



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 124 December 1947

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

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS



**WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- WALDECK
- HOFGEISMAR
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR
- MELSEN
- UNGEN
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- FULDA
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- UNTER TAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANNHHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- GRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- BÜBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÜRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 124

22 December 1947

Review of Occupational Activities	2
Christmas Customs	3
German Border Problem	5
Toys	6
German Reactions	9
Economic Situation in Occupied Germany, Part 5	10
Religious Cooperation	13
Official Instructions	16

Cover Photo

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS—The lighted candle, which seems to hold such an attraction for the little German girl signifies the beginning of the Advent season in Germany. The season starts on the fourth Sunday before Christmas. A story on Christmas Customs begins on page 3 of this issue. (Photo by DENA-Bild)

Goods Allocated to Allies

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of goods and raw materials which the Soviet Union owes to the Western Allied Nations as "reciprocal deliveries" under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, has been allocated among the member governments of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels, the Economics Division, OMGUS, announced.

The Potsdam Agreement specified that Russia would make deliveries of commodities such as food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, petroleum products, and other items to be agreed upon, equivalent to 60 percent of the total value of capital industrial equipment reparations which she and Poland would receive from the three Western Zones of Germany.

Up to 1 December 1947, the three Western Zones have delivered approximately RM 100,000,000 worth of capital industrial equipment to the USSR and Poland.

The first delivery is expected to be made at an early date. The Soviets have stated they will complete the deliveries of the first consignment within 60 days after they receive shipping instructions. The commodities allocated to the United States will be made available for the German economy.

The General Assembly of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency designated 10 countries as the beneficiaries of the first shipment of these reciprocal deliveries, which include wheat, gasoline, diesel oil, pit props, and timber valued at approximately RM 5,000,000 at 1938 price levels. The United States, Great Britain, France, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Greece, India, and Egypt are the recipient nations to which these initial shipments will be made.

Discussions on the controversial question of reciprocal deliveries have been in progress since December 1945, and shipments of reparations equipment to Russia were commenced in April 1946. Although it was necessary for the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency in behalf of the Western Allied Nations

to specify the nature and amount of commodities to be delivered in this first installment, the occupying powers of the three Western Zones of Germany felt it necessary to stipulate that these commodities would come from outside of Germany or, if coming from the Soviet Zone of Occupation of Germany, would be in excess of Germany's minimum economic requirements, and would not be exportable to provide funds to be applied against the cost of occupation.

THE US ELEMENT has repeatedly requested the Soviets to provide reciprocal deliveries outside of Germany, but the Soviets to date have not agreed. While this major principle has not been agreed by the USSR, the



Frank L. Howley, (above) director of the Office of Military Government Berlin Sector since the beginning of the interallied occupation of Berlin, has been recalled to active duty at his own request. He has assumed his former rank of colonel in the Army of the United States, and has been appointed US member of the Allied Kommandatura Berlin.

initial shipments were arranged under terms which do not specify the source of the commodities to be delivered, but provide for such shipments to be made without jeopardizing future considerations of this principle of source which remains to be settled.

The following allocation of reciprocal deliveries has been made by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency:

United States: wheat, 1,709 tons; gasoline, 1,400 tons; diesel oil, 3,141 tons; to be delivered to OMGUS.

United Kingdom: wheat, 1,709 tons; gasoline, 900 tons; diesel oil, 1,332 tons; pit props, 15,000 cubic meters; timber, 14,414 cubic meters; to be delivered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Zone of Germany.

France: wheat, 4,104 tons; to be delivered to the French Group Control Council, Division of Agriculture & Food, Berlin.

Yugoslavia: gasoline, 700 tons; diesel oil, 527 tons; to be delivered to the Reparation Commission in Jesenice, Yugoslavia, (via Rosenheim, Germany).

Netherlands: wheat, 501 tons; timber, 4,393 cubic meters; to be delivered at some place in The Hague (via Zevenaar near Arnhem or Oldenzaal).

Czechoslovakia: wheat, 770 tons; to be delivered to some place in Prague (via Brod Nad Lesy via Cheb or Decin).

Belgium: wheat, 694 tons; to be delivered to a place in Brussels (via Hergenrath).

Greece: timber, 6,088 cubic meters; to be delivered to Greek Government, Greek Ministry of Coordination through the intermediary of Hager & Schmidt, G. m. b. H., Bremen.

India: wheat, 513 tons; to be delivered to Director General, Ministry of Industries and Supplies, Government of India, New Delhi, India, via the intermediary of Messrs. Hogg, Robinson & Capel-Cure, Ltd., care of 41 Movement Control, Trien Building, Alstereck, Hamburg.

Egypt: timber, 105 cubic meters; to be delivered to Agency Maritime, de Keyser Thornton, S. A., 43 Longue Rue Neuve, Antwerp (via F. Halbert & Co., 91 Rue Lambertl, Herbesthal).

Christmas Customs

By Henry S. Matteo

A bell will tingle on Christmas Eve in thousands of homes in Germany, particularly where children are present. This will be the signal for the start of a Christmas celebration that, among some families, will extend into the early hours of the next day.

The bell-ringing is one of the many old Christmas customs practiced in Germany. To the children it is a sign that "Old Man Christmas" (Weihnachtsmann) is on his way with eagerly-awaited gifts. It heralds the traditional singing of Christmas carols and old German songs, the exchange of gifts, dining, and sometimes an engagement announcement.

Shortly before the celebration begins the children are sent for a walk — to get them out of the way while their parents put the finishing touches to the Christmas tree. Mother also is busy cooking the Christmas Eve meal.

For months she has been preparing for this occasion, setting aside a bit of flour, a bit of fat, and perhaps a teaspoon of sugar from her strictly-rationed larder, to be used in making cookies, cakes, sweets, and other special treats. If mother is living in the Bizonal Area, her family's food supplies have been supplemented by an extra holiday ration of slightly more than half a pound of sweets, authorized by the US and British occupation authorities for each child and youth from one to 20 years of age.

A room reserved for the Christmas tree also is the scene of the Christmas Eve meal. The room is customarily locked for a week before Christmas while father sets up and decorates the tree. He places the

Histories and encyclopedia were scanned, authorities on German folklore were consulted, and many Germans were interviewed by Mr. Matteo in collecting the material for the article on *Christmas Customs*.

Mr. Matteo, who is assistant editor of the *Weekly Information Bulletin*, was formerly on the copy desk of *The Stars and Stripes*. During and immediately after the war he was an editor with the Office of War Information in New York, London and Luxembourg.

Mr. Matteo worked on newspapers in Albany, N. Y., and Schenectady, N. Y., and was with the United Press for seven years in the Albany, Boston, and Hartford, Conn., bureaus. He is a native of Albany.

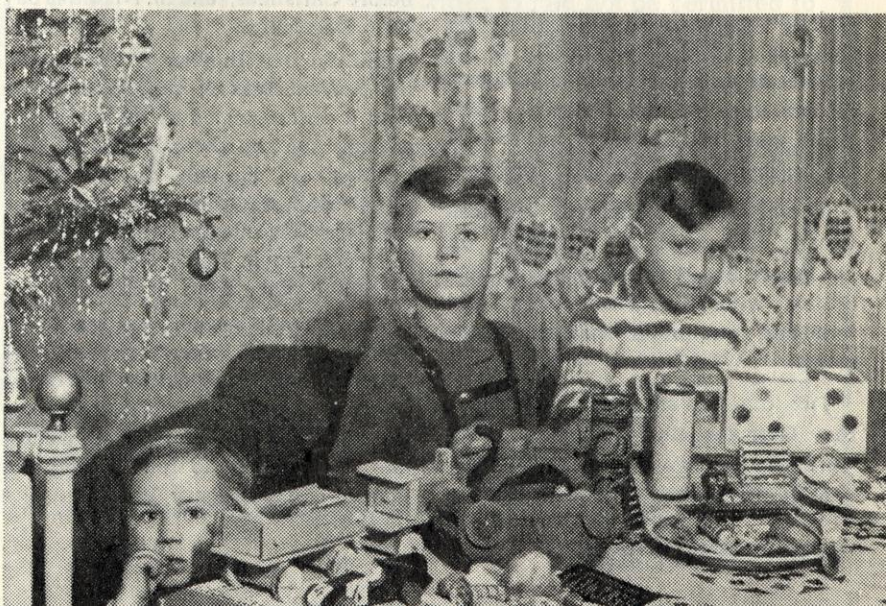
presents there, out of sight of young, prying eyes.

