposed invasion of England was discussed. Former Admiral of the Fleet Erich Raeder, who was sentenced to life imprisonment a year ago by the International Military Tribunal at

Nuremberg for participation in war crimes and crimes against humanity, was present at the conference. On this occasion, he said preparations for landing in England could be completed by the following 13 September, but he added that May or June, 1941, would be more favorable.

PREPARATIONS for England's subjugation were carried on during the next few months, and on 14 September another conference was held, this time at "the Fuehrer's" office. It this meeting, Hitler said, "War would be ended most promptly by invasion of England." He set 27 September as the tentative invasion date. Since weather conditions and technical factors were uncertain for the end of September, 8 October was also to be considered. Also at this meeting Hitler touched on the war production program in the United States. With egotistical confidence, he remarked, "America's rearmament will not reach full effect until 1945."

One month later Hitler abandoned the feverish preparations for invading across the channel; acknowledged that the project was a mistake, and decided Germany would have to figure out some other way to get at England. In spite of the necessary delay in his program for victory, Hitler, according to Halder's diary, boasted that the war was won, and assured his subordinates that "the rest is a question of time."

AT THIS SAME period in the war, 14 October 1940, Halder made some interesting notes about the Brenner Conference during which the demands of Germany, Spain, and Italy were discussed. On this date the general commented in his diary that collaboration with Spain was of interest to Germany only because of the importance of Gibraltar, and he stated that the Rock had to be seized by force of arms. He related how, at this conference, Hitler introduced the question of Spain's payment of



indebtedness resulting from the Civil War. Suave Cerrano Seiner, Spain's foreign minister, answered "the Fuehrer" cleverly: "Such mixing of idealism with materialism is incomprehensible for a Spaniard."

More about Spain and Franco's wishes to assist Hitler's aggressive schemes in a surreptitious matter are noted in the diary on 24 October 1940. Under the heading, "From conferences with the Fuehrer," the general wrote: "The Spanish project (Gibraltar) is basically not yet quite clear . . . Spain is, in principle, willing to go along; but only when the military action really starts does she want to side with us for all to see. Although she has promised orally to join the Axis, nothing has been signed as yet. There still seems to be considerable fear of England."

**T**WO VOLUMES of the diary are devoted to the Russian campaign. On 3 July 1941, Halder wrote: ". . . I guess it is not an overstatement to declare that the campaign against Russia has been won within two weeks." He added, however, that the large area and the unyielding resistance of the Russians "will keep us busy for many more weeks." Five days later the diarist made a note of Hitler's wishes with respect to the ruthless methods in store for his eastern neighbors. "It is the Fuehrer's firm decision to level Moscow and Leningrad to the ground and to prevent, in this way, people remaining there whom we would have to feed during the winter . . . (It must be) a national catastrophe."

It did not take the Russians long, however, to show Hitler and his generals that total destruction, or even defeat, of the USSR was not nearly so simple as the Germans had thought. On 8 August 1941, the fifty-first day of the Russian campaign, Halder wrote: "It is becoming increasingly evident that we have underestimated the Russian Colossus who deliberately prepared for the war with the abandon characteristic of totalitarian states . . . At the outset of the war, we allowed for 200 enemy divisions. Now we are already counting 360. What if these divisions are not armed and equipped by our standards, and their tactical leader-

ship often is poor? They are here, and if we smash a dozen, the Russian simply puts up another dozen. He has the time to do it because he is close to his power resources, while we are putting an ever greater distance between us and our resources. And so, our troops, thinly spread as they are, have no respite from the enemy's attacks no matter what their depth . . ."

**S**PRINKLED throughout the diary are remarks that demonstrate the resentment Halder and other Wehrmacht generals felt at Hitler's interference in tactical problems in the field, and their contempt for his habit of seemingly disapproving their ideas and then incorporating the same plans in "instructions from the Fuehrer." On 6 June 1940, during the campaign through France, Halder remarked, "The Fuehrer considers the change-over to the operation as proposed by me as too risky at this time. He wants to be sure . . . In other words, it is the old story. One does not have the courage to make a great move toward a great objective. Instead, one performs minor manipulations, hiding behind the allegation that there is no hurry. Anyhow, we can expect to get the same idea, which we have presented today, back within 36 or 48 hours, contained in an instruction from higher headquarters." Four days later the diarist commented in the same vein: "If it were not so funny, one could cry. What I had proposed several days ago, is now coming out, step by step . . . as an idea of the very highest leadership."

**I**N THE FIRST month of the advance through Russia, after Hitler had expressed his displeasure over the movement of a certain panzer group, Halder wrote: "The constant interference of the Fuehrer in things of which he does not know the inside is becoming a plague which is getting to be unbearable."

In July of 1942, when the Russian campaign was in its second year, Halder penned these bitter words: "The Fuehrer does not want to release from the west the SS Adolf Hitler Division, which would be an important factor in the attack of 1st Tank Army. Let's hope we won't have to pay dearly for that!"

(Continued from Page 2)

## Review

arrests occurred in all Laender except Bavaria where there was no marked change. In Bremen there was an increase in arrests for theft offenses and illegal possession of Allied property. In Bavaria, increased police patrols are being conducted to prevent the theft of crops and vegetables at the outskirts of towns.

**BORDER CONTROL**—Soviet border authorities have refused to accept the return to the Soviet Zone of illegal border crossers through the refugee exchange point at Hof, Bavaria, and border control agencies were advised to discontinue until further notice sending such individuals to Hof. The control of persons infiltrating into Hesse from the Soviet Zone continues to be the chief occupation of the Hesse border police.

**EDUCATION**—Schools throughout the US Zone and Berlin Sector are beginning their fall terms . . . Shortages of coal and school furniture still make school operation difficult in the Laender; in addition, labor is scarce and bookcover and binding materials are short. Military Government is making special efforts to procure necessary stocks to complete the books.

**YOUTH ACTIVITIES**—Under the sponsorship of the Swedish Government and with the cooperation of youth officials of Military Government, the Swedish Girl Scout Council has selected 12 Girl Scout leaders to go to Sweden for a month of training. By giving the leaders the necessary skill to work with youth, such leadership training programs are contributing significantly to the effective development of girls' activities in the US Zone.

