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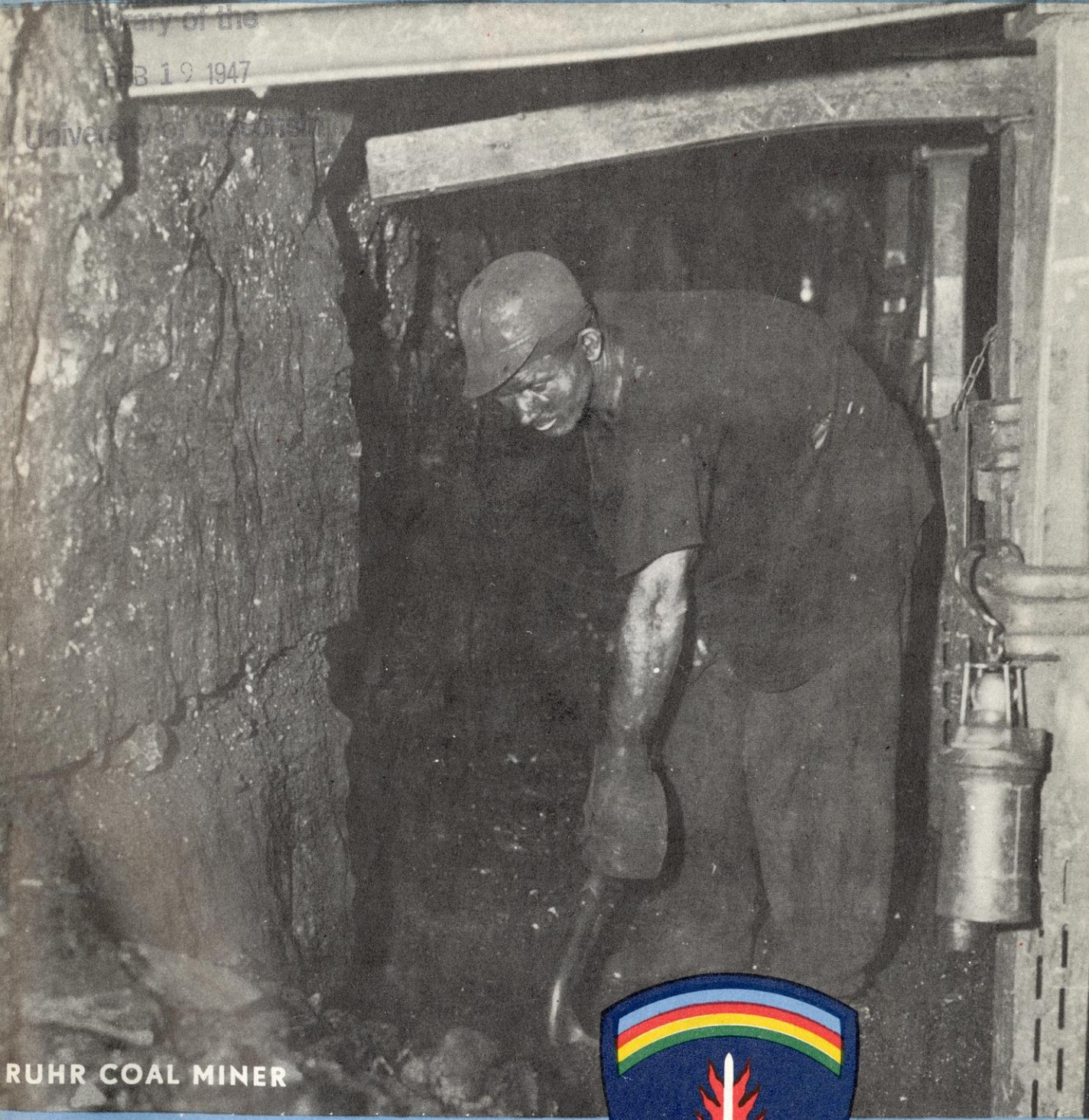
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RUHR COAL MINER



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Change 1 to Title 2, Eradication of Nazism and Militarism . . . . .	AG 014.12 21 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Change 1 to Title 27, Control of Scientific Research . . . . .	AG 014.12 12 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Non-Registration of Sundry Funds . . . . .	AG 130 IGI-AGO 7 Dec 1946, USFET
Requisitioning Real Estate for Displaced Persons . . . . .	AG 601 ENG-AGO 10 Dec 1946, USFET
Consumption of Petroleum Products for Ground Use . . . . .	AG 463.7 GDS-AGO 13 Dec 1946, USFET
Travel Across Belgium and Luxembourg Frontiers . . . . .	AG 210.482 GEC-AGO 19 Dec 1946, USFET
US Army Facilities and Accomodations in the European Theater . . . . .	AG 620 GAP-AGO 21 Dec 1946, USFET
OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests . . . . .	AG 014.1 (SG) 26 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Documents Policy . . . . .	AG 312.1 GBI-AGO 27 Dec 1946, USFET
Delay in Publication of USFET-SOP No 94 . . . . .	AG 461 GAP-AGO 27 Dec 1946, USFET
Allied Military Missions . . . . .	AG 091.112 (SG) 27 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Compressed Gas Cylinders . . . . .	AG 010.6 (ED) 27 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Admission of All Languages in Outgoing International Mail . . . . .	IA 311.1 (131) 28 Dec 1946, OMGUS
General Authorization No 1 pursuant to Regulation No 1 under Military Government Law No 2 . . . . .	010.6 (AG) 28 Dec 1947, OMGUS
Elections for Grievance Committee . . . . .	AG 201.23 (PO) 28 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Compressed Gas Cylinders . . . . .	AG 010.6 (ED) 30 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Repair and Maintenance of Railway Rolling Stock . . . . .	AG 453 (ED) 30 Dec 1946, OMGUS
Amendment to MGR Title 14, Part 3 . . . . .	AG 014.1 (TD) 30 Dec 1946, OMGUS
American Publications Licensed for Sale in Germany. . . . .	AG 461 (IC) 3 Jan 1947, OMGUS
Control of Fraternalization . . . . .	AG 385.1 (AG) 4 Jan 1947, OMGUS

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





Photo by Byers

**RUHR COAL MINER** — The picture on this week's cover shows a German miner shoveling coal in the pits of the Neumuehl works in Ham-born. It is on men like this miner that Ger-many must depend for increased coal produc-tion. See "Become a Miner" on page 12.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**New German Civil Service** was written by Lt. Col. R. P. Rosengren, former chief of the Civil Service Branch, Civil Administration Di- vision, OMGUS. Lt. Col. Rosengren served with the General Staff in Washington and with SHAEF before joining Military Government.

George Scatchard, Chief Research Control Branch and Scientific Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor, prepared the material for **Control of Scientific Research**. A professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Scatchard came to OMGUS in July 1946.

**The Chemical Industry** was prepared from material assembled by the Chemical Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. It deals with the progress of MG's program to rebuild the German chemical industry to a point where it is able to meet the requirements of a peacetime economy.

## THIS WEEK

	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
New German Civil Service	6
The Chemical Industry	8
Control of Scientific Research	11
Become a Miner	13
Effect of Economic Merger	16
GENERAL	19
GERMAN REACTIONS	23
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	25



# MESSAGE

## FROM THE DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR

7 January 1947

TO: The Personnel of Military Government

The New Year brings to Military Government a new phase in its control in Germany.

The functions of government which properly belong to the Land are now handed over to governments elected by and responsible to the German people. Hereafter, we shall intervene in Land legislation and administration only if necessary to prevent measures which are inconsistent with our objectives in Germany. This is in accord with our stated policy to encourage the revival of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving nation through the removal of obstacles to democracy while concurrently taking measures which will prevent its emergence as an aggressive power.

In approving the Land constitutions, Military Government has reserved the responsibility for uniform legislation pending the establishment of some form of national government. While the rights of the Laender are defined clearly in their constitutions which provide also for future ceding of requisite powers to national government, the exact powers to be thus ceded have not and cannot be formulated until the final form of national government has been determined. Hence, in matters in which uniformity is desirable throughout Germany, if possible, and throughout the United States Zone of Occupation in any event, Military Government must continue as the authority for legislation.

It will be the policy of Military Government to maintain a high degree of local responsibility and to hold national legislation to the essential minimum. However, some uniform legislation will be necessary and will continue to be issued for Germany as a whole by ruling of the Allied Control Council, or, if applicable to the US Zone only, through the Laenderrat.

The central administrative agencies contemplated in the Potsdam Protocol for Germany as a whole have not materialized. However, as a result of economic fusion of the US and UK Zones, these agencies have been established in the area which includes the two zones, for communications, transportation, finance, industry, trade and commerce, and food and agriculture.

The responsible German governments in the US Zone will be represented on these bizonal German agencies. It is expected that the Ministers-President in the US Zone will implement the decisions of the bizonal agencies with the



full authority of Military Government.

It is apparent that these changes in over-all governmental responsibility will require some readjustment in our own relationships to German Land governments. We must not interfere with German assumption of responsibility. We must support Land constitutions with utmost sincerity. Within the field of bizonal fusion, we must recognize that executive responsibility has now been given to the German bizonal administrations and that we must refrain from taking action which would interfere with their control of the matters for which they are responsible.