The tree is lighted with candles and decorated with tinsel, cotton, bulbs, and other ornaments much in the same manner as in the United States. As a matter of tradition the Christmas tree had its origin in Germany and was introduced in America by German immigrants.

MOTHER OR FATHER stands in the room on Christmas Eve, and rings a bell. The other members of the family enter, singing "Stille Nacht" and "O Tannenbaum." In some sections of Germany the celebrants sing after they have entered the room.

There is a knock on the door, and "Old Man Christmas," attired in the traditional red suit, black boots and white whiskers, and carrying a gift-laden bag on his shoulder, enters. (In homes where there are no children, the gifts already are under the tree or on a nearby table). He chides the

A typical Christmas scene in a German home (Photo by BYERS)



children for having been naughty during the year, and extracts a promise that they will be good. The children recite short poems addressed to him, then he distributes the presents from his bag, and leaves.

"Old Man Christmas" usually is father, or a friend of the family. His appearance and exit have led many observant children to remark that the Weihnachtsmann and father never seem to be present in the room at the same time.

The family has dinner, after which the neighbors call to extend holiday greetings (Fröhliche Weihnachten). Many young couples reserve Christmas Eve as an occasion for announcing their engagement. They stand before the Christmas tree, and make known their wedding plans.

SINGING and dining in many homes continue throughout the night. Among some families the children are permitted to remain up, although they usually fall asleep before the festivities are over in the early hours of Christmas morning.

On Christmas day more neighbors come in to visit, and to examine the gifts. In small towns it is customary for both adults and children to promenade as a means of displaying their presents.

As is the case in other Christian countries, Christmas in Germany is an occasion for both merrymaking and reverence. In Catholic churches, the heart of the celebration is the crèche, or crib, the realistic tableaux in miniature of the Nativity. Midnight mass is celebrated as one of the solemnities of Christ's birthday.

In Protestant churches, services usually are held at 6 o'clock on Christmas Eve. The churches are decorated with evergreen trees and branches, and other seasonal ornaments.

Two other events are observed by the Germans in connection with Christmas. They are the Advent season, which begins the fourth Sunday



St. Nikolaus reaches into bag for girls' presents (DENA-Bild)

before Christmas, and St. Nikolaus day on 6 December.

On the first Sunday which begins the Advent season, German families light a candle ringed by an evergreen wreath. On the second Sunday, two candles are lighted; on the third, three candles, and on the fourth, four candles. This custom began hundreds of years ago in north Germany, and spread to other parts of the country.

The Advent season was set apart by the Catholic Church as early as the 6th century as a time for devotional preparation. In early Christianity the period comprised six weeks, but was reduced to four during the time of Pope Gregory VII.

St. Nikolaus day is observed in memory of a Roman bishop from Asia Minor who became noted for his generosity in helping the needy. The Germans commemorate the anniversary of Nikolaus' death (6 December AD 345) by exchanging gifts of sweets, cakes, and fruit. In rural sections, particularly in the southern, Catholic part of Germany, markets (Nikolaus-Maerkte) selling pastry especially for the holiday are set up.

On St. Nikolaus eve rural children mask and bewhisker themselves, sling pillow-cases over their shoulders, and carry on a spirited soliciting campaign in quest of cookies, sweets, and

toys. They go from door to door, They buttonhole pedestrians; and usually their appeals are granted.

NO LESS QUIANT a custom is the practice of members of families throughout Germany, on St. Nikolaus eve, to place shoes under their beds or before their doors. In some sections plates and stockings are used. During the night, members of the family surreptitiously place gifts in them. The next morning the shoes, plates and stockings are eagerly examined.

In some families, large bundles are exchanged. The unwrapping of these packages arouses keen curiosity, and finally laughter. Supposed to have been sent by St. Nikolaus, the package is addressed to a member of the family. Upon removal of the wrapper, a second one is found underneath, addressed to another family member. This goes on until the final wrapper is removed.

The contents usually consist of a solitary button, a shoe string, or a nipple. The gift is a gentle reminder of the recipient's failings. The button, for instance, might denote his or her habit of losing such articles. Persons who break shoestrings usually receive one as a gift. The nipple is reserved for the incessant pipe smoker.

A custom similar to the appearance of "Old Man Christmas" is observed in some sections of Germany after dark on St. Nikolaus day. A knock is heard on the door, and in comes "St. Nikolaus", clad like "Old Man Christmas". He carries a sack over his shoulder and a birch rod in his hand. After the usual admonitions, and recitations, "St. Nikolaus" hands out nuts, apples, and sweets from his sack. Then he leaves.

HOW DID CHRISTMAS customs originate? They go back to ancient times, when peoples built great bonfires at about the same period Christmas now is observed, in order to give the winter sun-god strength, and to restore his life. Rejoicing was great when it became noticeable that the days were growing longer. Thus the central idea of the winter solstice

(Continued on Page 8)

German Border Problem

AT THE MOSCOW session (of the Foreign Ministers) the United States proposed the creation of a special boundary commission which, under the direction of the deputies, would consider and make recommendations to the Council concerning the Polish-German frontier. On the suggestion of other members of the Council, the United States is willing to enlarge the scope of this work, which could still be undertaken under the direction of the deputies, to include a study of all frontier proposals.

With regard to the Saar, the United States supports the claim of France to the economic integration of the Saar territory. The political status of the Saar should be based, we think, on the principle of political autonomy and local self-government. I urge that at this session we approve the French proposal of economic integration of the Saar territory into that of France. After this, the details, including territorial limits, can be worked out.

With regard to the Polish-German frontier, the starting point for our consideration must be the Potsdam Protocol, which provided that 'the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement'. Mr. Molotov presented the view that the decision regarding the western frontier has been taken. This is clearly not the case as the quotation just referred to indicates.

A just settlement of this frontier, as I stated at our meeting in Moscow on April 9, 1947, requires that we give careful

The US view that the German-Polish boundaries remain to be fixed and that a special boundary commission to study the issue should be set up was reiterated by US Secretary of State Marshall in a statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London. Secretary Marshall's statement also supported the French claim to the economic integration of the Saar Valley into France. His statement is reprinted here.

