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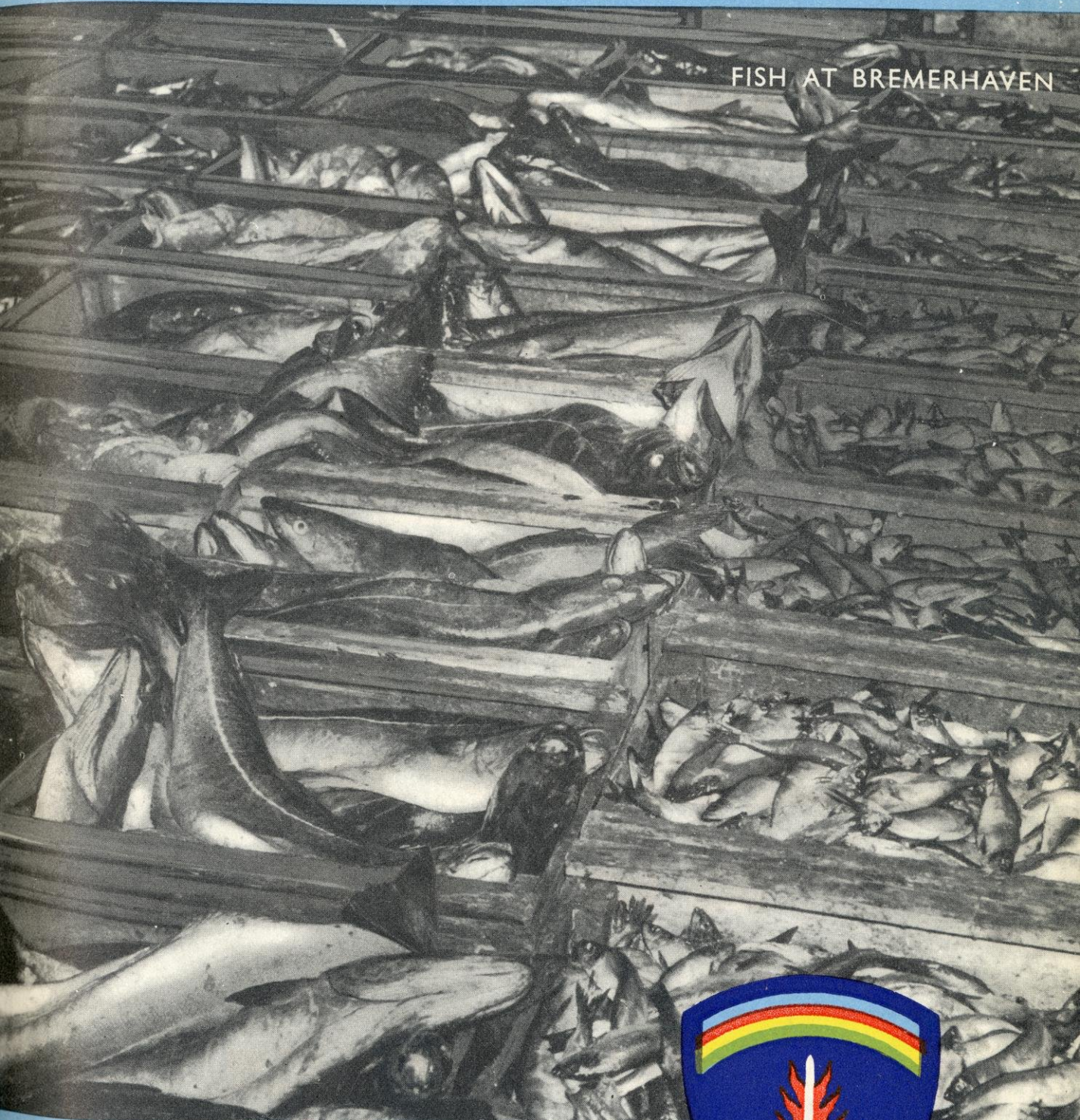
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



FISH AT BREMERHAVEN

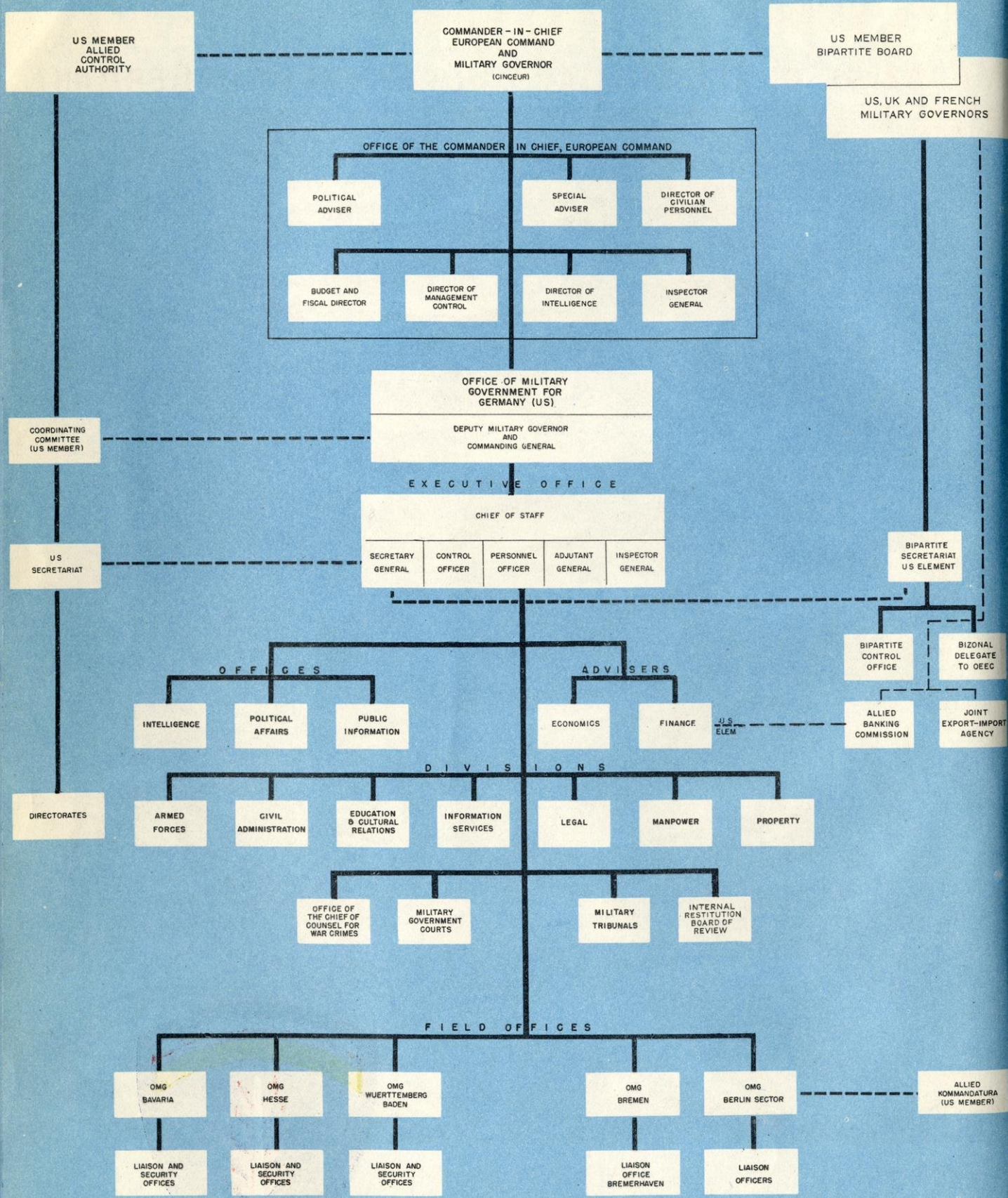
NO. 153

JANUARY 25, 1949

THIS ISSUE : DEMOCRACY AND THE OCCUPATION



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

FISH AT BREMERHAVEN—Catches brought in from the North Sea fishing areas are shown sorted and ready for distribution at the port of Bremerhaven. Fish provide a major source of food supply for the Germans. An article describing the fishing industry at Bremerhaven begins on page 16.

(US Army photo)

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
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BIZONE'S ECONOMIC STATUS ENCOURAGING

Prospects for Coming Year are Detailed by Bipartite Control Office In Reviewing the Industrial, Agricultural, Financial Record of 1948

WESTERN GERMANY stood on the threshold of 1949 in an economic position far stronger than seemed possible even eight months before, the Bipartite Control Office stated in a review of the past year and a preview of the coming year.

1948 had opened with conditions anything but encouraging. The output of coal and steel, the very lifeblood of the national economy, lagged ominously and was reflected in low production figures throughout industry generally.

Many raw materials badly needed for the production of export goods were not available because foreign exchange to buy them could only be had from the proceeds of exports.

Early in the year, however, an all-out effort was launched by the Joint Export Import Agency to secure the most vital raw materials and \$400,000,000 was made available for this purpose.

Although complete returns were not yet available on Jan. 1, exports from the Bizone in 1948 were expected to reach \$570,000,000, which was more than two and a half times as much as in 1947. Although coal, timber and certain other basic raw materials made up a substantial portion of this total, the increase in the export of manufactured goods had been remarkable.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS reaped during the past year stemmed from efforts in earlier years, by trade fairs at Hanover, Munich and elsewhere in the two zones, to show the world what German manufacturers have to offer. The Germany 1949 Trade Fair in New York next spring and other fairs both in the western zones and abroad will help further to enhance the prospects for German goods on the world markets.

The Allied authorities in Germany approached 1949 with a certain guarded optimism. Rising exports were being supported by important bilateral trade agreements. The benefits of

fusion between the French Zone and the other two zones of the West should begin to be felt during the next few months. A new import procedure can be expected soon to give that fillip to industrial morale which the new export procedure has provided.

The impending arrival in larger quantities of ERP goods, not only in Germany, but in other participating countries, was expected to act as a powerful stimulus to trade all round. The Paris agreement on the intra-European payments scheme should lead to a simplification of the financial structure of European trade. The cooperation of industry and the steadiness of German labor, reinforced by the return of skilled prisoners of war, remained as valuable assets.

The coming year will not see all targets reached, nor dependence on US and UK aid terminated, but it should show an extension and expansion of the progress achieved in the past year.

IN REVIEWING events of 1948 in bizonal Germany, BICO officials viewed the most significant development had been the increasing return of management of their own affairs to the Germans. While single actions, like the introduction of the new German currency in June, might stand out as milestones on the road to German recovery, the long view showed that the return of responsibility to German hands in all phases of economic life had been the year's major development.

Bizonal industrial production rose by 50 percent during 1948. This major development was brought about almost exclusively by the June currency reform and accurately reflected bizonal Germany's rapid strides towards economic recovery. For the first six months of 1948, increase in production were very slight. From January to June industrial production rose from 47 percent to 51 percent of the 1936 level. For November, the

latest month for which figures have been compiled, production reached 75 percent of the 1936 level. Therefore, around 48 percent of the rise was accomplished since currency reform.

Another important development during the year was the relinquishing of price and distribution controls over almost all goods and commodities. The conversion rate of the Deutsche mark was established at 30 cents, and certain price and production controls were released. Price controls of most manufactured goods and raw materials were abolished.

A significant development was the vast increase in imports and exports. Category "B" imports (industrial raw materials) were three times greater in 1948 than the previous year, while exports from bizonal Germany more than doubled during the same period.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT event concerning food was the vast improvement in the bizonal ration, which climbed steadily from an approximate 1,400-odd calories in March to about 1,850 calories in September, topping, for the first time, the Marshall Plan target of 1,800 calories for the normal consumer. Large scale imports, up 50 percent over 1947, were largely responsible for this improvement.

With the removal of potatoes from the ration in October, Germans were free for the first time to purchase unlimited quantities of at least one staple food item. The quality as well as the quantity of the German diet also improved noticeable during the past year.

The 1948 year was marked by the first large scale imports of sugar, fats and oils, dried fruits, fresh vegetables and fruits and meat. Milk and fish imports were well above the previous year.

The bizonal harvest, an almost total failure in 1947, made a comeback in

(Continued on page 23)

Democracy and the Occupation

by Charles M. LaFollette

Retiring State Director
OMG Wuertemberg-Baden

THE POLITICAL ethics of a people are found in their state papers, speeches and books of their statesmen and political leaders and in their actions. Where these standards are high, growing out of the Judeo-Christian ethic, candor, which is also a high ethic, requires that the people shall admit that they have not on all occasions, by their actions, lived up to their standards.

But this is not discouragingly dangerous. For so long as a people acknowledge the existence and validity of high standards, then conscience will drive them from failure up and onward to renewed achievement. It is only when a people abandon or deny their high standards that they are in danger. For then, there being no standard, there can be no conscience to aid them to realize the degrading quality of the slime in which they are wallowing . . .

The people of the United States, in my opinion, have two basic state papers, the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and the Constitution with its first 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights, which followed the Declaration by some 15 years.

THE DECLARATION, largely the work of Jefferson, lays down the fundamental ethic, the Constitution reaffirms the ethic, in part in the preamble, but primarily the purpose of the Constitution is to provide the machinery by which the ethic may be brought into existence and maintained for the benefit of the people, who desire to enjoy and to expand the benefits inherent in the ethic . . . Eighty-seven years later, in 1863, at Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln reaffirmed part of the basic beliefs . . .

Jefferson and Lincoln, men of different generations and of different social and economic strata, the former of the landed gentry, the latter from the relatively penniless, pioneering, small farmers, both expressed the same basic political philosophy. This in itself is in the best American

and economic well-being and security for the greatest number of the people.

I OFTEN FIND that Americans, as well as Germans and other occidental people, are confused by the statement that all men are "created equal." They point out the obvious individual economic inequalities into which people are born. They point out, admitting the strong effect of cultural, educational and economic environment upon humans, that nevertheless they do seem to be born with varying proclivities, if not indeed capacities, for doing things with their hands or with their brains, that cannot be accounted for purely upon the basis of environment. Then they say all men are not "created equal."

However, the sense in which the term is used has to do with the right which men have to enjoy a society in which there is equality of opportunity to attain their full dignity as a human being—a human being created in the image of God and therefore containing, a spark of the divine, the "leaven" which is capable of expanding under the influence of the Holy Spirit, so as to reflect and produce Godliness here "on Earth as it is in Heaven." Therefore the sense in which the words "all men are created equal" are used in the American political thinking, is consistent with that of any religious concept which believes in a Fatherhood of God over a brotherhood of Man.

Quite akin to this is also the belief that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that government must be "of the people and by the people."

(Continued on next page)

War, being immoral, is also undemocratic and therefore the results following in the wake of war must be immoral and therefore undemocratic . . . The victors, having had to resort to force to overcome force, must inevitably continue to use force after the conflict has ended . . . The occupation of Germany is . . . the result of the power and authority which the United States is empowered to exercise as the result of the resort to war by the German nation under the Hitler government. It is the philosophically and abstractly immoral and, therefore, theoretically undemocratic result which always follows an immoral cause, namely the resort to war. But the people of the United States did not originate the cause. Therefore, the resulting position of occupying power is neither of their choosing nor to their liking. — Excerpt from Director LaFollette's article.

tradition, namely, absence of rigid stratification of political thinking upon class lines. They both declared that all men are "created equal"; and, that government is "of the people, by the people", that is to say that government "derives (its) just powers from the consent of the governed."

Lincoln also stated expressly, that which is implicit in the Declaration, that such government should be "for the people"—a government which produces the highest degree of liberty

There is expressed in this thought many related ideas and ideals . . .

The demand that government come from the people carries with it the idea that man is too dignified to allow some other person, without his consent, to lay down the rules under which he shall live out his life. It is true that his consent is usually expressed through a vote, cast in regularly spaced or legally provided-for elections, for a necessarily-limited number of policy making and administrative offices in the government.

But the fact that he can exercise this degree of participation, if it is implemented with means, in the form of laws, whereby he can rectify his mistakes of policy or his lack of proper evaluation of the integrity and probity of individuals elected by him, within a reasonably short time after they become apparent to him, does make his government exist with and by the consent of the governed.

IT IS OBVIOUS that although the exercise of the right to vote confers dignity upon a man, it does not free him from an obligation to restrain himself in his action if his opinions shall not prevail. There is implied in the exercise of the right to vote, an agreement to abide by the result of the vote.

This requires that the people who comprise the society shall also establish rules by which the result shall be measured. In the United States, in a preponderating expression of public opinion we have decided that a majority of the votes cast, and in some instances a mere plurality, shall decide the election of individuals or the choice of policies.

(I know that this issue is a very controversial one in Germany today. I hasten to say that my declaration of the American system is not made with the intent to influence the decision which is to be made on that issue. Certainly, if I am to discuss American political ethics, it must be clear that I am obliged, however, to state the American system as a fact. I do only that.)

Once this decision has been made in the United States, then the individual who finds his opinion expressed by his vote is the minority opinion is bound not alone by law

but morally to abide by it. To do otherwise would be to turn "freedom," which is a stabilizing influence in society, into "license" which is unrestrained individuality creating chaos.

However, there are also several implied promises given by those who constitute the majority to those who were in the minority, upon which the minority has the right to rely if freedom is to continue to prevail in the life of a democratic society.