**FILM**—The number of movie theaters totaled 1,010 in the US Areas of Control on 31 August, distributed as follows: Bavaria 464, Hesse 262, Wuerttemberg - Baden 182, Berlin Sector 64, and Bremen 38. These theaters have a total seating capacity of 377,899. The critical shortage of film rawstock was relieved by the receipt of 4,000,000 feet of positive film from the War Department for the use in documentary prints.

# FOREIGN TRADE BASED ON REICHSMARK

## Export-Import Pricing of US Zone Extended to Bizonal Area on Fact That German Internal Economy is Mainly Isolated From Outside World

**B**ASED ON THE FACT that the German internal economy is mainly isolated from the outside world, the directive, "Concerning Reichsmark Prices in Foreign Trade," was promulgated by the Main Price Department of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Economics to extend to the Combined US/UK Zones the essential features followed in the US Zone since export-import pricing was first defined in 1945. With no exchange rate, there has been and there is not yet any general bridge between the German internal price structure and prices abroad.

This directive lays down the principle that all imported and exported goods and services will be priced in Reichsmarks in accordance with the German price law currently in force for domestic transactions. The German price authorities of the economics committee have thus vetoed suggestions of certain German manufacturers and chambers of industry and commerce that exports be exempt from the provisions of German price law. Legally, exports are sales by German exporting firms to German governmental agencies, and not, as are normal export transactions, sales to non-Germans.

**A**lso, German policy is to grant price adjustments to German manufacturing firms on the merits of their claims of increased costs for their whole output, without trying to apply two sets of price increase criteria for domestic and export sales. In the face of anti-dumping legislation in foreign countries, including the United States, the German price authorities of the economics committee have turned down proposals for an outright export bonus in Reichsmarks of 10 or 20 percent. However, special costs encountered in foreign trade but not in domestic sales can be taken into account.

AS TO EXPORTS, there can be no basic differential between domestic and export prices. The lawful

home market price for an identical or comparable item at the time of delivery at the frontier is the basis of pricing. To this price a wholesale margin is added at the rate usual in the industry concerned. In addition, export costs (selling, packing), which are not included in the price of similar articles sold domestically, may be added. The actual working out of the export price in accordance with these regulations is left to the exporter, subject to review.

As to imports, the same principle is followed. Imported goods are valued at the lawful domestic German price for comparable items at the frontier. Import costs not reflected in corresponding domestic prices may be paid to the importer out of the Reichsmark sums collected by the Foreign Trade Clearing Offices. Subsequent transfers of imported articles are handled in accordance with German price law exactly as though the articles were of German origin. Normally, initial Reichsmark import prices will be established by the bizonal price authorities, who reserve the right to handle import prices at variance with the general rule.

**W**HERE FOREIGN GOODS are imported for reexport after processing, refining, or repair, the value of the processing is computed in conformity with legal price regulations. The work is regarded as an export transaction, and payment in Reichsmarks is received from the Foreign Trade Clearing Office.

Where there is no legal German processing formula, the value of the processing is computed by subtracting the appraised Reichsmark value of the imported item from the legal home market price of a comparable finished item. Where processing in Germany is compensated for in full or in part by the delivery from abroad of goods, the payment "in kind" is regarded as an import, and its Reichsmark value is subtracted from the value of the finished goods exported.

If the Reichsmark value of the payment in kind is less than the Reichsmark value of the processing service, the difference will be treated as a straight export transaction. If the Reichsmark value of the payment in kind is greater than the Reichsmark value of the German processing, the difference is considered an import,

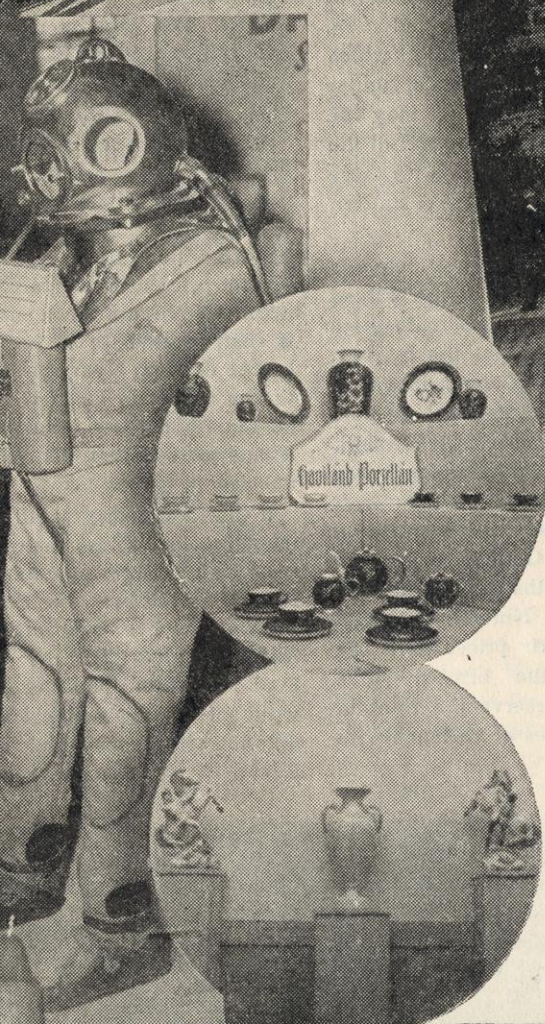
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AN INTERZONAL philosophers' congress was held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen—the first since the war. Among the guests were (left to right) Prof. Nicolai Hartmann of Goettingen, Dr. Alois Wenzel of Munich and Prof. Linke of Jena. (DENA Bild)