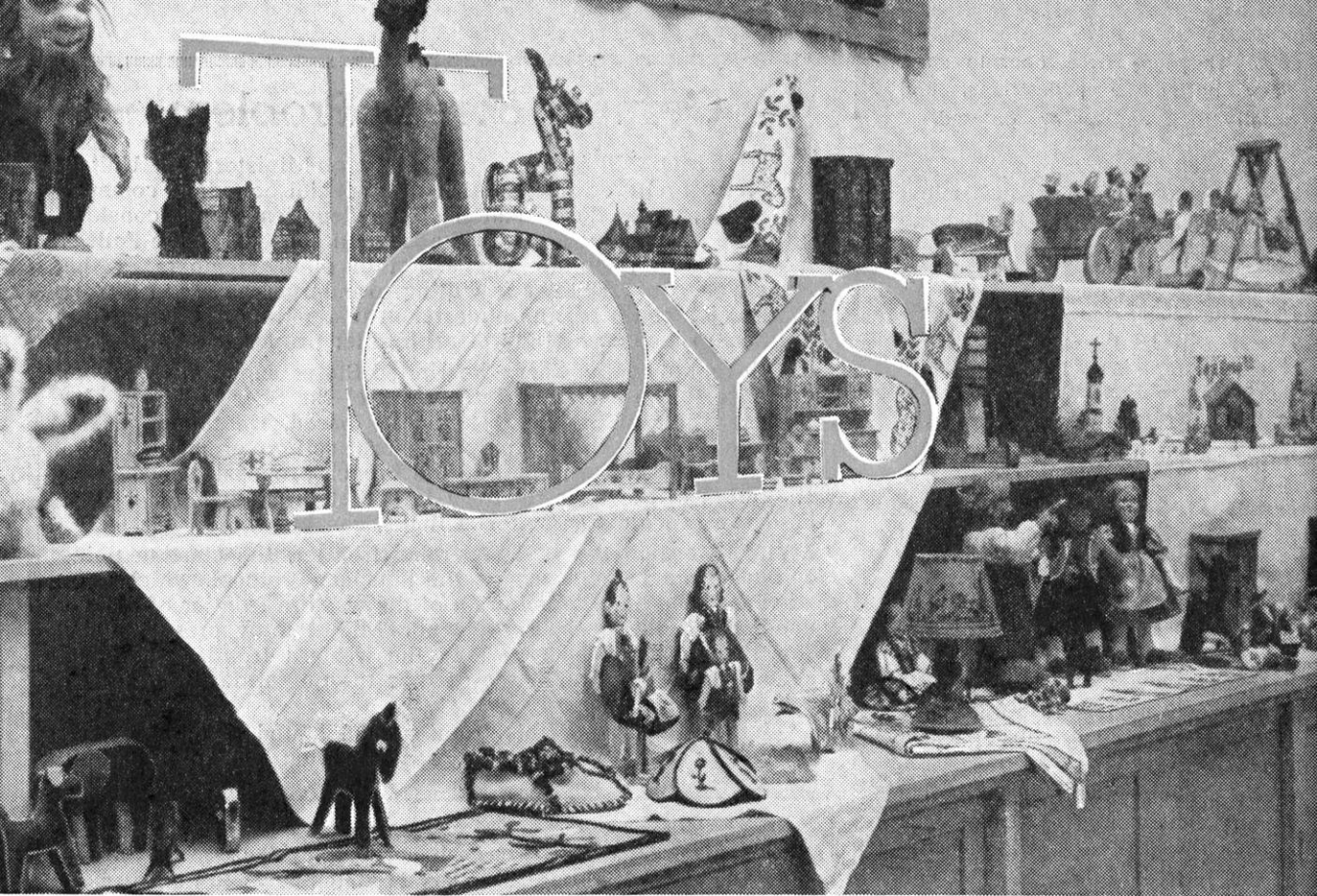
consideration to the needs of the populations which will be directly affected, and keep equally in mind the importance of this frontier for the economic and political stability of Europe.

No line, however carefully drawn, can entirely satisfy the desires and aspirations of all the peoples concerned. We must take the broader view and seek to establish a frontier which reduces irredentist sentiment to a minimum and promises to be lasting. At the same time the frontier should not be permitted to become a barrier to economic and cultural intercourse. We believe that frontiers between nations should cease to divide and embitter, and in drawing new frontiers we should promote this objective.

IBELIEVE such a frontier is possible between Poland and Germany. Poland is justly entitled to compensation for her wartime losses and the United States Government wishes to honor this obligation. We must bear in mind that much of the territory now under Polish administration has long been German and contains agricultural resources of vital importance to the German and European economy.

In seeking to create a democratic and peaceful German state we must avoid a decision which would deny hope to the moderate forces within Germany and, by violating the principles of the Atlantic Charter to which we have all agreed, would fail to win approval in the court of enlightened world opinion. In considering cessions of territory to Poland, we should also make provision

(Continued on Page 15)



These toys were displayed at Munich export show (Photo by BYERS)

NUREMBERG has for centuries been one of the major toy centers of the world. As far back as the 14th century, children tugged at their mother's kirtle, or banged on father's armor until their pleas for Nuremberg toys had at least been heard. Many a feudal castle floor became happily cluttered with the toy products of the walled Bavarian city.

Members of the various guilds of this ancient German town first turned out products for the juvenile market generally as a sideline. By the end of the 19th century the sideline had become so profitable that the original products of the guild makers were forgotten, and toys were manufactured on a full-time basis. The German toy industry eventually grew until it gained prominence in the world market.

In small or medium-sized factories the industry made for the young all manner of intriguing treasures, most frequently of tin. Simple products such as trumpets or tops; more

complex toys like automobiles and mechanical figures; and finally projectors, electric trains, and other precision items, all were first developed early in the same region.

Due to a great variety of models, comparative cheapness of products, and an ability by the manufacturers to adapt their products to the tastes and requirements of many different markets, the Bavarian toy industry exported 70 percent of its production to foreign countries before the first world war. Great Britain and the United States became its two largest customers.

After World War I the German toy industry slipped from its commanding position because of increasingly intense foreign competition. Both Japan and the United States became strong contenders for the world's toy business. Thus Germany lost an important customer and also gained a rival.

THIS RISE and decline of the German toy industry can be traced with the aid of the following statistics. In 1896 the export of toys amounted to RM 40 million. In 1913 it had built itself up into a thriving business of RM 100 million. In 1929 it had risen still further to RM 115 million. By 1937, because of internal conditions and the instability of the world's monetary system it had slipped back to RM 40 million a year.

By the end of World War II the industry had become completely dormant. The majority of factories in the Nuremberg vicinity were either badly damaged or destroyed. Material was unavailable. Skilled craftsmen on whom much of the success of the toy industry depended had been diverted during combat years into the manufacture of war material, so there was a shortage of trained workmen.

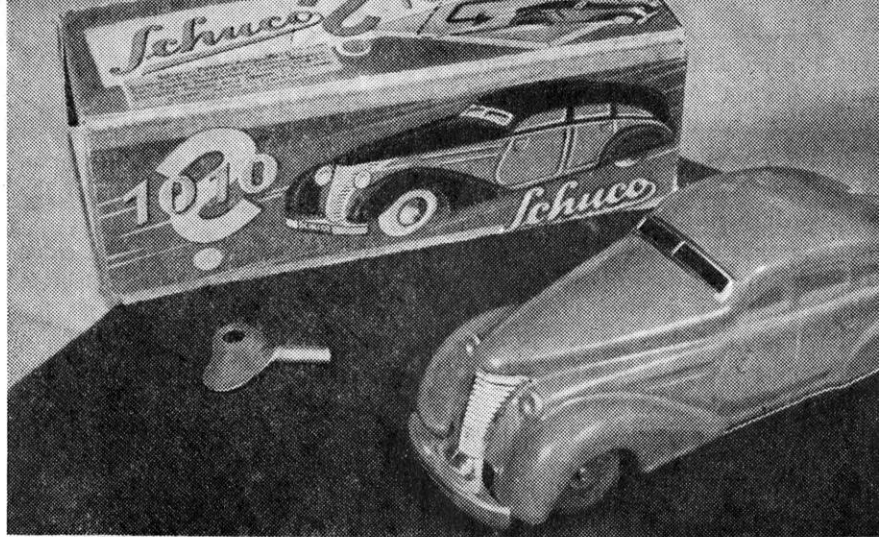
In May 1946 through the efforts of Military Government the industry

received the first material aid it had known since Hitler began to divert non-essential industry to building his war machine.

Twenty-five tons of steel ware allocated to the manufacturers of metal toys. Production of playthings was resumed in Nuremberg almost immediately. Among the first items to be turned out were small boats, mechanical automobiles, tops and steam engines. These toys were all promptly sold to former customers in the United States and to the Army Exchange Service in Germany.

A four-speed automobile with silent gear shift, manufactured in Nuremberg, became last Christmas' sensation at local PX s. Many Americans stood patiently in line to buy these miniature marvels, ostensibly for their children. The popularity of this one model substantially helped raise the toy export figure for 1946 to more than \$100,000.

SINCE THEN more than \$600,000 worth of Bavarian-made toys have gone out to many countries, including Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, the United States, and parts of South America. This represents 40 percent of Bavaria's prewar toy capacity, and the industry shows an indication of increasingly rapid growth. Another \$900,000 worth of contracts have been signed and are waiting to be filled. By July 1948 the present program calls for \$2,500,000 worth of toy exports.



A toy auto of the prominent Schucko make (Photo by BYERS)

Recently 85 tons of fine Swedish spring steel were made available to toy manufacturers in Bavaria. This will eventually be converted into the movable mechanisms of streamlined cars, trains, and novelty toys designed to fascinate children.