It will continue to be our duty to inspect, to assist when assistance is requested, and to report the results of our observations through appropriate channels either to Military Government Headquarters in Berlin for Land activities, or to the United States-United Kingdom Control staffs for bizonal activities.

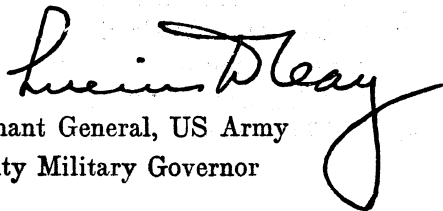
Some of you who have labored hard and efficiently to produce order in Germany will feel, perhaps, that you have lost some of the authority which you previously exercised. I believe that on sober thought you will understand that the willingness to relinquish authority is the test of our own sincerity of effort to restore democracy to Germany. You will also soon find that the exercise of influence for good government without the authority to order, calls for an even higher standard of conduct and character.

In looking back over the past year, you have every reason to be proud that through your efforts German administrations have evolved under democratic procedures which now appear capable of undertaking Land governmental responsibility.

Your work to this end during the past years has been in an uncharted field. There have been few precedents founded in experience to serve as a guide. Obviously, under these conditions many of us have differed in detail as to what should be done and as to what has been done. Some have had different views from others with respect to the timing of various actions. Nevertheless, all of us recognize that our primary mission is the development of a democratic Germany which no longer will desire to wage aggressive war and the maintenance of adequate controls until the desire is completely eradicated.

With high purpose in mind, each of us should become increasingly proud during the coming year of belonging to United States Military Government. No Americans ever had greater opportunity to participate in a constructive effort of such great import to the peace of the world than those of us who serve in Military Government.

Therefore, in true humility, let us resolve to give our best to the task ahead in a spirit of service with confidence in each other and with tolerance for honest differences of opinion. Working in this spirit, we shall be loyal to each other, to the organization to which we belong, and to the American people who have entrusted this vital task to our hands. If we do not fail each other, we cannot fail in our task.



Lieutenant General, US Army  
Deputy Military Governor

# New German Civil Service

**T**he democratization of the German Civil Service is being achieved in the US Zone by broadening the basis of selection, eliminating the caste system through promotions of qualified personnel within the organization, and expanding the service to include all working full-time for the government in permanent, classified positions. This encouragement by Military Government is in addition to the denazification and demilitarization being carried out in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement and quadripartite directives.

The program for creation of a new civil service in Germany is based on the following postulates: (a) The state exists to serve the people, not the people to serve the state. (b) The civil servant thus is literally the servant of the people, not their master. (c) In a democracy every person should have the right to compete for a government position for which he deems himself qualified. (d) A democratic government, serving the people, is entitled to the most highly qualified personnel available to fill its requirements.

In applying this policy, MG exerted every effort to convince German officials that the time was opportune to revise their own system by incorporating into it certain democratic concepts. There was to be no con-

notation of merely imposing the will of the conqueror on the conquered. But the German people had great difficulties in wiping out traditional lines of thought and learning to think along lines which had developed slowly even in America. However, by 15 November 1946, each of the Laender had drafted and enacted a new civil service code. While the codes vary in detail of procedure, all of them provide for the essential features of good personnel administration, namely recruitment and advancement by the merit system through examinations with the opportunity to rise from the lowest class of service to such positions as the individual can attain through merit, an extension of comparable benefits to all levels of public servants, and impartial and uniform administration of the program by a Land personnel office.

With passage of the law, MG called a conference of personnel directors and chairmen and members of personnel commissions in the three Laender. To the Germans, the concept of a central personnel office was brand new. The meeting convened in Stuttgart on 25 November, ten days after promulgation of the codes. Also attending were MG experts in the fields of civil service and law. The topics on the agenda were the particular problems involved in the estab-



lishment of a central personnel office, recruitment and promotion, classification of positions, supervision and training programs, relationships between central personnel offices and ministries, and methods of informing the public of the operation and benefits of the personnel program.

### EFFECT OF CONFERENCE

This pooling of ideas and information around a common council table for two days did much to clarify the principles embodied in the new codes. The characteristic ultra-conservatism and antipathy toward experimentation was obvious at the beginning, but through skillful handling the discussion was successful. Leaders from each of the Laender requested MG officers to meet with them to discuss individual Land problems. At the end of the conference Germans and Americans alike felt that much had been accomplished; and US personnel present

sensed a willingness and a resolve on the part of the Germans concerned to make the new program work.

To understand fully the significance of MG's progress in the democratization of German Civil Service, the historical development of the organization must be considered: its progress from personal servants of kings to a well organized and disciplined but independent and potent force within the structure of the modern German government. This transition began with, and paralleled that of permanent armies, both in prestige and in importance to the existence of the German state. Its beginning derived from the extensive costs of such armies, necessitating an increasing efficiency in governmental administration.

*(Continued on page 28)*

*The Burgomaster (right) and his assistant watch as a civil servant checks receipts at the Berlin-Zehlendorf Rathaus.*

*Photo by PRO, OMGUS*





# THE

# CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

**T**he production of chemicals was the second largest industry in Germany before the war, with such items as dyestuffs and pharmaceutical supplies known throughout the world. Near the end of the war the industry came to a complete stop and remained dormant for about six months, until in November 1945 the large chemical fertilizer plant at Trostberg in Bavaria began operating again, the first step in MG's program to rebuild the German chemical industry to enable it to turn out products necessary to a peacetime economy.

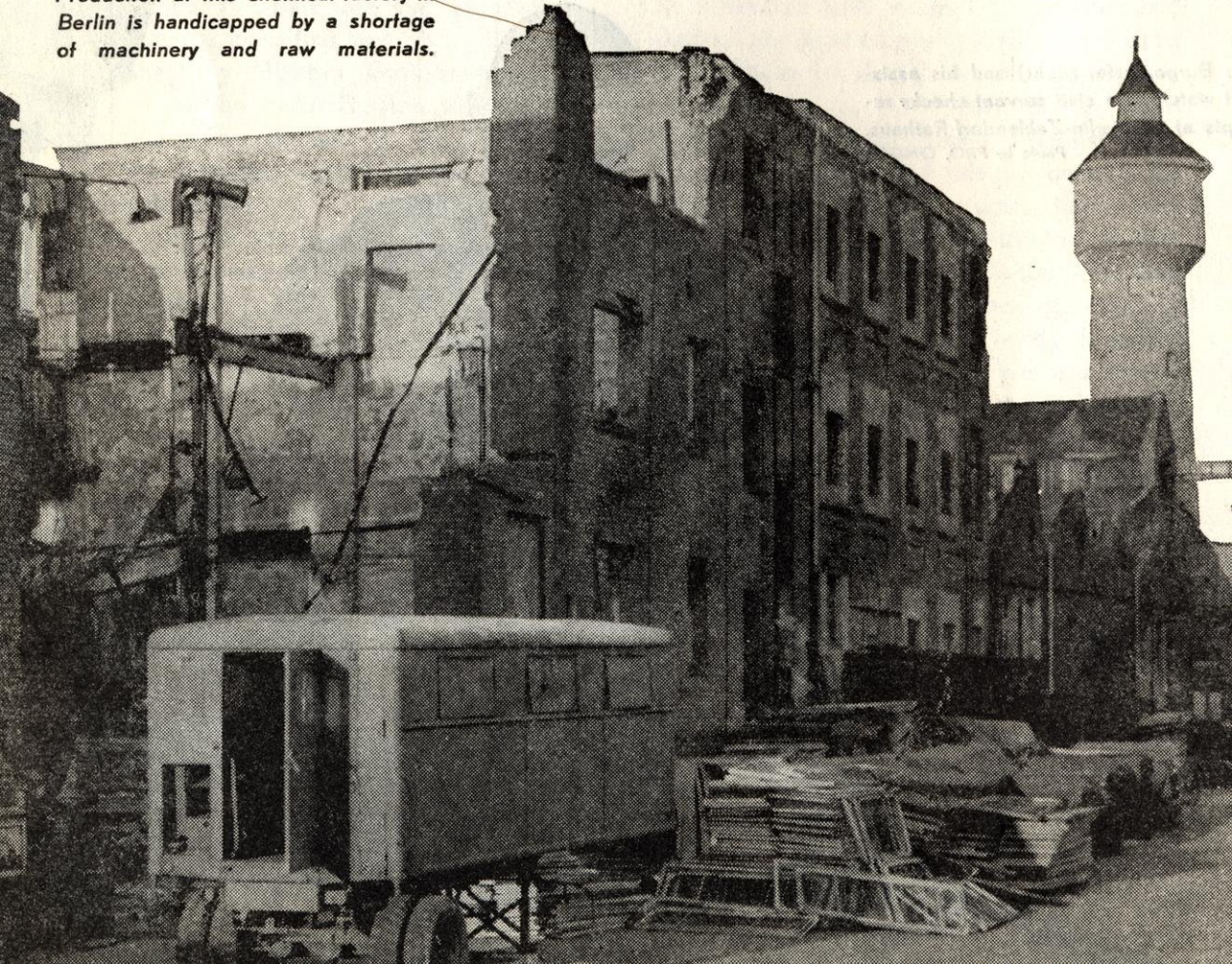
Germany possesses large natural reserves of most of the basic raw materials required for the production of chemical products es-

sential to a modern industrial economy. Coal, limestone, salt, potash, and wood are abundant; and although some important chemicals have always had to be imported, prewar Germany produced 17 percent of the world's chemicals, 46 percent of all synthetic dyes, and 38 percent of all nitrogen. The part played by the chemical industry in enabling Germany to wage the past war was also significant, taking form chiefly in explosives, propellants, and rocket fuels.