THE FIRST of these is that the result was honestly reached. This means that there was no economic or social or physical coercion of the members of the society, which was so intense in degree that the average citizen could not be expected to resist it, operating in favor of those who

This article is an abridged text of the address which Mr. La-Follette delivered at the Convention of the Evangelical Assembly of Wuerttemberg-Baden at Bad Boll in Goeppingen County on Dec. 10.

supported the candidate or the issue which prevailed. For if those conditions were present, then anti-democratic means—for coercion is always irreligious and therefore anti-democratic—procured the result and the majority has no moral right to demand acquiescence by the minority in a decision thus obtained.

But the second of these implied promises is far more basic and therefore far more important. In any democratic society the members cast their votes on the implied promise that at legally regulated intervals issues pertinent to the conduct of government will be submitted to the people for decision.

It follows therefore that the members of a minority, though defeated, acquiesce in the role of the majority on the assumption that at a later date they will be able to convince enough other members of the society, including some of those who presently constitute the majority, that the interests of the society as a whole will be better served, of the views of those presently in minority are adapted.

IT IS UPON the inviolability of this rule that the continuity of order and internal peace in democratic societies rests. It so rests because the right to argue and to work for a change of governmental policy, coupled with the certainty that at a legally-fixed future date the whole society may again express itself in an orderly free election, assures a man that his individual dignity is being preserved in that society. Contrarywise, if and when a majority, having obtained power, denies to the minority all future right to exercise equally-favorable democratic means to change its government, then freedom ceases to exist in such a society.

And with the loss of freedom, the moral obligation of those in the minority to accept the rule of the majority also ceases. Just as those German citizens, who opposed Adolph Hitler and his Nazi Party adherents, owed no moral obligation to obey his laws after he destroyed their power to change their government by orderly democratic means, so today the people of Czechoslovakia, who did not participate in or support the recent Communist seizure of power, are under no moral obligation to acquiesce in the rule of the present regime.

Observe also that each of these regimes found it necessary to strike down those who opposed them by coercion and force. It is and will be always so. Whenever you find immoral seizure and maintenance of power you find illegal means used to destroy those who oppose it. Whenever you find that, you find no freedom. Whenever you find no freedom, you find human dignity debased. Whenever you find human dignity debased you find no religion based upon Judeo-Christian ethics being practiced, as distinguished from preached. Whenever you find no such religion being practiced, you find no democracy.

HOWEVER, the American political ethic also recognizes that democracy is more than a mere rule by majority. Therefore democracy is more than merely handing people a ballot and providing by law for

(Continued on page 25)

Ruhr Authority

— — Agreement for International Control

THE RUHR AUTHORITY, with an eventual equal representation of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Benelux countries and Germany, is being established to ensure that the resources of the Ruhr shall in the future be used solely in the interests of peace, and to provide for a closer coordination of the economic life of the countries of Europe, cooperating in the common good, including a democratic Germany.

A principal function of the Ruhr Authority is to make a division of the coal, coke and steel from the Ruhr area of North Rhine-Westphalia as between German consumption and export, in order to provide adequate access to supplies of these products by countries cooperating in the common economic good, at the same time taking into account the essential needs of Germany.

The functions of the Ruhr Authority are to be coordinated with the larger and more comprehensive operations of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris in its work of promoting the economic rehabilitation of the countries participating in the European Recovery Program.

AN AGREEMENT for the establishment of the Ruhr Authority was drafted by conferees of the govern-

ments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States in accordance with the annex to the communique issued June 7, 1948,* at the termination of the London six-power talks on Germany.

The authority, as set up in the agreement jointly announced Dec. 22 by the six powers, is to come into effect when the agreement has been formally signed by each of the six governments. This must be accomplished before the establishment of a German government and the Authority is to continue indefinitely, dependent on terms of the peace settlement for Germany, and revisions and termination as decided by the signatory powers.

"In the past the resources of the Ruhr have been used for the purposes of aggression," states a communique issued with the announcement of the draft agreement for the Authority. "The six governments are determined that, through (specified) security measures . . . , any recurrence of such a situation shall be prevented.

"They are equally aware that the political and economic welfare of Europe requires the full and effective

use of the industrial production of the Ruhr and the participation of a democratic Germany in the comity of nations, all enjoying a reasonable standard of prosperity.

"The establishment of the Ruhr Authority is an innovation in the international economic field. It is not being set up to limit free competition by European industries in the market of the world. It has a constructive function to fulfill in promoting the general economic well-being of Europe and in reestablishing international confidence.

"If operated wisely, the Ruhr Authority may be regarded as a further contributory step towards a more intimate economic association among the countries of Europe."

IN THE AGREEMENT emphasis is placed on the constructive, rather than the restrictive, functions of the Authority. The purpose of the organization, along with security, is to ensure that the contributions of the resources of the Ruhr are made for the reestablishment of European economy.

The agreement's preamble declares that "access to the coal, coke and steel of the Ruhr, which was previously subject to the exclusive control of Germany, be in the future assured on an equitable basis to the countries cooperating in the common economic good." Trade is to be facilitated by the lifting of trade barriers and by other means. Likewise, in making the allocations of coal, coke and steel for export, due regard is to be paid to the needs of Germany.

The Ruhr Authority is to be composed of a council representing the contracting governments. Three votes are to be held by each of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Benelux countries, those for the last to be apportioned one each among Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Germany, when

(Continued on next page)

* See "Meaning of the Six-Power Agreement," in the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.

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- The Ruhr — Vital to Recovery, No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.
- Bizone's Participation in ECA Program, No. 148, Nov. 16, 1948.
- Coal-Iron-Steel Reorganization Plan, No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.

it has established its own government, is to have three votes, but in the meantime its votes are to be exercised *en bloc* by the military governors of the participating occupying powers.

The participation of the Germans in the council depends principally on the Germans themselves. The establishment of a German government, as also provided in the London agreement of June 1948, is depended on the actions of the Germans' Parliamentary Council at Bonn.* Its work of drafting a constitution was ori-

* See "Constitution-Making at Bonn" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 145, Oct. 5, 1948. Also reprinted in State Department Bulletin and in Military Government Journal.

* * * * *

Statement by British Military Governor on German Criticism

In view of the German criticism voiced after the first announcement of the Ruhr Authority agreement, the British Military Governor, General Sir Brian Robertson, issued the following statement.

I HAVE STUDIED with interest the views which have been expressed in the German press and by various prominent German personalities about the announcement which has been made in connecting with the establishment of an international authority for the Ruhr. I am not surprised that German opinion should examine this announcement with a critical eye.

On the other hand I think that a number of these statements indicate that the announcement is being taken in a tragical manner which is not justified by the decision itself. There is a good deal of loose talk to the effect that the economy of this country will be controlled by others and that the future sovereign position of Germany is being prejudiced. The decision itself justifies no such conclusion.

THE AUTHORITY is set up to do two things. Its main task is to adjudicate upon the proportion of the Ruhr coal, coke and steel which should be exported as against that which should remain for consumption in Germany itself. Its other task is that it may in due time have to

generally scheduled for completion in December, but the discussions and negotiations are still continuing with the time of completion uncertain.

DURING THE PERIOD that the occupation authorities are exercising extensive economic functions in Germany, the decisions of the Authority are necessary to be carried out largely by or through the occupation authorities. As, however, they relinquish their functions, the Authority will be in more and more direct relationship with the German government in the exercise of its functions.

The Authority will have powers to ensure that the German authorities

attend to certain matters of a strictly security nature.

I appreciate that many Germans consider that decisions regarding the amounts of their products to be exported should be reached by agreement to which they are full partners or should be applied to other countries as well as their own. They must, however, understand that Germany's record in the past has caused other countries to be nervous about her behavior in the future and that it is the fundamental reason for the arrangement just announced.

HOWEVER, if the German wish to see an alteration in this arrangement or an extension of it, then the right way to seek that objective is not by complaining loudly at this time but to prove that Germany can and will comport herself as a responsible and cooperative partner with the other democratic countries. I have no doubt in my own mind that just as soon as Germany has convinced those other countries that they can have confidence in her good intentions she will have no difficulty in persuading them to take her point of view into account.

I do not suppose that responsible German opinion objects in principle to the functions of the authority in connection with security. Nor, I presume, is there any resentment against the expressed intention to prevent the return to positions of

do not institute, carry out or permit artificial or discriminatory transportation, price and trade practices, quotas, tariffs and similar governmental measures or commercial arrangements which would distort the movement of Ruhr coal, coke and steel in international trade, except for measures of protection approved by the Authority.

The Authority is furthermore to be charged with responsibility for the safeguard and protection of foreign interests in the coal, coke and steel industries of the Ruhr in conformity with international agreements, in so

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authority to those who promoted the Nazi aggression and the regrowth of excessive concentrations of industrial power. The real fear, I think, is that by exercising any supervision over the Ruhr industries the authority will interfere in some manner quite unconnected with security.

IN THIS REGARD I should like to draw attention to Article 26 of the Ruhr Decision, which makes it unmistakably clear that the powers of the authority are not to be exercised for the purpose of protecting the commercial or competitive interests of any country nor for presenting peaceful technical development and increased efficiency. Any idea that the authority is going to interfere in the ordinary day-to-day business of management is quite wrong and is not supported by anything which has been written in the decision.

Finally, I suggest that German opinion should realize how far matters have moved since this subject was first discussed. Because the Ruhr has been looked upon as the arsenal which supported German aggression on three previous occasions, very drastic proposals were at one time under consideration for its future control. It should, I think, be a source of satisfaction that a settlement has been reached on a basis which imposes such very reasonable restrictions upon Germany authority. +END

Home Economics for Farm Women

by **Elise F. Hawtin**

Bipartite Control Office Branch
OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt)

A GREAT GAP exists between the educational opportunities and standard of living available to the German farm woman and those enjoyed by the American farmer's wife.

Military Government is assisting the German Bizonal Economic Administration in its efforts to narrow this gap through the development of a home economics education, extension and research program, modeled after the similar program which has benefited untold millions of farm women in the United States. Through this program it is hoped to bring to the German farm woman the latest scientific findings which might make her life, and that of her family, healthier, less arduous and more satisfying.

The education of farm women for home and community life in the United States is part of an integrated, three-fold rural education program embracing the individual needs of the whole farm family. For the farmer there is the agricultural extension service, for the US farm woman the home demonstration agent, who brings the most up-to-date information on food preservation, farm budgeting, child welfare, etc. to every rural doorstep, and for farm boys and girls

there is the world famous 4-H Club program.

Although agricultural extension facilities for German farmers have been developed on a fairly intensive scale, similar facilities for farm women are still in a most rudimentary stage.

AT THE PRESENT time Hauswirtschaft (housekeeping training), the only instruction given to farm women, offers only extremely narrow training in the performance of household and farm duties. Existing farm educational institutions have only two aims—the education of women for the teaching profession and the training of women as servants and agricultural laborers. Because of this the average farm woman in western Germany has acquired only the rudiments of learning, through her elementary education, plus the know-

ledge of simple techniques in household and farm work received through the Berufsschule (vocational school).

The German farm woman accepts the hardest manual labor and the longest hours as her unquestionable duty, according to Miss Katherine Holtzclaw, special MG consultant on problems affecting German women. At the present times these German women would not know how to dispose effectively of their leisure time, if they had any.

Of the total population in the US Zone there are 124 females to every 100 males, and approximately one-fourth of the population lives in rural areas. Thus, although rural women in western Germany constitute a potent force in rebuilding Germany into a democracy, the average farm women receives inadequate training to help

(Continued on next page)



Among those attending a six-day conference of home economics leaders in Wiesbaden last June were (left to right) Mrs. E. J. Wilson of the Netherlands, Else Haglund of Sweden, Mrs. H. E. Urban of the Netherlands, Mrs. H. C. Christofferson of the United States, Dr. Paula Weppler, official of the Hessian Education Ministry; Dr. Katharine Holtzclaw, special MG consultant; and Miss Katherine Walker, British representative from the British Zone.

(OMGUS PIO photo)

Dr. Katherine Holtzclaw, who spent four months in Germany in 1947 as a special consultant in home economics for the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, and another four months in 1948, will return again to Germany in March to continue her work with the Bipartite Control Office's Food and Agriculture Group. Dr. Holtzclaw is director of the Home Economics Department at Georgia State College for Women.

her in coping with the great social and economic problems with which, as a member of German society, she is faced today.

THERE IS EVIDENCE, nevertheless, of a tremendous desire on the part of the rural women to learn from other countries and to plan intelligently for the future. In marked contrast to the distrust, defeatism and lack of initiatives which Dr. Holtzclaw reported a year ago after interviewing farm women in all three zones of western Germany, the attitude of today's German woman shows a definite change. Dr. Holtzclaw, who recently completed her second assignment in Germany as special consultant in home economics for the BICO's Food and Agriculture Group, states that on her latest tour of the US Zone she was greeted with ingenious ideas for community projects.

The keenest interest shown by rural women centered around all phases of home economics, including housing and consumer education. Citizenship training, too, with emphasis on practical community welfare work was also considered important. The interests of farm and city women are not so divergent as one might expect, Dr. Holtzclaw reported. Both groups were deeply interested in wider educational opportunities for women, and, on the practical side, about wage earning opportunities for women. Farm women want this information in order to help the refugees billeted with them, and city women want it for women whose incomes or pensions have been reduced by the introduction of the new German currency in June.

Because of the farm woman's isolation and her traditional attitude towards continual work, rural adult education must be brought directly to the farm wife in her own home. Recognizing that the quickest and most efficient way of providing this service is through the well-rounded training of teachers and extension workers, the present MG program has encouraged the establishment of home economics departments in the three agricultural colleges in the American zone, to provide special teacher

training as part of the educational program for farm women.

UP UNTIL the present time, the only schools equipped to train women for agricultural education work were the Landfrauenschule (farm women's schools). In these schools women who had learned the elementary farm skills in the Berufsschule and who had had two years of practical experience on farms could receive additional training. From these schools still come most of the leaders of the big farm women's organizations, the Landfrauenverein (Farm Women's Union) and Landesverband (Country Association).

Women who wish advanced training in agricultural work have only one higher educational institute in which they can get this schooling—the agri-

Previous articles in the Information Bulletin dealing with rural women's problems include:

Farm Women of Germany by Dr. Katherine Holtzclaw, Issue No. 106, Aug. 18, 1947.

From Test Tube to Potato Patch by Elise F. Hawtin, Issue No. 143, Sept. 7, 1948.

cultural colleges. Here, although they are ostensibly accepted on the same basis as men, they find that they are discriminated against when it comes to job placement after graduation. Some end up as laboratory technicians, others as farm managers; many do not succeed in obtaining positions for which their education qualifies them.

Establishment of the special home economics department for women teachers in the three big agricultural schools in western Germany is expected to provide a type of professional training for women for which employment needs already exist, and for which there is such a crying demand among Germany's rural population today.

SUCH HOME ECONOMICS departments have already been proposed at Giessen University in Hesse and at the Weihenstephan Institute

in Bavaria. Establishment of a third such department at Hohenheim in Wuerttemberg-Baden has been held up for lack of funds.

Other projects have also been introduced to meet the needs of rural women. Because all German women need to have contact with people from other nations, a plan has been drawn up for the exchange of teachers, administrators and students with the United States. Exchange of correspondence between German and American women has been encouraged and so has the Adoption Plan, under which home economics students throughout the United States "adopt" certain German schools teaching home economics, sending them scarce materials and friendly correspondence.

Following a special meeting of the leaders of the Landfrauenverein for western Germany, held last year, and attended by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president of the International Country Women of the World, the German farm women's organization was invited to join this international group.

Discussion groups, made up of faculty members of Giessen University have been organized to explain the system of home economics training offered in the United States and to help the German people realize its potential value in their country. A curriculum in home economics education at Giessen University for training teachers, extension workers and researchers in this field has been worked out by a representative committee of German women and induction training of extension agents for youth and women's work has already begun at Giessen.

INTENSE INTEREST in a cooperative plan for home economics research has already been shown by seven colleges and universities which desire to begin work in this field. A German Volkshochschule (People's College), modeled after the Danish adult high schools, which emphasize broad citizenship training and social welfare instruction, has been established at Bethel in North Rhine-Westphalia, and it is planned to incorporate features of this type of educational instruction

into the curriculum of the existing agricultural winter schools.

Military Government expects to extend further these first basic steps towards elevating the standard of living for farm women and increasing agricultural efficiency. Plans are underway to establish a central research center for home economics in western Germany, to promote the monthly publication of a farm women's magazine, to ensure that consumers' committees are established in each state which would be in direct contact with the central committee now established in Hoechst, and to see that modern up-to-date information in the field of housing be disseminated among farm women to guide them in the rebuilding of homes along more modern and efficient lines.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY among groups of farm women throughout the entire Bizonal Area is shown by recent state reports. In Bavaria more than 15,000 farm women participated in meetings and special farm courses during the past year. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, which has 194 farm women's clubs, with a total membership of 5,240, more than 8,000 farm women attended special demonstration courses or lectures over a yearly period. Schleswig-Holstein, with 26 clubs and a membership of 1,650, has more than 9,000 farm women enrolled in special courses. Hesse has 14 clubs with 620 members, Lower Saxony 129 clubs with 9,000 members and North Rhine-Westphalia, which has 1,256 clubs, reports 54,000 members.