# Show Windows for

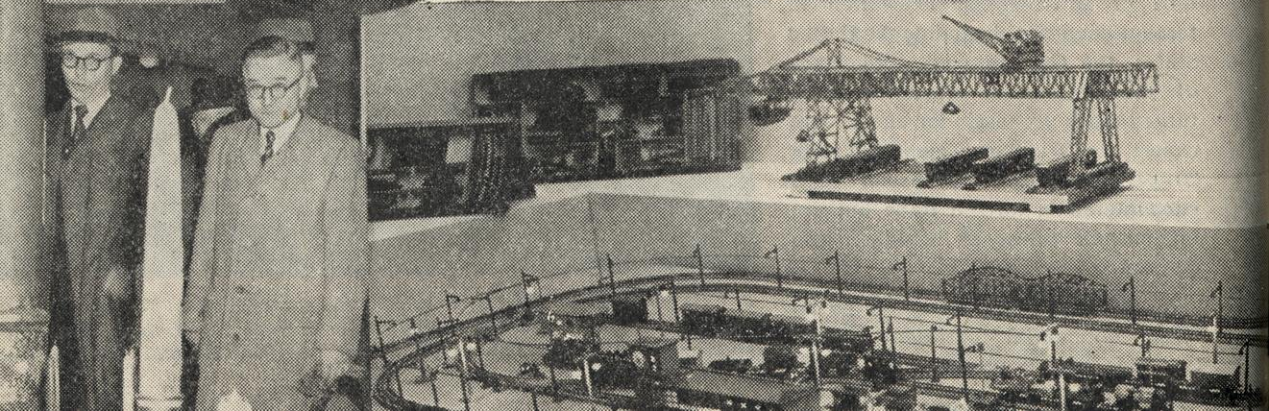
by Marjorie A. Yahraes Week



**A**T THE OPENING of the Hanover Trade Fair in August, Lawrence Wilkinson, director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, told of a Hanoverian wit who asked: "What is the difference between the black market and a trade fair?" The answer to the riddle was "In the black market there is nothing on display, but you can buy anything you want."

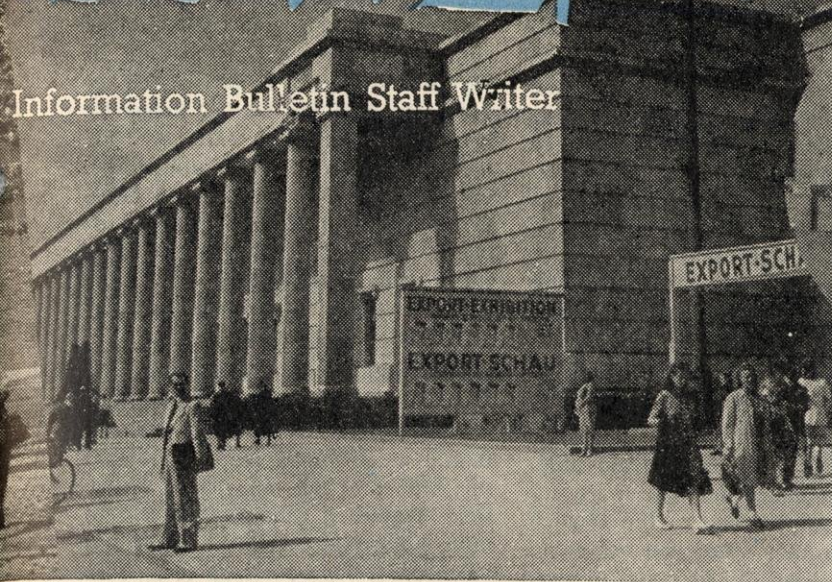
In exaggeration form this is the basic problem facing German, British, and American officials whose job it is to help German economy to its feet through exports. Foreign businessmen will be willing to resume trade ties again with German manufacturers on a large scale only when they know their orders will be filled in a specified time and with quality products.

Cut off from normal channels of communication with the outside world, Germany has become an unknown quantity. Other countries do not know what Germany will



# Bizonal Exports

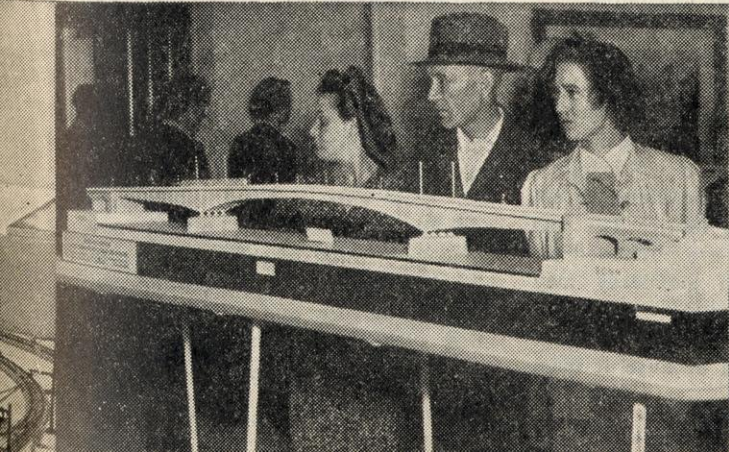
Information Bulletin Staff Writer



be able to produce or how soon. Businessmen outside Germany have lost track of their old contacts with German manufactories; the war caused a complete disruption of these economic communications.

**TO MEND** these threads of contact and to show what postwar Germany has to offer, the US/UK Zones have held trade fairs in Hanover, Munich, Stuttgart, and Wiesbaden. By gradually culling out those manufacturers which cannot yet live up to contract deadlines, these fairs are proving to the outside world—and to the Germans themselves—that German industry has begun the slow climb back to export production in a peaceful economy.

Germany's present export mainly consists of bulk products such as coal, wood, hops—raw materials which might also be used for manufacturing export merchandise. Gradually, however, isolated groups of finished products are coming to the fore as materials which can now be produced in quantities large enough for export, such as cameras, ceramics, toys, motor vehicles and equipment, textiles, chemicals, electric goods, and machinery. These products will be produced in increasingly



large quantities when essential raw materials are available.