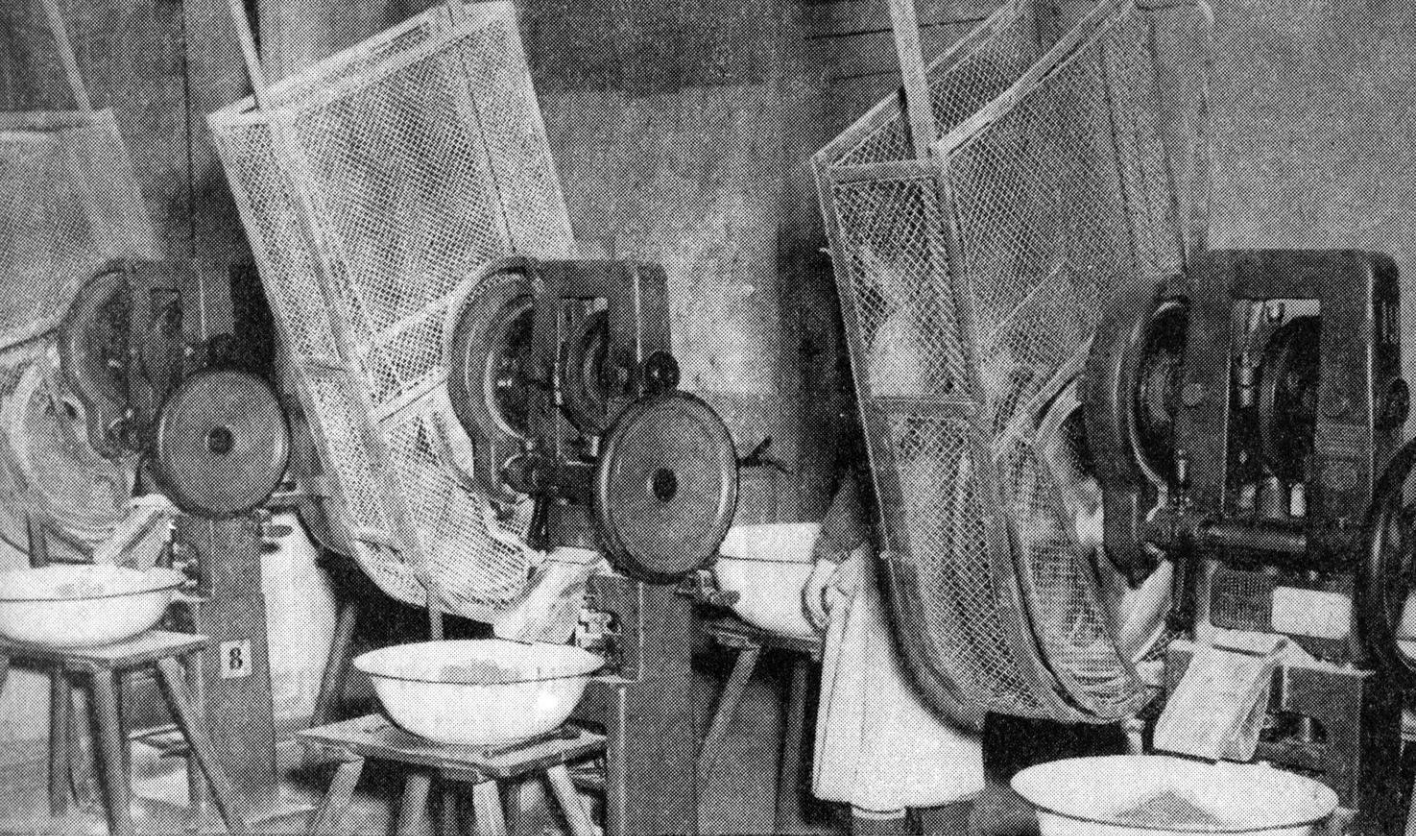
In the latter part of 1945, with a shortage of food throughout the country and very little fertilizer on hand, chemical fertilizers were given priority by MG as a means to obtain the greatest possible crop production

*Production at this chemical factory in Berlin is handicapped by a shortage of machinery and raw materials.*

*Signal Corps Photo*







Workers pressing pharmaceutical tablets in a Berlin factory.

Signal Corps Photo

in the summer of 1946. The problems encountered in attempting to renew full-scale production in the chemical plants were numerous; transportation facilities were inadequate, and deliveries of coal and coke were slow. As a result, only very small amounts of fertilizer could be applied to the soil for the 1946 crops, and it was not until June 1946 that a program for maximum production actually was started, under the terms of a quadripartite agreement providing for the production and distribution of fertilizer among the four occupation zones of Germany.

#### FERTILIZERS ALLOCATED

At the same time, the Combined Food Board in Washington made available to the four zones large amounts of nitrogen and superphosphate fertilizers, together with the necessary phosphate rock to produce superphosphate in Germany. For the period from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947, about 70 percent of the nitrogen requirements, 42 percent

of the superphosphate requirements, and 82 percent of the potash requirements of the country will be available. Although this program will not meet all of Germany's requirements for the next crop year, it represents a vast improvement over the past two years; and it is expected that fertilizer requirements for 1947-1948 will be completely filled.

#### SULPHURIC ACID PRODUCTION

Sulphuric acid, one of the more important industrial chemicals, is currently being produced in the US Zone at the rate of about 3,000 tons a month, or about 25 percent of the plant capacity to be left in Germany by 1949. This chemical, necessary in the production of fertilizers, dyestuffs, synthetic fibers such as rayon, pharmaceuticals, and numerous other items, is being made in the US Zone entirely from iron pyrites, mined in Germany but in insufficient quantity to meet current needs.

There is at present a world-wide shortage





of soda ash, urgently needed for production of soap, glass, and other important products. The US Zone has only one plant producing soda ash at the present time, and this plant is operating at only 25 percent of its projected 1949 capacity.

One of the most important products being turned out in the US Zone is calcium carbide, the direct or indirect source of the fertilizer calcium cyanamid, acetylene gas, vinyl resins, alcohol, vinegar, and numerous solvents. The lacquer, plastics, and pharmaceutical industries are also dependent on the products of calcium carbide. At present the calcium carbide plants in the US Zone are operating at about 90 percent of their proposed 1949 capacity.

### TEN PERCENT OF 1949 LEVEL

The once great German dye industry is now operating at about 10 percent of allowed 1949 capacity in the US Zone, with production of dyestuffs largely limited to two colors, blue and black, used for dyeing American uniforms to be worn by DP's, PW's, and German guards. Chief limiting factor in this field has been the shortage of necessary coal tar products; but the economic merger with the British Zone, which possesses the necessary raw materials, should bring about a considerable increase in the volume of production of dyestuffs in the US Zone.

The pharmaceutical industry was one of the first to recover after the war, and is already producing some items for export. However, there is an acute shortage of insulin and penicillin in Germany, and imports of both have been necessary to supply the minimum requirements. Efforts at producing insulin from fish glands have resulted in a reported high yield and considerable interest in the experiment. Plans are currently being made to produce penicillin in sufficient quantities to meet the country's requirements.

Soap production in Germany is insufficient

*(Continued on page 27)*

*(Left) Due to the shortage of supplies this German woman exercises extreme care in filtering a bottle of serum.*

*Signal Corps Photo*



# CONTROL OF

# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



Scientific research, shorn of all application to military and closely affiliated activities, must contribute a large share to economic reactivation of Germany, particularly since her heavy industries and many types of light industries are severely restricted by the Potsdam Agreement. The United States is vitally interested in this economic resurgence for it means a lessening of the drain on US funds to maintain the occupation, although the direct effect from permitted scientific research is not expected to be felt for some time.

Germany has long been famed for her scientific research. Unrestricted, it contributed to Germany's mistaken and grandiose idea which launched two world wars. Joined with progressing science of other nations, on the other hand, it achieved much for better living and greater happiness. The warlike tendencies of German science must be crushed without crippling the scientific research smoothing the road toward lasting peace and democratic cooperation.

## PROBLEM STUDIED BY US GROUP

Long before the fighting ceased, the problem of prohibiting military research without throttling peaceful research was studied in the United States by a committee of the National Research Council. In making its recommendations, the committee considered carefully the time which must elapse for a discovery, the applied research and development through pilot plants to full scale production, and the most effective point to exert control. The chairman of this committee, as Scientific Adviser to the Deputy Military Governor, served on the Quadripartite Committee on the Liquidation of German War Potential and was instrumental in writing the Control Council Law No. 25 for control of scientific research, enacted 29 April 1946. Quadripartite agreement on a law so liberal and yet



so effective is one of the outstanding examples of Allied cooperation in the occupation of Germany.

The definition of "applied scientific research" is of great importance in the application of Law No. 25. It must be clearly distinguished on the one hand from "fundamental scientific research", and on the other from routine development work, which must be allowed in any industry in which production is permitted, or the permission to produce will be meaningless.

