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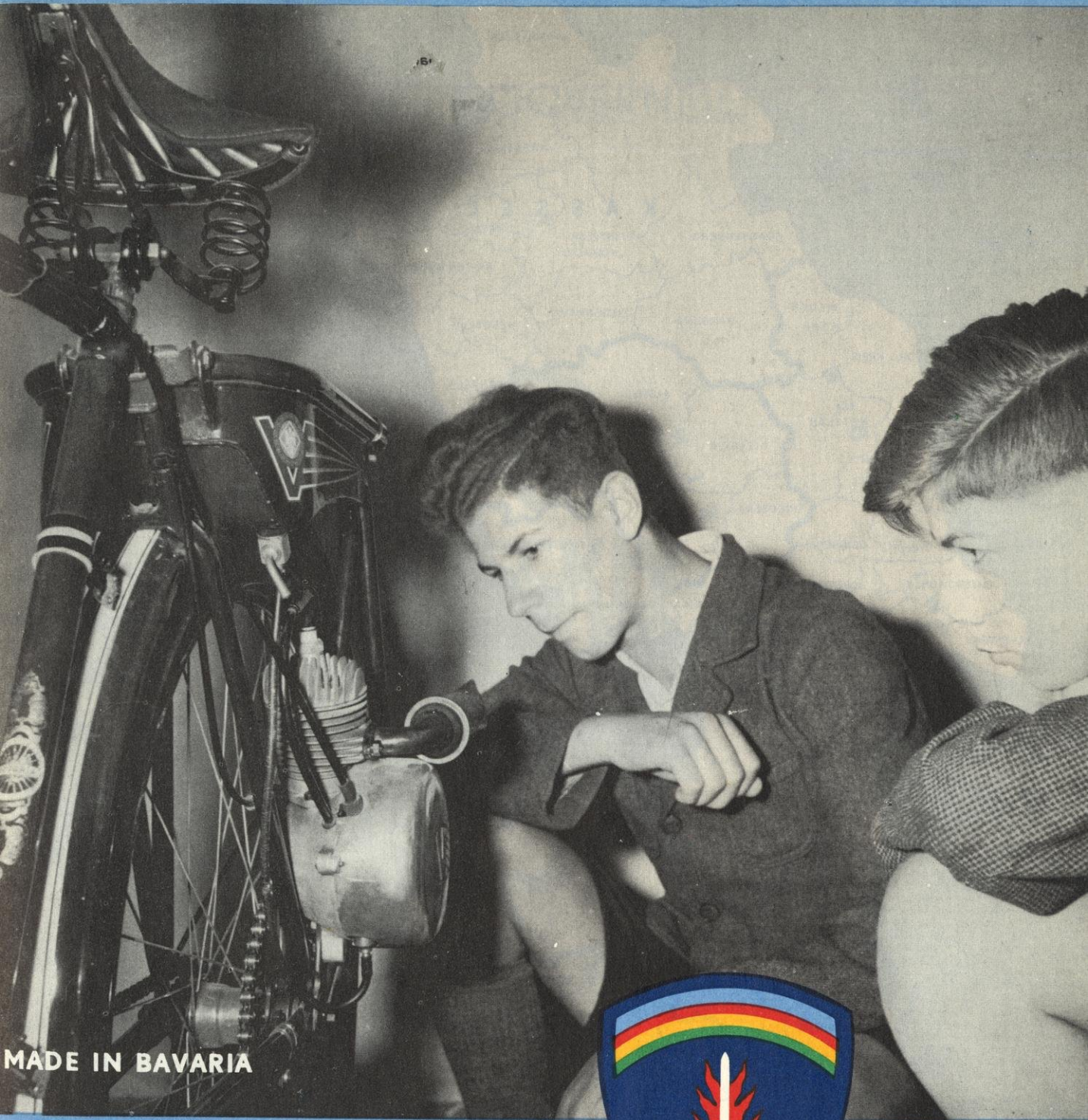
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MADE IN BAVARIA



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Preparation of Estimate of Obligations (Funds Requirements) for the Second Quarter, Fiscal Year 1947	AG 121 BUD-AGO 29 July 1946, USFET
Screening of Labor Service Companies (Civilian Guard, Polish)	AG 370.093 GDS-AGO 19 August 1946, USFET
Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone	AG 353.8 GCT-AGO 24 August 1946, USFET
Locator Information	AG 350.05 AGO 25 August 1946, USFET
Employment of UNRRA Personnel	AG 230 GAP-AGE 27 August 1946, USFET
Utilization of Officer Personnel	AG 210.3 GAP-AGB 29 August 1946, USFET
Handicraft Report Form	AG 600.9 SSP-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Special Investigation Sections, Military Police	AG 322 PMG-AGO 31 August 1946, USFET
Quarterly Submission of Unit Changes	AG 322 GCT-AGO 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Military Community Boundaries	AG 680 GDS-AGO 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Trade Union Buildings	AG 014.37 GEC-AGO 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Food Conservation	AG 430.2 RMJ-AGO 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Visits to Civilian Internment Enclosures	AG 353.02 GAP-AGO 4 Sept 1946, USFET
Plan for Reporting Status of Personnel by Separation Criteria	AG 201.1 GAP-AGP 5 Sept 1946, USFET
Administration of Members of the Navy Dental Corps on Duty with the US Army	AG 045 GAP-AGC 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Letters of Condolence	AG 333.5 AGK 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Venereal Disease Rate	AG 726 GAP-AGO 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Attitude Research Section	AG 330.11 INE-AGO 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Surplus Property Accounting Division (SPAD)	AG 400.703 GAP-AGO 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Elimination of Non-Essential Traffic from Telegraph, Radio and Cable Facilities	AG 311.2 SIG-AGO 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Loss of Certificates of License and License Plates	AG 451.02 ORD-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Table of Organization, Army Band Units	AG 320.3 SSP-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET

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Signal Corps Photo

MADE IN BAVARIA — The picture on this week's cover shows two young German boys examining the one-cylinder gasoline engine attached to a bicycle on display at the Export Exposition in the Haus der Kunst, Munich. For the story of the Munich exhibit see "Showcase of Bavarian Industry" on page 4 of this issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Thomas A. Falco wrote **Showcase of Bavarian Industry** after a recent visit to the Export Exposition currently being held in Munich. A regular contributor to the "Weekly Information Bulletin," Mr. Falco is Chief Reports Officer, Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

New Stamps for Germany was written by John D. Ryals, Jr., of the Reports and Statistics Section, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS. Mr. Ryals has been in Europe three years, serving with the Army Service Forces before joining OMGUS one year ago. Prior to his war service, he was with Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The need for a central department for Transportation is outlined in **Central German Agencies: Part 8**. This is the final article of a series taken from the OMGUS report of the same title. The report is the first concrete blueprint for central German agencies as outlined in the Potsdam agreement.

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SHOWCASE OF

BAVARIAN INDUSTRY

by Thomas A. Falco

On an edge of Munich's English Garden, a large park amid the ruins of what was once a "queen among continental cities," stands the gleaming white, neoclassical "Haus der Deutschen Kunst," or House of German Art. From the time the Haus der Kunst — as it is now known — was erected in 1936, through the years of armed peace and war that followed, Adolf Hitler made it a center of Nazi art and dreamed of building it into a symbol of the "new" culture that was to rule Europe.

Today, the Haus der Kunst still gleams white against the green of the English Garden, but the purpose for which it is now being used is a far cry from Hitler's dream. About 15 percent of its floor space is occupied by a mess for officers and civilians of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. Of the remaining 85 percent, one-half features an exhibit of 15th and 16th Century Bavarian art, paintings by Duerer,

Grunewald, Cranach, Holbein — men who brought German art to the peak of its fame and made Munich the "Florence of Germany." The balance of the building consists of a display of Bavarian goods that symbolizes not Nazi culture, but the goods a peaceful Germany would like to sell to a peaceful world.

It is the Bavarian Export Show.

VARIETY OF CRAFTS REPRESENTED

Here are toys made by Bavarian craftsmen with a tradition of 1,000 years behind them. Here are porcelain and chinaware designed with an aristocratic grace that reflects the time, some two hundred years ago, when the industry was a prerogative of the ruling families in the Laender. Here are rings, pins and bracelets fashioned to a loveliness that mirrors the beauty of Bavaria's lakes, mountains and meadows.