Before the Bavarian toy manufacturers can swing into full production the industry needs more steel for its mechanical toys. It needs aluminum for Christmas-tree decorations, and goose feathers for artificial Christmas trees. It needs cardboard, linseed oil, paint, power, and labor. In fact the shortage list still looks discouragingly long until it is compared with the list of two years ago. At that time there was little hope for recovery. Now with a dollar backlog being gradually

built up through exports, many of the most critically-needed items may soon be bought from other countries.

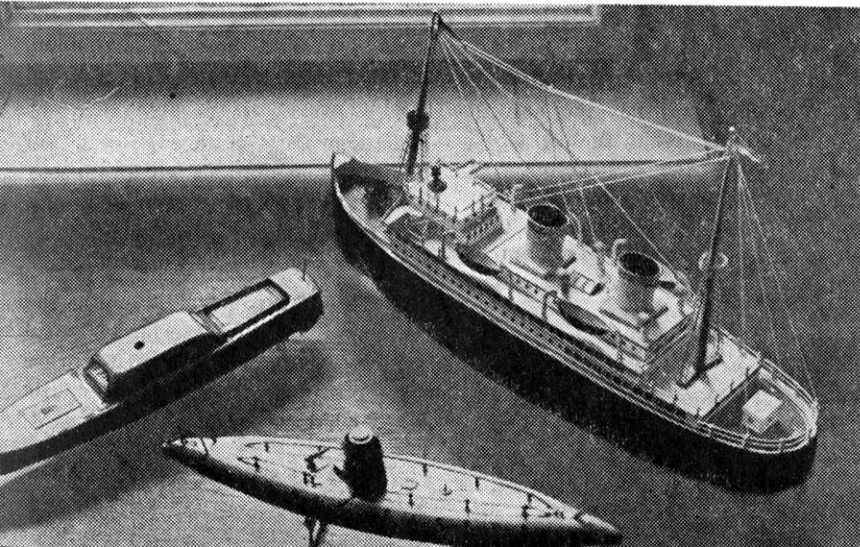
IN THE MEANTIME hundreds of small Bavarian toy plants are gradually getting their heads above water. In Middle Franconia alone 180 factories are in operation today, employing more than 3,000 persons.

To insure the future of the industry and to protect the justly famous reputation of German toy manufacturers, a bureau of standards and prices has been set up. All Bavarian toys and Christmas-tree decorations must be registered with the Land Economic Office. These products must adhere to a uniform price level and must meet a certain standard of quality before they are approved for export.

First priority on scarce materials is given to those selected for export. In addition the toys are entered in the Nuremberg toy show where visiting customers from foreign countries may negotiate "on the spot" contracts.

Further development of the export trade depends on the successful ironing out of certain obstacles to postwar German industry. Eventually representatives must again be provided in foreign countries, or German toy experts cleared for travel in these countries. With the cooperation of OMGB this is gradually being reali-

Toy cabin cruiser, ocean liner, and submarine (Photo by BYERS)



zed. It is hoped that German toy makers will soon be allowed to exhibit their wares at foreign fairs.

In the meantime the ingenious inventors in the industry are working on new ideas behind locked doors in an atmosphere of deepest secrecy. However, a few industrial leaders intimate that toy addicts have seen nothing yet, and that the new patent-protected toy crop should be nothing short of sensational.

Hints which have leaked out give every indication this is true. There is a car that can be guided any place by telephone, and a magic train which enters a tunnel blue and comes out a vivid red. There is an audio-controlled automobile that cannot start

Material for Toy Production in Bavaria was provided by Mr. Fred Bentley, Chief of the Program and Review Section, Industry Branch, of the Economics Division, OMGB.

The story was coordinated by John A. Biggs, Deputy Public Information Officer, OMGB. Mr. Biggs, who has a background of publicity and advertising writing in the United States, joined the staff of OMGB in October, 1947, after writing for *The Stars and Stripes*, and the *I & E Bulletin*.

until it is told, and a miniature racer which travels at breakneck speed to the table's edge, poises there precipitously for a split second and then backs away to safety. There are trains which start, stop, turn and avoid collisions, all operating through electronic controls.

These are a few of the new toy companions soon to be within reach of the postwar child. They are a far cry from the old fashioned clock-work engine that ran on tracks when it was wound. However, the modern child demands more to stimulate his imagination. Germany's toy wizards in Nuremberg have always sought to give the customer what he wanted.

(Continued from Page 5)

Christmas Customs

— the return of light — became a symbol of hope in the birth of Christ, who is regarded as the light of the world.

When the church fathers decided in AD 340 upon a date to celebrate the birth of Christ, they chose the day of the winter solstice (the point at which the sun is farthest from the equator), which was firmly fixed in the minds of the people and which was their most important festival. The time of the solstice and the date of Christmas vary by a few days because of changes in man-made calendars.

For several centuries Christmas was solely a church anniversary. But with the spread of Christianity to pagan lands, many customs of the winter solstice were added to those of the Christians.

Many current customs in addition to those of light and fire had pre-Christian origins, among them Christian decorations. The Druids hung mistletoe in their homes, while the Saxons used holly, ivy, and bay, symbols of eternal life.

It is believed that the first Christmas tree appeared in Germany in the 8th century, when Boniface, an English missionary to Germany, replaced the sacrifices to Odin's sacred oak with fir tree decorated in tribute to the Christ child. The Christmas carol rose in Italy in the 13th century, and spread to France, and Germany, and later to England.

Penicillin Needs Filled

Bavaria has enough penicillin for its medical needs for the first time since the drug was discovered, according to the Public Health Branch, OMGB Bavaria. Of the allocation of 21,000,000,000 units of the drug per month to the US Zone, Bavaria gets 43.5 percent, or enough penicillin to treat many thousands of patients a month.

Distribution of penicillin stock is controlled by a medical committee appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

Christmas Amnesty Granted to 2,000

A Christmas amnesty announced by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, affects some 2,000 German prisoners who had been serving sentences imposed by MG courts in the US Zone, including Land Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

The amnesty applied to those whose sentences expire between 15 December 1947, and 31 January 1948. Prisoners who are not affected by the amnesty provisions are those against whom detainer warrants have been issued for other crimes, those suffering from contagious diseases, those sentenced after 1 December 1947, and those under sentence by the denazification courts.

"This amnesty is in keeping with the American spirit which manifests itself urgently as the holiday season approaches," said General Clay. "It will permit many hundreds of these prisoners to find some measure of cheer joined with their families and friends. It is my sincere belief that those who are released now will not prove to be a menace to their communities. The selection of those to be freed has been made with great care.

"I recall that last year the German press expressed whole-hearted approval of the amnesty plan. It was pointed out at that time that Hitler made a great show of turning some prisoners loose on his birthday. This American plan is related only to American tradition and American principles of justice and is associated with the spirit of the season and with the spirit of religion. It lacks the trappings of political significance."

General Clay further pointed out that the commutations will in no way affect the security of the United States, and that a more liberal policy of probation and parole is in order.

The total prison population in the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin is now 29,000, of which 10,000 were sentenced in American military courts and 19,000 in German courts.



Oder-Neisse Line

Der Volkswille (Schweinfurt) said that the stabilization of the Oder-Neisse line, as demanded by Russia and Poland, would only perpetuate the present condition of complete instability, and added:

"That a status quo achieved on such a basis must always remain precarious is something one can certainly learn from history — last but not least the history of the Third Reich. All the more so when things are done — as under the Third Reich and since — that stand in contradiction to axiomatic human rights."

East-West Dispute

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** in a report on the Berlin press said:

"An editorial writer of **Nacht-Express** states that the understanding between East and West is not being advanced through anti-Communist propaganda drives ('without kid gloves'). He forgets to add this understanding is also hardly advanced through the presentation of plays like 'The Russian Question' or 'Colonel Kusmin' . . ."