But lack of raw materials is not the only obstacle created by the war. For the exchange of goods, trade and clearing agreements are necessary particularly with European countries which formerly took up to 80 percent of Germany's export trade but now are handicapped by lack of foreign exchange. Twelve trade agreements have been concluded, but many more are needed so that German trade connections will not be lost. The fact that Germany is split economically into zones, that there are detailed regulations governing trade—all complicate the export picture. Fortunately, through the medium of the zonal trade fair these problems have been brought to the surface so that practical solutions can be worked out.

**W**HEN THE FAIRS first were opened they were naturally on a modest scale. The Bavarian Export Exhibit at Munich was an early sign of the gradual recovery of Germany as an exporting nation. When this fair began 15 months ago, it occupied only a few rooms in the Haus der Kunst. Since then, the exhibition has expanded over two floors in one wing of the building, and into the adjacent English Gardens. Here, a whole "export village" was on display, featuring prefabricated houses and furniture which can be manufactured in Bavaria.

Last year, the exhibit primarily was of handicraft. Today, it displays toys, chemical products, china and glass, textiles, fine machinery, cameras, and electro-medical equipment—an indica-

tion of the expansion which has occurred in one year in the manufacturing plants of southern Germany.

The toy industry is an example. Before the war, Bavaria, Saxony, Thuringia, and the Erzgebirge were the centers of this manufacture. During the war, more than 50 percent of the plants were destroyed. Toy manufacturers after the war found themselves out of touch with the tastes and interests of the countries to whom they would be exporting. Gradually, through trade fairs and other means, contacts with foreign markets were established, and the toy industry embarked upon a new program featuring intricate mechanical toys which appeal to the imagination of children living in a streamlined age.

**A**SIMILAR story can be told about the ceramics and glassware industries. A year ago at the Munich export fair they were just beginning to emerge from the paralysis of war; today they have adapted themselves to the needs of the foreign buyer. Last year the chinaware exhibit consisted almost exclusively of expensive luxury dinnerware. Now the plants are turning out utility china, earthenware and heat-resistant china—products which the world needs. The well known German porcelain and ceramic names like Nymphenburg, Rosenthal, and Fuerstenberg soon will be associated not just with the most luxurious of china products but also with attractive-but-inexpensive goods which are in greater demand. Glassware plants also have caught up with the times—graduating from heavy, expensive cutglass objects to modern crystal and stemware. And export buyers at the Munich fair have approved the transformation by choosing over \$2,000,000 worth of glass and china during the past 15 months.

The textile industry in the two zones also has shifted emphasis. Last year finished clothing was the largest textile item on display at the Munich fair. This year, following the demand for woolen and cotton whole cloth, displays at Munich and Hanover are made up largely of fabric. The fact that German styles are outmoded according to western standards may account for this change.

The textile industry as a whole is greatly handicapped because it must

depend almost exclusively upon imports of raw materials. Since the necessary foreign exchanges for the buying of wool and cotton are not available, companies in the United States and Britain have furnished raw cotton of various grades to be converted into goods. A part of the orders placed in the US/UK Zones by British firms has been earmarked for re-export to Africa. There are enough orders for textiles for England alone to keep many mills operating at capacity for some time. Similar contracts were made with Sweden, who is furnishing cellulose wood to German textile companies.

**I**F AGREEMENTS can be made in which the foreign country will furnish raw materials in advance, German textile firms will be able to rebuild this branch of her industry in record time. However, Germany has yet to bring her styles in cloth designs and finished dress products up to modern standards if she is to sell in large quantities to western countries.

In all, 400 firms in 15 different industrial groups display their products at Munich. This fall, Hanover held an export fair which accommodated three times as many exhibitors. The swiftness with which the modern, well-designed industrial show was organized is an indication of how quickly Germany's economy could recover, given materials and direction.

Hanover was approximately 60 percent destroyed by the war; its food ration—like that of the rest of Germany—is well under prewar standards; yet in three months an entire plant was dismantled and its buildings turned into exhibition halls; special restaurants, booths, and gardens were built; flags of all nations hung; until the whole brisk pace resembled that of a fair in the United States. Exhibits included electrical machinery and equipment and electrical domestic appliances; fine mechanical and optical instruments and equipment; medical, surgical and dental apparatus and instruments; light and metal products and hardware; general machinery; agricultural machinery; building machinery; printing machinery and graphical products; food processing machinery; textiles and clothing; ceramics, glass, and woodware; leather

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*ILLUSTRATIONS on pages 8 and 9 (and source credits): (Top center) Entrance to Hanover Fair (Byers) and House of German Art in Munich (Army Signal Corps). (Upper left) Bell exhibit at Hanover (Byers). (Middle left) Diver's suit at Hanover (Byers). (Lower left) Decorative, festive candles at Hessian Trade and Industry Exposition, Wiesbaden (Army Signal Corps). (Lower center left) Electric toy trains and building sets at Stuttgart Exhibit (Byers). (Lower center right) Model of bridge construction at Hanover (Byers). (Lower right) Woodcarving at Munich (Walter Brunner). (Middle right) Fashions modeling at Munich (Brunner). (In circles) Views of porcelain, brewing, and electrical machinery displays at Munich (WIB staff)*

# GERMANY — KEY TO EUROPEAN RECOVERY

## Steps Necessary to Overcome Problems Outlined by US State Department Official in Speech before International Organization in Philadelphia

**G**ERMANY must contribute its share to the over-all production increase which is the key to European recovery, said Charles E. Saltzman, US assistant secretary of state for occupied areas, in addressing delegates and observers from 25 nations at the International Council of Women meeting in Philadelphia.

Describing the problems of European recovery and outlining steps already taken and those still necessary to overcome them, Mr. Saltzman emphasized the determination of the United States to limit German industrial development to a point short of war potential. "We reaffirm our determination to see to it that the terms of the four-power agreement on demilitarization of Germany are respected," he asserted.

The present low ebb of the world's economy can be attributed to the factors arising directly from the war and to other factors which have impeded and retarded the recovery efforts, Mr. Saltzman said. After listing coal, transportation, and food as the principal physical factors delaying European recovery, he declared:

"In simple language, the situation amounts to this: Most countries need goods in large quantities, but they do not have the necessary foreign exchange to pay for them. And they are unable to obtain foreign exchanges because their productivity is not high enough to give them an export surplus. Finally to complete this vicious circle, the financial resources of Europe are so depleted that few, if any, countries are in a position to extend credit to others."