Everywhere today the attitudes and interests of German farm women indicate that they are facing present problems and that they are ready to learn and work hard toward the solution of these problems. Nothing could be of more value to the rural women of western Germany who are in a position to exert such a forceful influence in the development of a new German nation than the broad training in the social, economic and scientific phases of home and community life which will be made available through the establishment of the home economics extension program. + END

Industrial Activity for November

The solidity of the industrial gains recorded in the Bizonal Area since the introduction on new currency in June was demonstrated by the record production in November, which reached 75 percent of the 1936 base-period level, or a gain of one index point over the 74 percent (revised) in October.

This postwar record was achieved in spite of an extremely short working month. The general protest demonstration of Nov. 12 affected most industries, and the two religious holidays, All Saints' Day and Busstag (a Lutheran holiday), were observed to a varying extent in different localities and industries. As November is a 30-day month, the number of working days varied from 23 to 25 as compared with 26 in October. The onset of cold weather and the usually heavy fogs at the end of the month, hampering road and barge traffic, did not halt the upward trend.

Of the 17 industrial groups for which figures are available, 10 were at or above the October level and seven were postwar records: non-ferrous metals, machinery and optics, vehicles, electrical equipment, glass and ceramics, chemicals, and paper and paper products. Four groups were above the 1936 level: mining (except

coal), electrical equipment, glass and ceramics, and electricity and gas.

The largest gains were in machinery and optics, with 11 percent, vehicles with nine percent, and electrical equipment with eight percent. These outstanding advances in the machinery industries are of particular importance for maintaining high production, especially in view of the obsolescence of much equipment in the Bizone Area.

In the industries which recorded a decline in output, only two fell more than three percent: stones and earths by eight percent, and petroleum and coal products by four percent.

As there were four percent fewer working days in November than in October, taking into account only the protest demonstration, and eight percent if each of the German holidays is counted as a half-day, these declines do not indicate a drop in the daily average production, which on the contrary generally increased. For example, the output per manshift in the hard coal mines was a postwar record, owing to the miners' eagerness to acquire Deutsche mark for current expenses and the Christmas season, which has accomplished more in raising productivity than did the series of incentive schemes formerly in operation. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

Index of Volume of Industrial Production for Bizonal Area

1936 equals 100

(Not adjusted for seasonal variation)

All Industrial Groups	1948			1947
	Nov	Oct	Sept	Nov
Total for all industry	75	74r	70	45
Coal	84	86	82	72
Mining (excl. coal)	113	114r	110	92
Iron and steel production	51	51	47	26
Non-ferrous metal production	68	66	65	32
Iron and steel construction	NA	NA	NA	51
Machinery and optical goods	72	65r	60	40
Vehicles	63	58r	52	18
Electrical equipment	154	142	130	68
Other metal goods	NA	44	45	23
Stones and earths	83	90r	87	44
Glass and ceramics	103	99r	93	62
Petroleum and coal products	69	72r	67	52
Chemicals	75	72r	70	42
Rubber	96	99	97	59
Sawmills and woodworking	71	72r	67	50
Paper and products	68	67r	64	34
Leather and products	65	64r	65	37
Textiles and clothing	66	67r	63	33
Electricity and gas	132	132	127	107

NA = Not available — The index for all industry groups, however, contains estimates for the groups for which full information is not yet available.
r = revised.

Finance Adviser Ends MG Service

Mr. Jack Bennett, finance adviser to the US Military Governor, has returned to the United States where he will resume his duties on the staff of the US Treasury Department. He had been on loan to OMGUS for the last three-and-a-half years.

Mr. Bennett came to Germany in July 1945 as one of a group of Treasury Department experts loaned to US Military Government for six months to work out financial problems of the occupation.

When Mr. Bennett was recalled by the Treasury Department in December 1945, General Clay, then Deputy Military Governor, arranged with the Treasury Department for him to remain in Germany on an extended basis. In June 1946, Mr. Bennett succeeded Mr. Joseph M. Dodge as director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, which later was designated the Office of the Finance Adviser.

The reorganization of the German banking system and the institution of the German currency, in Mr. Bennett's opinion, rank as the major accomplishments during his service with Military Government.

"Our big job was to get German finances straightened out before there could be a monetary basis for currency reform," he said. "The excess concentration of power in the German banking system was first broken up in the US Zone immediately after efforts to reach quadripartite agreement had failed. Thereafter, other zones took similar action in limiting branch banking to state levels and prohibiting associations between former head offices of the Big Three banks" (Reichsbank, Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank).

The first step was the blocking and immobilization of assets and bank accounts of the Nazi Party and its members, as well as those of the Reich government, until their real status could be determined. In addition, the use of foreign exchange currencies and bank accounts in the names of Germans was blocked. Then a four-power regulation finally seized all external assets of Germany and



Mr. Jack Bennett

earmarked them for reparations payments.

Another major step was the revision of the German tax system to adjust it to the greatly excessive monetary circulation.

The first real trizonal organization was the Allied Banking Commission which put into effect the laws and regulations on currency reform. This commission, which includes the finance advisers of the US, British and French Military Governments, established the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of the German States) as the central bank for the three western zones.

Patterned along the lines of the US Federal Reserve System, the

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Bibliography of Financial Article

Articles published in the *Information Bulletin* concerning financial matters during Mr. Bennett's tenure with Military Government include:

Financial Policy in Occupied Germany, Issue No. 3, Aug. 11, 1945.
Foreign Currency Conversion, Issue No. 9, Sept. 22, 1945.
Inflation, Issue No. 22, Dec. 22, 1945.
Are Banks a Threat to Our Peace?, Issue No. 23, Jan. 5, 1946.
Farben Securities Transfer Prohibited, Issue No. 29, Feb. 16, 1946.
New Taxes for Germany, Issue No. 30, Feb. 23, 1946.
Is Law No. 52 Effective?, Issue No. 35, April 1, 1946.
Smokers, Drinkers Hit by New Taxes, Issue No. 44, June 3, 1946.
Finance, Part 6 of Central German Agencies series, Issue No. 59, Sept. 16, 1946.

Bank Deutscher Laender is the issuing authority for the new Deutsche mark and handles all money received for exports and paid for imports.

Commenting on the present status of the German currency established by the currency conversion last June, Mr. Bennett said that every sign indicates the Deutsche mark is serving its purpose and commanding respect and confidence.

"Much discontent is expressed over high prices," Mr. Bennett said. "Nine years of demand cannot be met by the production of one year. Consequently, prices will be high until increased production can absorb the demand."

Mr. Bennett advocated strengthening of customs controls to protect against illegal outshipment of goods and to insure that they are paid for in legal currencies.

Denying rumors that a new currency reform is planned, Mr. Bennett declared there is no reason or justification for such action because the Deutsche mark is serving its purpose and upholding the functions of the German economy.

"Certainly, the German economy must have its aches and pains before it can return to normal," Mr. Bennett emphasized. "The remedy for any weakness as that developed in the currency is to remove the cause. The Bank Deutscher Laender has the weapons and the power to control the currency and to take steps to prevent excess currency from getting into the German economy."

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Financial Intelligence, Issue No. 72, Dec. 16, 1946.
Finance Division, part of MG Series, Issue No. 79, Feb. 10, 1947.
Stock Exchanges, Issue No. 83, March 10, 1947.
Silver Train to Hungary, Issue No. 94, May 26, 1947.
Deutsche and Dresdner Banks, Issue No. 99, June 30, 1947.
Germany's Unhealthy Economy, Issue No. 121, Dec. 1, 1947.
The Black Market and Barter Deals, Issue No. 128, Feb. 10, 1948.
American Zone Has Large Surplus, Issue No. 136, June 1, 1948.
Currency Reform, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.
Reform Fosters Recovery, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.
Stabilization Necessary Now, Issue No. 138, June 29, 1948.
Impact of Currency Reform, Issue No. 145, Oct. 5, 1948.
Bank Deutscher Laender, Issue No. 152, Jan. 11, 1949.

Forests of the Bizone

by **Joseph C. Kircher**
Chief, Forestry & Timber Branch
Bipartite Control Office

RIDING ALONG the super-highways in the Bizone, one gets the idea that much of western Germany is covered with beautiful forests containing a vast amount of timber. Only small clear-cut areas are seen and in general much of the forest is old and contains large trees.

Actually the forest picture as a whole is not as good as that, because a special effort has been made to preserve the forests along these principle routes of auto travel. It was part of the super-highway plan not only to beautify with wooded parking spots and planting between and beside roadways but also to keep uncut the forests along the highways.

On narrow country roads in the forested regions however, it becomes clearer that the forests are being heavily cut to provide the necessary forest products for industry, for home consumption and for exports.

There are many clean-cut areas as well as places from which the timber was cut in the past but which now are covered with young trees to supply future timber needs. There are still beautiful forests but the close observer notices that they are much younger and the trees smaller than those along the super-highway.

One is impressed, too, with the large amount of cut timber lying in the forests, ready to be taken out.

That again shows the intensive use to which the forests are being put.

THAT A COUNTRY as old as Germany still has such magnificent forests is due to her appreciation of their importance, her thrift and the skill of her foresters over the past several centuries. Most of the very old and highly-developed forests, even those in present state ownership, were originally held in large estates maintained as hunting preserves by the nobility.

To the preservation and development of good hunting grounds in the middle ages can be attributed the foundation of present day German forest preservation and development. At that early time timber supplies were not particularly essential. There was more than enough timber to go around, but preservation of the forest for good hunting grounds was considered of prime importance.

As the population increased more and more pressure was exerted to clear the forests for agricultural land and to turn timber into forest products. Forests were cut and land converted to farm production. Most clearing, especially in the early days, was through trial and error until at present, Germany has arrived at a fairly stable land use. During the 24 years ending in 1937 the forest

land area of the US Zone decreased only by 1.8 percent.

The second pressure gave rise to real forest management in order to make the forests produce more and more of the kinds of products which Germany needed. It also brought the profession of forestry and forestry education in schools.

THE VIRGIN FORESTS disappeared several hundred years ago and were replaced by man made and developed forests. Thus today in Germany one sees well managed forests, most of which were actually planted by man. In many of them, even those over 100 years old, one can still see that the trees were planted in rows. Efficient forest management under the direction of technically-trained foresters, has brought the German forests to a high state of production.

By 1927 German foresters considered that they had their forests in satisfactory growth condition. The cut was in balance with growth and they considered the forests on a permanently productive basis. The German forests probably reached their maximum growth about 1933, when the annual growth was estimated at approximately 12,500,000,000 board feet*.

(Continued on next page)

* In translating from the German measurement of festmeter, the equivalent of 250 board feet for one festmeter was used.



Spruce forest nearing maturity



Spruce lumber ready for export



Mixed oak and beech in Spessart Forest



Typical pure beech forest



Old pines left as seed trees

In that year, the Nazis who had come to power, ordered the cut increased to 150 percent of growth, probably in preparation for war. While the 150 percent was not fully reached, there was continuous overcutting, the pre-war cut having been estimated at an average of 140 percent of the annual growth. As a result, timber reserves were greatly reduced.

A FURTHER REDUCTION in timber volume occurred at the end of the war with the loss of East Prussia and the territory east of the Oder. This reduced the forest area of Germany by 25 percent. Present Germany has a forest area of 23,684,535 acres of which 19,536,197 acres are commercial forests. In 1946 the commercial forests were estimated to be growing annually 6,850,000,000 board feet of timber in trees of more than 2.75 inches in diameter.

Soon after the occupation, the Allies established the policy to cut forests for the first two years according to requirements without reference to growth and to make a complete survey during this period, as a basis for determining future cutting policy. A survey giving conditions as of Oct. 1, 1946, was completed late in 1947 and the statistics approved by the Quadripartite Forestry Committee on Dec. 22, 1947. Unfortunately, because of suspension of quadripartite matters in 1948, the committee did not make any recommendations for future forest policy for Germany as a whole.

IN CONTRAST to American forests with their rich flora of many tree species, the German forests have only a few. Undoubtedly a larger variety existed in the original forests. Apparently the Germans picked out a few tree species and specialized in them because they were considered the best ones to produce the products most desired.

Thus the important commercial forests are composed of spruce, fir, scotch pine, larch, oak and beech which together make up 97 percent of the forests of the Bizone. The other three percent is composed largely of such hardwoods as poplar, ash, hornbeam, alder, birch, locust, maple, American red oak and a few American

conifers like white pine, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. All of these are used to some extent in mixture with other trees, although none of them are widely distributed or grown in pure stands.

Norway spruce is the most common tree in the Bizone and spruce forests cover 40 percent of the forest area. Originally a much greater proportion of the forests of this area were hardwoods—largely beech and oak. Early in the 19th century, however, it was discovered that spruce grew more rapidly than the hardwoods and produced a heavier volume of timber in a shorter time. Accordingly, large areas of forest were clear cut and planted with pure spruce.

Today's older stands of spruce show the results of this early effort. Later it was considered better forestry to mix some other trees with spruce. Many of the younger plantations, therefore, consist of spruce with a strong mixture of pine or beech, occasionally fir and oak. On the better sites, spruce matures in about 80 years but to get the large valuable trees it requires 100 to 120 years.

Scotch pine forest cover 26 percent of the forest area of the Bizone. Much of it occurs on the poorer and sandier soils. Plantations of pure pine are quite extensive. To make good timber, the trees are ordinarily planted very

Previous articles in the *Information Bulletin* concerning the conservation of German forests include:

Germany's Forests in Issue No. 51 of July 22, 1946.

Shipment Begun on Largest Export Order from US Zone in Issue No. 66 of Nov. 4, 1946.

Lumber Shipment (pictorial) in Issue No. 69 of Nov. 25, 1946.

Conservation in German Forests by Fred A. Block in Issue No. 103 of July 28, 1947.

These articles dealt with the situation within the US Zone and explained especially the wartime practice of the Germans in stripping the forests of occupied countries to save Germany's resources.



Young mixed hardwood forest



Clear-cut area of spruce forest

densely, often as many as 7,300 to 8,100 per acre and thinned heavily as they grow larger.

In many localities, however, other species such as beech or oak and sometimes larch are mixed in the plantations. Pine matures in about 100 years and while it does not grow quite as fast as spruce, it shows a satisfactory result.

THERE ARE SMALLER areas covered with fir or with larch. The survey included the fir with the spruce because it is most frequently found mixed with spruce at higher elevation or in pure stands covering only small areas. Larch was included with pine for the same reason. While the larch stands are not extensive there are a few forests of limited area which consist of old larch stands yielding high grade material for furniture, cabinet making and paneling.

The next most important forests of the Bizone are the beech forests. They cover 21 percent and the older stands are largely pure beech. It is extensively grown also in mixture with oak with either species predominating. Beech is largely used, too, to mix in with pine or spruce. In such stands it plays an important role in forcing up the conifers to make trees with long clear boles of high commercial value. In addition it keeps the forest soils in good condition. Ordinarily beech is cut as mature at from 120 to 140 years.

OAK FORESTS cover 10 percent of the area of the Bizone. They are generally limited to the clay soils and since hardwoods are not valuable until they are large, the oaks are left to become very old. Ordinarily they

are mature and cut at from 140 to 160 years when the trees are about 30 inches in diameter.

Occasionally they are left to grow much older as in the famous Spessart Forest of Hesse and Bavaria where there is one stand as old as 350 years. These very old trees contain exceedingly valuable wood which commands fabulous prices. They are generally cut into veneers for high grade furniture and various kinds of cabinet work.

Oak is grown either in pure stands or in mixture with beech. In the latter case, beech is used as a training tree; that is, it is planted between the oaks and forces them up to make tall, clean-boled trees for the final crop. These then will contain a large percent of clear material for veneers. In such a forest the final crop of oak will consist of about 36 very old oaks per acre. During their development, however, ordinarily two crops of beech are grown and of course many oak trees too, are taken out in thinnings.

Oak, too, is occasionally grown in mixture with conifers like spruce and pine. In such stands, however, the oak ordinarily is only a small part and it is not grown to a large size. The German oak forests include only two native oaks, both of the white oak variety. In addition, however, American red oak is used to a small extent planted in mixture with conifers. It grows more rapidly than the native trees can be grown on poorer soils and shows great promise.

THE REMAINING three percent of the Bizone forests is made up of about a dozen hardwoods, to a small extent in pure stands, but generally in mixture. Of these the most important are alder, birch, hornbeam, poplar and locust. To a smaller extent, often only a few trees planted in mixture within forests, are maple, ash, hickory and some others.

Spruce and pine furnish the ordinary construction timbers and most of the common lumber used in Germany comes from these two species. They are used interchangeably. In addition, spruce is the most important pulpwood of the country and great quantities of it go into chemical pulp which later is made into paper. Pine has for many years been the main wood used for mine props. Before the war much of this material came from the present Soviet Zone and that part of Germany now under Polish administration.

With these sources not now available, it has become necessary to substitute spruce for pine for a large part of the mine prop supply. Both pulpwood and mine props are ordinarily made from trees too small for lumber. These are taken out in thinnings before the stand is mature. Larch and fir are also cut into lumber for general construction purposes. In addition, large larch trees which yield clear lumber are used for paneling, for veneers and for furniture. These softwoods are also used for railroad ties.