Unanswered Questions

The **Offenbach Post** reprinted an editorial from the "Westdeutsche Rundschau" concerning the Soviet Zone. The article declared it to be a "great misfortune" that Germans from the East stand against Germans from the West and added that the following questions have never been answered:

"Why is the SPD not admitted in the Soviet Zone? Is it true that in Berlin alone 5,413 people have disappeared without leaving a trace? Why do high-ranking personalities from the Soviet Zone flee and then declare each time that the despotism of SED is intolerable? Is it true that the SED leaders in Magdeburg have ordered a supervision of the sermons in the church? Why are CDU papers in the Soviet Zone being punished when they publish the refusal of Jacob Kaiser to recognize the Oder-Neisse line? Why are the Western

papers not allowed in the Soviet Zone . . .? The Germans in the West distinguish very clearly between official party doctrines and the simple people in the East. Nobody has renounced the German people in the East, and nobody will ever renounce them . . . But the West must demand that the foolish hate campaign of some elements in the East cease."

Bund Demonstration

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) said that the encouragement by the Russians of the Kulturbund demonstration in the Berlin Rundfunk Building in defiance of British authorities was a token that the Russians feel that all Berlin belongs to them. He commented further:

"Berlin, surrounded by the Soviet Zone, is a sanctuary for all democratic persecutees from that zone . . . From here the spirit of political freedom radiates through the whole Eastern Zone. If the Western Allies ever leave Berlin half the city would flee in panic."

Idea of Unity

Horst Fluegge, political editor of the **Rhein Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg) said that Germany's political maturity will be tested by her remaining true to the idea of unity . . . The article contained a mild condemnation of SED policies but continued:

". . . The re-creation of German unity is impossible without the consent of Moscow, and likewise a German

policy will be possible only through an understanding with the USSR . . . Germany started on its way to defeat by its policy against the Soviet Union. That later on there existed a pact between Hitler and the Kremlin is immaterial. Nor must one forget the fact that the Moscow government neither prepared nor ever considered a breach of the treaty . . . The task of coming to an understanding with the nations of the West may be more difficult in spite of the fact that the German people are Western-oriented in every respect . . ."

"People's Congress"

The **Darmstädter Echo** said the claim of the "German People's Congress" to send a German representation to London is presumptuous, and added:

"All non-participants of this Congress refuse to entrust their future fate to men who perhaps are vain and gullible enough to permit themselves to be pushed into the foreground by the Communists but who, aside from their naive belief, have no mandate to speak for a people of 70 million. If they were granted a hearing, what could they say? . . . About the Eastern boundaries they would have to keep silent, because in this respect the spiritual fathers of the 'People's Congress' and their bosses are not open to argument . . . A People's Congress to prepare a German constitution ought to be elected, but it would have to be elected in all four zones under equal political conditions . . . Courts to exert authority over the elections could perhaps work under the chairmanship of experienced democrats from Switzerland or Sweden. Freedom of speech, free, secret, and safe voting in all four zones of Germany, sufficient time for people to make up their minds through public exchange of opinion, and admission of all candidates — if these conditions were fulfilled we would get a representation qualified to speak in the name of our people. Only then would we have something that could be called a 'People's Congress'."

Editor's Note

This section is devoted to authentic translations of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

Economic Situation Occupied Germany

Part 5 (A) — The French Zone

THE FRENCH Zone is the smallest of the four zones, covering an area equal to nine percent of prewar Germany and 12 percent of occupied Germany. Its main economic assets are the coal mines and steel resources of the Saar Basin.

If the economic integration of the Saar with France is achieved, the remainder of the zone will still retain important industrial and manufacturing facilities, in particular chemicals, optical and precision instruments, stones and earths, lumber, pulp and paper products, and leather. In 1936 the French Zone as a whole accounted for 8.7 percent (measured in terms of value added by manufacture) of the industrial output of Germany west of the Oder-Neisse. Excluding the Saar, it contributed 7.3 percent.

The contribution of the French Zone to Germany's prewar export trade was relatively higher than its share of industrial production, amounting to 10 percent of the total for occupied Germany, 8.3 percent coming from the portion of the zone outside the Saar. The most important industrial export item was chemicals, which constituted about one-quarter of the zone's total exports, and about 18 percent of Germany's chemical exports.

A large part of the zone is devoted primarily to agriculture and forestry, but its food production is considerably short of its own needs. It is deficient in fats, sugar, and particularly breadgrains. However, it normally produces a large surplus of

fruits, vegetables, wines, and tobacco. Located on Germany's southwestern borders, it maintains close commercial ties with France and, to a lesser extent, with Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

It is the only zone which shows a current decline from prewar population.

The physical level of production in the French Zone during the last half

This is the fifth of a series of six articles taken from "Economic Data on Potsdam Germany," a special report of the Military Governor prepared by the Economics Division, OMGUS. Requests for the 90-page booklet may be referred to the Reports Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742.

of 1946 is estimated at about 35 percent of the 1936 rate. However, as a result of the measures taken by the French occupying authorities in the Saar Basin, the level of industry in this area is substantially higher than in the rest of the zone. In numerous branches of industry a sharp decline in production occurred in either the third or the fourth quarter of 1946, presumably reflecting the exhaustion of raw material stocks and current procurement difficulties.

Although only limited data are available on the industrial production of the French Zone for the

first two quarters of 1947, it appears that the winter recession in this zone was not so sharp as in the other zones. By the second quarter, the ground lost during the winter had been recovered.

The gross value of industrial production in the French Zone (excluding the Saar and the French Sector of Berlin) was reported as totaling RM 506,900,000 for the second quarter of 1947. This was about 55 percent of the 1936 quarterly average, excluding building construction. On the basis of an average increase in wholesale prices of 40 percent, the adjusted value index would equal 33 percent of 1936. This ratio is not inconsistent with the estimate that the level of physical production in the French Zone including the Saar was about 35 percent of the 1936 rate for the last two quarters of 1946.

THE ANALYSIS of the commodity groups in the value index indicates considerable distortions resulting from uneven price rises, shifts in commodity groupings, and changes in the pattern of industrial production. This is particularly true in the chemicals group, which indicates a value level of 112 percent as against an estimated average physical level of about 40 to 50 percent, resulting from increased output of high-priced items as against a decline in volume production of basic chemicals.

Production trends and levels attained for the more important industry groups are as follows:

Mining — Coal production in the zone totaled 2,300,000 tons for the last quarter of 1946. This compares with a production of 1,500,000 tons during the last quarter of 1945 and 1,800,000 tons for the first quarter of 1946. Production in the last quarter of 1946 was at 79 percent of the 1936 level. The availability of qualified French personnel with prewar experience in the Saar and the special measures taken to improve miners' living conditions were two factors contributing to the good results obtained.

During 1947, production continued to rise steadily. Output for October 1947 exceeded 1,000,000 tons, as compared with a monthly average of

967,000 tons during the prewar year 1936.

Production of iron ore — the only important ore mining industry — rose from 8,000 tons in January 1946 to a monthly average of about 45,000 tons at the end of the year, and to about 50,000 tons monthly for February and March 1947.

Metallurgy — Production of crude steel in the French Zone rose from 32,000 tons for the first quarter of 1946 to 100,000 tons during the last quarter. Total 1946 production, however, equaled only 12 percent of the 1936 output and only 32 percent of the 936,000 tons annually scheduled under the Quadripartite Level of Industry agreement.

For the first quarter of 1947, production of crude steel totaled 127,000 tons, an increase of 27 percent over the last quarter of 1946. In the second quarter, output rose very sharply, to about 177,000 tons. Approximately 90 percent of the steel output of the French Zone is derived from the Saar, while the balance is produced in the Rhine Province.

Production and processing of non-ferrous metals remained low due to shortages of skilled labor, fuel, power, and raw materials.

Chemicals — The chemical industry in the French Zone is dominated by the huge former I.G. Farben complex at Ludwigshafen-Oppau. Production during 1946 showed irregular trends, with synthetic ammonia plants operating during the last quarter at 16 percent and pharmaceutical plants at 188 percent of the Quadripartite Level of Industry.