Law No. 25 states that "fundamental scientific research" means research of an exploratory character in any field directed toward the discovery of new knowledge, theories, principles, or laws of nature, or of new compounds or materials.

### APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"Applied scientific research" means research work directed to the conversion to industrial use of any old or new scientific knowledge or principle; or the conversion to pilot plant or engineering development stage of any results of fundamental scientific research; or research work directed to the improvement of a known industrial process of manufacture or engineering or to the introduction of a new process of production of any manufactured articles; or field and other practical trials of new devices and the testing of preproduction models."

The "applied scientific research" is applied to industrial production; research as applied to other purposes, such as agricultural production and medicine, is not specifically included in either class. At least in the US Zone, the purpose of the Law to prohibit military research is interpreted to mean that any research not defined by law as "applied" shall be treated as "fundamental" research.

The implementation of Law No. 25 in the US Zone is Title 27 of MG Regulations, with effective date 30 July 1946. It was written after much authority had already been given to the Germans, and goes about as far in this direction as is possible in the enforcement of a Control Council Law. For

the administration of the Law and related functions, there is a Research Control Branch in the Economics Division of OMGUS and a similar office in each of the Land Economics Branches. There is a corresponding office in the Ministry of Economics of each Land.

### PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS

The research establishment submits its applications and reports to the Land ministry which supervises it, and the ministry in turn forwards them to the German Research Control Office. This office can deny authorization of an establishment or permission for a project, or it can recommend to MG that authorization or permission be granted. In either case the German office forwards the applications and reports to the MG Research Control Branch in the Land. This branch grants or denies authorization of research establishments; for decisions regarding permission for research projects, the material is forwarded to the Research Control Branch at OMGUS.

Research is permitted only in authorized establishments, which must report every four months on their income, equipment, personnel, and work done in the four-month period. "Applied scientific research" is prohibited on any matter of a primarily military nature and on certain other items which are closely related to modern warfare, such as nuclear physics, aeronautics, ship construction, radar, electronic decoding, certain chemicals of primarily military usefulness, and the manufacture (but not non-military use) of other chemicals which have important peacetime, as well as military, uses.

### MILITARY RESEARCH PROHIBITED

"Fundamental scientific research" is prohibited only if it is of a primarily military nature, or if it requires installations which would be valuable for applied military research. Prior permission is required for applied research on matters which are important both for war and peace economics, such as broadcasting, television, and the production of synthetic ammonia, oil, and rubber. Prior

*(Continued on page 27)*





Werde Bergmann

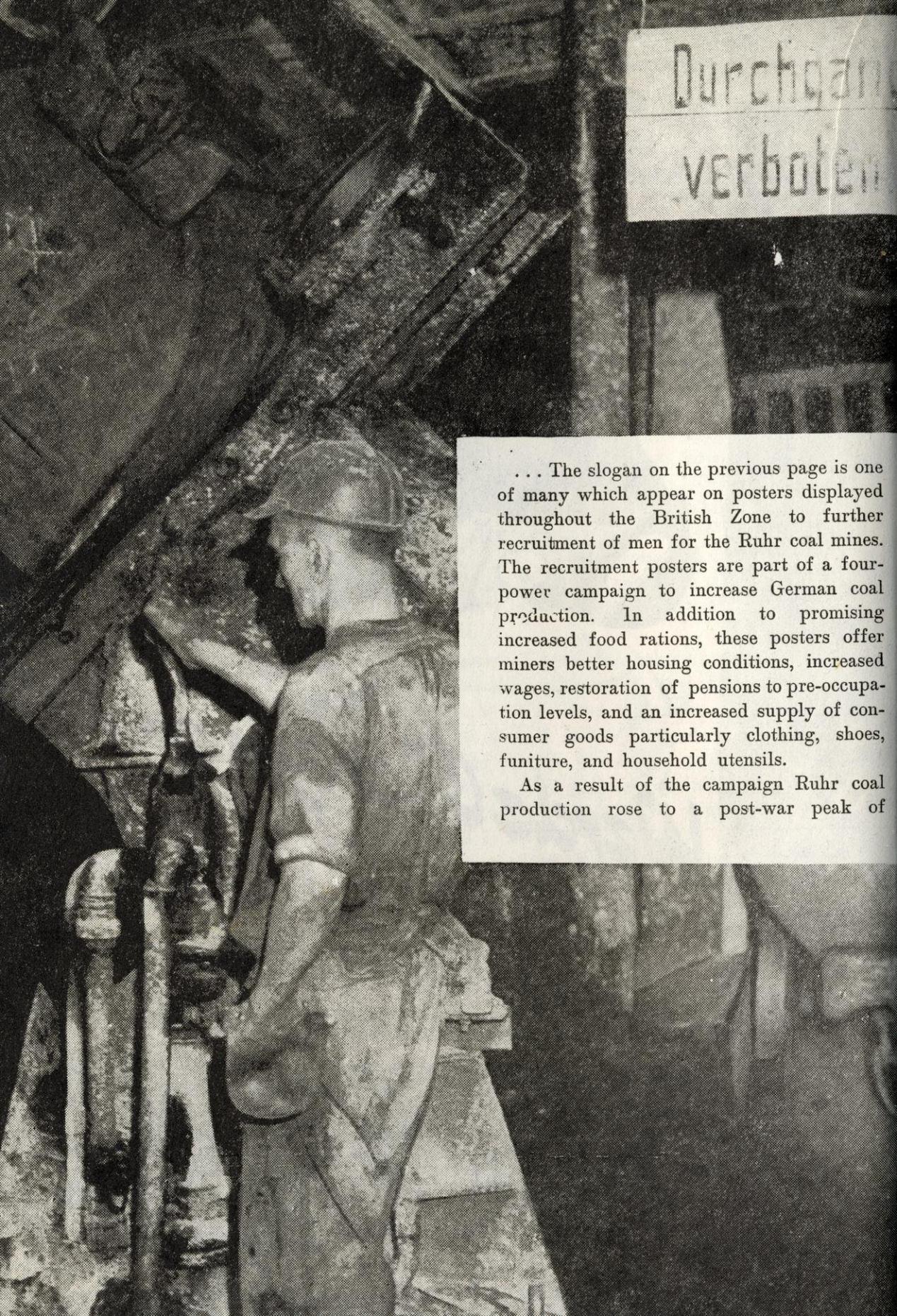
Du bekommst  
mehr zu essen

Befrage das Arbeitsamt nach Verdienst und Versorgung.

BECOME A MINER

You Get More to Eat .