Here, too, are textiles, leather goods, electrical equipment, industrial machinery, motor-

cycles, optical goods, glassware, paper, pharmaceuticals, athletic equipment, photographic supplies. Munich's Export Show has about 800 individual exhibits including several, such as textiles, which represent groups of manufacturers. In addition, an adjacent portion of the English Garden shows nine prefabricated houses designed and built by the Association of Bavarian Wood Working Industry. All told, the number of manufacturers represented runs to approximately 3,500, all located in Bavaria.

Many of the manufacturers and artisans who have taken this gold and silver, this clay and kaolin, this cotton and wool, this glass and wood, this iron and steel, and fashioned them into the products on display are famous not only in Germany but throughout the world: Agfa, Bemberg, Artur Graecmann, Klepper-Werke, Siemens & Halske, Eberhard Faber, Stiefenhofer, Friedrich Deckel, Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuremberg (M.A.N.) Rosenthal, and Nymphenburg.

NECESSITY OF EXPORT SHOW

The origin of the Munich show is rooted in necessity. Germany, always dependent on exports, must now rely more than ever before on exports for a livable economy. Formerly, she relied chiefly on exchange of her iron and steel, her machine tools and capital

equipment, her ships and chemicals, for raw materials and food. But today, with her heavy industry broken by war and stripped by reparations. Germany's exports must perforce be concentrated on peacetime products such as toys, jewelry, cameras, chinaware, prefabricated homes and handicraft items. Until she can sell substantial quantities of such "peaceful" products in the markets of the world, Germany is a liability on the world balance sheet. She is like a shopkeeper who hasn't quite gotten around to selling a new stock of wares and hence must depend on a neighbor to keep her going. That dependence, for one thing, is costing US taxpayers a large sum annually, chiefly for food.

ACTION BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Sooner or later, a halt must be called in such a situation. Both Military Government and German officials realized that a start toward solving the problem must be made. Bavaria, with some 60 percent of US Zone industry and world-famous for its toys, ceramics, cameras and handicraft, was a logical place for action. There, last January, several members of the Trade & Commerce Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, seized upon the idea of an export exposition, a show-case for Bavarian industry to let a merchandise-hungry world know what at least one part of Germany could do in the way of satisfying its postwar economic appetite. The idea was promptly approved

(Below) Bavarian china and ceramics from 45 different manufacturers on display at the Munich Export Exhibition



by Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Minister of Economics for Bavaria, and Col. S. Y. McGiffert, Chief of the Economics Division, OMGB.

Germans and Americans worked hand in hand to translate the idea of an export exposition into reality. And now they're plugging away to make it bigger and better. Among them is Dr. Edward Gumbel, general advisor to the Minister of Economics, a businessman whose reward for exposing wartime graft by a number of top SA (Sturmabteilung) and SS (Schutzstaffel) men was four and one-half years in concentration camps. Another is blue-eyed Lutz Schuetzen-dorf, personal aide to the Minister of Economics and manager of the show. An automotive engineer, Schuetzen-dorf attended General Motors' Institute of Technology in Flint, Mich., between 1929 and 1933, and seems more American than German. There is quiet-mannered, quick-witted Paul S. Nevin, chief of OMGB's Trade and Commerce Branch, a man with a flair for handling people. And there is blonde Peter H. Smith, energetic head of Trade & Commerce's Export-Import Section in Bavaria, one of the hardest workers for the show.

FINDING SPACE DIFFICULT

Of course, the idea would have died at the outset without a go-ahead from the director of OMGB, Brig-Gen. Walter J. Muller. Gen. Muller was an enthusiastic supporter, one who — in the last analysis — arranged a home for the show. With about one-third of Munich's building space destroyed by war, and with much of the remainder occupied by Army, Military Government and Bavarian offices, finding suitable space was a headache all its own.

The Haus der Kunst was a natural candidate. But its use would mean cutting out some of Military Government's recreational facilities in Munich; it would also mean a certain amount of repairing and redecorating. Nevertheless, the one-time apple of Hitler's artistic eye was finally elected. On 25 May, even as carpenters were still swinging hammers, about 6,000 square feet of floor space

was stocked with toys and handicraft items, and quietly opened to the public. It was a preview of the show to come. Two months later, four times as much floor space, some 25,000 square feet, was ready. This was filled with a full range of Bavarian export goods — from cameras to chinaware, from jewelry to industrial machinery — and on 3 August, before a colorful audience of German civilians and Military Government officials, the curtain rang up.

20,000 VISITORS DAILY

In the two months since that time, more than 200,000 persons paid RM 2 each to see the export exposition. They are still passing through the doors at the rate of 20,000 a week and the roster of visitors includes Fiorenzo H. LaGuardia, the ex-mayor of New York and now director-General of UNRRA; Senators Arthur H. Vandenburg and Tom Connally; and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who expressed surprise that the German economy had recovered sufficiently to put on such a show.

Byrnes' surprise was no greater than that of almost every German who visits the show. They, too, are amazed by this display of come-back power — and rather dazed by the sight of so many scarce goods under one roof. Their "Oh's!" and "Ah's!" are to be heard at every turn; their wistful glances are to be seen before every display.

MANY WOULD-BE BUYERS

Not a day passes but that scores of visitors want to know where they can buy that pretty ring, that tricky toy, that lovely set of china, that wonderful bike with the one-cylinder motor. But many of the exhibits represent the only one of their kind. In many instances, goldsmiths used their last bit of precious metals and manufacturers their last supply of scarce goods — almost invariably hoarded prior to the German surrender — to show the world what they could do if given the materials to work with.

Materials. That is one of the major problems in reviving Germany's export trade. All

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NEW STAMPS for GERMANY



Five designs for permanent stamps for use in the British, Soviet and US Zones of Germany have been approved by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority to replace the various sectional stamps and markings which have been in use in Germany since the start of occupation.

The dignity of productive labor, the dawning of a new era for Germany and the release from despotic bondage provide the motif for the five designs, selected from among nearly 7,000 submitted in a Germany-wide contest. The denominations in which the various designs will be issued and the colors to be used in each will be decided by the appropriate quadripartite committees in the near future. Nineteen denominations of stamps are presently authorized.

The distribution of these stamps to the German postoffices in the British, Soviet and US Zones will have to wait the decisions and instructions of these committees. The French delegate on the Coordinating Committee approved the designs in principle but reserved the right for his government to set the date for implementation in the French Zone.

In order to understand the necessity for a complete new set of stamp designs, it must be remembered that all pre-VE Day German stamps have been invalid since the Allied armies moved into Germany in 1945. The Potsdam Declaration specified that all traces of Nazism and militarism be ruthlessly removed from every phase of German life. Nazi propagandists realized in the postage stamp one of the most effective means of keeping leaders and ideas before the people.

NAZISM FORMERLY DEPICTED

A large number of stamps carried the heads of Hitler, von Hindenburg, Kaiser Wilhelm and other political leaders and militarists. The swastika made its appearance on a large percentage of all issues. Numerous special stamp issues commemorated feats of German arms and historical occasions related to the rise of the Nazi Party. In carrying out the Potsdam Declaration, it was imperative that new stamps be introduced which would be free of reference to the Nazi ideology of German racial and military supremacy.

One of the first objectives of Military Gov-

ernment was the rehabilitation and restoration of essential civilian communications. Nothing contributes more to the continuation of chaos and the spread of damaging rumors than inability to communicate with one's neighbors, friends and relatives. Since mail is one of the most important media for communication, it was imperative that this service begin immediately. A large number of zonal Military Government stamps had been printed in the United States for use in the US Zone of occupation. The first of these stamps were introduced to the public in Aachen in March 1945, several months prior to the end of the war. With the end of the war and the almost immediate restoration of some of the postal services in the US Zone, the supply proved insufficient to meet the demand of the news-starved population. Direct payment of postage at postoffices was necessary on a large percentage of mail. To avoid purchase of stamps in blocks by collectors and speculators, the German civilian was required to present his correspondence directly to the postoffice where stamps were affixed and cancelled simultaneously.

PROCEDURE IN OTHER ZONES

Essentially the same procedure was used in the British Zone, with the sale of zonal stamps supplemented by direct payment of postage at postoffice windows. In the French Zone, the latter method was used exclusively for several months before French zonal stamps were introduced. In the Soviet Zone, the head of Hitler overprinted with the epitaph "Destroyer of Germany" adorned the first stamps sold. Later several issues, each representing one of the provinces, were printed for use in the Soviet Zone.

