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## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 97 June 1947**

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

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KARLSRUHE RUBBLE

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**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**





UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse Wuerttemberg-Baden





# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



(photo by Rosenberg)

**KARLSRUHE RUBBLE**—Heaps of rubble, as the one in Karlsruhe pictured on the cover, make fine subjects for photography but dangerous places for children to play. How Karlsruhe is cleaning up this war wreckage is told in the article on page 3.

### OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Reopening Labor Courts of Wuerttemberg-Baden** was written by Theodore Lapp, Chief of the Labor Disputes and Social Insurance Branch, Manpower Division, OMGWB. Mr. Lapp discusses the Labor Courts of Germany as a whole with special emphasis on the work of the newly opened courts of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Material for **Women and Reconstruction** was furnished by Elsa Fay Hartshorne, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C Division, who attended the German Women's Conference at Bad Boll discussed in the article.

**Karlsruhe Cleans Up** is based on facts furnished by Major William T. Neel, Chief of the Housing Branch, Manpower Division, OMGWB. Major Neel was formerly in charge of Military Government in Karlsruhe.

**Books on Germany—Special Books** is the third in a series of four articles on material available on Germany, past and present. The current bibliography was prepared by Henry A. Dunlap, Chief Librarian, and Grace Stockton, Associate Librarian, OMGUS Reference Library.

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# Karlsruhe cleans up

**K**arlsruhe stands at the head of all German cities in rubble clearance, having found that the clean-up program has an important psychological influence on its citizens. The effort to remove the scars of war has been reflected in a more active effort to rebuild the economy of the area and the apathy which handicaps so many German cities is not apparent there. These are the views of Major Clair S. Keena, in charge of Military Government for the city.

The Karlsruhe program is based on the idea of „Ehrendienst“ or honor work. Every able-bodied male citizen contributes a certain number of working hours to clearing away the debris of bombing, without pay, “for the honor of the city.”

The program was started about a year ago by Major William T. Neel, who is now Chief of the housing branch of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, but who was then the energetic MG chief of Karlsruhe. British-born Major Neel, after an early post-war visit to England, said: “I saw how successfully the British had cleaned up Southampton and came back imbued

with the idea of getting Karlsruhe cleaned up so rebuilding could be started.”

It took him about six weeks to get the idea sold to the German city officials; he wanted the program to be backed fully by the local citizens, with MG merely furnishing the impetus. He found the Chief Mayor, Hermann Veit, now Minister of Economics for Wuerttemberg-Baden, enthusiastic. Veit wanted to get the whole town behind the project, and through announcement, posters, and full page displays in the local news paper he saw that everybody knew about it.

The clean-up was started on a Saturday afternoon, and the mayor and other city officials put on overalls and led the work. “This was very effective,” Major Neel explained, “because of the strong German feeling toward the dignity which holding public office confers on a man.” Sixteen hundred men pitched in to move rubble along with the officials, and the program was off to a good start.

The magnitude of the task which confronted the citizens of this once-lovely little town can be visualized by these figures: In 1939 there were 35,911 buildings of all types available in Karlsruhe. Of these 7,790 were totally destroyed during the war, 4,535 were 50 to 60 percent damaged, 5,218 were 30 to 50 percent damaged, and 10,920 were damaged up to 30 percent. Only 21 percent, or 7,386 of the buildings which formerly stood in the town, remained undamaged. The quantity of rubble which needed to be cleaned away was estimated to be one and a half million cubic meters.

The project has not always gone smoothly. Mayor Veit ran into an initial hornet's nest over the issuance of voluntary work cards to everyone participating in the program. These cards indicated that the holder was engaged in “honor work,” but the local political parties charged indignantly that it was all right for ex-Nazis to help clean up the havoc they

*(left) The shell of the castle of King Louis in Karlsruhe (photo by Rosenberg. (right) The men who inspired Karlsruhe's clean-up program. At right is Major William T. Neel inspecting plans with German leaders as Lt. Col. Eugene P. Walters looks on. At left is Chief Mayor Hermann Veit (photo from Karlsruhe MG).*





had wrought, but it certainly wasn't all right for them to have the word "honor" connected with anything they did. This was finally ironed out satisfactorily to all after the situation was explained in the newspaper.

One of the chief guarantees of the success of the program was the decision of employees to continue paying the salary of all employees absent from the job because they were engaged in rubble clearance.

A careful scale of the amount of honor work expected of each citizen was drawn up. Men charged for past-party activities reasons are expected to work 20 days if employed, 30 days of not employed. Men not charged for such political reasons are expected to work 14 days when employed, 30 days when unemployed.

It was discovered that the value of a man's work was greater if he did it in one stretch, instead of a day here and a day there. Working continuously he became more interested in what he was accomplishing, became more efficient, achieved more.

So a bonus, in the form of fewer required days of work was set up. If working the whole period without interruption a 30-day stretch is cut by three days, a 20-day period by two days, and a ten-day assignment by one day.

Women have never taken part in the project, which constitutes one of its main flaws, Major Neel believes. He feels it would help the morale and spirit of the city, in addition to getting the job more quickly done, if the men and women worked together, and there is plenty of lighter type work which they could do. Two reasons seem to have prevented this. Karlsruhe is a city of respectable, middle class bourgeoisie, and the women feel that engaging in manual labor is socially degrading. In spite of the ruin and the collapse of their culture, this notion persists.

Then too, in a city so badly destroyed, housekeeping and the care of a family have become a more complicated and timeconsuming then before. However, if someone could

persuade the wives of the city officials to turn out and move a few bricks, probably the entire feminine population would be appearing in coveralls the next days, and the work would get new impetus.

A great deal has been accomplished. Around 400,000 cubic meters of rubble have been cleared away. Along with clearing the streets and opening the way for new construction, much of the rubble has been salvaged. Six and a half million bricks, 20,000 cubic meters of sandstone, 800 tons of steel beams, 500 cubic meters of lumber, and 18,000 meters of gas and water piping have been recovered.

An excellent by-product of the work are new, highly desirable building sites near the Rhine port, which are being created out of marshy land filled in with rubble. Here the city's industries will be rebuilt, according to the over-all plan.

The tools used have been simple, considering what has been done: 25 kilometers of gauge railroad, seven steam locomotives up to 100 horsepower, 12 Diesel locomotives up to 40 horsepower, 250 small tip carts

*Cleared sites and neatly piled bricks mark the progress of the rubble-clearance program in Karlsruhe. Scenes as pictured below are becoming more common in that Wuerttemberg-Baden city.*

(photo by Rosenberg)

(Continued on page 22)





# THE WOMEN AND RECONSTRUCTION

By Elsa Fay Hartshorne

After years of suppression, German women's groups again are meeting together, gradually developing powers of discussion and a sense of responsibility for activities in their country. Because the first steps of reorganization are difficult after years of no practice, the conference of German women held last month at Bad Boll was partially a success and somewhat a disappointment.

Representatives of women's organizations from all over Germany met to acquaint each other with activities now in progress, pool their experience and ideas, and discuss the part that women could and should play in the reconstruction of Germany. Their first objective was realized; the second and third only to a limited degree, and the Germans felt this more keenly than the British and American guests whose expectations had been set less high.