Basic chemicals at the end of the year were at 57 percent of the Quadripartite 1949 level; miscellaneous chemicals, 36 percent; dyestuffs, 83 percent; and synthetic rubber, 20 percent. Production of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers was irregular, with sharp declines in the third and fourth quarters respectively. Potash production rose steadily throughout 1946, from 400 tons (potassinate content) during the first quarter to 3,200 tons in the last.

For the chemical industry as a whole, production during the last half of 1946 was more than 40 percent of the 1936 average rate. Output in the

Industry Group	1936 Quarterly Average (1936 Prices)	1947 2nd Quarter (Current Prices)	1947 as Percent of 1936 (Not Adjusted for Price Change)
TOTAL (1)	920.3	506.9	55
Motor Fuels, Lubricants, and Tar	3.0	0.5	17
Iron and Steel Production	26.0	5.0	19
Non-Ferrous Metal Production	29.1	4.6	16
Foundry Products	17.8	8.5	48
Iron and Steel Manufactures	42.2	20.7	49
Machinery, & Iron & Steel Construction Vehicles	76.4	29.7	39
Machinery, & Iron & Steel Construction	76.4	29.7	39
Vehicles	29.1	9.8	34
Electrical Equipment	12.9	7.0	61
Optical and Precision Instruments	21.8	14.1	65
Metal Goods, Jewelry, etc.	19.1	3.1	16
Stones and Earths	46.6	29.0	62
Lumber & Woodworking	55.3	45.5	82
Chemicals, & Rubber and Asbestos	93.8	104.8	112
Paper and Pulp	29.6	22.6	76
Leather	73.2	31.1	42
Textiles and Clothing	158.5	35.1	22
Fats, Fodder and Glue			
Distilling of Alcohol	159.3	122.7	77
Food, Drink, and Tobacco			
Electricity and Gas	34.6	18.6	54
Other Industries	a) 38.6	22.6	58

(1) Excluding construction.

first half of 1947 showed no clear trend.

Machinery and Optics — Production in the machinery and optics group of industries was lower, in relation to the prewar level, than in any of the other zones, partly because of shortages of raw materials, especially iron and steel.

Following the general pattern, the electrical and optical and precision instruments industries did better, as compared with 1936, than others in this group.

Production in the heavy engineering, machine tool, and agricultural tractor industries was fairly steady during 1946, with average levels of 40, 29, and 67 percent of the limitations established for 1949 under the Quadripartite Level of Industry Plan respectively.

In the light engineering group, production was at the high level of 97 percent of retained capacity during the first half of the year, but declined sharply to only 40 and 50 percent during the third and fourth quarters respectively.

Motor truck output also declined from 33 percent to 24 and 13 percent during the third and fourth quarters, respectively.

However, production of optical and precision instruments rose steadily from 39 percent of the established level at the beginning of the year to 60 percent at the end, while output of electrical equipment rose from 44 to 60 percent.

In the first half of 1947 there was a general improvement in the level of machinery output.

Building Materials — The production of building materials remained low because of raw material and manpower shortages. No Quadripartite limitation has been set for building materials with the exception of cement, for which a capacity of 875,000 tons has been allocated to the French Zone. Production during 1946 totaled 109,500 tons for the first half of the year and 145,000 tons for the second half, equal to 25 and 33 percent, respectively, of retained capacity.

As in the other zones, building materials output declined sharply during the winter, and recovered

during the spring to about the late 1946 levels.

Consumer Goods — Production of consumer goods remained low throughout the year. Textile production in the last half of 1946 was a little over 20 percent of the 1936 rate. The production of footwear in the last six months of 1946 is estimated to have been only about one-tenth of prewar. Paper and cardboard production was also low. The first half of 1947 showed some improvement in textiles, but there was little if any progress in the leather and paper industries.

Interzonal Trade — French Zone shipments to other zones in the calendar year 1946 totaled RM 438,000,000, excluding coal, steel, electricity, and fertilizers. Of this amount, 29 percent went to the British Zone, 67 percent to the US Zone and the remainder, four percent, to the Soviet Zone. Total receipts amounted to RM 402,000,000, of which 37 percent came from the British Zone, 61 percent from the US Zone, and two percent from the Soviet Zone. Shipments and receipts in the first quarter of 1947 were at about the same over-all rate.

Foreign Trade — Planned French Zone exports to France for the second half of 1946 totaled \$37,900,000, representing six percent of France's total import program for that period. The largest contributions of the zone to France's imports were in lumber and lumber products (77 percent of French imports of these items), construction materials (41 percent), and metallurgical products (37 percent).

The foreign trade program for the first half of 1947 totaled \$181.2 million, of which \$91.6 million represented exports and \$89.6 million imports. Details of the program (in million dollars) are as follows:

Commodities	Imports	Exports
TOTAL	89.6	91.6
Ores and Metals	1.9	1.7
Liquid Fuels	3.3	0.0
Metallurgical Products	2.6	7.5
Engineering Products	0.3	10.9
Building Materials	0.0	4.0
Lumber, Paper, etc.	0.7	25.6
Chemical Products	3.4	4.7
Leather	0.6	5.2
Textiles	2.8	12.7
Agricultural Products	63.2	11.0
Tobacco	0.0	1.2
Electricity and Gas	1.1	2.5
Public Works, Transport	9.2	4.5
Miscellaneous	0.5	0.1

Of total exports from the French Zone up to 31 December 1946, 90 percent went to France, seven percent to Switzerland, and the balance to Luxembourg, Austria, and other countries. Of total imports for the same period, 60 percent came from the United States, 21 percent from France, and the balance from Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, and other countries.

Actual figures on the foreign trade of the French Zone are available only for the period 1 April to 31 December 1946. During this period, total exports amounted to \$50,200,000 as against total imports of \$32,000,000. The French Zone was the only zone reporting a favorable balance of trade during the period, as the Soviet Zone does not report removals from current production. During the first quarter of 1947, total imports were \$55,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 were food, seed, and feed, Exports were somewhat lower, at \$47,000,000 with the largest items being coal and coke (\$9,000,000) textiles (\$8,000,000) and lumber (\$7,000,000).

Although the bulk of the imports are for food as in the British and US Zone, the decline in the prewar population, the absence of large cities, and the large percentage of small farm holdings are favorable factors in the food situation. The bulk of the exports has been coal, lumber and lumber products, chemical

products, wines, and tobacco, all of which are normal export items for the zone.

(B) Neighboring Countries

COMPARING POSTWAR recovery of other European countries with Germany, it is evident that the rest of Europe has progressed toward economic restoration far more rapidly than Germany.

The estimate of the level of physical production presented earlier in this report indicates that German output during the last half of 1946 averaged about 40 percent of that in 1936, or roughly 34 percent of 1938 production. During May—June 1947, following the recovery from the winter recession, the level was probably several points higher.

All other European countries for which data are available show a far greater degree of recovery. In France, production in the last quarter of 1946 and in January 1947 was about 90 percent of the 1938 rate. In Belgium, production has about equaled, and in Norway, surpassed, that of 1939. In Poland, production during the period October 1946 to January 1947 was about 105 percent of the 1937 rate. In none of the European countries for which data are available is the current production level much below 90 percent of prewar.

In terms of basic industrial production the contrast is equally striking.

(Continued on Page 14)

Country	Prewar a)	1946 b)
Belgium.....	2,870	2,040
Czechoslovakia	2,710	1,850
Denmark	3,270	2,850
Eire	3,100	2,900
Finland.....	2,950	1,800
France (Paris)	3,020	2,000
Greece (Athens).....	2,530	1,550
Luxembourg.....	2,900	2,240
Netherlands	2,890	2,200
Norway	3,130	2,225
Sweden	3,110	2,800
Switzerland	3,050	2,471
United Kingdom	3,000	a) 2,850
Germany, U.S. Zone		(1,610)
Germany, British Zone.....	2,950	c) (1,340)
Germany, French Zone		(1,340)
Germany, Soviet Zone		(1,430)

a) National average for the total population.
b) Weighted average of consumer categories in non-farm population for latest period available.
c) Estimated rationed foods distributed to non-self supplier population, excluding Berlin, without allowance for unrationed food.