Upon the formation of quadripartite governmental machinery in 1945, a representative committee for postal affairs was established by the Allied Communications and Posts Committee. This committee, known as the Postal Sub-Committee, had as one of its first and most urgent objectives, the selection of permanent stamp designs for use throughout Germany. Anticipating delay in final selec-

tions, and in order to provide for interim uniformity to facilitate postal technicalities, the issue of a temporary uniform postage stamp for use in the British, Soviet and US Zones received quadripartite approval in October 1945. The French authorities approved the issue of these stamps in principle, but reserved use in their zone and continued the sale of the French-designed zonal stamps. Interim stamps which were printed at the State Printing Office in Berlin were of simple design — a large numeral indicating the postage fee without symbolism. The first of these stamps went on sale in the US Zone at Frankfurt a/Main on 1 February 1946.

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS

However, the problem of permanent stamps still remained. To stimulate maximum interest and to afford the German people the opportunity of originating their own stamps, a contest was announced with the winning artists to be rewarded with prizes as well as the honor of designing their country's stamps. Artists in all zones of occupation were eligible to participate, provided that their past was untainted by Nazi associations.

Rules of the contest permitted the submission of designs on the following themes: (a) The liberation of Germany by the Allied Powers; (b) the struggle of the great democratic powers for the liberation of Germany; (c) depictions of peace throughout the world; (d) a plain design without symbolism.

CONTEST BEGAN IN DECEMBER 1945

The contest was officially opened 20 December 1945 and closed 30 January 1946. Although only a few hundred entries were anticipated, 6,715 designs were submitted by 3,611 artists from all parts of Germany. To select the winning entries, a quadripartite Stamp Jury was established composed of postal specialists from each power. Major Gordon C. Scheppler was the US member, and Major Nicolas Pachin represented the Soviet Union; W. S. Mason of the British occupation authorities and M. L. Charles

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TRANSPORTATION

The Central Administrative Department of Transportation is responsible to the Allied Control Authority for such coordination of transportation matters throughout Germany as the objectives of Military Government may demand and for the exercise of such central powers and controls as the Allied Control Authority may assign to it.

Until 1920, the German railroads were operated by the larger German states: Prussia, Bavaria, Saxonia, Wuerttemberg, Baden, Mecklenburg and Oldenburg. The waterways were almost wholly under control of the various states until 1913. In that year a Prussian law subjected certain waterways to the Reich for navigation and flood control. Under the Empire, the highways were left to the various states for construction and control.

In accordance with the provisions of the Weimar constitution, the state railroads were amalgamated in 1920 into the German National Railroad and were administered by the Reich Ministry of Transport. By the

terms of the Dawes Plan in 1924, the operation of the network was entrusted to the German National Railroad Company, but the ownership of lines, facilities and equipment remained in the hands of the Reich. The Company was established as an autonomous corporation. However, the Ministry of Transport had the authority to regulate rates, finances and services.

POSITION OF WATERWAYS

The Weimar constitution asserted the powers of the Reich waterways over waterways of national importance. The treaty in 1921 between the Reich and the various states listed the canals and streams which were deemed Reich waterways and these were placed under Reich authority for all purposes. The sovereignty of the Reich was contested by the states, however, and in the end the Reich Ministry of Transport was obliged to work through the state governments. The road system continued to be a function of the various states.

After the National Socialists came into

power, the autonomy of the Railroad Company soon became a formality. In 1937 the National Railroad Company was dissolved by law. The positions of Ministry of Transport and Director General of the Company were combined and the Ministry of Transport reassumed management of the system, which was again called German National Railroad. The Third Reich by a series of decrees succeeded in establishing its power over the waterways and effectively centralized the control of waterways affairs in the Reich Ministry of Transport. The Ministry of Transport has had complete control over motor transportation since 1934, when it replaced the numerous local and regional authorities.

PROMOTED COORDINATION

Owing to this centralization, the government was able to promote transport coordination, particularly by the elimination of road and rail competition. The Ministry of Transport controlled the motor transportation industry through compulsory trade associations organized into the Motor Transportation Group. A central traffic management was established in 1939 in Berlin together with a central traffic distribution office. The office controlled the allocation of trade through rail, water and highway transportation, whichever it determined was most suitable to the intended transportation.

The Central Administrative Department of Transport will be concerned with rail, inland water, highway transportation, ports and coastal shipping, traffic and rates.

FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT

The Central German Agency for Railroads shall be largely a regulatory and administrative agency to coordinate railroad operations and international traffic problems without exercising detailed control over actual operations. It shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget and for financing, and for purchase of new equipment. It shall control traffic movements which involve two or more *Oberbetriebsleitungen* (OBL) or

movements of an international character. It shall be responsible for operations only to the extent required for coordination between two or more OBL or which require coordination with adjacent nations.

The Central German Agency for Inland Water shall be a regulatory and administrative group to coordinate between the various waterway regions and to deal with international questions. The central agency is responsible for continuing the study of inland water economics, for planning new structures, for maintenance of existing structures, and for the maintenance of channels. It shall be responsible for the coordination of inland water traffic where such movement is between different water sheds and between adjacent water divisions. It shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget for all inland waterways of Germany and for all necessary financing. It shall be responsible for the provision of adequate manpower and for the establishment of proper labor relations between the various employees and employers.

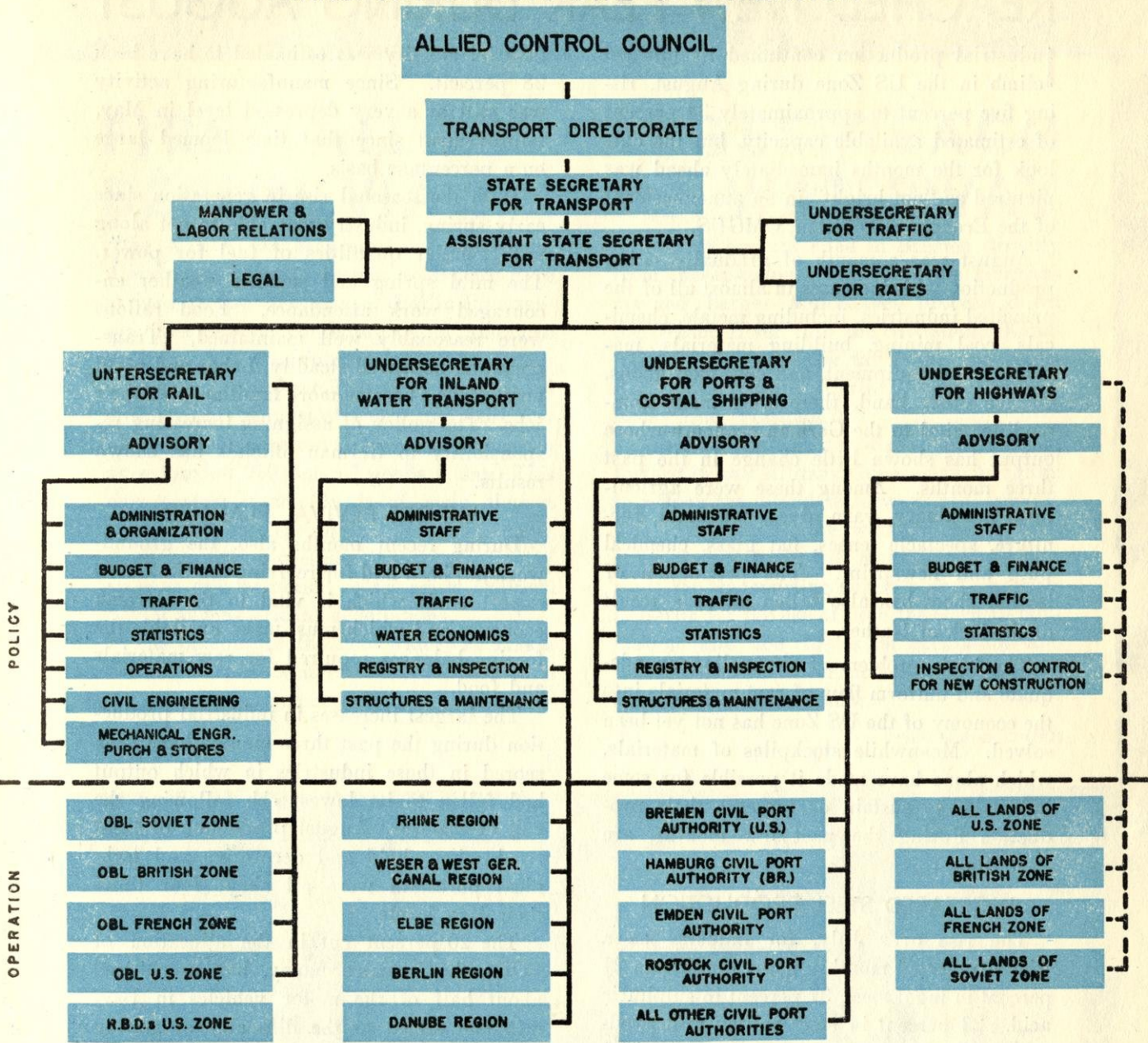
AGENCY FOR PORTS AND SHIPPING

The Central German Agency for Ports and Coastal Shipping shall be largely a regulatory and administrative agency to insure uniform regulations throughout all Germany. The central agency is responsible for the budget, for necessary financing, for maintenance of ports, and for the coordination of traffic movement. The central agency shall control the standards for inspection and licensing for vessels engaged in coastal shipping.