The effort to form a German-wide group was unsuccessful because many delegates believed that they did not come provided with that authority. They felt that such a decision would be too sudden and that such an organization should be built more slowly on firmer foundations. It was the general opinion that the true and very great value of the conference lay in the mutual acquaintance of a large number of leading women in different zones from different walks of life and political viewpoints, and that the foundations for co-operation and understanding were being laid through this acquaintance.

The number of delegates was deliberately set at only 85, the capacity of the conference buildings at Bad Boll, so that the women could live together in the country and continue their discussions unhampered between meetings. Actually interest was so

great that 204 delegates appeared, some without invitations, and managed to find places to stay in the neighborhood.

Delegates from all four zones appeared, although those representing the Soviet Zone were zone workers living in Berlin. Forty-two organizations were represented, including some of the largest of the non-partisan women's organizations, such as the *Sueddeutsche Frauenarbeitskreis* and the *Frauenverband Hesse*. Representation was predominantly on the side of church workers and professional women, with only a scattering from white-collar, labor, and farm workers. All political parties within Germany were represented. Efforts to bring in women from outside Germany were unsuccessful.

The speeches, for the most part, did not get beyond generalizations, on which all parties agree, but a few offered concrete applications, on which they do not agree. The original plan of dividing into several discussion groups for part of the program, as suggested by the American guests at the planning committee meeting, was abandoned. Discussion as a technique leading to action has not been fostered in Germany. Opinions were expressed with freedom and received with tolerance, but there was very little real discussion. It was an encouraging sign, however, that there seemed to be a general realization of this lack which is the first step towards improvement.

The proportion of younger people and the share they were given in the conference were too small despite much talk about the important part they must play.

The principal speaker at the first day's meeting on "Peace and International Understanding" was Frau von Zahn-Harnack, founder and president of the "Wilmsdorfer Frauenbund 1945" and one of the early workers for woman suffrage. Inserted into the middle of her speech, to underline the absolute necessity of avoiding any future war, was a description of atomic energy and the atomic bomb given by the physicist Freda Wuesthoff, from Lindau. The immense popularity of this talk showed how thirsty the women were for precise knowledge about atomic energy, and their reactions indicated that widespread information might be the best preventive of war.

In the afternoon, Katarina von Kardorff of Berlin spoke. She is a former member of the Reichstag and her husband was for many years its vice-president. Hers was a plea for the unification of Germany, for economic recovery an appeal to women that the fault for the past lies with men, that the women have let themselves be ruled too long.

A most effective talk was delivered by Frau Thea Baehnisch of Hanover, the only woman president of a Regierungsbezirk in Germany. A woman of about 45, a direct, efficient, and forceful personality, she said she had not intended, when elected, to concern herself with women's problems, but was soon forced to do so, standing as she did "in splendid isolation" among the men. She had to decide whether to execute her job as a man (for which she had the preparation), but chose instead to work from the point of view of a woman and found that her influence showed as little as a spring in a desert. Women have come through the war less damaged; they are tougher, and they comprise almost two-thirds of the votes. These facts make the small part women now play in public life something to be ashamed of, she insisted. Somehow women's interest in this work must be captured.

Frau Baehnisch saw in non-partisan women's organizations the solution to this need, and said that work only through the parties is entirely insufficient. This is one opportunity to



crystalize women's opinions and make them felt, she said, but warned at the same time that if the work were not truly non-partisan the opportunity would be lost and with it any chance for women's influence for all time.

Frau Baehnisch described the concrete gains which had been made in Hanover by the committees of the non-partisan women's organizations. On one of these a Communist labor leader sat next to a nun working out together such practical problems as the creation of a women's secretariat to guide people through the maze of bureaucratic procedure, the spreading of information on the use of corn in cooking, the designing and manufacturing of cheap, simple, durable furniture. Frau Baehnisch closed with the statement that a "Democratic Women's League of Germany" was still a dream which could be realized only by slow and careful building from the bottom up.

"Discussion" followed in the form of talks by anyone who turned in her name as having something to say. There were pleas to work through the political parties as the quickest and most effective way; protests against training girls to believe that boys always take precedence over them. Conscientious objectors, with protection by the law, were suggested as a solution to the problem of war.

The second day was devoted to youth problems. Frau Heidrich from Freiburg (French Zone) spoke from her 20 years' experience working in a school in Cuba. She emphasized the necessity of excluding all fear from parent-teacher-child relationships. She described the "three R's" as taught at her German school as Reverence, Rectitude, and Responsibility, and praised the American schools for their development in children of a sensibility for the feelings of others, self-help, and absolute honesty. It would be impossible, she said, to imagine a school in Germany where children did not copy their work from each other. Some in the audience insisted that this was no longer true.

A place was made for approximately 15 young delegates to sit in front and face the room. They were introduced by Marie Elisabeth Lueders. She was German Democratic Party member of

the Reichstag under the Weimar Republic and is, even now at 60 a vivid personality who evidently has become very popular with the younger groups. She declared—as an economist and lawyer—that German youth should bear no guilt; that it was ridiculous to give them an amnesty, because they should have been declared not responsible. She herself also could admit no share in the guilt since she fought against the Nazi regime.

The young people spoke with a refreshing clarity and directness. Their points of view differed widely, from those who thought the churches had failed completely to offer help, to those who saw the salvation of Germany in a religious revival. They were mostly students and journalists. Workers were represented only by a labor organizer and there was no delegate from the farm or country population. Diverse as their opinions were, they shared distrust and disillusion, an unwillingness to commit themselves to a party, and a wish to cast off nationalism in favor of internationalism. They had a private meeting in the evening at which they were outspoken in their criticism of the long-winded and diffuse talk at the conference. The ideas of Frau Dr. Baehnisch also carried much weight with them.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to education towards civic responsibility. Several persons spoke briefly for coeducation and the elimination of nationalism in teaching. Frau Kipp-Kaule representing the Trade Unions (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund) urged a unified school system without the many branches which today allow a monopoly in education to those who go to the "higher" branches.

Miss Alice Cameron of the British Military Government described the evolution of women's organizations in England and some of the concrete things they have accomplished. She made a distinction between two kinds of responsibility: one which carries out orders from above—in which Germans are well schooled; and the other which recognizes independently what is right, and needs doing, and does it.

Frau Barbara von Renthe, new chief of social welfare for the Soviet Zone,

discussed the welfare program being carried out in eastern Germany. She said she had the feeling that the women of the West did not care to hear about the East and that the West distrusted the East because they said "here we can live as we did before the war." The audience loudly expressed opposite views. "We in the East are not going to build a house in the old style which would then fall in," she stated.

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## Seized Arms Disposal

The disposal of surrendered or seized weapons and ammunition now in the custody of Military Government units was explained in OMGUS cable to Land OMG's. It read:

Officers in charge of MG units will immediately contact the nearest military post commander and arrange for the immediate turning over and or disposal by the military post authorities of all weapons, ammunition, and explosive surrendered to or seized by Military Government during the recent arms amnesty. Army authorities are being instructed to make arrangements to accept custody and responsibility for further disposition of such material.

Weapons classified as museum specimens or specimens of historic value will not be disposed of as provided in the foregoing. MG officers having such weapons in their possession, or knowledge of the location of such weapons, will request the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer of the Land Office of Military Government, or such German authorities as may be designated by that office, to approve the classification of such weapons as museum specimens or specimens of historic value.