RELIGIOUS

Cooperation

By Dr. Sterling W. Brown

COOPERATION between the two principal religious groups of Germany is one of the most outstanding features in the religious life of the people of the US Zone.

Evangelicals and Roman Catholics constitute almost 96 percent of the total German population. Most of the examples of intercreedal cooperation occur between these two groups. In terms of activity, cooperation between Protestants and Catholics in Germany exists on three levels which may be termed as practical, political, and theological.

Welfare projects constitute the most common form of practical good will. The two principal welfare agencies, "Caritas Verband" of the Catholic Church and "Hilfswerk" of the Evangelical Church, work closely together. Under a program of "need comes before creed," buildings, relief materials, and personnel are often shared and interchanged freely.

In such projects as the one which offers assistance to the aged and to mothers with children at railroad stations in the larger cities, representatives of the two faiths work side by side in the relief of human suffering.

Another important form of cooperation is the sharing of church buildings with congregations which have lost their places of worship because of war damage. MG officials in Bavaria report that in at least 20 Kreise church buildings are being shared. Since Bavaria is predominantly Catholic, most of these examples are Catholics sharing their buildings with Protestants.

In several instances, particular buildings are turned over to the Protestants for their exclusive use, but in most situations both groups make use of the same buildings. In one Kreis there are seven communities in which Catholic Church buildings are being

shared with Protestants. Protestant Churches in the Protestant area of Bavaria, and in many other parts of the US Zone, are also readily shared with the Catholics.

IN SCORES of Hessian towns, because of the impact of a refugee population which is 75 percent Catholic in an area that was 65 percent Prot-

Dr. Sterling W. Brown is head of Interfaith Relations and Free Church Affairs of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. He came to Germany in April 1947 on leave from his position as assistant to the president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York city. Previously he was professor of psychology and sociology of religion at Drake University and at the University of Oklahoma. He is a native of Texas.

estant, it is not uncommon to see Protestant Churches used for Catholic services.

Since the beginning of the occupation the Catholic bishop of Mainz and the Protestant Church government of Hesse have been holding regularly-scheduled meetings in an atmosphere of informality for discussion of mutual responsibility in areas of common concern.

In the field of youth activities is to be found a third form of cooperation between Catholics and Protestants on the practical level. Youth work has a prominent place in both German and American efforts to reorient the German people, and church

youth groups play a leading role in this field. Protestants and Catholics serve amiably on scores of Kreis youth committees, while in many instances the youth of both churches share in camping, social parties, discussion groups, and in the celebration of "Youth Week."

In one Kreis a "Youth Week" was held recently in which Catholic priests and sisters participated in the Protestant program and Protestant ministers and deaconesses shared in the Catholic observance.

The regularly-scheduled conferences by Military Government, involving church leaders of all groups, has furthered intergroup democracy among the German churches.

CONCERNING THE political level of cooperation, some Evangelical leaders have voiced fears that the Christian Democratic Union might become Catholic-dominated, as was the former Catholic Center Party. Nevertheless, this political organization continues to act as a binding force for the two faiths. While Free Churches decry the participation of any religious body in political activity, the CDU-CSU is at the present time numerically the strongest political party in the American Zone.

In the minds of Protestant and Evangelical churchmen, even though there are different shades of economic, political and theological opinion, the CDU is for many the symbol of the Christian basis of life as opposed to the materialistic dogma of other parties.

The most significant form of cooperation on the theological level is that of the "Una Sancta" movement between Roman Catholics and Evangelicals. Striving for better understanding between the two churches, the movement aims at

eventual union. From its inception in 1916 it had slow growth until the Nazi attack on the churches stepped up its development. Backed by the highest church officials, the movement has now become firmly entrenched throughout Germany.

The result is the gradual emergence of a new atmosphere of understanding and good will through the factors of formal meetings and discussion groups, intercreedal student activities in universities, cooperative news services, inclusion of information of other faiths in religious periodicals, public statements of mutual cooperation on the part of the highest church officials, and the introduction of courses of instruction taught by men of other faiths, in both Protestant and Catholic seminaries.

The most frequent operation of the "Una Sancta" is in the form of groups of Catholic and Evangelical bishops, theologians, students, and laymen who meet periodically for intimate and friendly discussion of theological doctrines. Differences are frankly admitted and explored while agreements are pointed up and emphasized. In recent months some of the conferences have had large audiences and addresses given have been published and widely distributed.

However, in contrast to the status of the two largest religious groups, the Free Churches are frequently denied the opportunity for cooperation with the other two bodies. Unwilling to accept state subsidies or make use of state tax machinery for the collection of church taxes, Free Churches often find themselves at a disadvantage in dealing with public officials. Their applications for anything from gasoline for ecclesiastical travel to rooms for religious service usually receive the suspicious reception which has been traditionally accorded minority groups in Germany.

Jewish-Christian relations, which were torn asunder during the Nazi regime have improved slightly. Practically the only bridges between Christians and Jews are the continuing personal friendships of Christian clergymen who stood up to the Nazis against their persecution of the Jews.

Whatever may be the outcome of the various good will activities as

regards the religious life of Germany, they do constitute a resource for the furtherance of the democratic reorientation of Germany. With the roots of western culture embedded in the Judeo-Christian tradition, the growth of democratic human relations among the religious groups of Germany is basic to the attainment of the democratic way of life.

(Continued from Page 12)

Economic Situation

ing, German production of hard coal during March 1947 was about 56 percent of output during 1938. In contrast, Belgian coal output during the same month was just under 90 percent of 1938, while Czechoslovakia, France and Poland all showed coal production significantly higher than it had been before the war. In 1938, German hard coal production, excluding that of the separated areas, was more than three times as great as that of France and more than four times that of Poland; in March 1947, German output was less than twice that of either of these countries.

Before the war, Germany was by far the greatest producer of steel in Europe, excluding the USSR. In March 1947, production in the United Kingdom was almost three times that of Germany, while French output was more than 50 percent greater. Polish production, which was little more than one-tenth of German output in 1939, was about 40 percent of the German figure in March 1947.

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT provided specifically that the German average standard of living should not exceed that of other European countries, excluding the UK and the USSR. As far as can be judged from available data, this principle has been generally observed in food and other fields. Unfortunately, the figures shown for the four zones of Germany include rationed food only, whereas those shown for the other countries represent estimates of total food available to the non-farm population. Even allowing for this difference, possibly 200 to 250 calories per day, it seems probable that average food consumption in Germany is under

that of any of the other countries shown with the possible exception of Greece, where, however, the figures shown relate only to the region of Athens.

In the case of Poland during 1946, the average per capita consumption for the entire population of a limited list of the more important food products—wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar, beef, pork, poultry, fish, animal fat, milk, and eggs—is estimated at 1,686 calories per day (Polish National Economic Plan). The average for the non-farm population is undoubtedly lower; on the other hand, the availability of other types of food would raise the figure. It is impossible under the circumstances to determine whether Poland was better or worse off than Germany on an over-all basis during 1946.

Available statistics also indicate that food availability has fallen more sharply in Germany than in any of the other countries. Direct comparison in terms of percentage is not possible because the prewar figures relate in all cases to the total population, whereas the current figures apply generally to the non-farm population only.

The German economy has fared relatively well only with respect to the increase in living costs as compared with prewar. Prices of rationed items in Germany have been, and still are, effectively controlled, with the result that the increase for such prices has been held to a minimum. While black-market operations are considerable and currency in circulation substantially exceeds the amount consistent with the present economy, the German price structure has, on the whole, shown remarkable stability.

Notice on Pay Vouchers

Notice was issued by the OMG of Berlin Sector to all former prisoners of war residing outside Berlin that they are not to come to Berlin to cash Allied pay vouchers. The procedure currently in effect in Berlin providing for cashing such vouchers applies only to former PW's who are residents of Berlin.

Books Arrive for Germans



Dr. James R. Newman director of OMG for Hesse, (center); Lt. Margaret Jordan of the OMGH Youth Activities Branch, and Kenneth Wentzel, CRALOG representative with OMGH, scan books sent to Germany by people of North Carolina (PIO, OMGH)

THREE THOUSAND books, part of an estimated 70,000-volume shipment sent by the people of North Carolina to the youth of US-occupied area of Germany, have arrived in Hesse and have been given to the Hessian Ministry of Education for distribution to schools, libraries, GYA centers, and MG information centers.