The Central Germany Agency for Highways shall deal with traffic problems across land boundaries and with international highway traffic.

The Central German Agency for Rates shall be responsible for the setting of uniform traffic rates throughout Germany for rail, inland water, coastal shipping and highway traffic, and for the coordination between these rates so as to provide economical transportation in accordance with the

CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE ORGANIZATION



policies laid down by the Allied Control Authority without preferential treatment.

The Central Germany Agency for Traffic shall be responsible for allocating traffic for rail, water, coastal shipping or highway movement in accordance with policies laid down by the Allied Control Authority.

A considerable number of related activities

are to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Department.

It shall not exercise control over the railroad police. These police shall be retained and controlled at the Reichsbahndirektionen level. The Central Agency shall not interfere with operations within the OBL except for the appointment of the senior officer in

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US ZONE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REACHED NEW PEAK DURING AUGUST

Industrial production continued its upward climb in the US Zone during August, rising five percent to approximately 34 percent of estimated available capacity, but the outlook for the months immediately ahead was pictured as "not bright" in an announcement of the Economics Division, OMGUS.

August was a month of gradually rising production with increases in almost all of the principal industries, including metals, chemicals, coal mining, building materials, machinery and equipment, and consumer goods. On the other hand, there were many commodities vital to the German economy whose output has shown little change in the past three months. Among these were agricultural machinery, yarn, dyes, cyanamid, furniture, spectacle lenses, flat glass, chemical pulp and newsprint. The production of leather shoes has also fallen off as a result of the lack of leather.

The basic problem of channeling an adequate and uniform flow of raw materials into the economy of the US Zone has not yet been solved. Meanwhile stockpiles of materials, which alone have made it possible for some industries to sustain or increase their production during the past few months, are dwindling.

INCREASED STEEL PRODUCTION

The rise over July, for industry as a whole, reflected monthly gains ranging to 21 percent in ingot steel, 37 percent in sulphuric acid, 23 percent in steel rolling mill products, 40 percent in transport milk cans, 21 percent in bricks and 104 percent in light trucks. Farm machinery at 33 percent of estimated 1949 capacity was unchanged in August as compared to July.

The rise in August continued the unbroken uptrend which has characterized industrial production in the Zone since the beginning of the year. In the three months since May, alone, the average increase in the rate of in-

dustrial activity was estimated to have been 28 percent. Since manufacturing activity was still at a very depressed level in May, improvement since that time loomed large on a percentage basis.

With the seasonal rise in generation since early spring, industry was able to get along with smaller quantities of fuel for power. The mild spring and summer weather encouraged work attendance. Food rations were reasonably well maintained. Transportation improved steadily. Labor and plant management became more familiar with their jobs. The policy of assigning increasing responsibility to German officials has shown results.

EXPORT REVIVAL PLANNED

During recent months also, the groundwork has been laid for reviving the US Zone's export trade which is vital to the German economy and which must make available the foreign balances required for raw materials and food.

The largest increases in industrial production during the past three months have been scored in those industries in which output had fallen to its lowest ebb following the end of the war. August production of light trucks, household and decorative and technical porcelain were all about four times their May levels.

The 20 percent cut in the allocation of POL to the German economy, has immobilized about half of the motor vehicles in Bavaria and added to the difficulty of getting adequate transport for lumbering operations. The shortage of coal necessitated a limited allocation for domestic civilian consumption this winter since steadily diminishing stocks of hard coal made further withdrawals from these stocks impracticable. Crude coal tar was still so scarce in the US Zone that requirements for repairing highways and supplying coal tar derivatives for the chemical industry could not be met.

FIRST ALLIED BARGES REACH BERLIN VIA INLAND WATERWAY

The first Allied barges to use the inland waterway from Bremen to Berlin have arrived in the Westhaven, Berlin-Ploetzensee. The convoy, consisting of an American barge loaded with foodstuffs for the Berlin population and three British barges loaded with coal, is the first of a new transport system which is expected to furnish Berlin with an estimated 250 tons of goods a day. This new system is the result of more than a year's work in clearing sunken bridges along the route and represents the culmination of an even greater period of tripartite (British, Soviet and American) negotiations.

The opening of the new waterway makes possible direct water communication and transport between ports in the US and Ber-

lin. Goods are unloaded in Bremen directly from ocean-going ships into the German-manned barges which then proceed down the Weser River into the Mittelland Kanal from which they enter the Plaue and Havel Rivers. They enter Berlin at the Spandau Locks near Potsdam.

The new waterway system is another step forward in the Military Government program to reopen the inland waterways of Germany. The reopening of the water route between Bremen and Berlin will make possible a new route for transporting supplies and materials to Berlin for the use of both the German population and the forces of occupation and will relieve the overburdened railways of considerable bulk traffic.

Photo by PRO OMGUS



MITTELSCHULE 1

The pictures on these two pages show part of an average day's activity at Mittelschule 1, one of ten such schools in the US Sector of Berlin. Located in Steglitz, a middle class residential section, the school has approximately 600 students ranging in age from 10 to 16. These children have previously spent four years at a Volksschule and after completion of the mittelschule's six grades will either transfer to a highschool, study a trade or enter upon a career in the middle civil service or as a commercial apprentice.

(Upper center) A group of boys watch as the teacher demonstrates the functioning of a model motor; (upper right) a girl's class in home economics receives instruction in needlework (lower left) a group of girls coming up the school building's main staircase; (lower center) a botany class examines the structure of plants; (lower right) a boy's class takes time out from study to eat their noon-day meal.

Photos by PRO, OMGUS







New German Identification Card Effective for US Zone

The new German identification card, *Deutsche Kennkarte*, replacing all old forms of official identification or registration, becomes effective 30 September in the US Zone of Germany. After that date every German more than eighteen years of age is required to possess the Kennkarte and to present it upon demand to any authorized official.

The card is dark grey in color, printed on pliable waterproof paper, folding double to a size of approximately 4 by 6 inches. The face bears the card number, place of issue and expiration date (five years after issue). The inner portion of the card shows the individual's photograph, fingerprints, personal and identifying data, signature, and signature and seal of the issuing police authority. The back of the card bears numbered spaces which will be punched to indicate the official decision of the tribunal which considers the individual's case under the Law for Liberation from Nazism and Militarism.

In addition to being a police registration, the Kennkarte serves as a positive identification of the individual whenever needed. In addition, it must be presented when obtaining ration or quarters, transportation, travel documents, or when changing residence.

* * *

Identity documents, now in use in the British Zone, will be valid in the US Zone.

The document for persons less than fifteen years of age is of light brown heavy paper, folding in the middle to a size three and one quarter by five inches. Printed on the face of the British identity document appears the words:

Personal Ausweis, Britische Zone, Fuer Personen unter fuenfzehn Jahren (Personal Identity Card, British Zone, for Persons under Fifteen Years. On the inside are spaces for the person's name, sex, address and changes

of address.

The British document for persons more than fifteen years of age is light green forgery-proof heavy paper, folding three times to a size of three and one quarter by five inches. On the face is printed *Britische Zone, Personal Ausweis*. On the inside are spaces for the person's name, birthdate, birthplace, sex, present address, signature and changes of address. No photograph, fingerprint or personal description is given.

These identity cards have replaced the German *Kennkarte* in the British Zone. It is, therefore, the only official identity document for residents of that zone.