Upon approval of such classification, the weapons may be placed in a public museum, provided: the museum officials approve and the museum is secure and is not being operated in violation of Control Council or Military Government Enactments.

The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer of the Land OMG will at his discretion turn back to the German owner those items of this category which have no museum value.



# REOPENING LABOR COURTS OF WUERTTEMBERG - BADEN

By Theodore Lapp

Free and independent labor courts, competent to hear and try employment disputes, are again in operation in the US Zone of Germany. Born under the Weimar Republic, emasculated and rendered impotent under Nazi domination, these courts received a new birth of freedom under Control Council Law No. 21, "German Labor Courts," approved by the Control Council on 30 March 1946.

Labor courts, even though retained beyond Weimar days, became quite superfluous after the smashing of trade unionism in May 1933 and the abolition of the Works Councils Law by the Nazis. During the Weimar Republic labor relations were based upon collaboration between capital and labor, with a considerable degree of state intervention. An agreement reached between various important employer associations and trade unions on 15 November 1918 determined to a considerable extent the course of labor legislation until 1931.

By this agreement, employers recognized trade unions, restrictions upon the right to organize were declared illegal, company unions were outlawed, wages and labor conditions were to be regulated by collective bargaining agreements, and works councils elected by the workers were to supervise the execution of these collective agreements. Subsequent labor legislation was but an attempt to implement the principles formulated in the 1918 agreement.

These principles were also embodied in the Weimar Constitution of 11 August 1919 (Articles 157—165). The numerous labor laws and regulations issued during this period required a vast amount of interpretation in terms of specific social and economic situations. The answer to this need was found in the creation of a separate labor judiciary by the German Labor Courts Act of December 1926. The removal of the whole body of labor law from the competence of the ordinary courts, and the vesting of exclusive jurisdiction in a separate system of courts constituted a re-

markable experiment in judicial evolution.

There is no American counterpart. In the United States decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, a quasi-judicial agency administering a law which is in many respects similar to the aforementioned November agreement of 1918, are subject to review by courts within the regular federal judiciary system.

Control Council Law No. 21, with a few important exceptions, reenacts the German Labor Courts Act of 1926. The law established, under the Ministry of Justice, a system of local and regional (appellate) labor courts. The local courts (Arbeitsgerichte) were courts of the first instance, the jurisdictional area of which usually coincided with that of the ordinary local courts (Amtsgerichte). In districts where certain industries predominated and the volume of disputes warranted, special vocational chambers were set up with exclusive jurisdiction over litigation within particular industries. The bench was composed of one regular member of the judiciary as chairman, and two lay assessors representing employers and employees respectively.

The Regional Labor Courts (Landesarbeitsgerichte) were courts of second instance and were attached to ordinary regional courts (Landesgerichte). Appeals could be brought to the Regional Labor Court from the Local Labor Court in cases where the object of litigation exceeded RM 300, and in cases involving disputes of a fundamental legal nature.

The Labor Courts were competent to hear and try disputes between parties to wage contracts; disputes between employers and employees arising out of their common work; and disputes between employers and employees arising out of the application of the Works Council Law.

Jurisdiction could be totally excluded by insertion in collective agreements of a clause referring all

disputes to a conciliation committee whose composition was specified in the Labor Court Act itself. Jurisdiction could be partially excluded by voluntary conciliation or by an agreement to submit all points of fact involved to extra-judicial arbitration, leaving only decisions on points of law to the labor court. No professional attorneys were permitted to plead before courts of the first instance.

During the Nazi regime these tribunals had been gradually deprived of much of their jurisdiction and of their democratic composition. With the suppression of trade unions and genuine works councils, court jurisdiction was restricted to individual disputes. The panels of court members previously nominated by trade unions, were designated by the German Labor Front (DAF). Upon the outbreak of war in 1939, the courts were turned into one-man tribunals.

The operation of these Nazi dominated tribunals was suspended by Military Government Law No. 77. Ordinary local courts (Amtsgerichte) were permitted to reopen in Wuerttemberg-Baden as early as July 1945. Soon special chambers were attached to the ordinary courts, competent to handle those labor disputes which had proved incapable of resolution by the conciliation departments attached to the labor offices (Arbeitsämter). Prior to the reopening of separate labor courts, these special chambers attached to the local courts had processed a total of 316 out of the 575 cases referred to them.

Control Council Law No. 21 re-established Labor Courts as the only competent adjudicators of civil disputes arising from collective and individual labor agreements and from apprenticeship contracts, and restored the panel system of selecting court members from among nominees proposed by the unions and employers or employers' associations.

A noteworthy departure from the 1926 law, was the removal of labor courts from the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, and the placing



of the courts exclusively under the Labor Ministry, but for administrative purposes only. Chairmen and deputy chairmen of labor courts need no longer be professional judges, although the presiding officers of the Regional Courts must have "appropriate legal qualifications."

The creation of an independent labor judiciary, completely divorced from the ordinary judicial system, and the manning of the courts by laymen qualified by their experience in and mastery of the technical field of labor relations, embodies the viewpoint that legalism is not the most complete help in many labor matters and in maintaining industrial peace.

### Delays in Laenderrat

German implementation of Control Council Law No. 21 suffered numerous delays in the Laenderrat, and the final approved regulations did not become effective until 3 December 1946. However, in the meantime on 4 November 1946 the oath of office was administered in Stuttgart to 20 chairmen and deputy chairmen selected in accordance with the provisions of the Control Council Law to man the courts upon their reopening. Colonel William W. Dawson, then Director of OMGWB and himself an expert in the field of labor relations, hailed the reopening of the labor courts as a step in attaining the goal of modern civilization; namely, the substitution of law and order through a democratic state, in place of force.

On 18 November 1946 the Regional Labor Court at Stuttgart and courts of the first instance at Heilbronn and Stuttgart were opened. Since that time, as rapidly as suitable space and qualified personnel could be found, a Regional Labor Court has been established at Mannheim, along with Labor Courts at Esslingen, Goepfingen, Heidenheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Ludwigsburg, Mannheim, Mosbach, Schwaebisch Gmuend, Schwaebisch Hall, Pforzheim, and Ulm.

It is believed that these two appellate and 14 Labor Courts will be able to handle all labor disputes in the land of Wuerttemberg-Baden with expedition and dispatch. The necessity for a court decision indicates failure of the less formal methods of con-

ciliation, mediation, and arbitration. The number of cases in which court machinery has been invoked to date is not alarming. During March 1947, the two appellate courts received 11 new cases in addition to hold-overs, disposed of five, leaving a pending balance of 31 cases. During the same period a total of 200 new cases were referred to the labor courts; 204 cases were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 332 cases. Following the general continental pattern, almost 50 percent of the cases were concluded by court conciliation. Decisions had to be rendered in only 25 percent of the cases. Remaining disputes were settled out of court or withdrawn.

About 75 percent of the cases settled involved conditions of payment and dismissal. A substantial number of the disputes consisted of claims for back pay where the employment relationship had terminated before the occupation. Numerous dismissal cases concerned the propriety of dismissal as a result of allegedly personal friction between the employer and employee, and the amount of notice and of termination pay. The majority of cases involved only one individual. This was probably due to the fact that wage stabilization policies were still in effect and to the existence of shop agreements.