The book campaign got its start when John A. Park, publisher of "The Raleigh Times," visited Germany and was impressed with the great need for cultural materials. Upon his return to North Carolina, Mr. Park interested Gov. R. Gregg Cherry and Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the project. The program, the first of its kind in the United States and in Germany, gained impetus when Governor Cherry appointed statewide committees for the collection of books and appealed to the 1,000,000 public school students of North Carolina for contributions.

The purpose of the campaign, which is backed by the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries, Governor Cherry wrote, is to encourage the people of North Carolina to share their good reading with the 3,000,000 young folks of Germany "in

furtherance of future world friendships."

Books and magazines were collected by school children in 17 city schools and 43 rural schools of Wake County, N. C., and by the Raleigh Woman's Club, as well as by selected committees. All were carefully screened by trained librarians in order to insure the best and most acceptable books being sent to Germany. Complimentary transportation for the first shipments was made by Eastern and American Overseas Airlines, and all subsequent shipments will be made by parcel post in packages ranging from 40 to 70 pounds.

UPON ARRIVAL here, the books were delivered to Mr. Kenneth Wentzel, CRALOG representative with OMG Hesse, who immediately turned them over to the OMGH education division for breakdown and distribution by the Hessian Ministry of Education and Culture.

Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, commented during a visit to the ministry to examine the books that the North Carolina effort was a tremendous contribution to the American mission in occupied Germany.

"The actual physical needs here," Dr. Newman declared, "are all too

obvious, but the cultural requirements of the Germans, especially the youth, are too often hidden within the framework of purely economic shortages.

"Remember that under the Nazi regime the Germans were culturally stifled, reading only that which the propaganda ministry decreed. The efforts of Mr. Park and Governor Cherry will be rewarded by an enlightened group of people made cognizant of the culture of the United States."

(Continued from Page 5)

German Border Problem

for insuring that the key industrial resources situated in these territories be made available to the economy in Europe, including Poland and Germany.

We will have before us also consideration of a proposal by nations neighboring Germany for minor rectifications.

To reach in a fair and equitable manner a decision regarding all boundary claims affecting Germany the United States recommends the constitution of one or more boundary commissions. Such commissions should be composed of representatives of the Four Powers and interested states and would work under the direction of the deputies. They should have authority to investigate the merits of boundary proposals and to submit recommendations thereon to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Former PW's Working

The flow of discharged prisoners of war returning to their homes throughout the US-occupied area is continuing. That they are being reabsorbed into the employment market and are resuming the support of their dependents is indicated by reports from public welfare offices.

Prisoners released from Great Britain are returning in robust health, are well-clothed, and are showing every indication of excellent care. The condition of those being released in France has greatly improved since the French government began offering them civilian work contracts. The condition of prisoners released by the Soviet authorities was found to be far below the general level.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Regulations Governing Individual Travel to Switzerland by US Military Personnel in Uniform, AG 200.4 GPA-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 1 December 1947. Cites current information.

Personnel Survey of the Army (Quarter Ending 30 September 1947), AG 320.2 TIE-AGU, Hq EUCOM, 1 December 1947.

US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRO Personnel in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 December 1947. Outlines procedures for requisitioning, issuing, selling and documenting US Army supplies, services and facilities. It applies to all US Army installations located in the US Occupied Zone of Germany including Land Bremen and Berlin Sector.

Confinement and Repatriation of United Nations Displaced Persons Convicted by Military Government Courts in the US Area of Control in Germany, AG 014.33 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 December 1947. Cites the transfer of responsibility for the administration and supervision of existing displaced persons detention centers not later than 31 December 1947 from EUCOM to OMGUS.

Class X Clothing for Indigenous Fire Fighting Personnel, AG 420 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 December 1947. Lists one substitution.

Priority of Trials Involving Highly Incriminated and Influential Nazis, Militarists and Profiteers, AG 014.3 (IA), OMGUS, 2 December 1947.

Fear of Forcible Repatriation Among United Nations Displaced Persons, AG 333.5 (PW), OMGUS, 2 December 1947.

Transfer of Works of Art or Cultural Materials of Value or Importance, AG 007 (ED), OMGUS, 3 December 1947. Gives substitutions in OMGUS letter of 6 December 1946.

1948 Reforestation Program Report, AG 319.1 (ED), OMGUS, 4 December 1947. Requests report by 20 December to Reports and Statistic Branch, Economic Division, OMGUS.

Rationing Report Form "A", AG 319.1 (ED), OMGUS, 4 December 1947. Cites preparation in submitting report.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests INT 26-2 "Draft Law for Expediting the Implementation of Land Reform;" L 24-1 "Draft Law Concerning Regulation of Claims of Expellees to Social Insurance Benefits;" L 25-5 "Clarification with Regard to Groups of Persons Entitled to Occupy Housing Space Requisitioned by US Army for UNRRA;" D 45-1 "Comment on Problem Concerning the Future of the "Deutsche Landesbankzentrale," "Deutsche Girozentrale," "Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse," and "Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt;" INT 24-1 "Proposals on Implementation of Control Council Law No. 57;" L 24-5 "Comment on Question of Zonal Uniformity for Draft Laws Formerly Approved by OMGUS;" L 23-2a "Draft Law on Certified Public Accountants, Auditors and Tax Advisers;" L 25-1 "Comment on Draft Control Council Law Concerning Compulsory Social Insurance;" INT X 25 "Extension of Validity of Statute for Commissioner for Price Formation and Price Control;" L 25-2 "Draft Supplementary Law to the Ordinance Concerning Measures in the Field of Legislation on Partnerships and Corporations and on Wholesale Buyers' and Traders' Cooperatives (Revision of Membership List of Cooperatives);" INT 26-1 "Modification to Draft Restitution Law;" D 46-1 "Plan for the Discharge of German Prisoners of War;" L 26-6 "Alteration Proposals Concerning General Order No. 4 on Sale of Eight Stuttgart Coal Firms;" L 26-3 Report on "Ways to Alleviate the Manpower Shortage in the German Economy;" LX 26-2 "Establishment of a Committee on Emigration Questions;" D 39-1 "Revision of the Regulations on Blocking Control;" D 44-1 "Comment on Amendment of MGR 13-120 g & j and 13-121 g," and L-25-3 "Draft Law Concerning Recognition of Free Mar-

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

riages of Racial and Political Persecutees," AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 8 December 1947.

Circular No. 185, Administration of Indigenous Personnel of US Revenue Producing Agencies and US Commercial Firms, OMGUS, 11 December 1947. Effective 25 December 1947, Section I, EUCOM Circular 173, 17 November 1947, will be rescinded and EUCOM Circular 150, 24 September 1947 will rescind paragraphs 14 and 15 and give substitutions therefor.

Prohibition of Issuance of Passports by German Officials or Agencies, AG 014.331 (IA), OMGUS, 12 December 1947. States that no German official or German agency will issue passports. A temporary travel document in lieu of a passport will be issued only by the Combined Travel Board or its designated representatives.

30,000 at Wiesbaden See Expellee Show

Thirty thousand persons visited the Hessian Expellee Exposition during its two-month stay in Wiesbaden. The show, which features the contribution which Hesse's half-million expellees are making to the state's industrial and cultural life, moved to Limburg and opened there on 15 December. It is planned that six more principal Hessian cities be included on the tour, which is scheduled to continue until the autumn of 1949.

The exposition, which is housed in two huge tents covering some 20,000 square feet, features the finest products of Hesse's 260 recognized expellee-operated firms. Only those items which can actually be turned out under present conditions, show officials have pointed out, are put on display.

Included among the exhibits is a special art section devoted to the paintings of 13 expellee artists, while another portion of the show depicts the cultural and historical background of the various exhibiting groups.

The majority of the displays have been supplied by manufacturers representing Hesse's 400,000 Sudeten Germans, known for the quality of their glass and wooden wares, textiles, pottery, and musical instruments.