Factory Inspections

Recommendations on factory inspections in the US Zone were recently issued for the purpose of permitting the German authorities to re-establish factory inspection as a part of the Ministry of Labor functions. These recommendations, approved by the Manpower Directorate of the Allied Control Authority are concerned mostly with safety regulations and working conditions.

DP Publishing Activities

As a result of certain publishing activities by and for United Nations displaced persons, USFET letter, "Displaced Persons Publishing Activities," (AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, 9 Sept 46) directs that such publications be controlled and conform to certain standards.

Freedom of press and of speech will be encouraged subject to the necessity for maintaining military security and preventing militaristic activities or propaganda.

Licensing of publications will be controlled by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS and publications will be required to conform to certain specific standards. Such licensing will go into effect on 15 Oct. 46.

The new directive does not apply to UNR-

RA publishing school books, or to individual assembly center or company or replacement center bulletins and announcements of one or two pages for which the assembly center director or labor service company commander is responsible and which will contain no material of a political, international or controversial nature.

Confiscated Nazi Documents

A limited number of confiscated Nazi documents may now be used in the interests of research and scholarship if approved for this use by the Zone Commanders or the members of the Berlin Kommandatura. This action is authorized in an amendment to Control Council Order No. 4, which provides for the confiscation of literature and material of a Nazi-militarist nature.

The documents selected will be kept in special safekeeping and will be used by German scholars and other German persons only with the permission and supervision of the Allied Control Authority. Each Zone Commander is responsible for giving full information concerning these documents to the other members of the Council.

Increased Ration Scale

An increase in the ration to a scale based on 1550 calories per day for the normal consumer in the British and United States Zones, to be effective on 14 October, was announced from the Offices of the Deputy Military Governors of the British and US Zones.

The increase, which had been contemplated for some time, was prompted by the report of the Fifth Nutritional Committee stating that "the nutritional condition of German civilians has deteriorated since the reduction of rations in February and April 1946," and that this earlier reported deterioration "has continued" among the people of the three Western Zones of Germany.

The announcement stated that the favorable news concerning the shipping position in the United States has permitted the de-

cision to be made to increase the rations for the period, which begins on 14 October.

Personnel Changes

Lt. Col. Gordon Browning has been appointed Director, Office of Military Government for Bremen Enclave (US). He succeeded Bion C. Welker, who has been transferred to the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

Dr. Elizabeth Lam has been named Senior Specialist for Girls' Activities of the Education and Religious Affairs Section, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS. Recently she was a professor at Western Reserve University.

Assignments announced at USFET include Col. Vernon E. Prichard as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 Division, and Major Ruby E. Herman as Deputy WAC Staff Director.

Jacob D. Beam has been appointed Special Advisor of the Office of Personal Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor on Denazification in addition to his other duties during the temporary absence of Dr. Walter L. Dorn. Mr. Beam is Special Assistant to the US Political Advisor.

Tripartite Engineering Group

A Tripartite Engineering Committee (TEC) has been established by the United States, Great Britain and France to provide for unified control and supervision of all engineering and conservation work carried out by the Germans on the Rhine River within Germany. The TEC will be made up of one technical representative from each of the three zones.

The agreement creating the TEC also provides for the organization of a German Rhine Coordinating Directorate (GRDC) to be composed of the directors of the Wasserstrassendirektion in the US, British and French Zones.

The TEC will supervise and control the activities of the German Rhine Coordinating Directorate in its work of reestablishing normal channel and navigation conditions. The headquarters of both organizations will be located initially at Eltville.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

Winter time will go into effect throughout Germany on Sunday, 7 October. At 0300 hours, all clocks will be turned back one hour to 0200 in accordance with an agreement of the Allied Control Council.

MG has instructed the Laenderrat to make necessary arrangements for examining, inspecting and appraising inventories of certain US Army scrap and waste installations for the purpose of reporting on the amount, type and location of scrap and waste available for German economic use.

The US Zone is to provide 50,000 tons of eating potatoes to the British Zone this fall and the Soviet Zone is to supply 50,000 tons of eating potatoes to the US Sector of Berlin. An additional 20,000 tons for Berlin is being supplied from Bavaria.

Clothing for the Berlin police is to be supplied from the four zones at a ratio equal to the proportion of population in their respective sectors of Berlin. The ratios are: Soviet, 37 percent; US, 30 percent; British, 20 percent; French, 13 percent.

RADIO AIDS EDUCATION PROGRAM

Radio Stuttgart's schoolroom broadcasts, a feature which will be extended to all other stations in the US Zone to supplement the critical shortage of textbooks, included such topics as progress in elementary schools; New York, largest city in the world; drama on the life of Liszt, and the revolution of 1848 in Germany.

Three tons of smokeless powder from salvaged German ammunition is being used in manufacturing paint in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Nearly 200 Chinese, who were in Germany at the outbreak of the war, sailed from Naples for Hong Kong and repatriation. In the group were 120 men, 43 women and 33 children.

The new five-cent air mail postage rate goes into effect 1 October. The reduction is applicable to American military and civilian personnel authorized to send and receive

mail through APO postoffices in the US Zone.

To conserve fuel and to relieve strained rail transportation facilities, reparations equipment from the Daimler-Benz underground aircraft engine plant at Necharelz, Wuerttemberg-Baden, which had been previously allocated to the Soviet Union, is being shipped for the first time by water transport to Bremen for reloading on Soviet ships.

RAILROAD BRIDGES REPAIRED

Out of a total of 10,570 railroad bridges in the US Zone, 10,501, or 99.3 percent, are now in operation.

Shipments of 7,000 tons of sugar and 5,600 tons of molasses from the Soviet Zone have been completed.

The fish catch at Wesermuende and Vegesack during August was more than double that of the preceding month and more than three times that of August 1945.

Arrangements have been made in Mannheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, where the curfew has been in effect, to issue to persons arriving on trains during curfew hours temporary passes enabling them to continue to their homes.

Arson was suspected as the cause of three major fires in Bavaria during the middle of September. There were 18 fires in Bavaria during the period, resulting in a total loss of RM 689,000.

US ARMY TRUCKS RELEASED

Twenty two-and-one-half ton trucks and 10 eight-ton trailers have been released from US Army stocks for German forestry operations.

Nearly 5,000,000 bottles of wine not of export quality were released in September for sale in the US Zone and for interzonal trade.

It is planned to obtain 140 tons of sugar for the wine industry in Greater Hesse by releasing 70,000 bottles of champagne to the Soviet Zone.



GERMANS CONVINCED NUREMBERG DEFENDANTS RECEIVED FAIR TRIAL

The German people as a whole believe the 21 Nazi, military and political dictators who guided Germany into her aggressive war against the world and to her resulting chaos received a fair trial before the bar of justice at Nuremberg.

Almost eighty percent of the Germans participating in a series of public opinion polls consistently declared their belief in the fairness of the International Military Tribunal trials. The opinion never dropped below 75 percent. Only four percent believed the trials were not fair.

The reactions of the German populace to the defendants, testimony and activities at the trials were summarized by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS, with the results of eight public survey polls made between the time of the opening of the trials last November and the retirement of the judges early in September to consider the verdicts.

The guilt of all the defendants was maintained by a conclusive majority of 70 percent. Among the small number of the sampled population who felt some of the defendants were not guilty, Hess was named most frequently — by five percent. Von Papen and von Neurath were named by two percent. Raeder, Doenitz, Keitel, Speer and Schacht were each named by one percent or less.

The guilt of the indicted organizations — the Reich Cabinet, the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party, the SS, SA, Gestapo, the General Staff and High Command of the German armed forces — was accepted by a somewhat smaller majority. Six out of every ten persons interviewed indicated the indictments of whole organizations were justi-

fied, while one quarter claimed that such indictments were not justified and 15 percent held no opinion.

The sampled group split sharply on the question of whether all defendants would receive the same punishment. Thirty-seven percent indicated the punishment would be the same for all, and most of these persons thought the sentences would carry the death penalty. Almost half of the sampled population said the punishment would vary according to the individual defendant.

Heavier punishment was expected for party leaders such as Goering, Streicher, Ribbentrop, Kaltenbrunner, Sauckel, Rosenberg and Frank. Military and naval leaders and the defendants von Papen, Schacht and Fritzsche were expected to receive lighter sentences. More persons expected Rudolph Hess to receive lighter punishment than any other defendant.

A survey made shortly after Goering had testified in his own defense found 42 percent of the Germans questioned admitting they had not read enough of his testimony to form any impression as to his defense. However, 40 percent were not favorably impressed and the remaining 18 percent expressed a favorable impression of Goering's explanation of his former deeds.