Beech is the most plentiful hardwood and it is used for many purposes. It is the main furniture wood and is largely used for flooring, often in interior finish, and a great deal for small wooden articles. It also yields high class chemical pulp and much of

(Continued on page 18)

Photos Furnished by Mr. Kircher

Personnel Changes Are Announced

Lt. Col. Edward J. Drinkert, assistant deputy director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, has returned to the United States to take up duties with the Fifth Army headquarters in Chicago. He served 32 months with OMGWB as property control chief, finance director, acting executive officer, acting deputy director and acting director after a brief period with OMGUS and war-time service in North Africa.

Mr. James E. O'Steen, director of intelligence of OMG Hesse since March 1946, has returned to his home in Nashville, Tenn. Formerly he was TSFET chief of intelligence and during the war developed a method of pinpoint artillery fire direction.

Mr. George J. Santry has terminated his service as chief of the Foreign Trade Division, JEIA, and returned to private business in the United States. Serving with the Infantry during the war, he joined Military Government at the beginning of the occupation, being with the Economics Division, OMGUS, until his transfer to JEIA in June 1947.

Mr. Edgar M. Gerlach has been named acting chief of the Prisons Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS, to succeed Mr. T. Wade Markey.

Mr. Francis P. Hoerber has completed three years of MG duty in

Charles D. Beckman

Mr. Charles D. Beckman, chief of the Public Information Office, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, died Dec. 27 in a New York hospital after being flown to the United States because of a serious liver ailment. A sergeant in the Battle of the Bulge and discharged from the Army in 1946 as a first lieutenant, he worked with the 7700 TI&E Group in Banburg before becoming deputy chief, PIO OMGWB, at Stuttgart in October 1947. He became PIO chief last May.



State Director of OMGWB Changed



General Gross

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US Army (retired) has been named to succeed Mr. Charles M. LaFollette as director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Mr. LaFollette, a former member of Congress from Indiana, came to Germany in 1947 as prosecutor in the Justice case at Nuremberg against

Berlin and Frankfurt, returning to the United States in December. He was chief of the Research and Statistics Branch of the Commerce and Industry Group, BICO, since April 1948.

Mr. J. L. Schuman has been appointed chief of the Textile Section, Export Branch, JEIA, to succeed Mr. George E. Ward who has returned to the United States. Mr. Schuman was one of the original members of the Bipartite Economic Control Group when the economic fusion of the British and US Zones was first put into effect.

The three sectional offices of JEIA in Berlin have been merged into one office known as JEIA Berlin Branch, under the direction of Mr. O. L. Sause, formerly director of the US Sector office. French and British personnel are also on the branch's staff.



Mr. LaFollette

15 former members of the Nazi Ministry of Justice and other highly-placed jurists in the Nazi regime. From November 1947 until his resignation at the end of 1948 he served as state director of OMGWB. (An article by Mr. LaFollette is printed on Page 3.)

His successor, General Gross, has a record of military service dating from 1914 when he was graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point. He served in both World Wars and rose to the position of chief of transportation, Army Service Forces, when he retired in 1945. He then became chairman of the New York Board of Transportation, which position he held until 1947. In March 1948 he was named deputy chief of Transport Group, BICO, continuing in that position until his present appointment.

Cargo Pilferage at New Low

Pilferage of cargo reached a new low in the German port of Bremerhaven during November. According to several captains of US cargo ships, there is less pilferage in Bremerhaven than anywhere else in the world.

Extension Service for Hessian Farmers

by **Dr. Ira O. Schaub**
Visiting Consultant
Food, Agriculture & Forestry Branch
OMG Hesse.

WESTERN GERMANY, as now constituted is a deficit food and feed producing area and will continue in that category throughout the foreseeable future. However, production is nowhere near the potential maximum. If all German farmers followed the practices used by the best farmers, total production would be increased tremendously.

According to a German census of agriculture, of 190,978 acres of pasture only 23,016 acres are classed as good, 89,324 acres medium and 78,638 acres are rated as poor. Similar wide variations are found with most commodities.

In 1948, spot checks of potatoes on 250 farms in Hesse showed a variation in yield from a low of 2,744 pounds per acre to a high of 33,795 pounds per acre. One hundred thirty of the 250 farms produced less than half of the average yield of 17,080 pounds per acre. In the case of milk, the records show that the best producers get approximately 10 times as much per cow as do the poorer producers.

Yields secured by the best German farmers are not maximum by any means. Scientists are continually discovering new facts which, when translated into actual practice, result in increased yields and a lowering of the cost of production per unit of commodity.

TWO DISTINCT but closely correlated fields of activity are necessary to the advancement of agriculture. The first is research, and the second is machinery to translate the results of research into practice and to induce the farmer to use this knowledge in his farm operations. Germany has both of these services, but under administrative and other handicaps the efficiency of both are materially lowered and the agricultural economy suffers.

Until about 15 years ago, German agricultural scientists received world-wide recognition. Prior to and during World War II many scientists were diverted into other fields. During the war, most laboratories were severely damaged, some destroyed, and since the start of the occupation scores of their workers have not returned to their former positions. There is a mass of useful and practical information, however, resting in the libraries and files,

This article was prepared by Dr. Schaub, prominent US agricultural economist, dean of agriculture and director of the Agriculture Experimental Station at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Schaub has headed the North Carolina experimental station for the past 25 years and is on leave of absence at the request of the US Department of Agriculture. In Germany, he has been acting as visiting consultant to Dr. James S. Hathcock, chief of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OMGH, to aid in the agricultural extension program.

needing only translation into farmers' language and demonstration of its value the conservative and often sceptical producers.

For many years Germany has had a farmers' advisory (extension) service. It has not been closely associated with the research agencies and consequently has been trying to disseminate useful and practical information without, to a large degree, the benefit of the facts of research on which to base recommendations.

ONE OF THE MAIN causes of the lack of coordination of research and extension is the apparently illogical administrative arrangement in

government. This is particularly true in Hesse. There is divided and overlapping authority between the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and various farmers' organizations serving semi-public functions. The universities conducting research, teaching and some extension, are in the Ministry of Education. The institutes (experiment stations) conducting research, extension and some teaching are under the Ministry of Agriculture.

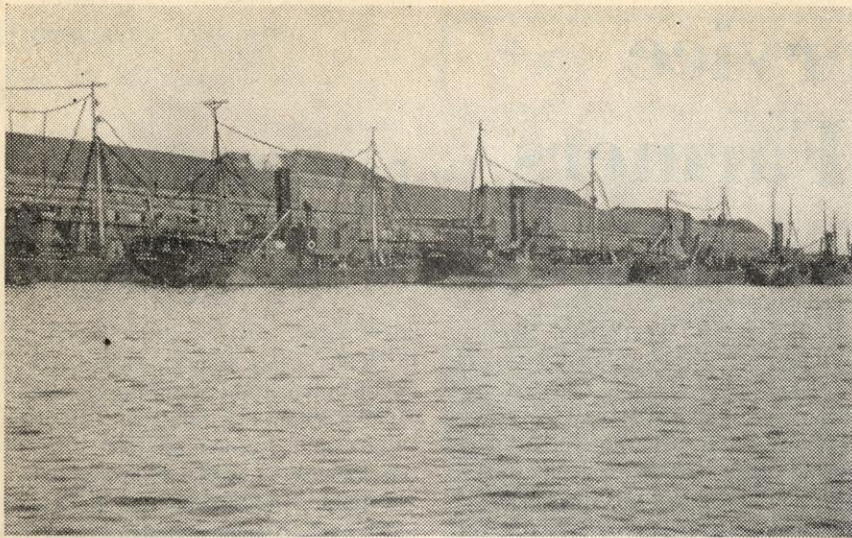
In Hesse there are two strong farmers' organizations, Chambers of Agriculture, doing various kinds of testing of seeds, fertilizers, etc. They also have supervision of the agricultural winter schools and the advisory service to farmers. The chambers get nearly 40 percent of their budget from the Ministry of Agriculture. Such arrangements result in confusion, overlapping of activities, increased financial costs and in Germany, at this time, rivalry between agencies.

There is a wide gap between the research agencies and the advisers and farmers on the local level*. Extension specialists, such as are functioning so well in the United States are practically nonexistent. There is a real need for a group of technically-trained people to translate the results and language of research into the terminology of the farmer, and then supplement this information by demonstrating the value of recommended new practices as compared to those used by the farmers.

Production per agricultural worker in Germany is woefully small. The division of farms into strips located in all directions from the farmer's home precludes the efficient use of modern machinery and implements.

(Continued on page 22)

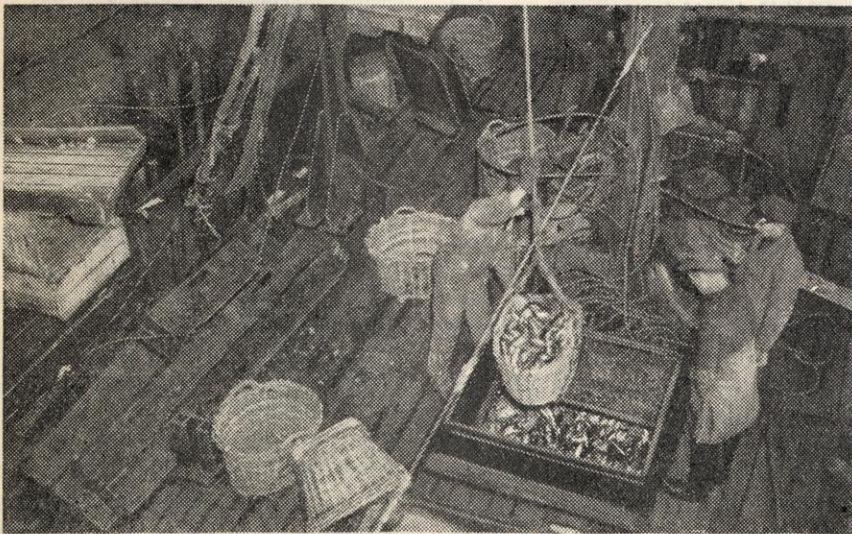
* See "From Test Tube to Potato Patch" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 143, Sept. 7, 1948.



Trawlers filled with fish dock in front of auction halls at Bremerhaven



German workers sort the fish and place it into baskets before taking it ashore



Baskets filled with herring are ready for transportation to the auction halls

Breme Fishing

BREMERHAVEN, one of the largest pre-war fishing ports on the European continent, is returning to its former importance.

Anyone comparing the Bremerhaven fishing harbor in late 1945 with its appearance today will be impressed by an immense increase in activity and volume of business.

In the evening hundreds of workmen gather in the great auction halls alongside the quay of the Seefischmarkt GmbH (Sea Fish Market Company) to unload the fish brought in from the North Sea by trawlers and cutters.

The port employs more than 8,300 persons almost 40 percent more than in 1945. Twenty-two hundred are crew members while approximately 5,000 are working in the fish industry and works connected with it.

While the herring season was in progress from July through November

it was not unusual to see a dozen ships moored along the quays at one time.

During the last three years, 58 large trawlers which had served in the German Navy were rebuilt in local shipyards and added to the fleet of 24 small trawlers in the port when the war ended in May 1945.

One newly constructed trawler has joined the other fishing boats. In all, they make up a fleet of 83 trawlers and 113 cutters not landing their catches at this fishing port.

A large part of the entire present German fishing fleet sails from Bremerhaven. Thirty-seven luggers operate from Vegesack on the Weser River between Bremen and Bremerhaven. This figure includes the 10 trawlers and six cutters which were rebuilt during 1947 and 1948 and allocated to Bremerhaven. During the war all of these boats had been utilized by the German navy.

An additional two trawlers and 24 cutters are expected for the Bremerhaven fleet after reconversion work has been completed.

Immense difficulties in the procurement of supplies for the fleet and the industry have been overcome in attaining today's volume of production. In the first months of postwar

This article is
Public Information
Bremen. The
by Mr. Andre
specialist of the
Division, OM
graphs were

haven Industry

operation, coal, nets and fishermen's clothing were often unobtainable, resulting in many days lost from fishing. Today the coal supply is regular and dependable and nets and clothing are at least adequate if not plentiful. Ice-making facilities have been increased, though the margin over requirements is still only minimal. There are still many shortages of scarce materials but gradually the industry is being restored.

The organization entrusted with the operation of the fishing port is the Seefischmarkt GmbH, which handles the administration of the port and its facilities, unloads the ships and aids in the allocation of the fish.

Prepared by the
Office, OMG
was supplied
Nichols, food
Civil Resources
All photo-
the US. Army.

joiner's workshop and a guard unit of 44 men to protect the extensive property.

Another important organization involved is the Produktionsstelle der Hauptgeschäftsstelle Fisch (Production Branch of the Principal Fishery Agency), in charge of the economic supervision of the fish production and regulation of the distribution of fish and other sea products. This office operates according to instructions issued by the Hauptgeschäftsstelle Fischwirtschaft in Hamburg which is controlled by the Bizonal Office for Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Frankfurt.

About half the establishments of the Seefischmarkt company—property of the former Prussian state, now under trusteeship of Property Control Branch OMG Bremen in compliance with Control Council Directive No. 46—were destroyed during the war.

Nevertheless, approximately 75 percent of the actual port grounds, comprising about three square miles, are again in operation, including the extended auction halls, packing houses and sheds. The company is again able to unload more than 2,000 tons of fresh

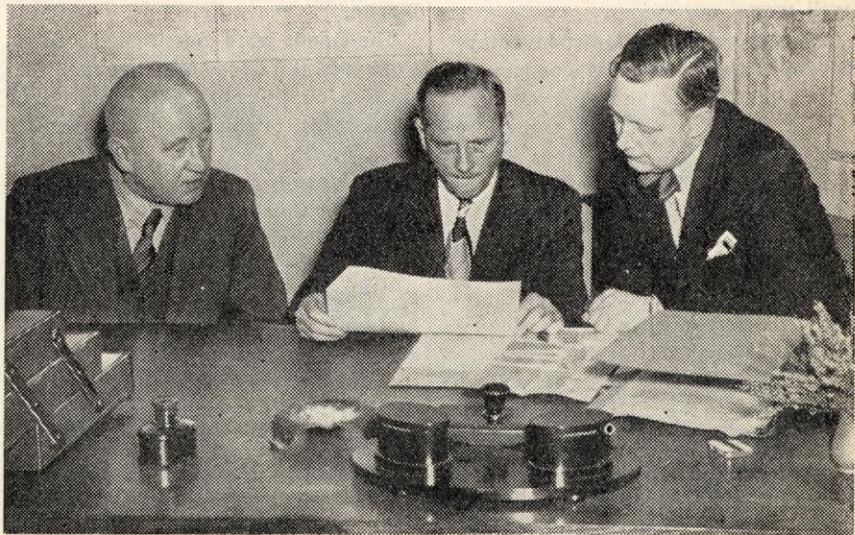
(Continued on page 20)



Among the many types of fish caught in the North Sea are mackerel



Veterinary officials make final inspection before fish are distributed



Mr. J. Nichols (center) confers with German fishery officials

Forests of the Bizone

the better grades is cut into veneers. During and since the war, large quantities of beech have been used as generator wood; that is, wood used in wood-burning automobiles.

It is also the main fuelwood for south Germany. Ordinarily only the branches and logging waste are used for fuelwood. Because of the scarcity of coal since the war, however, great quantities of beech as well as oak, spruce and pine which otherwise would have been used by industry, had to be cut into fuelwood for space heating in the cities.

AS IN THE United States, oak is used for flooring, finishing, veneers, paneling and many other purposes for which high grade hardwood is necessary. One of its important uses in Germany is for staves for wine barrels. Both oak and beech are also largely used for railroad ties.

For many years, Germany has had a well developed woodworking industry. This uses large quantities of all the species mentioned as well as apple, pear and linden wood, often cut from orchards or from roadside trees. In addition, this industry as well as the furniture industry before the war, imported many valuable woods for its use. Most important among them were mahogany, circassian walnut, ebony and other tropical woods. These imports, which were cut off during the war, are again commencing in a small way.

The comprehensive forest inventory of 1946 showed that the commercial forests of the Bizone cover an area of 10,223,000 acres. They contain a total volume, including trees of all sizes, 115,000,000,000 board feet of timber which in 1946 showed an annual growth of 3,900,000,000 board feet. These volumes are for all timber up to 2.75 inches in diameter and therefore consist only in part of saw timber.

In the US Zone the total volume was shown to be 29 percent in saw timber, 42 percent in mine props and pulpwood and 29 percent in fuelwood and generator wood. The British Zone shows similar percentages. These timber figures seem large, but when

one considers that the cut each year ought not to be more than the growth, if the forests are to continue to supply timber, one finds that the resources will hardly go around.

IN THE FIRST two years of the occupation, as already mentioned, cutting was according to needs regardless of growth. This was necessary since there was not time to balance cut with growth because the necessary information to do so was not readily available. It was early decided, too, that Great Britain should have some timber from the British Zone, in view of the fact her own forests had been largely depleted because of the war. That meant an export program in addition to the local and military requirements.

The cut in 1945-46 was nearly 9,000,000,000 board feet; in 1946-47, 9,375,000,000 board feet, and in 1947-48, 7,500,000,000 board feet. It was found that these amounts were 230 percent, 240 percent and 192 percent of the 1946 growth which meant that the resource was being further depleted.

It had been the general Allied opinion that Germany had large timber reserves. It was said that timber was purposely allowed to become very old and large to be held for future needs. Some even thought that there was a tremendous volume of large timber which constituted a serious war potential.