**T**HE MOST IMPORTANT factor in retardation of European recovery, he said, is the low level of operations in Germany, which had formerly been the nerve center of Europe's trade, important producer of iron, steel and coal, a purchaser of raw materials and food from other parts of the continent and a major supplier of manufactured goods to the majority of continental

countries. The effect of the virtual disappearance of Germany from the European economy, Mr. Saltzman said, could be seen in the case of the Netherlands, nearly one-fifth of whose trade was conducted with Germany before the war. He said the Dutch industrial production is "stagnating" from lack of spare parts, equipment, and materials of all types formerly supplied by Germany.

"As long as German production is less than half of prewar, and with her trade lagging far behind even that low level, there can be no recovery for Europe," he declared.

Mr. Saltzman reviewed the US activity and policy in aiding European reconstruction, saying in part:

"In this unhappy situation, what has been the record of the United States? We have sought to cooperate with all nations in an atmosphere of genuine friendliness, both within the United Nations and through normal diplomatic and commercial channels. We have made substantial contributions to programs of emergency relief through loans, grants, credits, and disposal of surplus property. And we have proposed and joined in financing plans designed to promote economic

## US Fidelity to United Nations

**O**UR "fidelity to the United Nations" . . . goes deep. Our faith in the United Nations has its roots in the basic moral values and spiritual aspirations of the American people. These aspirations of ours are identical with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

The late President Roosevelt had this in mind when he spoke of freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—everywhere in the world.

How do we translate these general principles into practical terms? What precisely does our support for the United Nations mean?

First, it means that we ourselves must faithfully live up to our obligations under the Charter.

Second, it means that our public acts must be consistent with the Charter, whether they are carried out through the United Nations or through other means.

Third, it means that we must refer to the United Nations problems which have failed of solution by other peaceful means and which require solution under the Charter.

Fourth, it means that we must work persistently and loyally within the

several organs and agencies within the United Nations toward the successful accomplishment of their assigned tasks.

Fifth, it means that we must seek to improve the procedures and machinery of the United Nations Organization itself and to join with others in providing the resources which are necessary for its efficiency.

Sixth, it means that we must join with other members to make it unmistakably clear that aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of others, will be resisted by the combined efforts of the members of the United Nations.

Seventh, it means that we must exert every possible effort to conclude the remaining peace treaties, thereby creating the normal conditions under which the United Nations was designed to function. It is intended to function. It is intended to maintain peace, not to make peace, after this war.

Eighth, it means that we join with others in seeking to improve the world's economic situation, to bring about the economic conditions necessary to international stability.

*Secretary of State Marshall in New York speech 14 September*

stability and world-wide prosperity on a long-term basis. The International Bank, International Monetary Fund, and International Trade Organization, which has been proposed by the United States for the fundamental purpose of expanding world commerce through breaking down barriers to trade, are cases in point.

**"S**INCE THE END of fighting, the United States has made available to European relief and reconstruction grants and credits in the amount of nearly \$11,000,000,000, of which more than \$8,000,000,000 had been expended up to 30 June 1947. Finally, we have consistently endeavored to establish, in collaboration with other nations, those conditions—political, economic and social—that will enable the peoples of the earth to live together in peace and increased well-being.

"But in spite of our strenuous efforts, combined with those of other countries working toward the same objectives, we, in this country must not lose sight of the sober fact that the world today is still in a critical condition from the effects of war. In the first place, there has been some underestimation of the extent of the price rises in this country. Second, because of tremendous need, aid has necessarily been concentrated on relief, rather than on recovery and re-

construction. In addition, there has been a lack of wholehearted international cooperation, due to differences in national interest, political disagreement, and lack of appreciation of economic interdependence of European well-being. In its most acute form, this lack of cooperation has appeared to be positive obstructionism.

"It is for this reason that Secretary Marshall proposed that Europe take the initiative in making an inventory of the maximum resources it could utilize in effecting its own recovery, and in estimating the minimum additional resources required to supplement its own money, goods, and labor in order to get the job done.

**"P**RODUCTION is the key to European recovery and Germany has its part to play in the over-all increase required. For more than two years the United States has attempted to obtain implementation of the Potsdam agreement to treat Germany as a single economic unit and improve the level of industrial production but with little success.

"The recent directive to General Lucius Clay, and the joint decision calling for a higher level of industry in the British-American Zones of Germany are confirmation of the fact that the United States does not intend to wait longer to fulfill its obligation

under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement. These actions served notice that further needless delays would not be tolerated.

"On the other hand, these actions do not, by any stretch of the imagination, mean or imply that the United States will condone the development of industry in Germany to the point where it will be a potential or even threat to peace. We reaffirm our determination to see to it that the terms of the Four-Power agreement on demilitarization of Germany are respected.

"We cannot deny the Germans economic hope, and we must see to it that they have means to provide themselves with a decent living, but at the same time, a standard of living that, as set forth in the Potsdam Agreement, is not higher than that of Europe as whole.

**"I**N THIS CONNECTION, Secretary Marshall stated the American policy during the conference of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in these words: 'The United States is opposed to policies which will continue Germany as a congested slum or an economic poorhouse in the center of Europe... We want Germany to use its resources of skilled manpower, energy, and industrial capacity to rebuild a network of trade on which European property depends; ultimately we desire to see a peaceful Germany, with strong democratic roots, take its place in the European and world community of nations.'