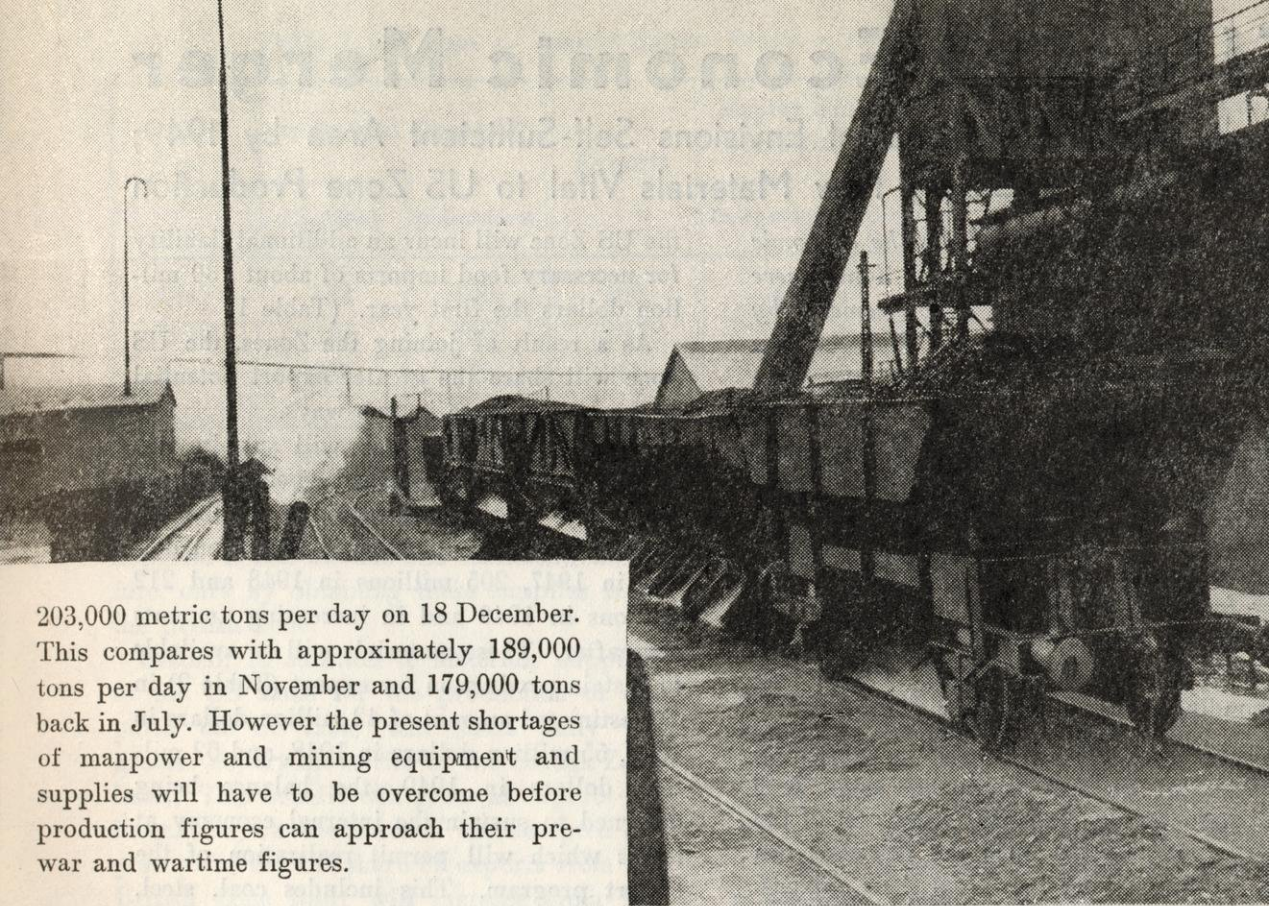


Durchgaan  
verboden

... The slogan on the previous page is one of many which appear on posters displayed throughout the British Zone to further recruitment of men for the Ruhr coal mines. The recruitment posters are part of a four-power campaign to increase German coal production. In addition to promising increased food rations, these posters offer miners better housing conditions, increased wages, restoration of pensions to pre-occupation levels, and an increased supply of consumer goods particularly clothing, shoes, furniture, and household utensils.

As a result of the campaign Ruhr coal production rose to a post-war peak of





203,000 metric tons per day on 18 December. This compares with approximately 189,000 tons per day in November and 179,000 tons back in July. However the present shortages of manpower and mining equipment and supplies will have to be overcome before production figures can approach their pre-war and wartime figures.

*(Left) An underground worker in the pits at the Neumuehl mine in Hamborn; (above right) a view of the Neumuehl works; (below right) a group of miners play cards after a day in the pits. Photos by Byers*





# Effect of Economic Merger

## Anglo-American Agreement Envisions Self-Sufficient Area by 1949; British Zone to Supply Raw Materials Vital to US Zone Production

*(The benefits expected from the economic merger of the British and US Zones were detailed in an official announcement by the Economics Division, OMGUS, on the formal inauguration of the joint operation on 1 January.)*

The population in the British Zone is about one-third greater and indigenous food production 15-20 percent less per capita than in the US Zone. Consequently, necessary food imports are very much greater in the British than in the US Zone. On the other side, the British Zone has a correspondingly greater export potential.

In order to share the proceeds of the greater exports from the British Zone, it is also necessary to share the initial cost of the larger food imports until the Germans can pay for them themselves from their exports. The British Zone with the Ruhr coal which is Germany's basic export industry has, also, the larger food deficit. The initial liability for the greater food requirements of the British Zone goes with the greater export assets of the Ruhr which are necessary to make the US Zone self-sufficient.

To date the US Zone has shared Ruhr coal without sharing the additional cost of food imports in the British Zone, but neither Zone has been able to develop substantial exports. In merging with the British Zone, therefore,

the US Zone will incur an additional liability for necessary food imports of about 130 million dollars the first year. (Table 1)

As a result of joining the Zones, the US Zone will share the greater export potential of the British Zone in two ways.

First, the British Zone will supply raw materials and semi-finished goods that are absolutely vital to production in the US Zone to the extent of about 192 million dollars in 1947, 205 millions in 1948 and 212 millions in 1949 and in increasing amounts thereafter. These materials will be available to sustain production for export (Table 2) in the estimated amount of 42 million dollars in 1947, 55 million dollars in 1948, and 62 million dollars in 1949, the balance being designed to sustain the internal economy at levels which will permit realization of the export program. This includes coal, steel, non-ferrous metals, basic chemicals, and semi-finished products for the export program in the US Zone. Without the merger the US Zone would have to import these materials and pay for them in foreign exchange or continue importing food on a diseased and unrest basis with little prospect of becoming self-sufficient. The US Zone lacks the basic industries, coal, steel, non-ferrous metals and basic chemicals which are necessary in order to produce enough exports to pay for minimum essential food

**Table 1: Estimated Balance of Trade 1947, 1948, 1949 — Combined US and British Zones**  
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Imports including Food and Raw Materials	Exports	Net Balance
1947	1042	350	-692
1948	975	675	-300
1949	900	900	—



**Table 2: US Zone — Import-Export Program (in millions of dollars)**

Year	Industrial Imports*		Exports	Export Surplus over Industrial Imports		US Gain from British Zone supplying Materials for US Zone Exports
	Combined	Independent		Independent	Combined	
1947	142	100	100	-42	0	42
1948	155	100	200	45	100	55
1949	187	125	275	88	150	62

\*The difference between "independent" and "combined" represents the coal and other raw materials supplied by the British Zone for the export program from the US Zone.

imports; it can become self-sufficient, therefore, only by obtaining these supplies from the British Zone.

Second, in addition to materials supplied to the US Zone for the production of exports, the US Zone will share fully the greater export industries of the British Zone itself. This benefit will grow as exports are increased. On the basis of the accepted export plan, the US share of exports from the British Zone itself will increase from 125 million dollars in 1947 to approximately 235 million dollars in 1948 and 315 million dollars in 1949. (Table 3)

Thus, by merging with the British Zone and sharing the liability for greater food imports for two years, the US Zone can become a part of a self-sufficient area. Without the merger the US Zone faces the prospect of a deficit indefinitely. By sharing fully the greater export potential of the British Zone, not only can the deficit be eliminated, but it will be possible for the

combined Zones to return the working capital advanced under the program by the US and British Governments.

On balance, the net cost to the US will be increased substantially the first year; exports from the combined Zones of 675 million dollars in 1948 will leave the current deficit about unchanged; in 1949, exports of 900 million dollars will eliminate the deficit.

In order to achieve the export program it is necessary, initially, to provide funds for importing raw materials to be used to produce exports. On the US side, it is planned to do this with moderate inventory advances from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and with the proceeds of exports. Consequently, the total food import requirements for the area are to be supplied in decreasing amounts from appropriated funds in equal shares by the United States and the United Kingdom.

The alternative facing the US is:

1. The prospect of a deficit for an in-

**Table 3: Exports — US Zone and Combined Area (in millions of dollars)**

Year	Exports US Zone	Combined Area	Half Combined Area	US Gain from Sharing Greater Exports from British Zone
1947	100	350	175	75
1948	200	675	337	137
1949	275	900	450	175



definite period owing to the fact that the US Zone cannot produce enough food to prevent disease and unrest, and lacks the coal, steel, and raw materials needed to produce enough exports to pay for minimum essential food imports; or,

2. Sharing the cost of food imports for the larger population in the British Zone in return for a share of the greater export potential of the British Zone, whereby the combined area can be made self-sufficient.

The present rate of exports from the com-

bined US-UK Zones is at an annual rate of roughly 100 million dollars, the major part of which is Ruhr coal. The 1947 goal is to triple this amount and to steadily increase exports further during 1948 and 1949. The 1949 target is exports nine times current levels or more if possible. It is recognized that these are target figures which will require a prodigious effort to realize, but it is only in this way that the bizonal area can exist and pay for the minimum necessary food imports without external assistance.

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## Bavarian Restitution Program Reviewed

One of the most valuable shipments of art ever to leave the Munich collecting point was made recently by the Fine Arts and Monuments Section of OMG Bavaria, when 1,009 items were returned to the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest. Among the items were 654 paintings and 55 pieces of sculpture, including such masterpieces as: "Portrait of a Man" by Giorgione (valued at \$3,000,000); "Madonna" by Rafael; "St. Joseph's Dream" by Rembrandt; "Portrait of a Man" by Rubens; "Annunciation" by El Greco; and "Girl with Jug" by Goya, as well as paintings by Piombo, Duerer, Van Dyck, Titian, Tintoretto, Cranach, Hals, and Murillo.

Indicative of the extent of the Nazi acquirement of art in occupied countries are the following totals of items restituted from Bavaria as of 1 December 1946: France, 27,768; Netherlands, 3,576; USSR, 2,281; Austria (placed in custody of USFA) 1,731; Poland, 951; Czechoslovakia, 5,425; Belgium, 117; and Greece, one. Many of these units consist of collections which run the total individual pieces restituted into millions.

The more spectacular and easier tasks of the art restitution project, consisting primarily of returning large collections and important pieces readily identified as to ownership, are now nearing completion. The most important work for the future lies in locating works of art which were taken from occupied countries by the Nazis but which have

not been located in the many repositories so far discovered throughout Bavaria.

Still missing are many important art items, such as a Cracow Rafael and several valuable Austrian tapestries; however, many sources of art, such as dealers' collections and museums, have not yet been thoroughly searched. All works of art procured from occupied countries during the war have been frozen in the hands of their present owners and all are subject to restitution, regardless of the method of acquirement. Most of the reputable dealers have already submitted inventories of items which they acquired from those sources.