The series of surveys showed that a majority of the readers found the newspaper reports to be complete and trustworthy. In only one instance did the proportion who were satisfied with the newspaper reports drop below 75 percent of the persons interviewed. At the time the defense was presenting its evidence, 15 percent felt the newspaper reports were not completely trustworthy. This was an increase of 10 percent

over the average for all other surveys in this series.

During the progress of the trials as more data on war crimes and individual guilt was being unfolded, the German people admitted in increasing numbers they had learned something from the proceedings. Whereas in the first poll 65 percent of the persons interviewed spoke of learning for the first time of happenings during the Nazi regime, in later polls the percentage rose to 87 percent. Correspondingly, the number who had learned nothing from the proceedings dropped from 33 percent to 11 percent.

The change in percentage between the first survey and later surveys in the answers to the question, "What did you learn?" is shown in the following table:

	First	Second
About concentration camps	29	57
About German aggression and early preparations	12	8
Of the activities of party leaders	6	8
Betrayal by their leaders	5	4
Much, knew nothing before	11	10
Other things	5	7
Annihilation of the Jews	—	30
Hitler and leaders were worse than they thought	—	3

It is interesting to note that 57 percent of the German people indicated that they first learned about the concentration camps through the Nuremberg trials. As the trials progressed and more information concerning atrocities was released, 30 percent of the persons interviewed said they first learned about the annihilation of the Jews.

Interest in the trial proceedings, however, suffered a constant decline. The German population was naturally affected by the indictments, and a high degree of original interest was to be expected. The defense of the accused received, much attention at first. But as the line of the defendants' testimony became evident, interest waned.

This conclusion was based on reader-interest in newspaper articles concerning the trials. The proportion of readers steadily decreased from 82 percent to 67 percent,

and the degree of interest in these articles declined from 62 percent to 36 percent. Likewise the number of persons who read the articles all the way through dropped from 64 percent to 51 percent and "partial readers" increased from 35 percent to 48 percent.

Interviews Reveal Reaction To Secretary Byrnes' Speech

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) carried several brief interviews with "the man on the street" about the speech of Secretary of State Byrnes in Stuttgart. Typical comments were:

Housewife: "I don't know anything about politics but when my husband says it was good for us in every respect, then that must be right."

Discharged soldier: "We heard plenty of fine words even in Nazi Germany. The speech was swell but I'll be convinced by deeds."

Construction worker: "You have to admit a Nazi foreign minister wouldn't have talked like that to the conquered after a victory."

Young girl: "I've always said the Americans wanted the best for us."

* * *

Walter Gong, who is making an outstanding reputation among the German reporters of the US Zone, presented an anti-war article in the *Frankenpost* (Hof) on "American War Reporting," based on Fletcher Pratt's "America's Navy in the War." Gong quoted: "It was no battle. It was slaughter. It was terrible — it was terrible — it was War. The returning pilots described themselves as "carrion-vultures" and almost hated themselves when they reported how two of the big ships went down at the first attack and the water was swarming with little men half a mile around." Gong asked: "Has anyone ever read anything like this in a German war report?"

* * *

The licensed German press in the US Zone continued to stress the reactions to Byrnes' speech during the week 8—15 September, according to the weekly newspaper analysis

of the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. Follow-up editorials, world press reaction, and comments on the speech by world statesmen were carried in all issues.

Most newspapers gave prominence to the monthly report of the Military Governor, especially his advocacy for German political unity. Other top news stories included the proceedings at the Paris Peace Conference, the Attlee conference on Palestine and the elections in the Soviet Zone. There was little outstanding editorial comment during the week.

Article Answers Critics of Byrnes' Stuttgart Address

In a long article the US licensed *Tagespiegel* in Berlin declared that Secretary of State Byrnes' speech shows he follows through on Roosevelt's lines and applies them.

In answer to the critics of the speech, the paper pointed out that Byrnes demanded almost nothing for America from Germany, only that the peace of the world be assured.

Admitting that the measures put forth by Byrnes contain many hardships, the paper declared that they contain nothing which a German wouldn't level against the country himself if he wanted to prevent a repetition of her fate.

"The choice between a federal republic and a 'centralistic Reich' is a choice between peace and war, and is the only reason why federalism is demanded," declared the paper, adding that those who bring up dismemberment in this respect confuse conceptions.

"The term 'federalism' would be senseless if it wouldn't include the necessity for union," pointed out the paper. "There can be no discussion about the federalistic demand in itself, only in the way it is carried through."

Turning to Byrnes national council suggestion the paper stated that "we have ourselves always thought of a German national parliament to which the federal government will be responsible. As far as we see Byrnes' plan does not exclude this because the 'National Council' shall draft a constitution."

"The most important thing is that a centralizing of economic and judicial questions must be balanced by a splitting of the police and educational systems," declared the paper.

Rural Support for SED

The US licensed *Tagespiegel* headed its commentary on the Thuringia Elections: "SED As An Agricultural Party," pointing out first that in the main cities the SED was overtaken by the LDP.

In the opinion of the paper the strong showing of the SED in the rural areas followed through on the trend of the previous week's voting in Saxony.

"The Socialist Unity Party appears more and more to be an agricultural party," contended the paper, pointing out that in almost all cities the party was unable to gain the absolute majority.

Observing that in the rural areas the bourgeois parties were unable to run their lists everywhere, the paper declared that to some extent this explained the showing of the SED in these districts.

In conclusion the paper declared that no matter how one regards the election "the fact remains that the Socialist Unity Party seems to have more supporters in the country than in the cities, which is a rather remarkable change . . ."

* * *

"The Second Defeat," was the title placed over a post-election commentary in the *Telegraf* by Editor Scholz.

The votes cast for the SED made such a strong showing only because the CDU and LDP in the rural areas were not able to run local organizations everywhere," declared Scholz, quoting figures to back up his claim.

"The headlines in the SED press are absolutely misleading, in the face of the facts," continues Scholz, claiming that the bourgeois parties had the majority in the larger communities.

In view of this fact, declares Scholz, the SED can hardly speak of a new victory in Thuringia.



EDITORIALS IN US PRESS CRITICIZE WALLACE'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

United States' foreign policy is unchanged and has the full support of the American people, newspaper editorials and radio commentators made clear in their comment on Secretary of Commerce Wallace's much discussed speech in New York recently. Newspaper editorials for the most part were strongly critical of Wallace's views which were widely interpreted as differing in some respects from the administration's policy. Since making the speech, Wallace has resigned from the Cabinet.

By disapproval of Wallace's remarks, and by substantial praise of Secretary of State Byrnes' work, commentators voiced support for the firm, bi-partisan US aim of seeking world peace through the United Nations' Charter principles and the fulfilment of Yalta, Potsdam and other major power agreements.

Many commentators censured Wallace's advocacy of "spheres of influence" and his implied thesis for a "soft" attitude towards the Soviet Union. Some criticized the Commerce Secretary on the grounds he sought to inject foreign policy as an "issue" in the current domestic election campaign.

The **New York Herald Tribune** called Wallace's formula "sheer fantasy."

The **Philadelphia Record** declared "the nation was — and is — united on foreign policy."

Louisville Courier-Journal: "By every reliable indication, Secretary Byrnes enjoys the strong support of his countrymen . . . what Mr. Wallace proposes in essence is the division of the earth between two rival imperialisms . . . this is contrary to the whole concept for which Franklin D. Roosevelt labored and died."

G. R. Baukhage, radio network commen-

tator, said: "The thing to remember is that the American foreign policy is not intended to be anti-Russian or anti-British or anti-anything . . . There is only one foreign policy . . . it is the one expressed by the American people through the Secretary of State, as head of the State Department, and by both Democratic and Republican Parties as expressed through their respective representatives, (Senators) Connally and Vandenberg."

The **U. S. News Magazine** editorial by **David Lawrence**, which described Wallace as "sincere but misguided," said: "The American foreign policy since V-J Day has been a consistent effort, supported by both political parties and the American people, to banish the idea of 'spheres of influence' and to avoid if possible 'two worlds' in which Russia would be left to dominate a vast area of the earth's surface. That effort has been carried out by the Secretary (Byrnes) in the finest American tradition."

The **Washington Star** voiced a hope that the vital question of foreign relations will not again "become a football to be kicked around by vote-seeking politicians on both sides of the political fence." The editorial frowned on attempts "to put the skids under that eminently desirable bi-partisan stand."