"These are objectives of a free people who believe in the power and responsibilities of freedom—who are convinced that the more broadly these principles are applied, the more abundantly will people everywhere prosper and live in peace. These are the objectives of a people who believe that enterprise and production are the way to a richer life—who believe that fair dealing and cooperation are true paths to peace and prosperity. These are the objectives of a people who believe that any totalitarian rule by fear, force, and fraud will eventually be found out for just what it is. These are the objectives of a people, who with other freedom-loving peoples, are prepared to make sacrifices now in behalf of peace rather than invite

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**BOOKS DEALING** with Switzerland were contributed to DENA, US-licensed German news agency, by the Swiss consulate in Frankfurt-am-Main. The presentation took place in Bad Nauheim. Shown examining the books are (left to right) DENA reporter Kurt Klinger, John Stuart, chief control officer of DENA; Paul Hochstrasser, Swiss consul; Prof. Rudolf Agricola, and chief editor Walter Fritze. (DENA Bild)



## Aid Urged for 'Exodus' Jews

### Coburg Press Conference

*German publishers representing 48 of the US-licensed newspapers met at Coburg, Bavaria, from 4—7 September to discuss common problems and to hear representatives of the US, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Swiss press. Two prominent Americans, Mr. Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, and Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, Jr., editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, addressed the convention. This was the first time publishers of US-licensed newspapers were present with a group of foreign newspaper editors at a convention.*

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* in an editorial on the Coburg Press Conference said:

"The German press must keep itself independent of any government influence. The press must get leading government officials accustomed to the idea that a government must always be subject to criticism if it is not to become master rather than servant of the social order from which it has sprung. The press must awaken and develop in the great majority of the German people a feeling of personal responsibility for its government and its actions. Otherwise Germany will always represent a danger for the world."

The article pointed out that German officialdom was still prone to regard objective criticism as a personal attack. There was little realization that a newspaper neglected its duty if it did not regard its government and its acts with a certain amount of scepticism.

"To some extent newspapers which consistently publish unpopular truths are today almost as isolated as they were in the twelve years when they were compelled to silence."

The *Heilbronner Stimme* called the conference "a milestone in the development of our embattled press... For the first time one had the feeling that these papers are no longer more or less successful attempts, on certain ventures (as their numerous enemies in the government and parties eagerly

"But we should have proved to the survivors that we are ashamed and that we are willing to atone at least symbolically by demonstratively giving preference to them (even if they are DP's), by honoring them and by handling their claims for damage promptly and generously.

"Unfortunately, there has been very little of all this. It took the Laenderrat two years to pass a 'Compensation Law' last March, and there has been no further mention of it since... So we needn't be surprised if the world doesn't believe that the Germans have changed."

In a different editorial approach, the *Hessische Nachrichten* (Kassel) said: "Their being sent back to Germany must have been like a blow in the face. The bombed and desolate harbor of Hamburg must have appeared like Dante's entrance to hell with the inscription: 'Leave all hope behind you'... Paradoxically as it may seem: We Germans—with the stains of intolerance and guilt on us—can perhaps feel more deeply the greatness of this despair, because we know what it is like to live in this hell... We do not believe that Germany will remain silent, when it realizes the whole extent of this tragedy of misery."

### 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.

THE landing of the Jews from the "Exodus" at Hamburg early this month prompted the German licensed press of the US Zone to call on the German people to make amends for their attitude during the Nazi regime. Excerpts from these editorials follow:

The *Wiesbadener Kurier*: "There is much talk in Germany about the solemn duty of making amends for the millions of murdered people. Here one could have made amends. We waited for that German Land, for that German city which would welcome these 4,300 homeless men, women, and children, these wandering Jews of 1947, with the words: 'Come to us, you will find here a new, a real home. We will give you a room to live in, a few pieces of furniture and the most necessary things for living. As to work you will find plenty in devastated Germany.'

"This willingness for making good, in our opinion, would have helped to efface in the hearts of a few people what has been sinned against their whole race. We did not hear that word. Germany kept silent, where she should have spoken...

"Now, we want to take the initiative: if any land, city, or village wishes to give these victims of racial mania a home, the *Wiesbadener Kurier* will contribute 28,000 marks to the expense of this restitution. And we appeal to anybody who has preserved in his heart the ability to feel for the sufferings of others to join with us!"

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung*: "Weighed against the number and horror of the crimes committed by Germans under the Hitler dictatorship the very term 'restitution' becomes a hollow mockery. You cannot make amends for so much outrage against human dignity... and you cannot make restitutions to the dead.



declare), but that they have won stability; that they are on the way to get the indispensable legal and economic basis without which a newspaper cannot remain permanently independent...

"German correspondents will be permitted to participate at the great diplomatic conferences...

"The silence has been broken—a beginning has been made. That is the dominating impression we brought back from Coburg."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* replied to a letter-to-the-editor that expressed scepticism about the fine speeches made at Coburg. The paper said the mere fact that foreigners appeared there was ground for hope:

"More and more foreign leaders in politics, intellectual circles, and public relations are coming here to see and report and to discuss such matters with us... Such men as Mr. Meyer, editor-in-chief of one of the most important American papers, carry their messages to millions in their home countries and mobilize sentiment there. It is the duty of our press to maintain courage... The doors and windows to the world are beginning to open again."

### Gordian Knot in Ruhr

The *Mannheimer Morgen* said that "at the Ruhr a Gordian Knot exists that possibly may be undone with the sword; but the same sword will split Germany and the world in halves." It continued:

"General Clay announced at the 24th Laenderrat meeting that the US has achieved her high living standard and free conditions of life only through her free enterprise. That does not mean that the United States intends to dictate to the German people in regard to her form of economy. But it does mean that for the time being the economic system of the Ruhr will continue in a state of private-capitalistic suspension...

"The new industrial plan has been shaped with the intention of undoing the knot peacefully. It will be able to count on the support of every patriotic German—as General Clay wished—on that day when it becomes evident that it will not result in two Germanys, two Europes, two worlds."

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* warned that the psychological factor must not be overlooked in the Ruhr, saying:

"Ruhr workers are politically-minded. They will ask themselves for whom this increased production is to be... General Clay has said that, although America prefers private enterprise, democracy comes first. This obviously means that Germans themselves will have to decide for or against socialization... It should be made clear that under no circumstances will the Ruhr be returned to their former owners... The interests of the many must precede the interests of the few... Cooperation in production and just distribution does not necessarily mean nationalization."