In general, procedure before the Labor Courts is governed by the Code of Civil Procedure. In accordance with continental practice, the judge assumes the dominant role, and admits any evidence calculated to elucidate the points at issue.

Although a suit is usually instituted by written complaint, a case may be initiated by oral statement if both parties are present in court. The judge may order the personal appearance of the parties at any stage of the proceedings.

The trial is public, but the judge has discretion to exclude the public if, in his opinion, open sessions would endanger public order, safety, or morals, or if there is danger that trade secrets might be divulged.

It is the aim of Labor Courts to furnish speedy and inexpensive solutions to disputes. If possible, trial and judgment take place in one session.

In no event is judgment to be delayed for more than three days after the trial. Usually only a single fee, ranging from RM 1 to 15, depending on the value of the matter in dispute, is charged. Witnesses and experts are not under oath unless the tribunal so orders to insure elicitation of the truth. Efforts to settle the cases by conciliation dominate the procedure at all times.

## Summer Schools Set At Many Universities

International summer schools are to be held at several of the universities in the US, British, and French Zones during the coming summer, the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS, announced.

Sessions will last from two to five weeks, and attention will be devoted principally to current trends and problems in the fields of economics, international relations, philosophy, theology, literature, the arts, medicine, and engineering. Faculties will be composed partially of German professors, but principally of visiting scholars from France, England, America, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and other countries.

A limited number of places is open to qualified young American personnel living in Germany. Students wishing to attend courses in the French Zone, at the Universities of Tuebingen, Mainz, or Freiburg, must be at least 20 years old and must possess a knowledge of German.

In the British Zone the University of Kiel will specialize in medicine, the University of Hamburg in law, and the Universities of Muenster, Goettingen, and Bonn in literature, language, philosophy and allied subjects under the general heading "Cultural Heritage of Europe."

Courses in the US Zone will be offered at Heidelberg, Marburg, and Erlangen, plus an engineering conference at Darmstadt. Each course will consist of a series of basic lectures common to all schools concerned, to be followed by a series of special lectures peculiar to the particular school.



# FOOD SITUATION IMPROVES IN GERMANY

## Collections are Better and May Imports Meet Quota, Military Governor Tells Laenderrat; Bizonal Economic Council Explained

*The new bizonal Economic Council and the food situation were discussed by General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, with the Laenderrat at its meeting 3 June in Stuttgart. The text of his speech follows.*

Last week I sent by special messenger to the ministers-president a copy of an agreement for the further integration of the American and British Zones worked out by the American and British Military Governments. With some minor modifications in the document as you saw it, it has been approved and is now an agreement between the British and American Military Governments.

As you know, both you and ourselves have been conscious of the difficulty in obtaining economic integration without political integration. Nevertheless, we have not been willing to unify the American and British Zones politically in the fear that it might be harmful to the early unification of Germany as a whole. Thus, the agreement which we have reached still does not provide for political unification of the American and British Zones. On the other hand, within the field of economics, and under strictly defined powers, it does provide an arrangement where the views of the German people can be given to the American and British Military Governments on the economic policies to be followed by the two governments.

### Elected by Landtage

There is established an Economic Council which is composed of representatives elected by the Landtage of the several Laender on the basis of one representative to each 750,000 persons, with a minimum, of course, of one representative from each Land of lesser population. To the extent possible within each Land the representatives of the Economic Council will be proportioned to the political party strength at the last election. The Economic Council will be charged

with the enactment of policies and ordinances within the field of economics, subject, of course, to the approval of the British and American Military Governments.

In addition to the Economic Council and to assure co-ordination among the bizonal economic agencies there is also established an executive committee. This executive committee will be composed of one representative from each of the Laender. It will nominate the heads of the executive agencies for confirmation by the Economic Council. It will be authorized to issue implementing regulations under the policies and laws of the Economic Council. It will sit continuously and will be responsible for the coordination and supervision of the several economic agencies.

As an executive agency it must operate under the policies and ordinances of the Economic Council. However, it is not subordinate to the Economic Council and it is charged with co-ordination and supervision of economic agencies in its own right. There will, of course, be reporting to this executive committee, the executive directors of the several economic agencies whose duties and functions will be roughly comparable to that of state secretaries.

The law will become effective on the tenth of June in the hope that both the Economic Council and the executive committee will be selected by the Laender and will be ready to work without delay. I know that you may ask yourselves what the effect of this law will be on the Laenderrat. As you know many of these functions have been transferred by your own legislation to the existing executive committees. Moreover, the Economic Council is not a political body and its powers are limited.

The Laenderrat, on the other hand, is a political body and subject to the approval of Military Government. Its activities cover the full range of government. The Laenderrat has been

a most effective organization since the day it was formed and it has been particularly helpful to Military Government in presenting the views of the German people.

In a personal way it has been most helpful to me in helping me in the discharge of my responsibilities. I hope that you will agree with me, therefore, that it is most desirable for the Laenderrat to continue in the remaining fields of government until Germany's political unification. That includes the continuance of our monthly meetings.

I would now like to say just a few words on the subject of food. First, I would like to congratulate the Ministers President on the improvements which have been made in the methods of collecting the food. These methods, if continued and improved as I am sure you will continue and improve them, will do much to better the collection record from the coming harvests. The results to date, particularly in meat collections in Bavaria, have been excellent.

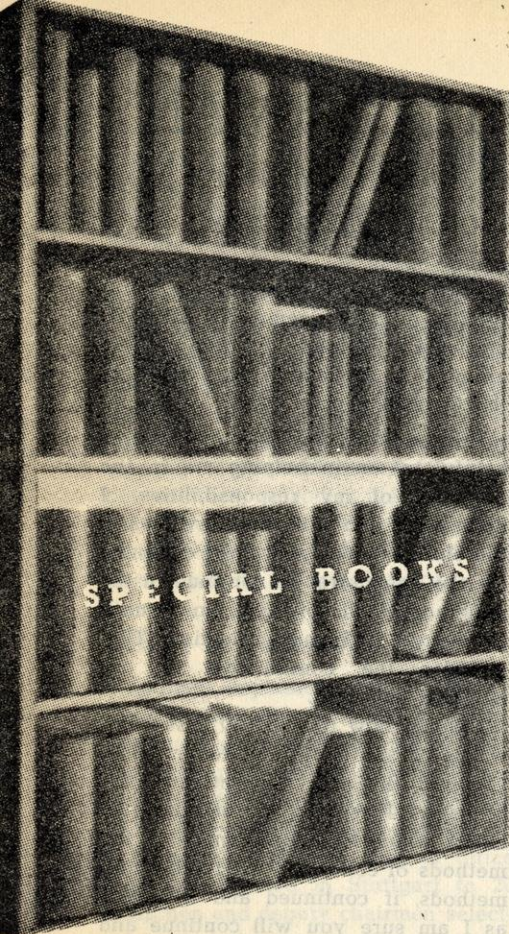
### Imports meet Quota

At our last meeting of the Laenderrat I think I told you that you were at a low ebb in food stocks; that the food situation would get no worse and would slowly improve. I know that it is dangerous to talk in generalities with respect to food, particularly with a low stock position, as call-ups against the ration will vary from locality to locality. However, I am certainly under the impression that the call-ups against the ration are improving in many localities and the arrival of imports is constantly increasing.