IN VIEW OF these opinions an inventory should be shown for the Bizone:

The stands were classified according to size. In the two zones, the inventory showed 56 percent of the area and 24 percent of the volume in small trees up to six inches in diameter, 20 percent of the area and 35 percent of the volume in trees six to 10 inches in diameter, 14 percent of the area and 31 percent of the volume in trees 10 to 14 inches in diameter and only four percent of the area and 10 percent of the volume over 14 inches in diameter. The additional six percent of the area was in clear cut condition.

In the coniferous stands the large sized trees were still scarcer. Here only two percent of the area and seven percent of the volume was in

trees over 14 inches in diameter. In total usable volume the spruce and pine trees over 14 inches in diameter amounted to 4,750,000,000 board feet which is not much more than the softwood timber cut last year. At the rate of cutting of the first three occupation years, it is estimated that sawlog-size trees will be gone in eight years. Thereafter lumber would have to come from small trees really not yet ready for cutting.

Both the British and US Military Governments have recognized that cutting cannot continue at these rates. Their policy provides for a progressive decrease in the cut in order to bring it back to normal within a few years. They are also decreasing exports of German timber which will probably cease within two years. It is then contemplated that some imports will be allowed since, in the long run, the timber requirements of the two zones cannot entirely be met by the local forests.

COUPLED WITH THIS, the Germans are being urged and encouraged to replant the eight percent of the forests which is at present in clear-cut condition and therefore out of production. In addition they are taking steps for the more economical use of forest products such as revising building specifications, substituting other materials where feasible and using more preservatives.

The policy is a compromise between sustained yield forestry and economic necessity. With the increased need for timber to rebuild the war damage, it would not be possible to decrease the cut to normal at once without importing great quantities of timber. That, of course, is out of the question because of the general shortage of timber in Europe and the inability of Germany to finance large imports.

Under the established policy the two zones should recover at a reasonable rate without entirely depleting their forests. They will, however, have to practice strict economy in the use of forest products to make them go as far as possible. Even then, forests will have suffered severely and their productive capacity will have been reduced by probably 20 to 25 percent for many years to come. +END

Student Self-Help

— — Pays Tuition in Stuttgart

IT IS NOT EASY today for a student to support himself at a German college or technical school. New currency and other postwar conditions have made it imperative for most students to earn at least part of their tuition at a time when marks are scarce. How students have managed to continue their studies at the Stuttgart Institute of Technology is typical of many US Zone schools of higher learning.

Immediately after the introduction of the new German currency in June the General Student's Representation (Allgemeine Studentenausschuss or ASTA) set up an office for registration of jobs offered to students. People were asked by radio and press to report all job opportunities for students to the ASTA. As a result of this organization's work, approximately 1,200 of the Institute's total enrollment of 4,855 have been supplied with jobs. Altogether, 30—35 percent of the Institute's students must rely on some self-help if they are to continue their studies. The type of work supplied by ASTA includes:

For male students

Permanent manual labor	160 students
Permanent clerical work	180 students
Temporary manual labor*	650 students

* This includes woodcutting, gardening, handling coal, moving, packing publications, rubble removal, unloading trucks, acting as

watchmen, stokers, chauffeurs and sometimes as unskilled building laborers.

For female students

Household help (supervision of children, etc.)	10 students
Temporary clerical work*	100 students
Sales-work	90 students
Teaching and private lessons	20 students

* Preparing index cards, working in insurance companies, statistical work, bookkeeping, etc.

No estimate has been made of exactly how many students obtain work without the aid of the ASTA, but approximately 900 young men and women have taken temporary leave of the Institute of Technology in order to earn money.

DURING THE SUMMER vacations a majority of all students were working in factories or other establishments. A small number of them succeeded in earning enough money to continue their studies during the winter semester without great financial troubles. But most of them, in spite of their vacation labor, are forced to continue working during the semester, as wages of unskilled workers today are hardly enough to pay for tuition and living costs.

A group of 36 Technology students have given a detailed report of how they managed to continue their studies. Twenty-five young men worked in factories or as unskilled

building construction workers, earning Dpf. 90 to 110 (27 to 33 cents) an hour. The income for one month—if a most economical way of living was maintained—was enough to pay living expenses for one month and a half, but did not include the tuition fees. Two men of this group worked as watchmen about three times a week while continuing their studies. In this way they earned DM 60 (\$18) a month.

The remainder of the students found occasional work, including selling magazines and books and playing in orchestras. About 50 students of the Institute earned money by playing dance and chamber music. A students' dance orchestra has been organized especially for the purpose of making money to pay the musicians' tuition. In general, student musicians play four to five hours twice a week earning DM 3 to 4 (90 cents to \$1.20) per hour.

MOST RESIDENTS have tried to help as much as possible those students who are working their way through school. Citizens of Stuttgart have patronized the many stalls set up and operated by students, especially those doing business around Christmastime.

(Continued on next page)



Students at Stuttgart Institute of Technology pay their tuition by operating ice cream stands and selling balloons.

During the summer months some students earned enough money selling ice cream and balloons at the Cannstatter Volksfest (a fair taking place every autumn in suburban Cannstatt) to finance their winter semesters—if they live modestly, of course. Three students, for example, managed two ice cream stands on their own from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30. One of the stalls was at the main railroad station. In addition, they sold several thousand balloons and were able, with the total profits, to go on with their studies at the Institute.

IN ANOTHER INSTANCE, a student of geodesy tried all kinds of money-making projects to keep up his studies. In July he worked as a sub-

Material for this article was prepared by Eberhard Krauss, chairman of the ASTA, and forwarded to the Information Bulletin by Mr. Marcus Hoover, MGO at Stuttgart.

assistant in the Geodesy Department for 20 hours a week at Dpf. 77 (23 cents) an hour. In September and October he was in Switzerland working as a hand laborer. In November he got a job as a packer in a publisher's office in Stuttgart for 25 hours a week from 1 to 6 p. m. at DM 1 (30 cents) per hour. During the Christmas rush he was working in the publisher's office until 11 at night. Then, on Dec. 15 he started a book-stall, in cooperation with another student, which is open from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. daily.

His partner is a woman student who has engaged in a similar variety of part-time jobs. Beginning in July she worked for five weeks with an insurance company from 4:30 until 10 p. m. at Dpf. 90 (27 cents) per hour. Occasionally she works with the Statistisches Landesamt (Office of Statistics in Wuerttemberg) for DM 1 (30 cents) an hour. Since August she has been packing and counting magazines once a week at a Stuttgart publisher's office. Her working time begins at 1 p. m. on Saturday and does not stop until 9 o'clock Sunday

morning. For this work she receives DM 20 (\$6) per week.

Although much of the work which students are offered by the ASTA and through private citizens is strenuous, the ASTA has no record of any student turning down a job because he thought himself "too good" for the work. The young men and women of the Institute seem unafraid to undergo extreme hardships in order to continue and finish their studies. +END

(Continued from page 17)

Bremerhaven Fishing

fish daily and ship it to inland cities for distribution to consumers.

Early every morning distribution begins in the big auction halls of the fish market. Boxes of sorted fish lie about, ready to be purchased by wholesale dealers, who pass them on to the fish trading or fish processing industry. About 193 wholesale dealers in Bremerhaven participate in this distribution under the supervision of the Produktionsstelle.

The fishing port has its own veterinary in charge of the inspection office operating under the Public Health Office at Bremerhaven, whose officials regularly control all landings of fish and inspect it before purchase. Only fish in fresh condition are shipped.

Fish unfit for human consumption are turned over to the fishing industry for the manufacture of fish meal or similar products. A special freight station with 10 branch lines dispatches three to four trains daily. Although they were destined until recently to supply only the eight states of the Bizone, the French Zone also received its first supply of 700 tons of fresh fish from Bremerhaven last July.

A new postwar record for fishing was registered in Bremerhaven during the first nine months of 1948: 97,593 tons of fish were caught and valued at an estimated \$19,000,000. The value of these fish was almost equal to the total catch during the whole year of 1947. In addition there were 50,625 tons of imported fish landed during the same period. +END

House-Search Law Violations Studied

A study of police procedures in making house searches in Wuerttemberg-Baden revealed that, of 10,651 house searches in late 1948 only 81 were supported by warrants, this notwithstanding provisions of the state constitution stating that the house is inviolable and that searches can only be ordered by a judge, except in cases of imminent danger in accordance with the code of criminal procedure.

The fault was found to lie in the "imminent danger" clause of the constitution authorizing searches in such cases in accordance with the code of criminal procedure. The criminal code does not sufficiently restrict the definition of "imminent danger," does not provide for any redress by offended citizens whose houses are searched without warrant, and does not hold the policeman liable before the law when the search is determined to have been unjustified.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the legislature, whose members are reported to have expressed great concern over the abuses and to have undertaken a study of the pertinent legislation to provide suitable corrective amendments. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

Opposition to Constitution

The Communist Party formed at Bad Godesberg (British Zone) a committee for the express purpose of defeating whatever constitution for western Germany emerges from the deliberations now being conducted at Bonn.

Leading members of this committee are Max Reimann, No. 1 Communist in western Germany; Dr. Hestermann from Muenster (British Zone); Mrs. Elizabeth Luebe from Hamburg; and Karl Wilhelm Gerst from Frankfurt.

The KPD is the second party in the Bizone to proclaim its hostility to the future constitution. The Bavarian Party, led by Joseph Baumgartner, had likewise proclaimed itself "irreconcilable." — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Ruhr Agreement Draws Conflicting Comment

(An article on the Ruhr Authority with the full text of the agreement begins on page 5 of this issue. The following editorial opinions comprise a cross-section of the comments in the German newspapers in the US Zone and must be viewed as the individual reactions of the editors and writers of the independent press. The reasons underlying some of the comments are questionable. — Editor)

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse) published a strong warning in an article by its Frankfurt correspondent against German nationalistic reaction to the Ruhr Authority, and at the same time a sane interpretation of the document. The newspaper said:

"There is nothing more dangerous in political life than resentment. . . . It poisons the atmosphere. Because of it we once before lost our peace and paved the way to dictatorship. . . . Speed in reporting and commenting is praiseworthy if the commentator has thorough understanding of the subject. What German, however, would claim that he really knows the London agreement? . . .

"Nevertheless, only a few hours after the short news release all sorts of party politicians made their views public. None could claim to be an expert. Yet, most of them violently condemned it, and the condemnation became stronger as the more negative voices made themselves heard. It is so easy to appeal to the national instincts of a people. . . .

"If one wants to be just about the Ruhr Authority one has to start at Potsdam. There the victors agreed that the whole Ruhr district would not only have to be controlled, but was to form a separate political entity. . . . We know that the French went to London with very extensive demands. What was agreed there on is therefore much less than we had feared and less than the others had hoped for. In many respects the agreement is quite constructive. For

instance, the Anglo-Saxons succeeded in preventing a French majority in the control mechanism. . . .

"In practice it is to be expected that nine votes (US-England-Germany) will stand frequently against six. . . . It is regrettable that Germany will be represented only after the federal government has started to function; but it is the Parliamentary Council in Bonn which has to bear the chief blame for that, because it has postponed so long the formation of a German state. . . .

"Every policy is worth only as much good will as is put into its application. Most of all the naming of military men to the control authority must be avoided. First-rate economists and industrialists ought to be appointed, men who will be able jointly to recognize common interests."

The **Nordsee Zeitung** (Bremerhaven, Bremen) also regretted the appearance of new German nationalism, saying:

"One gets the impression that the oft repeated statements after the capitulation that Germany wanted the United States of Europe were not sincere. Apparently one expected that the others would have to go ahead in order to receive Germany afterwards with open arms and grant her equal rights. One seems to have forgotten that Germany lost the war. . . .

"We would like to point out that the Ruhr Agreement in comparison with the original demands of France which wanted the complete separation from Germany represents a big step

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

ahead. . . . The Ruhr Authority leaves a good chance for Germany to receive later (after the end of occupation) a stronger voice in Ruhr affairs. . . . However, the control powers should not overlook that the reaction in eastern Germany has been extremely sharp and that Communist propaganda, until there is a practical demonstration of the good-will of the signatories, is having a heyday of stirring up the justly censured German nationalism."

The **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden) felt that the long-range effects of the Ruhr Authority would be disastrous:

"The arrangement of a control of the Ruhr industry for an unspecified period gives us no hint as to how Germany may win back equality. But just that would be decisive. The fact that the struggle of the Weimar Republic for equality always bore such scant fruit once before undermined a democratic development in Germany and decisively contributed to the demise of that republic. . . .

"We are today faced with the same situation. The struggle for winning back German sovereignty is going to lie as an unbearably heavy mortgage on the democratic forces of Germany. . . . The Ruhr Authority contains promising words. . . . but no guarantees that blind nationalism and bitter competitive strife of other nations will not continue at our cost. . . .

"Nobody thinks today of passive resistance (like 1923 in the Ruhr). The fight for equality now must aim at a union of European nations."

Winfried Martini in **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim, Bavaria) regarded the Ruhr Agreement as necessitated by France's inner political weakness and was deeply pessimistic:

"Washington had to act against economic logic and its own convictions. . . . Nothing could help Europe more today than a really strong France, secure in its own power, rather than a nation which seeks se-

curity by destructive weakening of its German neighbor... The paralysis resulting from this agreement will seriously threaten the Marshall Plan... It will be an automatic source of German chauvinism... It will put any future German government in an extremely difficult and equivocal position...

"The deep consternation with which we read it is not based on nationalism. On the contrary, it arises from an ardent desire to finally put an end to nationalism... Modern diplomacy does not avoid the errors of Versailles but surpasses them. How will the vicious circle be broken? Perhaps only by Europe's downfall."

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt, Hesse) somewhat reluctantly admitted that the Ruhr Agreement is probably a necessary step forward in Europe's destiny:

"It takes courage to believe... that this is the first step toward the Europeanization of all sources of raw materials... A careful study of political developments during the last three years, however, leads one to this conclusion. It is not dependent upon the good-will of our neighbors. It is rather the question of life or death which governs the trend in this direction... We have the choice of building up a European industrial commonwealth or going under. If we are not prepared to take this first step, it is most unlikely that any one else will follow on this path." +END

(Continued from page 15)

Extension Service

Many Americans are prone to criticize the German farmer for using milk cows as draft animals, yet under existing conditions he has little alternative. Many of the farms are too small to support both horses and cows, so from his own experience the farmer has learned to use the cow as a source of power, milk and meat. It is probably good economics under the circumstances.

HOME ECONOMICS as we know it in America is almost foreign to the thinking of Germans. There is no research under way in this field and the subjects taught to girls and

women in the schools are mostly of a vocational type*. There is a real need for research in home economics, and for the establishment of colleges and schools to train women for homemaking and professional occupations.

Perhaps the greatest need in the present system of extension education in Germany is a knowledge and greater use of modern methods of doing the job. To a large degree since the early 30's Germany has been out of contact with world developments in agricultural research and extension methods. During this period other countries made greater progress in extension technique than in any similar period of time.

Germany being cut off almost entirely from travel and foreign publications has had no opportunity to learn of these developments. With publications alone, however, the adoption of new methods would probably be very slow. To be really convinced they need to be shown by demonstrations that the new methods are more effective than the ones they now use. Two possibilities, or better yet a combination of both, may be followed:

First, to bring from the United States a few German-speaking county agents to work with German county or local advisers on extension methods. In a relatively short time a good county agent could teach German workers more improved methods than they could possibly absorb by reading about them.

Second, to send a few carefully-selected German workers to the United States for study and observation. These people should work in counties, traveling with the county or home agent in his regular work. The expense of sending such workers would be insignificant compared with the benefits to be derived.

THE EXPENDITURES for extension education in Germany at this time are large. This can be illustrated by comparing Hesse with North Carolina. Hesse has less than half as many counties, two-thirds as many

* See "Home Economics for Farm Women" on page 7 of this issue.

farms and approximately one-third the cultivated area of North Carolina. In Hesse, however, there are more workers employed by the two Chambers of Agriculture alone than are employed by the Extension Service in North Carolina. In Hesse the activity is almost entirely with farmers while in North Carolina the work covers in addition, home economics, 4-H Club work and a staff of more than 60 specialists and supervisors. Relatively speaking, Hesse is spending as much for aid to farmers alone as the total budget in North Carolina. Apparently increased efficiency of operation is a greater factor than finances in the development of an effective service in Hesse.

In view of the situation as briefly outlined above the following suggestions are offered as prerequisites to improving the efficiency of agricultural education in Germany and specifically in Hesse:

1. Reorganize the overall administrative machinery so that there is one administrative head or board for agricultural research and extension in each state;
2. Organize an extension division in each state with a director in charge of all kinds of extension work;
3. Develop in the Extension Service a group of technical subject matter specialists as liaison between research work and local or county advisory personnel;
4. Organize a publication division within the Extension Service, charged with the responsibility of preparation and publication of information in simple farmer terminology;
5. Organize a small supervisory staff whose function, primarily, would be to study and develop the most effective methods of doing extension work; and
6. Train existing advisory personnel in the newest techniques of extension teaching.

+END

Military Salute by Police Banned

As a result of the use of a military salute by the city police in Frankfurt and in other cities, the MG policy prohibiting saluting by German police was restated in a directive to German governmental officials.

Bizone's Economic Status

1948 with record crops estimated at close to prewar levels.