Since the first restitution from Munich was made in August 1945, some \$350,000,000 worth of cultural items have been returned to claimant countries. Among the more important items so far restituted have been the Holy Roman Emperors' crown jewels, once possessed by Frederick Barbarossa and including Charlemagne's "Book of Gospel", which were returned to Austria; the famed "Veit Stoss Altar Piece" from the Cracow Cathedral; the Leonardo Da Vinci "Lady in Ermine", also to Poland; Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child" from Bruges; Rafael's "Madonna and Child", returned to Hungary; and Vermeer's "Artist in his Studio" (for which an American financier is reported to have offered \$2,400,000), restituted to Austria.





## Deficiency in Three-Zone Area Revealed by Nutrition Survey

The Combined Nutrition Survey made in the British, French, and US Zones during the first part of December showed that, while part of the population of the cities of the three Zones was in a fairly good nutritional state, a significantly larger proportion was in an unsatisfactory condition, and an increasing number of this latter group showed signs of severe undernutrition. Starvation of the population, as the term is generally understood, was not found to exist.

The report of the survey stated that in a large measure the unsatisfactory condition was the result of ration cuts in the spring of 1946 which prevented the accumulation of body reserves by the consumption of seasonal non-rationed food, which instead had to be used to make up for deficits in the official ration. Therefore the majority of the population faced the winter with an appreciably lower nutritional reserve than was the case in 1945. Ration scales were considered to be still inadequate. Although restored to or approaching previous levels, they were not always met.

German adults were found to be underweight, and in almost every instance weights were significantly lower than a year ago. Although children under seven did not appear to have been affected by the food shortage, the growth and development of those between seven and fourteen years was considered unsatisfactory. Hunger edema showed an increase, and, although mild in degree, was considered to be an indication of the vulnerable state of health and nutrition in the groups in which it was found. School feeding programs, official and voluntary, were cited as being of great value in preventing further deterioration in the nutritional state of those children who receive these special meals.

The underground miner was found to be receiving an adequate ration, but in the Ruhr neither his physical condition nor his production of coal was commensurate with the ration, undoubtedly due to the fact that part of his food was shared with his family. This conclusion was supported by the situation in the French Zone, where, due to the provision of extra rations for their families, the miners are in better physical condition and produce more coal.

Household stocks of reserve foods and items suitable for barter, available during the previous winter, were found to be largely exhausted, which would mean that a large part of the population will be mainly dependent upon the official ration until next summer's crops become available.

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## Plant Protection

The San Jose Scale, one of America's most common prevalent types of plant-destroying insects, has been discovered in Germany, but by establishing a quarantine of infected areas and inspecting all fruit and ornamental nurseries in the four zones, the Food and Agriculture Committee of the Allied Control Council is attempting to stamp out this pest before it spreads throughout the country.

The only quarantined area in Germany today is a strip of land approximately 50 miles long and three miles wide lying along the border of the American and French Zones near the town of Speyer. Since its discovery last summer the transport of fruit and plants outside the infected area has been prohibited, and by means of destroying the badly infected plants and spraying the less infected ones the spread of San Jose Scale has been checked. In addition, plants now transported within the quarantined area must first be subjected to a thorough inspection.

As a result of investigation, Plant Protection Stations in each zone have been in-



structed to make an inspection of all nurseries and parent plants and to report the results of the inspection to the Central Biological Institute in Berlin. Also, if San Jose Scale is discovered, a quarantine is to be established in such areas and stringent measures taken to destroy the insect.

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## Broadcasts to USSR

"The Voice of the United States of America" will be heard in the Soviet Union late in January, according to plans being made by the State Department's International Broadcasting Division in Washington.

The broadcasts, originating in New York, will be relayed over three 85,000-watt transmitters of the station in Munich, Germany, which have been beaming American broadcasts to Central and Eastern Europe since 15 December.

The Munich station will broadcast in the Russian language well-balanced programs of news, music, and commentaries on cultural subjects.

At the close of the war it was estimated that there were between 75,000 and 100,000 short wave receiving sets in Russia, but it is now believed that many more sets have since been built.

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## Transport Aid Ended

The US Army transport service, major factor in the wood distribution program conducted in the US Zone, was discontinued on 1 January. During a two-months period ending 1 December, 40 percent of the 4,500,000 cubic meters of cord wood for domestic uses throughout the US Zone, authorized by the Food and Agriculture Branch of the Economics Division, OMGUS, had been delivered to the cities.

OMGUS considers success of the wood burning program vital to the German economy since use of the product is almost entirely confined to the cooking of food and is finding its maximum utilization as a coal substitute. Army transportation figures show movement of two-thirds of a ton of wood for

every one-third ton of foodstuffs, bearing out the priority assigned to transportation of forest products.

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## Restoration Program

Ten war-damaged important churches and public buildings in the US Zone have been tentatively selected for restoration to their former condition with the help of Swedish lumber and building materials. Negotiations are now in progress with the Swedish National Museum regarding a program for the restitution of these cultural monuments, suggested by Sweden and backed by leading Swedish lumber companies.

Structures tentatively selected for restitution include: St. Sebald's Church (Nuremberg), St. Michael's Church (Munich), St. Lorenz Church (Nuremberg), Town Hall (Augsburg), Stuftskirche (Stuttgart), Castle Church of St. Michael (Pforzheim), Jesuit Church (Mannheim), Cathedral (Frankfurt), Castle (Weilburg/Lahn), and Roemerhaus (Frankfurt). These structures have been chosen by MG on a basis of relative international and local culture value, extent of restoration required, and geographical distribution. Work will be allocated about equally to ecclesiastical and secular structures.

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## Cold Halts Traffic

The late December cold weather brought all traffic on the inland waterways of Germany to a virtual standstill. The accumulations of ice in the gorge between Bingen and the Lorelei forced French Zone authorities to close the Rhine. Craft on the Danube were in winter harbors. Barge traffic on the canals from Bremen to the US Zone and Berlin was stopped.

The advent of winter also retarded rail operations and shop repairs. Engines were frozen, traffic was disrupted, and absenteeism was high. Reduction of rail transportation also resulted from crews being unable to work because of shortages of clothing and shoes. Truck transport for carrying food and firewood to the cities also was hampered by the cold weather.



# US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

Of the total number of cases involving serious crimes in Wuerttemberg-Baden for the month of November, Germans were found responsible for 78.1 percent, DP's for 13 percent, expellees 6.6 percent, and members of the occupation forces 2.3 percent.

In the first two weeks of December, approximately 28,500 metric tons of food for the Germans in US-occupied areas arrived at Bremen from the US.

Preliminary figures for crop deliveries in the US Zone at the end of November show the following percentages of quotas planned for delivery by that date: breadgrains, 92 percent; barley, 69 percent; oats, 36 percent; and potatoes, 72 percent. Although the distribution plan for cellarage of the winter supplies of potatoes will not be entirely fulfilled, enough potatoes have been collected to fill minimum winter cellarage requirements in the large cities.

## COAL ALLOCATIONS

Coal allocations for the US and British Zones for January compare to the November allocation period as follows: for export, minus 24 percent; for the three Western Zones of Germany, plus 2.5 percent; and for Austria, plus five percent. About two percent less coal in hard coal equivalent was allocated for January for these consumers than in November.

Of the 1,500 tons of road tar recently allocated by British authorities for use in the maintenance of highways in the US Zone, Bavaria will get 650 tons, Hesse 500 tons, and Wuerttemberg-Baden 350 tons.

As of 22 December, 532 gas generators have been installed on rebuilt US military cargo trucks now operating in the German transportation economy.

A central electric power load dispatcher is functioning at Hoechst under the direction of the Bizonal Executive Committee for Economics. On the basis of reports from both zones, the load dispatcher makes allocations and establishes priorities for the

use of electric power in both zones. A Land load dispatcher is directed to hold consumption to a given amount, which is sub-allocated to areas arranged according to transmission lines. If it becomes necessary to effect a curtailment, the area load dispatchers are authorized to switch off circuits.

Processing of cotton imported from the US is falling behind schedule on account of a reduction of the electric power supply in the US Zone.

## REPARATIONS SHIPMENTS

Reparations shipments of 85 tons of equipment from the Fritz Mueller machine tool plant at Oberesslingen were made recently to Czechoslovakia. To the Soviet Union went 92 tons of general purpose equipment from the Collis Metallwerke in Hesse and more than 500 tons of equipment from the 3½ plants allocated as advance reparations.

In the US Zone there are currently more than 11,000 cooperatives, of which credit cooperatives comprise 47 percent, electrical products 16 percent, dairy products 15 percent, livestock two percent, poultry one percent, and other products 18 percent.

## FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS

Foreign trade transactions in the US Zone for the week ending 13 December were as follows: for exports, contracts made totaled 11,800 dollars, deliveries were made worth 140,575 dollars, and collections amounted to 196,050 dollars; as for imports, deliveries were received valued at 155,150 dollars, and payments made totaled 30,755 dollars.

The German staff of editors, rewrite men, and reporters of DENA, licensed German news agency, have been permitted to retain their present degree of freedom in exercising news judgment for another 30 days, but US press control officers will continue post-transmission scrutiny of news and feature files.



# EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

*Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters, and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.*

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## Compressed Gas Cylinders

OMGUS letter, AG 010.6 (ED), "Compressed Gas Cylinders," dated 27 December 1946, refers to the Allied Control Authority policy paper requiring check on the origin of compressed gas cylinders when they are submitted for refill in order to determine whether there has been compliance with quadripartite provisions for restitution.