We had promised an import program of over 300,000 tons of flour-equivalent for May. During the month we attempted urgently to get the consent of other countries for the temporary divergence of ships where the stock position of the other countries

*(Continued on page 22)*





# BOOKS ON GERMANY

## Part 3

Among the Special Books, which comprise the third in this series of articles on OMGUS Reference Library material, are included special-type publications that are of great value to the person who wishes to delve deeper into the study of Germany and the Germans. The two bibliographies already published were intended to assist the reader in acquiring only a general knowledge of Germany. Now the type of material recommended becomes highly specialized and penetrates below the surface. Most of the books mentioned in this article can be used only in the Reference Library.

### Atlases

Frequent inquiries are made at the Reference Library concerning the exact location of German cities, towns, rivers, and other geographical features. The two atlases mentioned below supply the answer in most cases.

**Andrees Handatlas, ausgewählte, völlig neu bearbeitete Ausgabe** of

1937, by Richard Andree. This is one of the finest atlases in the world, particularly valuable for locating cities, towns, lakes, rivers, and mountains by name. More than 100 excellent maps are indexed in the "Alphabetisches Namensverzeichnis", which lists more than 120,000 geographical features by name. This is useful for locating German cities and towns, but also covers the entire globe.

**Stielers Handatlas** of 1939, by Adolph Stieler. This is another fine world atlas, similar to *Andrees Handatlas*, but not exactly the same. Both are necessary in a large library. It contains 254 maps, indexed in a *Namensverzeichnis* of more than 335,000 entries.

### Travel Guides

The Reference Library has more than 30 travel books dealing with all parts of Germany. They include many *Baedekers* and similar works. Some are in English and some in German. The travel guides give more detailed information than maps and atlases, for in addition to geographical location they list scenic features, museums, historical monuments and other facilities.

### Dictionaries

The Reference Library's collection of German dictionaries is adequate for the needs of OMGUS offices and divisions.

**Cassell's German and English dictionary**, is one of the best one-volume bilingual dictionaries. Correct pronunciation is indicated by use of phonetic spelling for each word. It is

not only a guide to literary German, but includes some modern technical and scientific terms as well.

**Der Grosse Duden, Rechtschreibung der deutschen Sprache und der Fremdwörter**, edition of 1939, is a handbook for German spelling, syllabification, and grammar. Widely used by German printers as the final authority for spelling and syllabification. Arranged alphabetically like a dictionary, it is not a dictionary in the American sense of the word.

**Der Grosse Duden, Stilwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache**, edition of 1938, is a style manual indicating how German words, phrases, expressions are to be used properly. Arranged alphabetically like a dictionary, it includes synonyms and is compiled for the use of teachers, students, authors, and foreigners.

**Allgemeines verdeutschendes und erklärendes Fremdwörterbuch**, by Johann C. A. Henses. This is a dictionary of foreign words that have become part of the German language and is particularly useful because many German words of foreign origin are omitted from the standard German language dictionaries.

**Muret-Sanders Encyclopedic English-German and German-English Dictionary** (4 vols.) is a very thorough and complete bilingual dictionary. Correct pronunciation is indicated by phonetic spelling. More than 30 years old, it, therefore, does not include modern words.

**Deutsches Wörterbuch, vierte Auflage**, edited by Karl Euling. This is a dictionary of German words with emphasis on the historical derivation. It does not give syllabification nor



pronunciation, nor does it cover colloquial words. It also omits all technological words.

**A German-English technical and scientific dictionary.** This is the most modern and complete work of its kind available in the Reference Library. It lists alphabetically the German words and gives the English equivalent. It is not useful if one knows an English word and seeks the German equivalent, for the work is only German-English, not English-German as well.

## Encyclopedias

Naturally the German encyclopedias lay great stress on those subjects pertaining to Germany, even as American encyclopedias stress American subjects. Thus the German works are extremely useful for all types of information on Germany. In many instances an encyclopedia article serves as a starting point for an exhaustive study of some particular narrow phase of German life.

**Der große Brockhaus** (20 vols.), a good German work, profusely illustrated with maps, colored plates, portraits, and diagrams. It appeared volume by volume between 1928 and 1935 and includes some biographies of contemporaries and is arranged alphabetically, similar to American and English encyclopedias.

**Der neue Brockhaus** (5 vols.), an abridged version of *Der große Brockhaus* mentioned above. Printed in 1941 and 1942, it contains more than 10,000 pictures and maps plus more than 1,000 colored plates. A good encyclopedia, though many of the articles are extremely brief. Volume 5 is an excellent atlas, particularly for geographical information on Germany.

**Meyers Lexikon** (15 vols.), another good standard German encyclopedia; similar to *Brockhaus* except that it contains no portraits. It appeared between 1924 and 1933.

## Statistics

Many OMGUS offices and divisions are greatly interested in all kinds of German statistics, and the Reference Library has a good collection of such works. Many of the books listed here are now extremely rare, since they were classified "Se-

cret" by German authorities during the war and were destroyed when the Allied armies conquered Germany.

**Statistisches Jahrbuch Deutscher Gemeinden**, (4 vols. for 1936, 1937, 1938, 1940). These contain statistical information on more than 600 German cities for the years indicated.

**Allgemeine Statistik**, by Paul Flaškaemper, a fine study on the theory and practice of statistics, printed in 1944. Particularly valuable is the section *Träger der Statistik*, which describes German statistical publications in detail.

**Deutsche Wirtschaftskunde, ein Abriss der deutschen Reichsstatistik.** This is a statistical abstract covering such fields as districts and population, agriculture and forestry, trades in general, industrial production, handicraft, commerce, transport, money and credit, prices, workers and labor market, finance, social welfare, education, law, and elections. It appeared in 1933.

**Sondernachweis: der Außenhandel Deutschlands (104 vols.)**. A monthly publication on German foreign trade and commerce. The Library file, covering the years from 1930 to 1944, lacks a few copies.

**Statistik des Deutschen Reiches** (523 vols.), comprises the most comprehensive of all German statistical works. Figures for population movements, medicine, commerce, public health, crime, agriculture, and finance appear each year. At regular and irregular intervals other figures appear concerning population, professions, marketing, public finance, and election returns. The complete set runs from 1873 to 1942, but the Library has only those from 1897 to 1942.

**Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich** (34 vols.), a yearbook made up of the most important statistics for Germany. The statistics are compiled from other publications of the Statistisches Reichsamt and from those issued by other agencies. Sources of information are always clearly indicated. Each yearly volume—covering the time from 1905 to 1942—contains a list of all publications of the Statistisches Reichsamt and a summary of important world statistics.

**Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches** (86 vols.). This quarterly publication contains more

detailed information on the same subjects as the *Statistisches Jahrbuch*. The Library file is almost complete from 1925 to 1943.

**Partei-Statistik, 1935** (4 vols.), a valuable though not recent statistical study of the NSDAP. Volume I deals with party members: the number, their positions in civil life, their age groups, winners of the party medal of honor, etc. Volume II gives similar figures concerning important Nazi political leaders. Volume III contains statistics concerning members and leaders of Nazi organizations, offices, unions, including the SA, SS, NSKK and HJ. Included also is the regional organization of the party. Volume IV deals solely with the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, its organization, and pertinent statistics.

**Statistical handbook of Germany** (10 vols. of 1946). This work is intended to supplement the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, which did not resume publication after the end of World War II.