Radio commentator **Cecil Brown** said: "What has to be remembered is this . . . that the rest of the world never forgets for an instant that we are united on a foreign program, that the Republicans and Democrats are working together and that we are in the affairs of the world up to our necks and intend to stay there."

The **Philadelphia Inquirer:** "The people of this country should be resolved, as never before . . . while striving for friendship with

all peoples, to stand firmly against breeding 'balances of power,' 'sphere of influence' and attempts by any powerful nation to make capital out of smaller nations' territories, rights and liberties." The Inquirer said the US foreign policy "must not be pro-British. Neither shall it be pro-Russian. It can be pro-American and nothing else . . . it must and will be the program of a united nation."

The **Philadelphia Record** said: "Byrnes is on the firing line at Paris. He is doing his best for his country and for world peace . . . he has been tactful yet firm, tolerant yet uncompromising on principles . . . Byrnes' policy has been 'be firm' rather than 'get tough'. Byrnes has not been anti-Russian — but pro-peace, pro-United Nations, pro-Atlantic Charter."

Discussion of Byrnes' Speech Continues in American Press

The conclusion that Secretary of State Byrnes gave the world an exposition of American policy for Germany — "that every man can plainly understand" was emphasized in continuing US newspaper comment.

The editorials generally agreed that the fate of Germany is a matter of prime concern to every nation. Many expressed the view that it is now up to Soviet Union to accept or reject the program designed to avert danger of Germany becoming "a pawn or partner in a military struggle for power between the East and the West."

The **Atlanta Constitution** said Byrnes' speech "was in a sense, a direct answer to the July 10 statement on Germany by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, a declaration of Russian policy, exploited by Communist leaders throughout the occupied areas.

"Molotov had said that while Germany could rightfully aspire to a return to self-government, such a move was many years off. Byrnes, on the other hand, indicated the time might be near at hand when a provisional German government can be established . . .

"Increasingly it has become apparent that the divided occupation of Germany makes for conflict and inefficiency . . . Positive, aggressive democracy has given its reply to Communism. Certainly we do not always agree. But at least, at this time, no one can say there is any reason for either misunderstanding the other."

The **Minneapolis Tribune**: "That speech clearly was an announcement . . . that this nation is sick and tired of the game of high pressure politics which is being played for the control of Europe, with Germany as the principal pawn . . .

"The proposal is a single one. It is simple enough for the people of Germany to understand. Certainly it is simple enough for the Russians to understand. It is a middle ground proposal which if accepted would work to advantage of all parties . . . If Russia is genuinely interested in world peace and democratic government, this proposal must be accepted. Failure to accept it will leave the United States with no choice but to conclude that Russia wants a Germany unified on Russian terms and none other . . . under domination of Russia."

The **St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press**: "Secretary Byrnes . . . gave the world a badly needed exposition of American policy for Germany . . . Now that the air has been cleared, the way finally is open for the major powers to come to grips with vital problem of Germany's future.

"Such a clear and resolute stand, adhered to constantly, may not of itself be enough to assure success, but it is the most likely way to encourage the Kremlin to join us in saying, as the Secretary did at Stuttgart, "we intend to support the United Nations Organization with all the power and resources we possess."

In terming his address as "firm, forthright, strong . . . yet not truculent or provocative," the **Birmingham News** said: "He makes the choice for Russia and the world very plain indeed."

of the firms represented at the exposition have the machinery and manpower to work with; but many of them do not have enough raw materials. The chinaware industry needs brown coal and kaolin. The jewelry industry needs gold and silver. The building industry needs copper wire and sanitary ware. The textile industry needs cotton and wool.

DOLLAR CREDITS NECESSARY

Aside from the scarcity of materials, there is another reason why visitors to the show cannot exchange their marks for the goods on display. The ingenuity, planning and hard work connected with the show have been invested with one thought in mind — exports, exports to countries that can pay in dollars. Dollar credits will make it possible for Germany to buy the raw materials and food she needs to keep her from economic bankruptcy. Signs posted at vantage points in the exposition beseech the people to understand that the things they see cannot be purchased in Germany, for the present at least. They are destined for export, the notices say, "so that you and your family will have something to eat".

Exporting is a problem all its own. With no stated value at which marks can be exchanged for dollars, it is difficult enough to arrange a sale of German hops (as has been done), a commodity whose current price can quickly be ascertained by checking world markets. It is infinitely more difficult to arrange for the export sale of breakfast dishes, say, whose price varies from country to country, from city to city, from store to store.

SELLING AGENT FOR US

Lack of a foreign exchange rate for the mark is one export problem among many that is likely to persist for an indefinite period. As an expedient, meanwhile, OMG-US recently made arrangements for the US Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., to act as selling agent for German-made merchandise in

the United States. Among other things, US-CC will handle pricing of products to buyers. This necessarily will be done on an individual basis; each transaction will be negotiated separately. During July, OMGUS' Trade and Commerce Branch air-expressed samples of toys and handicraft items to USCC. The idea is to cash in on the Christmas trade, which promises to attain record high volume in the States this year.

Other obstacles to export trade within Germany itself are now being cleared away. A four-power agreement permitting non-transactional mail — exchanging of commercial information up to the point of signing of a contract — is almost through the quadripartite mill. (Previously, a prospective buyer was not permitted to negotiate with a German manufacturer through the mails.) The Office of Military Government for Bavaria has just set up a Visitors' Bureau to provide billets, messing facilities, and automobile transportation for travelling businessmen.

ADVISORY GROUPS FROM INDUSTRY

OMGB has also established an advisory committee from each Bavarian industry to make its headquarters in Munich. In conjunction with military government and German officials, the several committees will recommend ways and means of stimulating exports; the committees will also act as a contact point between prospective buyer and Bavarian manufacturer.

So far, the show at Munich has been pretty much a promise for the future. True, there have been visitors from all parts of the world, and definite buying interest has been shown in chinaware, leather goods, textile products, portable houses, and so on. A Chinese from the British Zone, representing a Shanghai firm, dropped in one day and wanted to buy 20,000 one-cylinder motors. (The manufacturer claims it will run 100 km. on one liter of gasoline.) But it is not yet possible to close such deals in a conventional way. There are still some loose ends to gather

in before sales at the export exposition can be consummated with dispatch. Meanwhile, this and other requests are being referred to the appropriate branch of OMGUS in Berlin for action.

That "promise for the future" is already looming large. Buying representatives from at least 30 merchandising organizations have requested permission to enter Germany and visit the Export Show. Included among these are W. T. Grant & Co.; Gimbel Bros., Inc.; Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Marshall Field, Inc.; and Associated Merchandise Corp., representing department stores such as Woodward & Lothrop in Washington, D. C., and Filene's in Boston. Several of these buyers are expected to arrive in Munich soon.

CERAMICS PROGRAM INCOMPLETE

The final touches have not been put on the export program for ceramics. Twenty-three topflight producers of porcelain and chinaware — including such world-renowned names as Rosenthal, Nymphenburg and Hutschenreuther — have been selected to participate. OMGUS representatives have obtained an increased supply of coal, essential for operating the industry at a higher level (it is now running at about 25 percent of estimated capacity). OMGUS has also earmarked dollars with which to purchase kaolin, a special kind of clay available in Czechoslovakia; kaolin imparts the very hard, very white, and generally handsome finish that is a hallmark of quality china. Samples of china and porcelain — 33 cases of them — are now en route to the US Commercial Co.

FASHION SHOW PRESENTEND

Tens of thousands of persons who couldn't possibly travel to Munich may eventually have an opportunity to see one of the hits of the exposition — the fashion show. Presented four times weekly in the textile exhibit's auditorium, the fashion show packs the auditorium's 350 seats and is forced to turn away an average of 150 persons every performance. There is an orchestra, a master

of ceremonies, a regular runway, and a dozen young ladies who model almost 100 different costumes, from sport clothes to evening dresses. Germany has never been known as a leader in the fashion field; export hopes center around sophisticated versions of traditional Bavarian clothing — dirndl dresses, ski clothes, and peasant sweaters and costumes. But it is the first real fashion show the Germans have seen in seven years and they love it. Later this year, a streamlined version of the fashion show may tour the British and US Zones, performing at Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Bremen.