### Victims of Nazism

The *Wuerttembergisches Zeit-Echo* (Schwaebisch-Hall) explained the origin of the VVN (Association of the Victims of Nazism):

"At the gallows, in the quarries, barracks and Gestapo cellars—everywhere where brave fighters against the Nazi dictatorship were murdered, the survivors vowed: 'You will not be forgotten, the fight goes on!' Those who returned from prisons and concentration camps are keeping that oath and with them all those who are convinced that the struggle for the liberation of the German people from militarism and Nazism is not yet ended. For that reason about 800,000 survivors have joined in the VVN."

The article gave some statistics about the millions that were arrested by the Gestapo, and the hundreds of thousands that were convicted of political crimes. But it has to admit: "Only very slowly do our people begin to recognize the great historical merits that those who resisted acquired for their people."

In the *Darmstaedter Echo*, Hans J. Reinowski used the Day of the Victims of Nazism for a moving plea for Germany. He told of the desperate struggle of the German emigrants—of whom he was one—to convince the world what Hitlerism meant:

"We know of hundreds of thousands in concentration camps... We could confound the murderers who claimed that ours were 'atrocious fairy tales' by sworn statements and documentary evidence..."

"To be frank: we mostly preached to deaf ears. People were disturbed by our noise. They did not believe us. They wanted to go after their daily bread in peace..."

"Pardon me, dear sir, what you say about Hitler-Germany can't be true. We went to the Olympic Games and got as far as Wernigerode, but we nowhere discovered anything that looked like terrorism or concentration camps. On the contrary! All Germans were enthusiastic about the Fuehrer. The SS-men treated us very nicely and looked very smart."

"Then at the end of the war, when the concentration camps were opened and millions of non-German victims were found, the world put the entire blame on the Germans:

"You Germans must have known. We can't understand that in Germany no hand was raised to fight this insanity. In our country that would have been impossible. You Germans are a wicked, evil nation!"

"But fortunately ten thousands regained freedom. They bore witness that our nation in her disgrace possessed heroes to be proud of... And we experienced the great happiness to see many honest men rise up in foreign countries as witnesses for these facts."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said: "Much more discouraging... is the refusal of so many to take cognizance of the 11,000,000 victims of Nazi bestiality. In many cases this is simply a childish hide-and-seek game that people play with themselves. The whole world knows and millions of relatives and comrades-in-suffering who happened to remain alive testify as to what has been committed by monsters who called themselves Germans."

"But those (of whom we are speaking) regard it as their duty toward national honor to close their mind and conscience against facts that they cannot deny... But the 11 million dead will not be silenced. They will not give us peace until they have effected a change in our feeling, thinking and acting which will forever make impossible the recurrence of conditions which led to the fate that they suffered."

## Foreign Trade

and a corresponding Reichsmark payment is made to the Foreign Trade Clearing Office.

**T**HE GERMAN Foreign Trade Clearing Offices acting under the supervision of the Joint Export/Import and Exchange Control Agencies, pay Reichsmark to German manufacturers for the full amount of their export shipments, with the exports valued as if sold on the German internal market. German importers pay Reichsmark to these German Foreign Trade Clearing Offices to the full domestic value of the imported goods, as if they were of German origin.

Thus, despite the absence of an exchange rate and disparities between the foreign and German price levels, import and export transactions are fitted readily into the working structure of German controlled prices. As long as imports into Germany greatly exceed in value (in dollars or Reichsmark) exports from Germany, the German Foreign Trade Clearing Offices accumulate very substantial Reichsmark balances. To all effects and purposes, these amounts are blocked or sterilized: they are out of the money supply, out of the banking system, and entirely out of the current budgets of the Laender of the combined area.

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## Bizonal Exports

goods; plastics and rubber products; pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and chemicals.

**T**O GUARD against displaying goods at the fair which could be merely seen but not bought, all 1,200 exhibitors were cleared by German and MG officials as to their ability to produce. It was the policy of these officials that no company could show its product which was unable to turn out goods.

Hanover's fair was a revelation of Germany's industrial development of indicating items Germany can produce to help meet the needs of a motorized the past year. Modern products were achieved, especially in the motor vehicle line—trailers, refrigerator trucks, spare parts for motor cars—world. Comparative figures from pre-

war days show that motor vehicles were used abroad to a much larger extent than in Germany. While there was only one automobile for every 44 persons in Germany, there was one for every 20 persons in Britain, one for every 19 in France, and for every four persons in the United States.

The export figures of the last three years before the war show a growing demand for German cars abroad. In 1936, the export figure for German autos was RM 75,600,000; in 1937, RM 135,800,000; and in 1938 Reichsmark 147,200,000.

Since the war, this industry has shown a steady revival. In 1946, there were 21,000 motor vehicles and 3,320 trailers turned out in the British Zone. In the US Zone during the last quarter of the same year 478 trucks and 370 motor cycles were produced. With Europe's needs for these products at a high level this field should have interesting export prospects for Germany.

**T**HROUGH THE trade fairs and exhibits, it is apparent that Germany's hopes for export no longer belong in the realm of dreams. Gradually, the way is being mapped toward a working industrial economy. But the present years are critical. Now, world trade ties are taking shape and if Germany is to take part in them she must be able to contribute goods during these formative years. It will be an uphill struggle to eke out sufficient raw materials, to battle transportation deficiencies and coal shortages, but if Germany industry continues to receive positive encouragement from the occupying powers it gradually will assume importance in the export world.

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## Germany

greater sacrifices that would be demanded by a third world war.

**"S**ACRIFICES we must make for peace for they are a small price to pay for the benefits and rewards of freedom. Acceptance of the requisite sacrifices is a test of the moral strength of a nation—strength which, in final analysis is rooted in the national character. It is equally true that the survival capacity of a

free and unregimented civilization depends upon the character of those who choose it against all other systems.

"The choice we make today will shape the destiny of human kind for generations to come."

## German Red Cross Handles PW Parcels

**L**OCAL AND LAND German Red Cross units in the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin are authorized, when adequate parcel post service does not exist, to collect parcels containing comfort articles from the next-of-kin of German prisoners of war held outside Germany and to export such parcels by rail or other means of transportation, to prisoner of war camps in countries outside of Germany through the facilities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, according to OMGUS letter, AG 010.6, "Advance Copy of Change 7 to Title 7, Public Welfare," 10 September 1947.