**Wirtschaft und Statistik** (33 vols. from 1921 to 1943). This periodical contains statistics, graphs, and excellent text covering such fields as production, consumption, trade, commerce, wages, prices, business, and finance. Up to 1940 each annual volume contains a cumulative index for the year; from 1940 on there are indices only in each monthly issue.

The final article of the series will appear in next week's issue of the *Weekly Information Bulletin*. It will deal with books concerning the "International Scene."

## Geographical Location

Geographical location of offices is not to be included in the return address on the envelopes of official mail. A new OMGUS directive made this change in a previous announcement.

However, the geographical location is to be included in letterheads. A cable said that effective 1 June, "all official correspondence will bear the geographical location and APO number on letterheads and preceding the dateline in indorsements."



# SURVEY OF YOUTH WORK

The magnitude of the problem faced by the American occupation forces in reorienting the German youth is shown by a study recently made by the Surveys Section of the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

A scientifically selected cross section of one thousand boys and girls aged 10 to 18 answered a list of 46 questions dealing with the American GYA project. The youngsters live in Frankfurt, Kassel, Heidelberg, and Munich, and most are elementary, commercial, or high school students.

Ninety percent of the girls queried and 83 percent of the boys had never taken part in the American sponsored German youth program, although from one-third to one-half said they had engaged in youth activities before the occupation. However, they qualified their preoccupation participation by saying they had taken a passive rather than active part in youth organizations.

Only a small minority of the children questioned in these cities seemed to be well informed on the GYA program.

About half of the youngsters considered food and candy the most important thing about the youth program.

Twenty-six percent regarded the opportunity to participate in sports as GYA's most glowing inducement, but almost as many, 23 percent, attended meetings in order to show "our former enemies what Germans are really like."

A comparatively large proportion of the children interviewed in each of the cities thought the youth program was making a very important contribution to the preservation of peace.

Two questions were included to check up on whether or not the youth program was succeeding in teaching the children the ideals of democracy. The first was "Have you yourself received a better understanding of the meaning of democracy through the program?" and the second, "How many of the youth you know have received a better understanding... through the program?"

Nine percent in Frankfurt, 19 percent in Kassel, nine percent in Heidelberg, and 12 percent in Munich said they "understood democracy much better" as a result of the GYA program. Over nine percent of all the children asserted they understood democratic ideals "somewhat better" as a result of the program. Six percent of those answering claimed that they took part in GYA activities specifically to "learn about democracy." But 66 percent said they "didn't know" whether their acquaintances had learned to understand the democratic way any more comprehensively through the program. Only five percent thought their friends had learned complete "understanding" through the program. Perhaps this very unsureness can be regarded as encouraging.

Engagingly enough, ten percent of the kids said frankly that they went to the meetings "to learn to know some Americans". Nine percent of the kids wistfully wanted "to learn about America from soldiers."

Leaders in OMGUS Education and Religious Affairs Branch say they are not unduly concerned because of the "candy and games" appeal of the GYA which the survey reveals. It is felt the reaction is a natural one from children of that age group, and is "not evidence that this was the chief value secured from the contact."

## German Firm Named

OMGUS has designated a German corporation to accept all releases of materials to the German economy by the US Army through OMGUS. This corporation is known as Gesellschaft zur Erfassung von Ruestungsgut m. b. H.

Effective as of 10 April, all releases of captured enemy and US material destined for the German economy are to be made only to representatives of the corporation, who are to be identified by a pass issued by the corporation and countersigned by a MG representative of the Land in which the release is to be made.

## Attacks on Press Assailed by Licensee

License Hermann Knorr wrote in the *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) on the role of the licensed press, pointing out how its "position of power" was attacked by government offices and parties. He defended the press:

"It became apparent that the new German authorities showed little understanding for personal initiatives and criticism expressed in the press, and that their new governmental power meant the temptation of giving directives to the press or of degrading it in a disdainful manner as 'non-German,' if their wishes were not met."

He concluded: "It cannot be astonishing if the independence of the press as it exists today will always remain contested. But it is a fact that it is only the licensed press which represents the decisive force for developing in the German people the habit of learning opinions of others and of taking issue. The licensed press of the American Zone... would be very much missed in Germany the moment it would cease to exist."

## Payments to Ex-POW's

Payment of released German prisoners of war residing in the US Zone who possess credit certificates in Pound sterling has been agreed upon by the US/UK Military Governments. Payment will be made in Reichsmark at the rate of RM 15 for 1 Pound sterling.

Payment must be applied for directly to the Oberfinanzpraesident Hamburg, Abrechnungsstelle für Kriegsgefangenengelder, Hamburg 11, Roedingsmarkt 83.

The application must contain the following particulars: PW-No., rank, name, surname and all Christian names in block letters, first name underlined, camp prior to discharge, date of discharge, D. C. U. making discharge, present address to which payment is to be made.

The credit certificates must be attached to the application. Payment will be made in the form of a postal cheque through the office of the Oberfinanzpraesident.



# The UNITED STATES' STAKE in GERMAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

By M. S. Szymczak

Two world wars and their aftermath have made it clear that the problem of Germany is one of the keys to world peace and prosperity. For two years, your representatives in Military Government have sought a basis for the solution of this problem. They can only succeed if the American people are aware of both their achievements and their difficulties, and if in turn the Military Government officials in Germany understand the attitude of the public at home. To contribute to a mutual exchange of such information is the main purpose of this paper.

We all know that the German economy operated in the past as one integrated unit. Each part made its contribution to, and received support from, the rest of the country. This integration alone made possible the industrial development of Germany. None of the areas that constitute the nation was ever self-sufficient in the past or can be made self-sufficient in the future... (However) I shall concentrate on discussing the economic problems of the American Zone and as far as necessary of the combined American and British Zones...

## Rebuilding Essential

In view of the history of German aggression and the part played therein by German industry, it may be difficult to understand that one of the major tasks of Military Government is the provision of assistance in rebuilding at least part of the German industrial system. Such a reconstruction, however, is necessary for two reasons: to prevent Germany from remaining a source of perpetual

unrest in Europe, and to aid in the recovery of our Allies.

In the crop year 1946-47, German farmers in the combined American and British Zones of occupation are producing foodstuffs sufficient to provide an average diet of only about 1,000 calories daily for that part of the population that does not live on self-sufficient farms. Such a diet is less than half of the minimum standard endorsed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Unless we are prepared to forego payment for the large supplies of food that must be sent to Germany for an indefinite period just to prevent wholesale starvation, we must permit Germany to redevelop its manufacturing industries which alone can produce the exports necessary to pay for food imports.

Moreover, the products of German industry are indispensable for the reconstruction of continental Europe. In 1936 — the last year in which the bulk of the German economy was operated on a peacetime level — Germany was the largest exporter to, and the largest importer from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. It was first as a supplier and second as a market for the Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden. Almost the entire manufacturing industry of continental Europe was dependent upon German machinery, precision instruments, electrical appliances, optical goods, transportation equipment and chemicals.

## Reconstruction Hampered

The fact that Germany today cannot even supply spare parts is hampering economic reconstruction in such different countries as Austria, the Netherlands, and Poland. The general shortage of coal, which is the greatest single factor in retarding European recovery, is due largely to low production in the Ruhr mines.