Germany will be hearing more, a great deal more, about the Export Show. The exposition now running in the Haus der Kunst is only a starter. Even now, the Office of Military Government for Bavaria, together with the Bavarian Ministry of Economics, is restoring the partly-damaged Munich Fair Grounds at an estimated cost of RM 2,000,000. The money is coming from admissions to the current show, including admissions to the Export Village with its prefabricated houses.

FUTURE PLANS FOR EXHIBIT

By next spring, if all goes according to schedule, the Export Show will move to the more spacious Fair Grounds. Longer-range plans for the show include provision for a 350-room hotel with every convenience for prospective buyers from outside Germany — restaurant; Post Exchange; library; conference rooms; transportation office; telephone, cable, and radio-communication facilities; typing, stenographic, and interpreting service. The idea is to build Munich into a US Zone super-center for export trade.

The Bavarian Export Show is at once a confession and a challenge. Through it, Bavaria reminds the world that Germany is poor in raw materials but rich in human resources; through it, Bavaria tells the world. "Give us raw materials and we will show you what industriousness and ingenuity can accomplish toward rebuilding a peaceful Germany!"

the OBL.

It shall have no control over warehouse or port installations. The ownership and operation of these functions shall remain with the municipalities. The Central Agency shall have no control over the water police. The control of the water police shall be with each waterway region.

It shall not exercise control over port installations and warehouses. These matters are reserved to the local port authorities. The actual operation of the ports and coastal shipping shall be with the local civil port authorities at each port.

It shall have no control over construction and maintenance of the various highways. This function is reserved to the various Laender.

It shall not interfere with traffic movements within a single OBL, water region or Land.

The Transport Department will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority through the Transport Directorate. The Directorate will exercise a broad, general policy review on all matters except budget, finances, new construction and rate structures. These four items will be subject to detailed supervision by the Directorate and shall be submitted to the Directorate before being placed in effect. Complete operating statistics shall be maintained and submitted periodically to the Directorate.

RESPONSIBLE TO DIRECTORATE

The head of the Department shall be State Secretary for Transport immediately responsible to the Directorate. He shall have responsibility for his subordinates, an assistant state secretary of transport and six under secretaries for rail, inland water, ports and coastal shipping, highways, traffic and rates.

The office of each under secretariat shall be divided into sections. Each section will be headed by a chief advisory official. These sections serve as advisory bodies and as col-

lectors of information for the under secretaries and prepare papers on operating matters for signature by the under secretary.

The Land shall have responsibility for the maintenance of tracks and the right of way.

The general supervision of port facilities owned by the local municipality is the function of Land government. The utilization of inland water barge capacity allocated for traffic within the Land shall be under the supervision of Land authorities. The Land will have no other functions with regard to inland water transport.

OPERATION OF PORTS

The operation of ports and coastal shipping shall be done through the local civil port authorities, who operate in cooperation with the Burgomaster at the port. As such, they come under the general authority of the government of the Land within which the port lies.

The construction and maintenance of highways and the installation of safety measures thereon is a Land function. The control of traffic lying entirely within a single Land is the function of Land government. The Central German Highway Transport Office will inform each Land of the anticipated volume of movements to that Land from adjacent ones.

The persons named as State Secretary and as his assistant must have extensive experience in administrative and executive matters. Positions shall be filled through appointment by the Transport Directorate of the Allied Control Council and incumbents will serve during their pleasure.

The position of under secretary calls for a man with a broad background in the particular field of transportation to which assigned and with considerable experience in administrative and executive matters. These positions are to be filled by appointment by the State Secretary for Transport, subject to confirmation by the Transport Directorate of the Allied Control Council and are subject

to removal by either the appointing or confirming authority.

The positions of chief advisory officials call for men of considerable experience in the field of their specialty. They must have had considerable practical experience and also a capacity for administration. These positions are to be filled by appointment by the top official under whom they serve in an advisory capacity and are subject to removal by him. Other than top management positions shall be filled through Civil Service examination. It is estimated that 180 persons will be required.

The headquarters should be located in Berlin which has adequate communication facilities and will permit closer liaison with the Allied Control Authority.

18,000 square feet of good office space is

required. No special types of equipment are required except statistical machines, adding machines, mimeographs, plan reproduction machines and photostat machines and teletype equipment. Several Reich properties are available.

The expenses of the Central Department should be budgeted against and paid from general revenues available to the Central Agencies.

It is realized that the Reichsbahn is a revenue producer. However, the personnel should be made to feel that they are working for Germany as a whole and for the whole transport system not for any particular branch of transport. They should not be paid from receipts of the transport system. Any return above the operating budget should go to the general treasury fund or be made available for reparations.

NEW STAMPS FOR GERMANY *(Continued from page 8)*

Burtz of the French Government completed the jury. Each representative was assisted by a political adviser to judge the political acceptability of the various designs and an artistic adviser to judge the qualities from an artistic point of view.

The Stamp Jury began its complex job of reviewing the several thousand entries on 29 March and on 11 May reached unanimous agreement on the five winning designs. Designs were rated as to order of relative merit by vote of the judges, who devised a point system for this purpose. Many colorful and ingenious drawings were rejected for political undesirability, some because of poor artistic technique and still others because they were impractical from a postal point of view. The designs which received final approval were adjudged the best entries combining all desirable qualities. Recommendations for prizes have been prepared by the Postal Sub-Committee and will be officially announced upon approval of the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications.

The winning artists: Gerd Barach of Berlin-Neukölln (US Sector of Berlin) won first prize for his entry depicting two workers,

a man with a trowel in his outstretched hand and a woman carrying a sheaf of grain.

A tie resulted in the second and third selections: H. W. Hoepfner of Hannover-Kirchrode (British Zone) for his design showing a pair of upstretched hands, broken shackles falling away, releasing the white dove of peace with a small sprig of olive in its beak; and Joseph Rogmann of Beierfeld, Erzgebirge (Soviet Zone) for his entry showing a worker leaving his house to begin his day of labor, a large hammer carried over his shoulder.

Fourth place went to the design of Ludwig Brand of Kempten-Allgau (US Zone), portraying the beginning of a new day. A farmer is kneeling in fresh soil in the act of planting a small plant, presumably an olive tree. A shovel is standing in the ground by his side and the sunrise is shown in the background.

A drawing by Heinz Luckenbach of Walsum, Niederrhein (British Zone) won fifth prize. His entry shows a farmer sowing grain in a new field; his farmhouse is in the background and the sun is rising in the early morning.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Continued from page 2)*

Selection of Sites for Foreign Service Officer Examinations	AG 201.5 INE-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Report of Personnel to Whom Subsistence is Sold	AG 430 RMJ-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Photographic Equipment	AG 413.53 GCT-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Reciprocal Agreement on Purchase of Services, Supplies and Facilities, US/British	AG 400 GDS-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
War Department Circular No. 173	AG 400.34 GCT-AGO 11 Sept 1946, USFET
Bulk Allotment Personnel Report	AG 220.3 GCT-AGO 11 Sept 1946, USFET
Emergency Return of Dependents	AG 230 GAP-AGO 12 Sept 1946, USFET
Civilian Uniform Regulations	Circular Nr. 129 13 Sept 1946, USFET
Amendment to Control Council Order No. 4	AG 007 (SS) 13 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial	AG 250.3 PMG-AGO 13 Sept 1946, USFET
New Domestic Air Mail Rate	AG 311.1 AGM-AGO 13 Sept 1946, USFET
Location of CROWCASS	AG 322 AGA-AGO 13 Sept 1946, USFET
Subsistence and Army Exchange Service Items in Hands of German Civilians	AG 430.2 GEC-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Return of Dependents' Household Goods to the United States	AG 414 GDS-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Payment of Family Allowances (Class F) to Enlisted Mens' Dependents Residing in US Occupied Zone, European Theater	AG 243 FDD-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Interpretation of the 22% Minimum in the Valuation of Advanced Deliveries on Account of Reparations, CORC/P (46) 172 3rd Revise	AG 386.1 (ED) 16 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Debiting of Blocked Accounts for Bank Service Charges	AG 100 (FD) 17 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Advance Copy of Amendments to Part 1, "Price Control," Title 13, "Trade and Commerce," Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (ED) 17 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Reopening of Administrative Courts in the US Zone	AG 015 (SS) 17 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Availability of US Applicants for Employment (Issue No. 2)	AG 201.62 21 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Change to Winter Time in Germany, CORC/P(46)288 (As amended by the Coordinating Committee at its 75th Meeting on 7 September 46)	AG 003 (TD) 21 Sept 1946, OMGUS

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