A major turning point in food policy for the Bizone was last year's decision to start rebuilding, instead of thinning out German livestock herds. Critical grain shortages in the early occupation years had made it necessary to greatly reduce the numbers of German cattle, sheep and pigs, but the improved grain situation and the fodder imports under ERP made possible a reversal of policy.

THE SUCCESSFUL supplying of food to blockaded Berlin was another highlight. By the end of December more than 222,000 metric tons of food had been flown into Berlin, and food stocks in the beleaguered city were better than at any time since the blockade began, despite a month of extremely poor flying weather.

The end of 1948 saw an increasing measure of control in the field of food procurement reverting to authorized German officials. Most straight food purchases within Europe and under the terms of trade agreements are now be handled by the Germans themselves.

The past year marked the full restoration of communications in the Bizonal Area to prewar levels of service. It also marked the rapid return to German control of communications facilities in the two zones.

With the resumption of postal and telecommunications relations between the Bizone and Spain and Japan during the latter part of 1948, bizonal Germany became, for the first time since 1939, in communication with all countries of the world. Not only internal bizonal communications but all international telephone and telegraph service for both Germans and Allied personnel came under German control.

With the construction, entirely by German engineers, of one of the world's most modern transoceanic radio telephone stations in Frankfurt, the Deutsche Post (German postal system) was operating entirely with German manufactured equipment.

The French Zone and Bizone were virtually fused with the adoption of identical postal services in each area.

Incoming gift parcels handled by the Deutsche Post had reached the total of more than 190,000 tons by Sept. 30—just two years and four months after the initial service was inaugurated.

THE MOST OUTSTANDING financial event of the year was the introduction in June of the new German currency, which wiped out 90 percent of the inflated money circulating in the Bizonal Area and western Berlin, and exceeded all expectations of the bipartite finance officials responsible for launching the program. Currency reform broke the back of the black market, drove thousands of able-bodied men who had been making an illegal living, to seek gainful employment, and by loosening the whole price and delivery structure put scarce consumer goods back on store shelves, made vital raw materials available to industry and sent tons of German grown foods to bizonal markets. Equally significant was the failure of a feared unemployment crisis to develop in the new money tight economy.

Second major step was the decision to establish a bizonal Reconstruction Loan Corporation to advance medium and long term credit for the financing of enterprises vital to German recovery. The new corporation, to be located in Frankfurt, ranked equally with the several bizonal economic departments.

Steps towards the adoption of a uniform, centrally controlled customs policy for the trizonal area were taken with the formation of an Allied Tripartite Customs Committee in December, paralleled by a German Trizonal Customs Committee. A Central German Customs Office was established to coordinate the customs activities of the various states.

The bizonal "wage stop," which froze wage scales at the beginning of the occupation, was lifted Nov. 1, and employers and employees were allowed the right to negotiate wage agreements.

THE CONSIDERABLE rise in bizonal Germans registering for employment following currency reform was another major development. Rather than indicating "hard times," this stampede to bizonal labor offices indicated that casuals, unemployed women and black-marketeers were anxious to secure full-time employment. It also indicated that industries carrying excess workers, including agriculture, were gearing themselves for efficient operation. From a May 31st unemployment list of 439,000 registry climbed a peak on Sept. 9, when 784,000 Germans were listed as unemployed. Unemployment declined to approximately 701,000 by Nov. 30.

Another development was the gradual increase in the number of weekly working hours. Shortly after Manpower Group's activation during August, the average work-week for bizonal Germans was 40 hours. In the four months after August, the average work-week had increased to 45 hours. This development, it was stated, was a voluntary step and could not fail to greatly assist bizonal Germany's recovery.

THE FIRST POSTWAR program for building new freight cars was started during 1948, and ranked as one of the most important bizonal transportation developments. This program, which was two-thirds completed by the end of the year, called for 3,000 new freight cars by the end of January, 1949.

The "cemetery" of war-damaged freight cars was largely cleared out during 1948. During the latter part of the year heavy repairs were accomplished at a rate of 2,600 per week, a rise of 75 percent over the rate of one year ago.

The bizonal inland waterways transportation fleet increased in performance by 50 percent following the June currency reform. This gain was accomplished with approximately the same number of vessels as before currency reform.

Another important transportation event for Bizonal Germany was the agreement with Benelux countries which permitted the bizonal IWT fleet to engage in trade with Low Countries for first time since the war. + END

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



Is it possible to have documentary films to show the good features of Germany's neighbors as well as just America?

At the present time films are being procured in Switzerland, France and England. We have on procurement more than 10 French films and more than 30 from England and Switzerland. Producers had originally promised them in January but for some reason delivery has been delayed. (FOD, OMGB)

* * *

Is criticism of the Marshall Plan by a German economist justified? He said, concerning the Marshall Plan, that Germany was going to be sent manufactured articles from the United States and the primary purpose was to keep the mills in America rolling.

That is an absolutely false statement. The only things that ECA is insisting upon are agricultural items that are in surplus, and so officially declared by the Secretary of Agriculture in the United States. Then if a country wants to buy that item, say wheat, that country has got to buy it in the United States, but that is the only type and kind of purchases that ECA funnels toward any country. On the contrary, ECA encourages purchases everywhere so that a country can use its offset accounts. (ECA)

* * *

What is intended to combat rising prices?

That is primarily a German problem, although Military Government is assisting. Under ERP about \$ 400,000,000 have been allotted to the Bizone for the first year of the program. It is expected that ERP deliveries will arrive in a short time and with the arrival of additional goods the rising price tendency should be checked. Moreover, the Bank Deutscher Laender, (Bank of German States) has taken steps to hold the expansion of unnecessary credits. Further rising

production will place more goods on the market and thereby tend to lower prices. (Fin Adv, OMGB)

* * *

In order to reduce foreign currency requirements of the individual countries, it has been provided that countries having an export surplus are enjoined to grant, within the framework of the European clearing agreement, credits in their own currencies up to the amount of their surpluses to countries having an export deficit. The release of dollar instruments from the Marshall Plan was at first made dependent on such credit grants. This is a very useful combination of a European credit system and US aid, which has, however, been abandoned. Why?

This plan has certainly not been abandoned. To quote the remarks of ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman:

"Part of the dollars we agree to provide to each nation, which is running a deficit in its trade with the rest of Europe, will be used to secure indirect assistance to that debtor country. ECA dollars will be given as grants in aid to the creditor countries upon condition that the creditor countries make equivalent grants in terms of their own currencies to the debtor. The debtor country will thus secure bank balances in the currencies of the other European countries from which it must import goods in excess of its own capacity to pay.

In this section are printed the best and most repeated questions and answers which are forwarded to the Information Bulletin. Questions, especially those addressed by Germans to occupational personnel, may be sent to the Editor, and the competent authority on the subject will be requested to prepare the reply. The questions must be confined to the sphere of US Military Government or affiliated activities in Germany.

"Indirect assistance provided in this fashion will in a sense perform two services. The debtor will be enabled to draw upon the economic resources of other European countries as well as upon those of the United States. At the same time, the creditor country will in effect be enabled to earn the dollars that it needs to meet its dollar deficit with the Western Hemisphere.

"Nor will the contribution of these dollars to recovery end at that point, because the debtor countries will place in special accounts local currencies commensurate with the dollars given by the United States. These local currency funds will be used to carry out recovery programs in each country and will also be available to finance additional intra-European trade." (JEIA)

* * *

Where does the money come from to pay the expenses of students going to America?

We have made arrangements for army transport as available to America. We have no funds for scholarships, but a great many schools in America are interested in giving scholarships, particularly to Germans because they have not had them in a long time. (E & CR OMGB)

* * *

Why did the currency reform not take into account social aspects but treat small and big accounts alike?

The first phase of currency reform dealt with the purely financial aspects. The solution of social problems was delegated to the second phase, namely the equalization of burdens. (Fin Adv, OMGB)

* * *

Why were 70 percent of the blocked accounts cancelled without regard to the size of these accounts?

The quantity of available goods is barely in balance with the amount of money in circulation. Therefore, a larger release of purchasing power from blocked accounts than 20 percent would have had inflationary effects. (Fin Adv, OMGB)

Democracy and Occupation

elections in which they can record it. It is a way of living. It is a way of living which guarantees a man the freedom to worship God as his conscience dictates. It is a way which believes that freedom to urge change, which includes the right to criticize things as they are, through the use of speech, press and peaceful assembly, is not only a moral or ethical right but also a practical means for attaining honest government, change of personalities within government and progress in the relationship of government to the sociological and economic needs of the people.

It is a way of living, wherein hatred of race, disparagement of man because of race or denial of opportunity because of race cannot logically exist. Therefore it is undemocratic for people to deny the truth of these ethical principles. And he who lives contrary to them is no democrat, no matter what his citizenship may be.

However, the people, who voted to establish the United States, also knew that it was possible for a majority of the people at certain times, when motivated by fear or hate, to act undemocratically. At such times the majority may become tyrannical and establish a tyranny.

It is to avoid the effect of these tyrannies, established under temporary stress, that the people of the United States in their Constitution provided that certain rights could never be taken from them by subsequent government action.

However, the rights under other provisions of the Constitution could primarily be destroyed by legislative enactments. But since the legislative bodies are composed of members chosen by the people, it follows that the people were actually protecting themselves from themselves.

MOST OF THESE rights are thus protected by the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, called the Bill of Rights, adopted in 1791 within 21 months after the Constitution came into effect. These amendments cover a variety of subjects, but the first amendment is most illustrative.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion,

or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances".

This amendment clearly limits the right of the Congress to legislate. It prevents the Congress from destroying the rights expressed in and implied from the language of the amendment. These rights, however, state part of the political ethics of the United States. The majority can never destroy them.

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly voided as unconstitutional legislation, or acts, done under legislation, which have violated this provision. It must also be remembered that the members of the Congress are elected by a majority vote in their districts, and it is obvious that the Congress cannot pass legislation except by a majority vote. It follows that this amendment restricts the right of a majority to destroy the basic democratic ethic.

BUT IT IS more important to understand that in all of the political writing of the United States there is nothing which illustrates more clearly that in the United States democracy is basically an ethic and that ballots and elections are the mechanical means of implementing the way of life defined by the ethic.

There are other totally different forces in the world which, unless understood, appear to deny the existence of a universal application of the political ethic of the United States. I refer specifically to the seeming enigma presented by the restraints and limitations which the United States as an occupying power must put upon the actions of the German press, the German administrative officials, German legislative bodies and the German electorate. These appear at times to be contrary to the controls which the government of the United States exercises over its own people. It is certainly true that example lends force to precept.

Therefore, wherever there appears to be a difference between the precepts, which representatives of the United States advance, and the actions which they find themselves

compelled to take, the effect of the precepts is weakened.

You know, even better than I, how eagerly the anti-democratic forces in Germany seize upon these alleged inconsistencies for the purpose of destroying the desire of the German people to re-embrace the democratic ethic as the soundest way of life. Therefore, I wish to examine and discuss this alleged enigma which to my mind is no enigma but the unhappy result of that undemocratic, immoral condition known as war.

PLEASE REMEMBER that I have pointed out heretofore that the fact that the peoples of a nation are not always able to live up to the standards which they have set for themselves is no valid argument against the validity of the standards nor in support of their abandonment. So it is with war. The enlightened peoples of the world are coming more and more to understand that just as theft, robbery and murder by the individual are so immoral and inconsistent with order in national society that they must be outlawed, so also mass theft, robbery and murder by nations, even though dignified by the name of war, is nevertheless so immoral and inconsistent with order in world society that it must also be outlawed.

The fact that we have had wars does not disprove the truth of this growing international standard, nor does it justify our abandoning it, or our fight to make it become a world reality. It follows therefore that war is immoral.

But it is also a truth that every immoral act leaves its immoral results. It is also true, remembering that democracy is a moral ethic which includes the use of votes and elections to implement it, not merely votes and elections, that war being immoral is also undemocratic and therefore the results following in the wake of war must be immoral and therefore undemocratic.

I am trying to point out that the victors of this war, having had to resort to force to overcome force, must inevitably continue to use force in a greater or less degree after the conflict has ended.

The value of the democratic ethic as a way of living should be measured

(Continued on next page)

by the German people, not by the degree in which the victors are unable to extend as victors all of the standards to which they adhere within their own national boundaries, but rather by the degree to which they extend to the German people the benefit of the ethic to which they subscribe within the boundaries of their own nations.

TODAY THIS is no problem in abstractions. The factual evidence is before the German people, the degree of dignity and freedom, leaving out material assistance, they enjoy under those victor nations which have been conditioned in the ethics of individual dignity as contrasted with the opposite ethic, is here before their eyes. Therefore the value of democracy as a restraining influence on the use of power, even over a defeated people, is also here for them to evaluate.

Specifically, the occupation of Germany is not an occupation during a state of armed conflict. It is an occupation following a complete and unconditional surrender. Therefore the Rules of Land Warfare of the Hague Convention are not technically applicable under international law.

On the other hand, many of them define standards of conduct which the occupiers are morally bound to observe. It is an occupation in which, except as to certain territory, the occupying victors have each and all declared their lack of intention to subjugate. Therefore, it is not a permanent occupation.

Nevertheless, it is an occupation which followed the literal as well as the figurative collapse and suicide of the government almost coincident with the complete military occupation. The determination to submit to complete occupation, following destruction during the combat which led to the collapse and occupation, was that of a government for which the moral and honest elements of the German people have acknowledged their responsibility . . .

A GAIN THIS is an occupation following a regime, which not only advocated, lived by and ruled by an ethic which denied all basic Judeo-Christian ethics but which also

strove to completely and permanently indoctrinate the German people, particularly the youth, with this evil ethic. It is an occupation of a land whose economic capacity had collapsed as the result of the "wage the war to our complete destruction" policy of its government.

It is an occupation in which the United States has extended credit in order to enable the occupied to live until they can restore their economy destroyed by the decision of the Hitler regime to make war its national policy. It is also an occupation in which the occupying victors have declared it to be their purpose to work for the emergence of a peaceful Germany, believing in the democratic ethic, not merely in votes and elections, which could be a source of strength to the peace-desiring nations of the world.

These are the facts which constitute the context in which the United States participation in the occupation of Germany is taking place. Therefore it is the context in which we must measure the ability of the representatives of the United States to apply the political ethic in which they have been trained.

There have been accepted constitutions adapted by the states of the United States Zone of Occupation. These have been accepted subject to the superior authority of quadripartite legislative acts and of the declared purposes, policies, laws and regulations of the United States within its zone.

IT FOLLOWS, therefore, that the citizens of a state within the United States Zone of Occupation live under quadripartite and zonal laws, policies and regulations over which they have no control. This is not consistent with the democratic ethic of the United States as applied to its own people.

But it is the result of the power and authority which the United States is empowered to exercise as the result of the resort to war by the German nation under the Hitler government. It is the philosophically and abstractly immoral and, therefore,

theoretically undemocratic result which always follows an immoral cause, namely, the resort to war.

But the people of the United States did not originate the cause. Therefore the resulting position of occupying power is neither of their choosing nor to their liking.

Notwithstanding this, German people have been granted broad latitude in calling to the attention of the representatives of the United States those of their acts as occupiers which are inconsistent with their national ethic. But of necessity they cannot, under the facts of this occupation heretofore set out, apply as occupiers the full import of the ethic which is applied in their own land.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD, therefore, to which the representatives of the United States as an occupying power must hold themselves is the highest possible degree of application of the democratic ethic which applied in the United States, under the facts as they exist here in Germany, coupled with a resolute steadfast determination to bring to an end their status as occupiers at the earliest possible date.

Finally, we must remember that every departure from the standards inherent in the political ethic of the United States, made of necessity by a representative of that country in his function of carrying out occupation policy which is contrary to German action, endangers his personal capacity to live up to the ethic as he has learned it. Every thinking representative of the United States in either policy-making or policy-executing position is aware of this danger and dissatisfied with finding himself in a position where he must on occasion act contrary to the ethics which he would like to be free to apply. However, it is not the validity of the democratic ethic, which he injures when he gives a direct order, but rather his personal capacity to live by it.

This necessity to give orders under his duty as an occupier is something which the German people, who want to believe in democracy, will understand. It is also available as a false excuse, which those who do not so

wish will scream into every German ear.

DEMOCRACY GROWS by the action of individuals. It cannot be destroyed by the alleged faults of others. Therefore, the tests today which every German who desires to create a democratic Germany must make are these, among many:

"Do I act in a democratic manner?"

"Do I, recognizing the dignity of my fellow citizen, accord to him his full uncoerced right of expression?"

"Do I, recognizing the moral necessity for equitable distribution of food among my fellow Germans, obey the ration laws?"

"Do I, recognizing the need of my government to collect taxes so as to maintain schools, which will offer an educational opportunity to the children of Germany, rich and poor alike, honestly report and pay my full taxes?"

"Do I keep myself free from hatred of Jews and other allegedly-inferior races falsely taught me by Hitler?"

"Do I, recognizing the need of my ledge that my neighbor can worship God as he pleases and value him as a man irrespective of his religion, not because of it?"

IF AND WHEN the answer of a majority of the German people to these and many other similar questions, measuring the personal conduct demanded by the democratic ethic, is "Yes," then the people of Germany are on the road to that standard of personal conduct out of which they can build a great democratic nation.