Lack of German potash is delaying the rehabilitation of agriculture all over Europe. An increase in the output of coal and potash mines, however, depends upon the availability of mining equipment and upon larger supplies of consumer goods for miners. A German miner can earn in two days all he needs to buy his meager weekly rations and thereafter has little incentive to work. A relatively small increase in consumer goods offered to miners was an important element in raising production in the Ruhr mines by about one-fifth between the fall of 1946 and the spring of 1947. A largescale revival of German consumer goods industries would have proportionately greater results.

Our own economy would benefit from the resumption of German industrial exports because the availability of German goods would help meet the foreign demand for many American goods which are still in scarce supply relative to our own domestic demand. Furthermore, some European countries can pay for imports from the United States only with the aid of dollar credits because they lack dollar resources and lack exportable commodities adapted to the American market. If they could import goods from Germany, however, they could pay for them by exporting products urgently needed in that country.

## Mutual Aid Prevented

In that way, they would lighten the burden which the American economy has had to bear both in respect to the reconstruction of their own economy and to the rehabilitation of Germany. For instance, before the war the Netherlands exported substantial quantities of vegetables to Germany while Germany paid for these imports in steel machinery. If that commerce could be restored today, it would make it unnecessary for the American economy to extend credits to the Netherlands in order to enable that country to buy American machi-

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*This article is the text of the address delivered by M. S. Szymczak, Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, before The Economic Club of Detroit on 19 May in Detroit. Mr. Szymczak is a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, now on leave to assist Military Government in Germany.*



nery ant it would make it also unnecessary to divert scarce American foodstuffs to Germany.

While the principle of assistance to German recovery has been generally accepted in this country, it has been very difficult to carry out the program on an adequate scale. For obvious reasons, of justice and policy, the countries invaded by Germany have been given a prior claim to our aid. Our financial and material resources are limited and foodstuffs and raw materials continue to fall short of total demand. The allocation of wheat and non-ferrous metals, for instance, is a task that simply cannot be fulfilled to the satisfaction, of all. Similarly, coal, of which Germany is a major producer, is in generally short supply. In order to promote reconstruction in the rest of Europe, we have had to undertake substantial exports of German coal even though the revival of German manufacturing industry would have been considerably if it had been possible to retain German production for German domestic use.

It may be hoped that these scarcities will disappear within a few years, but other obstacles may take their place. Concern has frequently been expressed that the reconstruction of German industry may go too far and restore Germany's war potential. The occupying powers have tried to differentiate between industries that could be used for aggressive purposes and therefore should be restricted, and others that might be considered peaceful and therefore should be encouraged. The most innocuous industries, however, could conceivably be used for war purposes, and dangerous ones frequently are indispensable for peacetime uses. For this reason, some of the United Nations are critical of any move to improve the level of German industry even though they concede that such an improvement would benefit them from the economic point of view.

Finally some countries see in Germany less a source of supplies or a market for exports than a dreaded competitor. At present, such fears seem premature since production the world over has not caught up with demand, and German production remains a

negligible part of the total. As soon, however, as world market conditions become less favorable to the sellers any increase in German industrial production and especially in German industrial exports, may injure the interests of some industrial group in other countries. Although such exports will in turn make possible imports into Germany and thus benefit the economies of Germany's trade partners as well as its own, the groups benefiting from access to the German market frequently will be different from those affected by German competition.

Despite the conflict of objectives and the limited financial and material means at the disposal of the occupation authorities, there has been a degree of rehabilitation in Germany.

### Food and Agriculture

The food situation continues to be the central German problem. It is far from satisfactory, but we have been able to avoid not only outright starvation but also any serious deterioration of public health. Since last fall the official ration has been maintained in the American and British Zones until recently at 1,550 calories daily for the so-called normal consumer. This ration still is more than one-fourth below the minimum necessary to insure health in the long run and more than two-fifth below the German prewar standard of nutrition. Moreover, the diet is far poorer in quality than would be advisable from the point of view of nutrition, a larger proportion consisting of grain products and a smaller proportion of so-called protective foodstuffs.

Even so, the ration has been maintained only by importing into the combined American and British Zones foodstuffs equal to about 60 percent of their domestic production. These imports, including monthly shipments of 200,000 tons of bread grains and flour, and substantial quantities of potatoes, sugar, fish, and milk, require an expenditure of \$ 360 million in the current crop year.

The food situation is constantly being threatened by the fact that stocks of supplies are dangerously low. Food is needed in many parts of the world. For the sake of food

importing countries a further rise in world market prices must be avoided as far as possible and priorities must be established by the exporting nations. Every ton of food allotted to Germany causes hardship in other parts of the world. Difficulties in ocean transportation frequently delay shipments urgently needed for maintaining stocks in Germany at the minimum level needed for the planning of equitable distribution.

German farmers frequently fail to deliver their quotas. Trains must be rerouted to alleviate a crisis in some part of Germany, thus creating a shortage in another part. Losses from pilferage increase in proportion to the deterioration of food conditions. An unfortunate accumulation of such factors was the cause of the difficulties currently experienced in the Ruhr district. Delays in delivering the full rations invariably lead to unrest, diminish the efficiency of labor and the output of industrial goods, and thus add to the difficulties of rehabilitation.

In the future, we expect domestic production, collection, and distribution to yield substantially larger quantities than this year. Such an improvement will depend upon the availability of fertilizer and upon a supply of industrial consumer goods which will induce farmers to raise more crops for sale. It also will depend upon the enforcement of a strict program of collection and distribution which must be efficiently performed by German officials...

In the long run, however, the efficiency of industrial labor cannot be maintained on a diet representing less than 2,600 calories daily for the so-called normal consumer. The American and British Zones cannot expect to produce more food than sufficient for an average of 1,600 calories daily. Import requirements in the long run therefore will be the equivalent of at least 1,000 calories daily, or about two-thirds more than actual imports in the current year.

### Industrial Production

In 1945, most manufacturing industries in the Western Zones of Germany were at a standstill. By November 1946, industrial production in the American Zone had reached 44



percent of 1936—a year of virtually full employment in Germany. With the exception of lumber, the production of all commodities is below the 1936 figure, but by 1948 prewar output is expected to be reached in a number of important industries. In the British zone, industrial production had recovered last fall to only 38 percent of 1936. The British zone includes heavy industries, most of which are under severe restrictions as possible war industries, while the American Zone contains mainly light industries, manufacturing consumer goods.

Unfortunately, the exceptional severity of the last winter has undone some of the progress experienced during the preceding year. Industrial production in the American Zone fell in December to 39 percent, in January to 31 percent, and in February 29 percent of 1936. In March it recovered to 35 percent, but this level still is about one-fifth below the peak of November 1946.

In spite of the low level of production there is little unemployment. Even in February 1947, unemployment in the American Zone was less than 450,000 out of a labor of more than seven million. Only in the white-collar classes is the number of job openings constantly smaller than that of job seekers. This is the result of three facts. The labor force has been greatly reduced by war losses and by the Allied retention of a large number of prisoners of war in some countries. Secondly, much labor is needed for work, such as removal of rubble and plant repair, which does not show in production statistics but nevertheless is vital for resumption of economic activity. Thirdly, for physical and psychological reasons, the productivity of labor has fallen considerably, in some cases by as much as two-thirds. The gradual revival of economic activity, more food, housing facilities, and improved availability of industrial consumer goods will do much to remove the causes of low efficiency.