The International Committee of the Red Cross will produce documents indicating that the country holding the prisoners of war affected will accept the proposed shipment. Preparation, collection, and shipment of such parcels will be subject to the following conditions:

Parcels shall not exceed 22 pounds in weight, nor shall more than one parcel be directed to a single recipient in any one shipment.

Food, jewelry, precious stones and metals, medical supplies, articles of export potential and articles which have been imported into the US Zone or articles of a similar nature shall not be included in such parcels.

An itemized list of contents, certified by the sender, shall be attached to each parcel. Lists will be reviewed and certified by officials of the German Red Cross societies sponsoring the collection of parcels.

Spot checks of parcels in each shipment will be made by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to ensure conformity with these requirements and with other Military Government Regulations. The International Committee of the Red Cross will be responsible for attesting that each shipment is valid.

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Change 25 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 26 July 1947. Lists legislation superseded and reprinted and gives recent legislation.

**European Command Technical Service Organization**, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 August 1947. Amends inclosure 1 to letters AG 322 GDS-AGO, 5 April 1947.

**Declassification of Documents**, AG 312.1 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 September 1947. Gives list of correspondence to be declassified as of 2 July 1947.

**Weekly Directive No. 4**, Hq EUCOM, 5 September 1947. Contains following sections

**Sec I — Closeout of Nurnberg Signal Depot**, AG 322 SIG.

**Sec II — Assignment of Air Force Officers**, AG 210.3 GPA. States when assigned to non-Air Force units they may be expected to serve for the normal three years from date of assignment to Hq EUCOM.

**Sec III — Conservation of Paper Bags**, AG 462 CGM. Concerns the reusing of paper bags because of the paper shortage.

**Sec IV — Exchange of Officer Type Restee Spaces Between USFA and EUCOM**, AG 510 GPA. Cites quota policy.

**Sec V — Emergency Medical and Ambulance Service**, AG 451 GPA. Outlines proper procedure to be followed.

**Sec VI — Roster of Key Officers**, AG 330.3 AGX. Corrects date in Sec IX, Weekly Directive No. 3, 29 August 1947.

**Sec. VII — Reenlistment in the Regular Army**, AG 340 AGP-B.

**Sec VIII — Army Photography Contest for Military Personnel**, AG 353.8 SSP. Amends EUCOM letter of 21 July 1947.

**Sec IX — Graphic Training Aids**, AG 353 AGL. States limited stock is available upon requisition.

**Sec X — Misappropriation or Loss of Entertainment Motion Picture Programs**, AG 353.8 SSP. Instructions for personnel concerned with the distri-

bution and exhibition of all film prints.

**Sec XI — Individual Recreational Travel to and within Italy**, AG 200.4 GPA. Cites the current provisions pending revision of Circular 9, Hq EUCOM.

**Sec XII — Mailing of Duty Free Gifts to the United States by Members of US Armed Forces**, AG 311.6 GPA. Cites pertinent information.

**Advance Copy of Change 7 to Title 7, Public Welfare**, AG 010.6 (IA), OMGUS, 10 September 1947. Concerns parcels for German prisoners of war.

**Signal SOP No. 14, Signal Communications**, Hq EUCOM, 10 September 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP No. 14 of 17 October 1945.

**Signal SOP No. 1. Signal Communications**, Hq EUCOM, 10 September 1947. Supersedes Signal SOP No. 1 of 10 August 1947.

**Military Government Regulations**, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 13 September 1947. Gives list of titles and changes MGR's in effect.

**Corrigendum 1 — Change 2 to Title 15, Manpower Administration**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 13 September 1947. Corrects typographical errors.

**Corrigendum 2 — Change 1 to Title 5, Legal and Penal Administration**, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 16 September 1947. Corrects typographical error.

**Military Government Ordinance No. 18, Being Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Ordinance No. 6**, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 16 September 1947.

**Weekly Directive No. 5**, Hq EUCOM, 12 September 1947. Contains following sections:

**Sec I — Personnel Receiving Additional Pay (Other than AAF)**, AG 241

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

**AGP-B. Requests that Control Symbol WDGPA-98 Reports for period ending 30 September be submitted to Hq EUCOM not later than 7 October 1947.**

**Sec II — Enlistments and Reenlistments in the Regular Army**, AG 340 AGP-B. Cites substitutions for paragraphs 13a (1) (b) and 13a (2) WD Circular 31 OF 1947.

**Sec III — Evacuation and Rebuild of Sedans, Convertibles, and Roadsters**, AG 451 ORD. Substitutes paragraph in EUCOM letter of 19 March 1947.

**Sec IV — Assistance to British Licensed German News Representatives**, AG 000.76 PID.

**Sec V — Change of Address**, AG 311.18 AGX. States the Atlantic Division Air Transport Command has changed its location to 35, Rheinstrasse, APO 633, US Army, Wiesbaden, Germany. The new telephone numbers are as follows: Colonel Jack Roberts, 7938, and Major Byron W. Skillin, 7914, 7881.

**Sec VI — Change of Time**, AG 003. GOT. Conforms to ACA instruction for end of summer time in Germany.

**Sec VII — Preparation of Official Communications for Transmission by Signal Messenger Service**, AG 312 AGO. Amends Hq EUCOM letter, AG 312 AGO of 3 July 1947.

**Sec VIII — Repatriation Handbook for War Department Civilian Employees**, AG 230.366 GPA.

**Sec IX — Motor Transportation Furnished IRO**, AG 451 GSP. Cites procedure.

**Sec X — Safety Bulletin**, AG 729.3 PMG. Cites instructions and information.

**Personnel Survey of the Army Reports Control Symbol WDGPA-35**, AG 320.2 AGU, Hq EUCOM, 12 September 1947. Cites current instructions.

**Change No. 4 Part 8, OMGUS, Title 21, Information Control**, 17 September 1947. Concerns reorientation activities and information centers and exhibitions.