The OMGUS letter also notes the required implementation that appropriate German governmental authorities should be issued instructions to insure that a continuous survey is made at collecting points and a monthly report is made of compressed gas cylinders of foreign origin.

ACA instruction and report form on this subject are shown in OMGUS letter of the same file and subject, dated 30 December 1946.

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## MG Law No. 2 Amended

General Authorization No. 1 pursuant to Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 2 is quoted in OMGUS letter 010.6 (AG) of the same subject, dated 28 December 1946, in implementation of US policy and previous OMGUS letters concerning MG and civil government relationships. The new authorization reads:

Article 1 — General authorization under Section 5 (b) of Regulation No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 2 is hereby granted for entries upon the appropriate public registers recording the opening, establishment, or creation of a new firm by a single owner, or by a partnership, limited partnership, joint stock company,

limited liability or other corporation, ship-owner's association, cooperative, association of cooperatives, trade association, or other association or organization of any kind, provided that the opening, establishment, or creation of any such organization, mentioned above, has been permitted by the Minister-President of the Land.

Article 2 — Nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring upon the Minister-President any powers, not otherwise held by him, to permit the opening, establishment, or creation of any organization mentioned in Article 1.

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## American Periodicals

Seven American newspapers and magazines have been licensed by the US Treasury for sale in Germany to the German population, according to OMGUS directive, AG 451 (IC), "American Publications Licensed for Sale in Germany," dated 3 January 1947. These are: Herald Tribune (Paris edition), New York Times (Overseas Weekly), Newsweek, Time, Life, Reader's Digest, and Omnibook.

The directive says these publications will be deposited in blocked accounts and used to meet expenses in Germany. It also says:

"The content of these publications will not be censored by Military Government; hence responsibility for avoidance of objectionable content rests with the American publisher."

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## Military Missions

The personnel of the Allied Military Missions accredited to the Allied Control Authority, Berlin, are listed in OMGUS letter, AG 091.112 (SG), "Allied Military Missions," dated 27 December 1946. The letter adds that "The US Element, Allied Liaison & Protocol Sections, is official point of contact between these Missions and all echelons of Military Government."





## View on 20th July Plot

Noting that he has recently been attacked by some Berlin papers for his previous article on the 20th of July (1944) participants in a bomb plot against Hitler, Eric Reger, editor of the US licensed **Tagespiegel**, elaborated on his earlier charges.

Reger claimed that both the answers by Jacob Kaiser of the CDU and Anedore Leber of the SPD show a "lack of historical sense." Noting that his critics had asked him what he did during the Hitler period, Reger pointed out he had never claimed to be a "hero" during the Nazi time, though at the same time he had never sought exemption from collective guilt and responsibility.

According to Reger, a new book on the 20 July incident, "The Way To The Bitter End" by Hans Bernd Gisevius, shows that the affair was carried through at the last moment only because the participants felt they had been discovered and therefore felt they had to go through with the last act. Noting that Gisevius has claimed that Schacht was the leading man on the civilian side of the plot, and pointing out further that there is nothing to prove that this isn't so, Reger advised that if one follows the line of those who glorify the 20th of July then one must at the same time call Schacht today the soul of the resistance movement.

Reger cited Gisevius further as claiming that the generals of the 20th July attempt were more afraid of the consequences of the war than of showing disloyalty to the Nazis.

"This might be the real reason for the actions of these Hamlets: they were always in conflict between the idea that war in principle is all right but one might lose it, and the idea that one must fulfill his duties," declared Reger. He further cited Gisevius to the effect that the first thought of these men, even after the Stalingrad defeat, was that militarism must be saved by overthrowing Hitler.

Regarding the civilians Goerdeler and Pöppitz, Reger declared they primarily wanted to liquidate the totalitarian regime, though they had the uncertain feeling that at least for a transitional period one could not renounce totalitarian methods.

Reger pointed out that the broad mass of the German people knew almost nothing about the 20th July movement, and therefore one must characterize the men in it as being a "selected" group. The present glorification of these men, he concluded, is merely the worshiping of shadows.

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## German Guilt Restated

In response to letters to Radio Berlin criticizing the station for its short program citing various Nazi atrocities and actions, Deputy Station Head **Wilhelm Girnus** pointed out that all these facts are well known abroad, which cannot be denied, and which the Germans must never forget. Girnus stated that the Germans cannot banish suspicion of the other nations by stubbornly denying these crimes, but, on the other hand, by bringing these crimes to the attention of the German people one helps clean the German house of the dirt Hitler brought into it.

"It was not other people who forced this war on Germany, but it was the National Socialist Germany which forced this terrible conflict on other nations and brought death and trouble into these countries," continued Girnus. "I am sorry to say that very few Germans have a correct idea of the sufferings and distress the Germans inflicted on other people. Otherwise they would know that all the things we have to bear at the present are a child's play compared to what has been done to others.

"And that is why Germany must first of all bear the costs of this war. It is bitter truth, but the German people must not deceive themselves over this fact. And the less



that certain parts of the German people show themselves inclined to adopt a lesson, the less other peoples will be prone to have confidence in us and the harder the peace treaty will be," advised Girnus.

Observing that the station has received threatening letters for its broadcasts, Girnus warned that such threats will not stop the programs from being transmitted, for if the spirit in the letters corresponds to that of the majority of the German people, the end of Germany is sealed. Fortunately, concluded Girnus, there are millions of German who think differently and recognize those mistakes which plunged Germany into the catastrophe.

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## Frontier Stand Assailed

Commenting on the New Year messages of various German politicians, the US-licensed **Tagesspiegel** in Berlin found that the hopes, complaints, and apprehensions expressed therein are rather shallow and take no note of the reasons for Germany's present misery.

"By no means does one talk of guilt and atonement," declared the paper, pointing out that the parties support this current attitude. As an example, the paper noted that Konrad Adenauer, CDU leader, declared no Christian Democratic politician would sign a peace treaty which recognizes the Oder-Neissen line as the final frontier.

"One must make a difference here: it is quite a different thing to talk objectively on the question of the future German frontiers, or to try to gain popular effects by vain threats," said the paper, further observing one should be cautious in making such statements as that one which claims Germany cannot live without the Saar. The paper noted that Germany lived without the Saar for 15 years.

Stating the editors are of the same opinion as that of US Secretary of State Byrnes, that no territory which is entirely German or whose population votes to remain with Germany should be separated from Germany, the paper warned about protests which bear

much resemblance to a real nationalistic agitation.

"What is reached by such agitation is just the contrary to what one wants to reach," observed the paper, contending that such an attitude as Adenauer's becomes dangerous for everyone.

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## Disarmament Program

The Foreign Ministers' agreement on disarmament was acclaimed by **Das Zeit Echo** (Schwaebisch Hall). After itemizing the death statistics of the recent war, the editorial said:

"Perhaps this enormous price was necessary to awaken the conscience of the world. It is idle to reflect whether some other way might not have been found, since we cannot turn back the wheel of history. But we can finally learn to understand the accumulation of those millions of dead. The victors of this, we hope, last war, are doing that. Step by step, international politics is abandoning the atmosphere of mutual suspicion. Alongside runs the mutual understanding of nations on an ever broader basis, and all signs proclaim that with the close of this year (1946), an entire (bloody) era of mankind will come to an end."

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## Black Market Assailed

Strong action by the German authorities against black market activities was demanded by the **Schwaebische Donau Zeitung** (Ulm) in a fiery editorial entitled "The Ulcer." It said:

"We should not deceive ourselves — neither the Control Council nor the Military Government will do this work for us. While France is striking the death blow against the European cancer of the postwar period, with the sharpest of all medicines, the death sentence — while Italy threatens its black marketeers with internment camps, people in Germany shrug away the black market as a necessary accompaniment of any goods shortage."





## Peak Production and Increased Foreign Trade Seen for 1947

Optimism over the outlook for US domestic and foreign trade in 1947 was the keynote of year-end statements by government officials, business leaders, and economic analysts in the United States.

Some notes of caution and uncertainty were sounded, but the consensus of reviews and forecasts pointed to new peaks of production and prosperity in many key industries, if prices could be held in line and major strikes avoided.

**Keen Johnson**, Under-Secretary of Labor, in a nation-wide broadcast, rejected "the fatalism of boom and bust" and declared that the American people are resolved that "neither blind chance nor raw economic power shall determine our national welfare." Johnson denied that a depression is inevitable so long as full production and equitable distribution are maintained within the framework of a free society.

In the international field, **Arthur Paul**, director of the Office of International Trade and assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, said that 1946 was an outstanding year for American foreign trade, and that 1947 would see substantial increases in US exports and imports.

Similar views were expressed by private analysts writing in leading American journals. The **New York Herald Tribune's Raymond Hoadley** declared that foreign trade experts feel that imports should be higher. They want to see foreign trade a two-way thoroughfare of lasting commerce, with American purchases balancing American sales.

In a special section devoted to foreign trade outlook, **Herald Tribune** writers stated that export-import business is more favorable now than after World War I and will be helped by the expected large increase in foreign

loans from both private and government sources.

On the domestic front, the year 1946 was one in which business activity, sales, and profits were above best prewar years, the Department of Commerce reported. With liquidation of war production, the trend of aggregate output was downward in the early part of the year, but expansion characterized the situation thereafter.