The building of such a nation will hasten the day when United States occupation will end. It will hasten the day when those of us, who want to be relieved of the obligation to enforce those laws, regulations and policies, which we have told the German people we will enforce, can be freed of this, to us, unhappy and onerous task.

I do not believe that either my country or myself have or will destroy the democratic ethic by our conduct as occupiers. But, if before man or God, my country or myself, as its representative, are to be judged undemocratic, I am convinced that we will suffer the most from this danger to our capacity to live up to our

ethics in the future. But just as two wrongs have never made a right, so also the inability of one person to practice that which is true neither destroys truth nor justifies another in deserting it.

I hope I have helped the German people, not only to recognize that there is no enigma in the necessities which make the actions of the representatives of the United States as an occupying power at times seem to be at variance with the political ethic of their country. But even if I have not, then perhaps I have pointed out the fallacy inherent in the policy of finding an excuse for abandoning the ethic, in the alleged failures of others.

The German people can make for themselves a great and strong democracy by their own affirmative actions. They can lose it by negative criticism of the unfortunately necessary actions of the representatives of democratic nations who neither enjoy their role as occupiers or desire to prolong it. +END

Release of Impounded Silver

The Foreign Exchange Depository was instructed to release to the Bank Deutscher Laender approximately 18,000 ounces of silver, which had been found in various Reichsbanks and hiding places and taken into custody by US Forces at the time of the capitulation. This silver is to be sold to the Bank Deutscher Laender for eventual use within the German economy, with the Deutsche mark proceeds going to the Reichsbank trustee fund and to the German State Corporation for Public Property.

(Continued from page 6)

Ruhr Authority

far as these functions are not entrusted to another body for the whole of Germany.

Particular attention was paid by the conferees in drafting the agreement to the question of giving the Authority powers of supervision over the management and direction of the Ruhr coal, coke and steel industries. The coal and steel control groups*

* See "Ruhr Coal" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 121, Dec. 1, 1947. Also "Coal-Iron-Steel Reorganization Plan" in Issue No. 149, Nov 30, 1948.

established by the British and US occupation authorities now have extensive powers over these industries, including powers over production, investment, development and other matters concerning management and directive. The French authorities have been invited to join in the work of these control groups.

IT HAS BEEN agreed, according to the Dec. 22 communique, that at the appropriate time such of these powers, relating to the supervision of management and direction as the six powers consider necessary to achieve their purposes with respect to the security and well-being of Europe, will be transferred to the Ruhr Authority or to some other international body. These are to be powers of supervision over production, investment and development, and not power of detailed control which will unduly interfere with the normal and regular responsibilities of management.

The conditions under which these powers will be transferred and the manner in which they will be exercised will be determined as soon as practicable in the light of experience acquired under the present control groups. It is further understood that any powers transferred to the Authority in this connection for economic, as opposed to agreed security, purposes are to be transferred for the purpose of contributing toward the closer association of the economics of Europe.

IT WAS AGREED that the powers to be continued should also be adequate to prevent the revival of excessive economic concentration in the coal, coke and steel industries of the Ruhr, i. e. cartels, and to prevent persons who furthered the aggressive designs of the Nazis from acquiring ownership interests or positions of direction and management in these industries.

The Authority is to have the right to obtain information necessary to enable it to perform its functions, including adequate rights of inspection and investigation. The Authority is to submit an annual report on its work, normally to be followed by a meeting of specially

(Continued on next page)

appointed representatives of member governments to review the report and the work of the Authority.

Any two or more members, who consider the policies of the Authority are not consistent with the purposes for which it is being created, may call for a special examination of its operations by member governments. Germany is included in this provision, when it becomes a member, but it may not initiate such examinations in matters relating to security.

The Authority, if its decisions and directives are not properly respected by the German government, may find the latter in default and make recommendations as to the action to be taken.

The seat of the Authority and of its secretariat is to be located in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, which includes the Ruhr area, at a place to be chosen later.

While the agreement sets the Ruhr Authority for international control of its coal, coke and steel resources and distribution, "It is not considered practicable or desirable" by the United States "to insist on outright international ownership of the Ruhr resources," said a statement by Mr. Jacob D. Beam, chief of the US State Department's Central European Affairs Division in Washington.

FIRST GERMAN reaction to the announcement of the Ruhr agreement was marked by disappointment over the extent of controls for Ruhr industries still to be exercised by the Allies, according to the *News of Germany*, ISD's summary of the reports of the German news service DENA.* Initial comments, however, stressed that much will depend on implementation and execution of the agreement.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, British Zone chairman of the Christian Democratic Union and president of the Bonn Parliamentary Council, considered the draft agreement a document of singular historical importance "for western Europe, and its execution the acid test as to whether a European federation can be established."

Dr. Carlo Schmid, Social Democratic Party faction leader in the Par-

* For newspaper comment, see Editorial Opinion from the German Press on Page 21.

liamentary Council, charged that the extension of Ruhr control for an indefinite period will endanger "sound production" and paralyze the initiative of Germans. Though drastic measures had been anticipated, he said, only control had been expected over distribution, restricted for a certain period, with no direct control of production.

Sharpest comment came from the Social Democratic Party board in Hanover, which stated "the worst fears have been surpassed" and announced the SPD will appeal for a revision of the agreement. The SPD board alleged that the agreement will undermine confidence in democracy and the western powers among the German people since the agreement is made exclusively at their cost.

Text of the Agreement follows.

Whereas international security and general economic recovery require; that the resources of the Ruhr shall not in the future be used for the purpose of aggression but shall be used in the interests of peace; that access to the coal, coke and steel of the Ruhr, which was previously subject to the exclusive control of Germany, be in the future assured on an equitable basis to the countries cooperating in the common economic good;

Whereas it is desirable for the political and economic wellbeing of the countries of Europe cooperating in the common economic good, including a democratic Germany, that there be close association of their economic life;

Whereas it is important that trade between the countries mentioned in the preceding paragraph should be facilitated by lowering trade barriers and by any other means;

Now therefore, in furtherance of the foregoing purposes and in order to establish an international control in the Ruhr in conformity with the agreed statement of principle contained in Annex C to the Report signed in London on the first day of June, 1948 at the conclusion of the Six Power Talks on Germany, the Governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have agreed as follows:—

Part I: The Authority

Article 1. There is hereby established an International Authority for the Ruhr, hereinafter referred to as the "Authority," the composition, powers and functions of which are as set forth herein.

Article 2. The members of the Authority shall be the Signatory Governments and Germany.

Article 3. The Authority shall consist of a Council composed of representatives of the Signatory Governments and, subject to the provisions of Article 4, of Germany. The Council shall be assisted by a Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary. The members shall also appoint alternate representatives.

Article 4. (a) When a German Government is established, it may appoint a delegate to the Authority with the right to attend meetings of the Council. At such time as the German Government becomes entitled to cast the votes allocated to Germany, as provided in Article 9 (c), it may appoint a representative on the Council and an alternate.

(b) The Occupation Authorities concerned shall be represented at the Council by one of their nationals jointly designated by them, until such time as the votes allocated to Germany are cast by the German representative.

Article 5. The Headquarters of the Authority shall be at such place in Land North Rhine-Westphalia as the Council may determine.

Article 6. (a) Each member will pay the expenses of its own representation. Costs of travel on business of the Authority, however, be borne by the Authority.

(b) The expenses of the Authority shall be defrayed by the members in proportions corresponding to the votes allocated to such members.

(c) Until the Occupying Powers decide otherwise, the expenses of the German representation and the share of the expenses of the Authority to be defrayed by Germany shall be met in such manner as may be determined by the Occupation Authorities concerned.

Part II: Internal Organization and Procedure

Article 7. The Council shall hold such regular and special meetings as are necessary to the performance of its functions.

Article 8. The Chairmanship of the Council shall be held in rotation for periods of six months each, in such order as the Council shall determine, by the representatives of the Signatory Governments. The representative of the government of the United Kingdom shall take to chair until the Council has determined the order of rotation.

Article 9. (a) The voting rights of the several members of the Authority in its Council shall be:—

Belgium	1 vote
France	3 votes
Germany	3 votes
Luxembourg	1 vote
The Netherlands	1 vote
The United Kingdom	3 votes
The United States	3 votes

(b) Eight favorable votes shall be sufficient for every decision of the Authority, except as provided in Articles 13, 14, 17 and 24.

(c) The votes allocated to Germany shall be cast as a unit by the joint representative of the Occupation Authorities concerned appointed as provided in Article 4, until the Occupying Powers concerned determine that the German Government, by accession or by other means, has assumed the responsibilities placed upon Germany by the present Agreement. Thereafter such votes shall be cast by the German representative.

Article 10. (a) The Executive Secretary will be appointed by the Council, will serve as head of the Secretariat, will act under the instructions of the Council and will perform such duties as the Council shall determine. He will be entitled to participate, without right of vote, in all meetings of the Council, shall keep minutes of its meetings and shall maintain a register of its decisions.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall appoint his staff in accordance with staff regulations drawn up as provided in Article 13. In his choice of staff he will be guided by the need for securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency, independence and technical competence. The Council shall ensure that there is no undue concentration of posts in the hands of persons of any nationality.

(c) The responsibilities of the Executive Secretary and of the staff shall be exclusively international character. In the discharge of their duties, they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority other than that constituted by the present Agreement. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each member of the Authority undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and will not seek to influence the Executive Secretary or his staff in the discharge of their duties.

Article 11. The annual budget shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary for approval by the Council.

Article 12. The Authority shall conduct its business in English, French and German, of which English and French shall be the official languages. Authoritative German texts of documents shall be provided as necessary.

Article 13. Immediately after the present Agreement comes into force the first meeting of the Authority shall be convened by the government of the United Kingdom for the

purpose of drawing up rules of procedure and operation, choosing an Executive Secretary, organizing its Secretariat and establishing staff regulations. Decisions on such matters, and any subsequent modifications of those decisions, shall require twelve affirmative votes. Thereafter the setting up of the organization shall proceed as rapidly as possible and the Authority shall begin to exercise its functions at times to be established by the Occupying Powers after consultation with the other Signatory Governments, but in any event prior to the establishment of a German Government.

Part III: Functions

Article 14. (a) The Authority shall make a division of coal, coke and steel from the Ruhr as between German consumption and export. Such division shall—

(i) ensure adequate access to supplies of these products by countries cooperating in the common economic good, taking into account the essential needs of Germany;

(ii) be in accordance with the terms of any agreement among the Occupying Powers with respect to the allocation of coal, coke or steel, which is in force at the time the division is made;

(iii) be consistent with the objectives set forth in the Convention for European Economic Cooperation and with any program approved, or decision taken, by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which is applicable to the period for which such division is made.

(b) The export allocations of the Authority shall be in terms of minimum amounts of coal, coke and finished or semi-finished steel to be made available from the Ruhr for export. The Authority shall have the power to express these export allocations in terms of various qualities or types of coal, coke and finished or semi-finished steel. Exceptionally, the Authority may make an allocation of pig-iron if at any time it decides by twelve affirmative votes that such an allocation is necessary in order to ensure adequate access to supplies of pig-iron. In making export allocations of finished or semi-finished steel, the Authority shall be bound by, and shall act within, any agreements relating to the level of steel production in Germany which are in force at the time and to which the Occupying Powers concerned are party.

(c) Before the Authority begins to exercise its functions under this Article, it will agree with the Occupation Authorities concerned on a procedure for coordinating the decisions of the Authority with the preparation of proposed programs and plans for submission to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. This procedure shall be reviewed at any time at the request of any member, and in any case at the end of the Control Period or at such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers.

Article 15. The Authority shall have the right to examine transport, price and trade practices, quotas, tariffs and other governmental measures or commercial arrangements instituted or permitted by the German authorities which affect the coal, coke or steel of the Ruhr. If the Authority determines that such practices, measures or arrangements are artificial or discriminatory and are of such a nature as—

(i) to impede access by other countries to the coal, coke or steel of the Ruhr,

(ii) to distort the movements of Ruhr coal, coke or steel in international trade, or

(iii) otherwise to prejudice the accomplishment of the purposes of the present Agreement, the Authority shall decide that such practices, measures or arrangements shall be appropriated modified or terminated. In making its determinations under this Article the Authority shall have due regard for the requirements of international peace and security, for Germany's obligation under the Convention for European Economic Cooperation, and for the need of the German authorities to afford legitimate protection to the commercial and financial position of Germany in international trade.

Article 16. (a) During the Control Period, or until such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the Authority shall bring to the attention of the

Occupation Authorities concerned measures which would ensure, and after such period or time the Authority shall itself ensure, in conformity with any international agreements relating to the protection of foreign interests in Germany in force at the time, to which the Signatory Governments are party,

(i) the safeguard and protection of foreign interests in coal, coke and steel enterprises in the Ruhr, and

(ii) the protection of such enterprises involving foreign interests from the application of discriminatory measures in any sector of their activity; provided that when and to the extent that the protection of such foreign interests or enterprises is entrusted to any agency created or designated by any international agreement to which the Signatory Governments are party, the functions of the Authority in this matter shall cease.

(b) At the end of the Control Period, or at such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the functions of the Authority referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article shall, unless they have previously ceased, be reviewed by the Signatory Governments, taking into account the desirability of transferring these functions to a separate agency or of extending them to the Aachen area.

Article 17. (a) During the Control Period, or until such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the Occupation Authorities concerned will maintain such powers as may be necessary to enforce the disarmament of Germany, including power to control the supply of Ruhr coal, coke and steel to any industry which may be prohibited or limited in the interests of security by agreement among the Occupying Powers or under the terms of any international agreement to which they may become party.

(b) At the end of the Control Period, or at such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the powers referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article shall be transferred to such international body as may be designated for these purposes by the peace settlement or by any international agreement to which the Signatory Governments are party and the Authority shall cooperate with that international body in such ways as shall be prescribed by the peace settlement or international agreement. If no such international body is established, these powers shall be transferred to the Authority to be exercised by the representatives of the Signatory Governments thereon.

Article 18. (a) At the end of the Control Period, or at such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, such of the existing powers of the Occupation Authorities as are necessary to ensure—

(i) that there shall not be allowed to develop, or be restored, any pattern of ownership in the Ruhr coal, coke or steel industries, or trade and marketing agreements among such industries, which would constitute excessive concentration of economic power;

(ii) that persons who have been, or may be, found to have furthered the aggressive designs of the National Socialist Party do not hold positions of ownership or control in the Ruhr coal, coke or steel industries or the trade and marketing organizations of such industries; and

(iii) that adequate information is made available for the purposes specified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above, will be transferred to the Authority or to the Military Security Board or its successor or to some other body created by international agreement and charged with ensuring the achievement of these objectives with respect to these and other industries in Germany. The Authority shall cooperate with any other body to which such powers may be transferred.

(b) In conjunction with the first meeting the special representatives of the members contemplated in Article 27, if practicable, but in any event before the end of the Control Period, the Signatory Governments will determine, in the light of the experience of the Occupation Authorities:—

(i) which of the existing powers of the Occupation Authorities are to be continued for the purpose provided for in paragraph (a) of this Article;

(ii) whether such powers will be transferred to the Authority, the Military Security

Board or its successor, or some other body created by international agreement;

(iii) the manner in which such powers will be exercised if transferred to the Authority; and,

(iv) in the event of powers being so transferred to another body, the manner in which the Authority will cooperate with such other body.

Article 19. (a) At the end of the Control Period, or at such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, only such of the existing powers of the Occupation Authorities over the direction and management of the Ruhr coal, coke or steel industries as are necessary to ensure:—

(i) that the general policies and general programs relating to production, development and investment in those industries are in conformity with the purposes stated in the preamble to the present Agreement and

(ii) that adequate information concerning such policies and programs be made available, will be transferred to the Authority, to the Military Security Board or its successor, or to some other body created by international agreement;

(b) in conjunction with the first meeting the special representatives of the members contemplated in Article 27, if practicable, but in any event before the end of the Control Period, the Signatory Governments will determine, in the light of the experience of the Occupation Authorities:—

(i) which of the existing powers of the Occupation Authorities are to be continued for the purposes provided in paragraph (a) of this Article;

(ii) which of these powers will be exercised by the Authority, by the Military Security Board or its successor, or by some other body created by international agreement;

(iii) the manner in which powers transferred to the Authority will be exercised; and

(iv) the relationship of the Authority with the Military Security Board or its successor, or with any other body to which the powers mentioned in paragraph (a) of this Article may be transferred.

Part IV: Information and Investigation

Article 20. (a) in order that the Authority may properly perform its functions and in order that it may determine whether its decisions are being appropriately carried out, the Authority shall have the right:—

(i) to obtain periodical reports, and such additional reports as it considers necessary, on production, distribution and consumption of Ruhr coal, coke and steel, including such forecasts of production, distribution and consumption as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions under Article 14;

(ii) to obtain such information as it considers necessary concerning supplies of coal, coke and steel available to Germany from sources other than the Ruhr, and concerning exports from Germany of such products from sources other than the Ruhr; and

(iii) to make in the Ruhr any investigations, including the examination of witnesses, which it considers necessary to verify the information obtained under this Article or other Articles of the present Agreement, and to determine the manner in which its decisions are being carried out, provided that similar investigations may also be made in other parts of Germany under a special procedure to be established in accordance with Article 13.

In the exercise of these rights, the Authority may make inquiries of individuals, including public officials, and public or private organizations, enterprises and firms, and may examine records and installations.