Industrial production in 1946 was down from big prewar years. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production (1936-1939 equals 100) fell to an estimated average of 171 for 1946, from 203 in 1945 and the wartime high of 239 in 1943. However, despite reconversion problems, US industry turned out more goods than in prewar 1941 when the index averaged 162, and the volume of output was markedly above the 1929 peak.

Statements of individual business leaders on prospects were weighted on the optimistic side:

**Irving S. Olds**, steel executive, declared the opportunity for a sustained period of general national prosperity seemed promising, if strikes and faulty economic actions do not stand in the way.

**David Sarnoff**, radio executive, saw 1947 as America's first major television year and said that the industry is now ready to move forward as a service to the public.

**Joseph W. Frazer**, Detroit automobile maker, predicted the automobile industry would produce 5,000,000 cars and have no difficulty in marketing them.

According to **Alexander Calder** of the paper industry, "all reliable information indicates that 1947 should be one of the best years the paper industry has ever experienced."

The farm outlook was also seen in favorable perspective by a leading economic analyst, who stated that, pending a weather



upset, more bushels of corn and wheat will be raised than ever before in American history. Although some prices may slide off, experts expect farm income to maintain its present high levels. According to present forecasts, dairy and poultry products will continue to increase in volume with no increase in price, but fats, sugar, and some canned goods will continue in short supply.

The labor and price questions provided an uncertain note in most reviews. But even here, the outlook was seen as comparatively bright in most cases.

In spite of current and prospective demands on automobile, steel, oil, textile, and other major industries, competent observers believed that labor leaders are keenly aware of the fact that strikes of last spring did not pay off, and that they will approach the bargaining table in 1947 with a genuine desire "to do business" in a spirit of give and take.

In the same way, **Henry A. Wallace**, former Secretary of Commerce and now editor of **New Republic**, warned labor today against extensive strikes in the new year. In an editorial entitled "The Challenge of 1947," Wallace said that genuine peace between labor and management held the greatest promise for prevention of a depression in 1947."

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## Personnel of Occupation

"What type of men is America sending to Germany to handle occupation policies?" asked **Hal Boyle**, veteran Associated Press reporter of the European war and occupation of Germany, in one of a series of articles following his return to the United States. In answering this question, his article continued:

"In Germany during the last summer I found American administrative officers pitifully eager to get good men for the jobs at their disposal. I talked with many Army officers who wanted older, more stable soldiers 'better able to settle down and take care of themselves than the green kids we are getting.'

"The American Military Government has lost thousands of the business executives, public engineers, city officials, educators, and attorneys who prepared in wartime Army schools for the task of governing occupied territory.

"'When the war ended most went back home to their families on the first boat they could get on,' said one who stayed behind.

"So American Military Government had to take a skeleton staff of the veterans who remained and around this nucleus build up all over again at the most critical period of the occupation.

"In small German cities far from the main policy-making centers, young American combat veterans, drafted from regular Army duties, have had to take over functions of government with which they are unfamiliar.

"Yet you can't watch these men at work without feeling that a majority are doing the best they can. They work long hours. They get bitter over all-embracing criticisms in the American press of the caliber of men in their branch of service.

"To fill the vacancies in key headquarters posts vacated by trained men who went back home to better paying executive jobs, authorities have had to hire where they could. Many discharged enlisted men and Army officers of ability have remained. Government officers in Washington have hired others and sent them over.

"Most are trained, serious men. Others aren't. A number are adventurers and carpetbaggers and will privately admit they 'came over for the ride.'

"The standard of honesty is that of any large group of Americans in a position to 'make a little extra.' The days of major carpetbagging are over, but I still couldn't name a man or woman I met in two months in Germany who wasn't willing to 'trade with the enemy' at least to the extent of exchanging cigarettes and candy bars for souvenir bric-a-brac.

"Anything beyond that, however, is subject to vigilant inquiry by the Army's own internal police system."



## **THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY** (Continued from page 10)

to meet normal requirements, due to an extreme shortage of fats and oils. No relief is anticipated until normal imports of these items can be resumed: meanwhile, to forestall epidemics due to lack of soap, every effort is being made to collect used fats and to expand the production of synthetic detergents.

### **SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION**

The production of synthetic rubber, an industry forbidden in Germany by quadripartite decree, has been authorized temporarily by the Allied Control Council until funds are available for necessary rubber imports. The US Zone is currently producing about 28,000 automobile and truck tires per month, an insufficient number to meet the zone's requirements. US Army vehicles and tires were made available late in 1946 to ease transportation shortages somewhat,

but a permanent solution to the problem is still being sought.

An entirely different problem faced by US MG in connection with the chemical industry is the control or elimination of chemical production having definite or potential war uses. By order of the Control Council, the production of chemicals of a strictly military nature is forbidden. These include: all high explosives except those required for peacetime uses; double base propellants; single base propellants except those for use in sporting weapons; nitroguanidine; rocket fuels, including hydrogen peroxide of above 37 percent concentration, hydrazine hydrate, and methyl nitrate; highly toxic products from bacteriological or plant sources, except those for therapeutic purposes. Other chemicals of war potential which are required for peacetime uses may be produced, but are to be kept under rigid control.

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## **CONTROL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH** (Continued from page 12)

notification is required for all other applied scientific research, and for fundamental research in fields where applied research is prohibited but fundamental research is permitted. Other fundamental scientific research in an authorized institution requires only a report every four months.

Fundamental research of a primarily military nature is very rare, if it exists at all. Fundamental research may sometimes proceed more rapidly using apparatus which would be valuable for applied research of a military nature, but there is very little of it which would be greatly inconvenienced by limitation to smaller apparatus. Thus only very little academic or fundamental research is prohibited. The requirement of prior notification from fundamental projects on matters of high war potential gives MG the chance to determine in advance whether such projects are truly fundamental without ham-

pering research. On the other hand, applied research on military matters is forbidden, that on matters of a high war potential is controlled, and all applied scientific research is carefully watched. Stringent penalties are to be imposed for detected breaches of research control regulations.

### **DILLIGENCE AND CARE REQUIRED**

The problem of controlling scientific research and development in Germany has been approached in a logical and practical manner, and control limitations have been sensibly imposed. Successful results in the administration of control laws, however, depend to a marked degree upon the personnel who are chosen for the operation, for only through constant diligence and extreme care in the granting of licenses, plus intelligent investigations, can scientific research be guided into and maintained in proper channels.



## NEW GERMAN CIVIL SERVICE (Continued from page 7)

The German Civil Service was officially born during the reign of Frederick Wilhelm I, who became the second king of the Prussian State in 1713. A voluminous set of rules and instructions described the status of this class of State officials; titles were bestowed, classified into 142 grades; and these titles, with changes and additions, have been passed down to contemporary Germany and were jealously cherished by Germans.

As German society became more complex and German jurisprudence emerged from the fusion of old Roman and Germanic laws, the need for better educated civil servants arose, and, aside from the clergy, such education could be afforded only by the upper class. The result of this situation was the creation of a caste system, which has existed continuously in the German Civil Service down through the Nazi regime. In the original stage, wealthy families usually considered one of two careers for their sons: civil service or the military, with the two ranking equally in prestige and social standing.

### PROGRESS PRIOR TO NAZI REGIME

After the unification of Germany in 1871 under Bismarck, the national government took the lead in the further development of German Civil Service, although the individual state and national systems remained separate until the advent of Hitler. During the period from 1871 to 1933, volumes of basic law pertaining to rights, privileges, duties, discipline, etc. were enacted. In the latter part of the nineteenth century a great impetus developed toward pension protection, a field in which the Germans have always been far ahead of other countries, and toward administrative and disciplinary court procedures, which are uniquely European and principally German.

During the Hitler era no undesirable features of the civil service were removed, and much efficiency was eliminated by the injection of Nazi ideology. At the time Hitler took over the government, the service was composed of a class-conscious group of

officials, jealous of their rights and privileges and secure under the cloak of life tenure to a point where it was all but impossible to dismiss them. They made up the most important single agency within the government because of their monopoly on knowledge of state affairs and techniques. They were not recruited competitively, but rather on a basis of an extensive academic training which only members of the upper class could afford. They owed allegiance not to the people but to the State, based on the old German philosophy that the people exist for the State instead of the State for the people. Realizing the inherent power entrenched in the German Civil Service, Hitler allowed the power of the organization to remain, but strove to harness it and direct it to his own ends. He placed trusted Nazis in most of the key positions, especially in those controlling personnel, and thus created situations unbearable to many independent thinkers, who eventually resigned or retired. Others were removed through disregard for the established rules of procedure.

In 1937 all German law directly pertaining to civil service was codified into one law known as the *Beamtengesetz* of 1937, which unified the national and state systems into one civil service and assured Hitler maximum control of all public officials from the Reich government down to the smallest *Gemeinde*.

Such was the history of the German Civil Service and the problems encountered by MG in attempting to democratize an organization with such a history were numerous and obvious. But in considering what has been accomplished, the results to date are more striking when viewed against this background.

Hope for a more desirable future development of the German Civil Service lies in the possibilities of the democratic evolution of a technically outstanding German system, through procedures which will become habit-forming in their democratic methods.