Part V: Execution of Functions

Article 21. (a) During the Control Period, or until such earlier time or times as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the Authority shall transmit its decisions under Articles 14 and 15 and its recommendations under Article 16 to the Occupation Authorities concerned.

(b) After the Control Period, or after such earlier time or times as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the Authority shall transmit its decisions under Articles 14

(Continued on next page)

and 15 and its directions under Article 16 to the German Government.

Article 22. During the Control Period, or until such earlier time or times as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the Occupation Authorities concerned will:—

(i) ensure that the decisions of the Authority under Article 14 are carried out except in so far as, in the judgment of the Occupation Authorities concerned, they require modification in order to make them consistent either with any agreement between two or more of the Occupying Powers relating to financial assistance to Germany which is in force at the time, or with any Agreement among the Occupying Powers with respect to the allocation of coal, coke or steel which is in force at the time;

(ii) ensure that the decisions of the Authority under Article 15 are carried out;

(iii) inform the Authority of measures taken as the result of its recommendations under Article 16;

(iv) take such action as is necessary to enable the Authority to exercise the rights provided for in Article 20; and

(v) ensure the enjoyment of the privileges and immunities provided for in Article 28.

Article 23. After the Control Period, or after such earlier time or times as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the German Government shall:—

(i) ensure that the decisions of the Authority under Articles 14 and 15 and the directions of the Authority under Article 16 are carried out, and that any powers transferred to the Authority under Articles 17, 18 and 19 can be effectively exercised;

(ii) take such action as is necessary to enable the Authority to exercise the rights provided for in Article 20; and

(iii) ensure the enjoyment of the privileges and immunities provided for in Article 28.

Part VI: Default

Article 24. (a) Should the German Government fail to take any action required by Article 23 of the present Agreement, the representatives of the Signatory Governments on the Authority may serve notice in writing upon the German Government, which notice shall afford the German Government an opportunity, within a time determined by such representatives to be reasonable, to appear and present reasons why it should not be declared in default.

(b) If the German Government does not present reasons satisfactory to the representatives of the Signatory Governments, such representatives may declare the German Government in default and in that event shall inform the German Government in writing of their decision. Such representatives shall then make recommendations as to the necessary and appropriate measures to be applied.

(c) Should the representatives of the Signatory Governments decide that the German Government is taking, or permitting, action which if permitted to continue might frustrate the proper exercise of the functions of the Authority, and that it is expedient that such action should be suspended pending further investigation by the Authority and the formulation of a decision or direction, such representative may serve preliminary notice in writing upon the German Government that such action shall be suspended, with immediate effect, for such a period as may seem appropriate, pending further consideration by the Authority.

(d) The German Government may, within fifteen days of the service of the preliminary notice in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this Article, request that the notice be set aside, and in that event shall be afforded a hearing at such time and place as may be determined by the representatives of the Signatory Governments. If the German Government fails to comply with the preliminary notice after:—

(i) a hearing has been held and such representatives have notified that Government that their decision has been maintained;

(ii) having failed to appear for a hearing at the time and place established; or

(iii) fifteen days have elapsed and no request that the notice be set aside has been made, such representatives may without

further formality declare the German Government in default and in that event shall inform that Government in writing of their decision. Such representatives shall then make recommendations as to the necessary measures to be applied.

(e) All decisions under this Article shall be reached by a majority of the votes allocated to the representatives of the Signatory Governments.

(f) During the Control Period, the recommendations provided for in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this Article shall be made to the Occupation Authorities.

(g) After the end of the Control Period, the recommendations provided for in paragraphs (b) and (d) of this Article will be made to the Signatory Governments. The measures recommended will be applied in accordance with the relevant provisions of the peace settlement or any international agreement to which the Signatory Governments are party.

Part VII: General Provisions

Article 25. The Authority may establish such formal or informal relationship with the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, and with the Specialized Agencies and with other intergovernmental bodies, as may facilitate the performance of its functions.

Article 26. The Powers of the Authority will not be exercised for the purpose of protecting the commercial or competitive interests of any country, nor for the purpose of preventing peaceful technological development or increased efficiency.

Article 27. (a) One year after entering upon its functions and thereafter at annual intervals the Authority shall make a written report to the members on every aspect of its work. After the receipt by the members of such annual report there shall be held, unless all the Signatory Governments decide otherwise, a meeting of special representatives of the members for the purpose of reviewing the report and the work of the Authority.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this Article, any two or more members of the Authority which, at any time, believe that the course of action or the policies initiated by the Authority are inconsistent with the purpose of the present Agreement, may give notice in writing to this effect to all other members of the Authority specifying the particulars which they consider to constitute such inconsistency. Upon receipt of such notice, the members shall consult together with respect to the complaint and shall take such action as may be required in the circumstances to accomplish a solution of the matter, including, where appropriate, such arbitration or judicial settlement as may be agreed by such members.

(c) A notice of complaint with respect to a course of action or policies initiated by the Authority for reasons of disarmament, demilitarization or denazification may only be given when supported by two members of the Authority other than Germany.

(d) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to affect the provisions of Articles 13 or 33 of the present Agreement.

Part VIII: Privileges and Immunities

Article 28. (a) The Authority and its assets, income and other property shall enjoy in Germany the same privileges, immunities and facilities as are provided for the United Nations by the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

(b) During the Control Period, or until such earlier time as may be agreed upon by the Occupying Powers, the representatives of the Signatory Governments and their staffs and members of the staff of the Authority other than German nationals, and the dependents of such persons, shall enjoy in Germany the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the official personnel of the Occupation Authorities. Thereafter all such persons shall enjoy in Germany the same privileges and immunities as are provided for persons of comparable status by the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

(c) German nationals on the staff of the Authority shall be immune from legal process

in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity.

Part IX: Definitions

Article 29. For the purpose of the present agreement:—

(i) the expression "Ruhr" means the areas, as presently constituted, in Land North Rhine-Westphalia, listed in the Annex to this Agreement;

(ii) the expression "Signatory Governments" means the governments named in the last paragraph of the preamble;

(iii) the expression "Occupying Powers" means the Government of France, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States;

(iv) the expression "Occupation Authorities" means the Occupying Powers' representatives in Germany who are exercising responsibility for the Occupation of Germany on behalf of their Governments;

(v) the expression "Occupying Powers concerned" and "Occupation Authorities concerned" mean these Occupying Powers or Occupation Authorities which share the responsibility for the economic administration of that part of Germany which includes the Ruhr;

(vi) the expression "Control Period" means the period during which supreme authority is vested in the Occupying Powers;

(vii) the expression "German Government" means any federal government, including a provisional federal government, in Germany which is approved by the Occupying Powers;

(viii) the expressions "coal" means hard coal, soft coal, "pechkohle" and lignite in all their forms and agglomerates of these products;

(ix) the expression "coke" means solid fuels derived from distillation of coal, including semi-coke or other special cokes in whatever form;

(x) the expression "steel" means all hot and cold finished rolled or drawn steel products, including tubes, with or without steel mill extras, all finished steel forgings and finished steel castings, machined or unmachined, in carbon and alloy grades, ingots, semi-finished steel products, ferro-alloys and pig-iron of any type;

(xi) the expressions "finished steel" and "semi-finished steel" include all forms of steel mentioned in the preceding definition except ingots, ferro-alloys and pig-iron.

Part X: Final Clauses

Article 30. The present Agreement shall come into force as soon as it has been signed on behalf of the Government of Belgium, the Government of France, the Government of Luxembourg, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America.

Article 31. As soon as a German Government has been established, it may accede to the present Agreement by executing an instrument containing such undertakings with respect to the assumption of the responsibilities of the German Government under the Agreement and such other provisions as may be agreed by the Signatory Governments.

Article 32. The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article 33, continue in force until the coming into effect of a peace settlement for Germany and thereafter as provided in such peace settlement.

Article 33. The present Agreement may be amended by the agreement of all the Signatory Governments on recommendation of the Authority. As long as the special relation of the Occupying Powers towards Germany continues, the present Agreement may be terminated by those Powers, subject to prior consultation with the other Signatory Governments. Thereafter it may be terminated by the agreement of all the Signatory Governments.

Article 34. The English and French texts of the present Agreement are authentic.

Article 35. The original of the present Agreement shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom, which will transmit certified copies thereof to each of the Governments on behalf of which it is signed, and it shall be registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

+END

Hope and Co. Bring Yule Cheer to EC



Comedian Bob Hope brought many light moments to occupation personnel. (above) He stands over fallen opponent in a farcial boxing match in Berlin.



Composer Irving Berlin sings a few of his famous songs, including "Over There" and "White Christmas." He composed a special song for the airlift. A USAFE chorus assisted in singing it.



Hope and Actress Jinx Falkenberg enjoy their broadcast from Berlin's Titania Palast. The troupe entertained in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Berlin, Fassburg and other airlift cities during the recent Christmas holidays.



Upon his arrival in Berlin by airlift, Hope meets Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall (center) and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who attended the Hope show on Christmas night in Berlin. (All photos by US Army)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

The German Forest Resources Survey, Special Report of the Military Governor, No. 40, OMGUS, 1 Oct. 1948.

Statistical Annex, No. XX, annex to Report of the Military Governor, No. 40, OMGUS, October 1948.

The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities, Circular No. 149, Hq EUCOM, 2 Nov. 1948. (See article in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.)

Military and Civilian Personnel on Leave and Duty Status in Belgium and Luxembourg, Circular No. 158, Hq EUCOM, 26 Nov. 1948.

The German Press in the US Occupied Area 1945-1948, Special Report of the Military Governor, OMGUS, November 1948.

Three Years of Reparations, Special Report of the Military Governor, OMGUS, Nov. 1948.

Summary of Monthly Reports from German Prisons, Legal Division, OMGUS, Nov. 1948.

Circular No. 160, Hq EUCOM, 2 Dec. 1948.

Sec I — European Command Central Locator File. Sec. II — Command and Administration of Military Posts. Sec III — The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities. Sec IV — Fire Regulations, EUCOM. Sec V — Rescissions.

How Secure is the US? Troop I&E Bulletin Vol. 3, Nos 50-51, Troop I&E Service, EUCOM, 12-19 Dec. 1948.

Personnel Survey of the Army (Reports Control Symbol CSGPA-35), AG 320.2 AGU-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 Dec. 1948.

Agreement on the Allocation of Army-Air Force Stocks in Europe, AG 400 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 Dec. 1948.

Circular No. 166, Hq EUCOM, 13 Dec. 1948. Sec I — Preparation, Publication and Distribution of Telephone Directories. Sec II — Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the EUCOM. Sec III — Property Accountability in the European Command. Sec IV — EUCOM Central Locator File.

Circular No. 167, Hq EUCOM, 14 Dec. 1948. Sec I — Mail. Sec II — Duty Uniform for US Military Police in the European Command. Sec III — Control of Domestic and International Long Distance Telephone Calls. Sec IV — Requests for Air Transportation.

Operating Agency Codes and Account Coding with Respect to Sales of Quartermaster Supplies, AG 400 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 Dec. 1948.

Appropriations and Projects Pertaining to Non-Occupation Costs — (Jewish Restitution Successor Organization), AG 120 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 Dec. 1948.

Reciprocal Legal Aid, AG 014.13 (LD), OMGUS, 20 Dec. 1948. Gives revised list of consular representatives as of Dec. 1.

British Zone Review, Vol. 2, No. 18, ISD CCG(BE), 20 Dec. 1948.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 51, Hq EUCOM, 22 Dec. 1948. Covers Dec. 13 to 17.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 3, No. 11, for November 1948, Hq CCG(BE), 23 Dec. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, No. 102, ISD OMGUS, 24 Dec. 1948.

Communist Battle Fronts, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 52, Troop I&E Service, EUCOM, 26 Dec. 1948.

Change of Provisions Governing Radio in Military Government Regulations Title 21 (Advance Notice), AG 010 (IS), OMGUS, 27 Dec. 1948.

Leases in Behalf of Information Services Licensed Newspaper Publishers, AG 160 (IS), OMGUS, 27 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 67, ISD OMGUS, 28 Dec. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, No. 103, ISD OMGUS, 28 Dec. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin No. 52, Hq EUCOM, 29 Dec. 1948. Covers Dec. 20 to 23.

Control of Travel to Berlin, AG 091.31 (CA), OMGUS, 29 Dec. 1948. (See excerpts.)

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 68, ISD OMGUS, 30 Dec. 1948.

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Denazification, annex to the Report of the Military Governor, No. 34, OMGUS, December 1948. Cumulative review for May 1, 1947 to April 30, 1948, with text of all denazification documents.

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

Legal and Judicial Affairs, annex to the Report of the Military Governor, No. 38, OMGUS, December 1948. Cumulative review for Sept. 1, 1947 to Aug. 31, 1948.

Monthly Report of the Military Governor for November, No. 41, OMGUS, Dec. 1948. Neue Auslese, Vol. 3, No. 12, ISD OMGB, December 1948.

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Joint Export Import Agency Report for October, JEIA, December 1948.

Heute, No. 75, ISD OMGB, 1 Jan. 1949.

The World in Review 1948, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 1, Troop I&E Service, EUCOM, 2 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 69, ISD OMGUS, 4 Jan. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 1, ISD OMGUS, 4 Jan. 1949.

Authorization of Destruction of Records under Article I, Paragraph 15, Military Government Ordinance No. 1, "Crimes and Offenses", AG 313 (LD), OMGUS, 4 Jan. 1949.

Distribution of Manual for Court Martial, US Army, 1949, Hq EUCOM, 5 Jan. 1949.

Regulation No. 5 under Military Government Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property" — Period of Limitation for Filing Claims, AG 010.6 (PD), OMGUS, 5 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 70, ISD OMGUS, 6 Jan. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 2, ISD OMGUS, 7 Jan. 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 154, Press Branch ISD OMGUS, 7 Jan. 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 148, OEA Hq CCG(BE), 7 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 71, ISD OMGUS, 8 Jan. 1949.

Poland, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 2, Troop I&E Service, EUCOM, 9 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 72, ISD OMGUS, 11 Jan. 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 5, No. 3, ISD OMGUS, 11 Jan. 1949.

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Information Bulletin, No. 152, CO OMGUS, 11 Jan. 1949.

Communications, annex to Report of the Military Governor, No. 39, OMGUS, January 1949, Cumulative review for Oct. 1, 1947 to Sept. 30, 1948.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

Purpose of Military Government Regulations

It has become apparent that a number of OMGUS functional offices and divisions have not been fully aware of the purpose and scope of the Military Government Regulations. As a result a number of command letters have been prepared to disseminate policy and administrative directives to state OMG's and OMG Berlin Sector which should have been prepared in MGR form.

Attention is invited to MGR 1-101, the first two sentences of which read: "MG Regulations cover all phases of Military Government and set forth official policies, functional responsibilities and organizational relationships at every level of operation. No changes in such policies, functional responsibilities or organizational relationships shall be made without corresponding amendments of these Regulations." In implementation of the above MGR it is desired that the procedures prescribed in this memorandum be observed.

Command letters signed by the Adjutant General (AG letters) will be used for the transmission through command channels of administrative instructions, or of directives of a one-time nature, but will not be used for the transmission of policy statement or directives having continuing force. AG letters may, however, be used to transmit advance notices of changes in the MGR's in order to speed their distribution to the field, but in such

cases should be prepared in MGR form to obviate the necessity for subsequent redrafting.

Military Government Regulations will include all instructions on Military Government matters covered in any title of the Regulations except instructions with respect to specific short-term situations or questions. Temporary instructions may be issued directly by signal or telephone but such instructions, if of continuing effect, should immediately thereafter be incorporated into the Military Government Regulations.

It is not necessary to revise an entire MGR title each time new instructions of a procedural or policy nature are to be issued. Such modifying instructions should be prepared as changes to the existing title. Texts of changes should be in the form currently used for Military Government Regulations will conform MGR's. The preparation of a change to the normal staff study procedures. Information on operation procedures to be observed by offices and divisions initiating proposed changes to titles are set forth in MGR 1-106 and 1-107. — From OMGUS staff memo No. 55, Dec. 22.

Claims for Identifiable Property

A petition for restitution pursuant to MG Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property", shall be deemed to have been submitted within the period prescribed in Article 56 if such petition or the envelope or other papers ac-

companying it when received by the Central Filing Agency clearly show by the official notation of the postal or telegraph or US diplomatic authorities that it was posted or received for dispatch to the Central Filing Agency on or before Dec. 31, 1948, and such petition is received at the Central Filing Agency not later than March 31, 1949.

Petitions submitted erroneously to the British Zone of Germany pursuant to General Orders No. 10, MG Law No. 52, or to the French Zone of Germany pursuant to French MG Ordinances 120 and 156, shall be deemed to have been submitted within the period prescribed in Article 56, providing the British or French authorities certify that the petition was received by them for filing on or before Dec. 31, 1949, or was received by them thereafter under the conditions specified in the above paragraph and in either event, such petition is received at the Central Filing Agency not later than March 31, 1949. — From text of Regulation No. 5 under MG Law No. 59, attached to OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (PD), Jan. 5

Destruction of Records

Authorization is given for the destruction of records of courts, lawyers and district attorneys (Staatsanwaltschaften) provided: such destruction is permitted under existing German law; and such records were completed on or before Dec. 31, 1942. — From OMGUS letter, AG 313 (LD), Jan. 4.