## Housing

Next to food, housing accommodations are the most pressing requirements of the German people. Despite all war losses, the population of the American and British Zones has risen

## Germany's Trade in 1936

The importance of Germany for continental Europe is indicated by the following table, showing Germany's trade in 1936 with some of the leading European countries.

Country	Imports* from Germany	Percent of total imports	Exports* to Germany	Percent of total exports
Netherlands . . . . .	151	23.3	74	15.7
Italy . . . . .	116	26.4	77	19.5
France . . . . .	106	7.0	40	4.3
Sweden . . . . .	99	23.9	61	15.8
Switzerland . . . . .	92	24.8	51	19.4
Denmark . . . . .	83	25.3	62	20.3
Belgium . . . . .	82	11.5	69	10.4
Soviet Union . . . . .	62	22.8	23	8.5
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	55	17.5	45	14.3
Norway . . . . .	41	17.6	23	13.2
Austria . . . . .	40	16.9	29	16.1
Turkey . . . . .	34	45.1	48	51.0
Rumania . . . . .	33	39.0	30	21.1
Hungary . . . . .	33	25.8	35	23.1

\* —In millions of dollars.

by around 20 percent in comparison to prewar, mainly because of the inflow of Germans expelled from the area under Polish administration and from Czechoslovakia and other eastern European countries. At the same time, urban housing suffered from terrific bomb damage during the war, especially in the industrial and commercial centers. In Bremen, for instance, 55 percent of all homes were unusable in the summer of 1945.

Reconstruction has been hampered by the scarcity of building materials, which in turn is due largely to the lack of coal: approximately 12.5 tons of coal are needed for producing the material necessary to build a small apartment. Allied legislation provides for the equitable distribution of available housing among the population, but this measure can bring only small relief since the complete equalization of all housing would only provide around 80 square feet per person in the American, and less than 70 square feet per person in the British Zone.

Improvement in housing conditions is particularly needed in the Ruhr district since the inflow of additional miners from the Southern area of our combined zones, required to fulfill

the program of output expansion, depends upon the availability of homes. A short range program has been and a long range is being prepared to provide additional housing, including temporary camps and billets and permanent reconstruction. In addition to building material, beds, bedding, and furniture must be produced. While Military Government plays an important role in drafting the program, its execution is entrusted to the German authorities. Military Government has helped in that task by reducing to a minimum the requirements for military installations.

## Domestic Trade and Transportation

Despite the interdependence of the four zones of occupation, interzonal trade has been slow to develop largely because of the lack of economic unification. Since January of this year, trade between the American and British Zones has been free, as the result of the economic merger of these zones, and trade between the merged zones and the rest of Germany will be increased under agreements concluded among the zonal authorities. Until and unless the over-



all economic unity of Germany is achieved, however, German recovery will be hampered by obstacles to the free flow of goods within the country.

Transportation has suffered particularly badly from war damage. Military Government can be proud, however, of its record in repairing railroads, inland waterways, port facilities, and highways. Railroad tracks in operation represent 97 percent of the prewar total. Almost as many sunken vessels have been raised in the American Zone as in all other zones together and the proportion of port channels cleared is higher than in any other zone. The American Zone also has a larger proportion of operating motor vehicles than any other zone.

Despite this progress, transportation is even now in need of repair and maintenance is a constant problem. Allocations of materials are being made for this purpose but must be revised as required to meet new priority demands from other sides of the battered economic structure.

## International Trade

In 1946, the foreign trade of the American Zone was almost entirely confined to the importation of foodstuffs and other essential goods by the occupation forces in order to prevent disease and unrest among the population. Such imports are financed by War Department appropriations. The only other substantial import transaction was the shipment of some surplus American cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This cotton was delivered to German processors; the finished goods are being exported in an amount sufficient to pay for the cost of the imports, and the rest is available for German consumption.

In the fall of 1946, similar arrangements were made by American Military Government for the importation of raw materials required for the manufacture of ceramics, optical instruments, building materials, chemicals, and toys. The interim financing for these imports is handled by the US Commercial Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC. Exports from the American Zone in 1946 were confined mainly to lumber and hops and a few

industrial goods, taken from existing inventories or produced from raw material stocks. The amounts shipped were very small, in the neighborhood of three percent of the estimated prewar exports of the zone's area.

Imports into the British Zone were similar to those of the American Zone, but exports from the British Zone were considerably larger, due almost entirely to Ruhr coal. Coal exports reached a weekly volume of 260,000 tons in the summer of 1946, or about 40 percent of prewar, but this involved heavy drafts on existing stocks and inadequate allocations to the needs of the German economy. As a result, exports of coal had to be reduced by about 30 percent in the fall of 1946. Even the peak figure in the summer of 1946 was far from sufficient to meet demand in the rest of Europe, and the reduction of coal exports was a heavy blow to the importing countries.

In the first months of 1947, exports had to be curtailed still further, reaching a low of 103,000 tons per week in February. Meanwhile, however, the output of the Ruhr mines had risen and coal exports could be increased again. In April and May, the unsatisfactory food situation brought about some labor disturbances which kept coal output somewhat below the March peak.

As soon as these difficulties are overcome, a further rise in output is expected, and in that case exports will reach in summer a minimum of 265,000 tons per week, while at the same time allotments for the needs of the merged zones will be a minimum of 860,000 tons per week, or about 30 percent above the peak allotment in 1946. The increase in domestic allotment will mainly benefit industrial enterprises, which in this way will be enabled to raise their output and thus to contribute more efficiently to the projected expansion of foreign trade.

Apart from coal exports, foreign trade of the merged zones in 1947 will be determined by the working of the bizonal merger agreement. This agreement provides for the cooperation of the American and British occupation authorities, and of the representatives of the German states, in formulating an import-export pro-

gram for the rehabilitation of the German economy. A major objective of this rehabilitation program is to put the merged zones of Germany back on a self-supporting basis, i. e., to develop exports to a point where they cover imports.

Meanwhile, however, the occupying powers must bear the cost not only of the basic program for the prevention of "disease and unrest," but also of the raw material and equipment imports required to "prime the pump" of German export industries. Certain funds are already in hand for this second part of the program, including the receipts from exports of 1945-46, some former German external assets transferred to the occupying powers under agreements with neutral countries, and the credits negotiated with the US Commercial Corporation.

## Bears Half of Costs

The United Kingdom is participating in the program in two ways. It bears half of the costs of sending basic necessities to the merged American and British Zones, and it finances half of the funds needed for "priming the pump" of the area's industry. Whenever, in the future, additional advances should be required, the United Kingdom also will bear an equal share with the United States.

The expected increase in imports will necessitate, but also make possible, larger German exports. In order to facilitate exports, the occupation authorities have authorized foreign businessmen to correspond with prospective German trading partners. Only so-called non-transactional mail, i. e., correspondence preparing rather than concluding actual contracts, has been allowed so far, but transactional mail may be admitted in the near future.

Military Government also provides facilities for foreign businessmen to travel in Germany and renew trade contacts. Contracts have to be submitted for approval to the Joint Export-Import Agency of the US/UK occupying powers, and all payments have to be made to the account of the Agency rather than individually to German exporters. The Agency has issued rules of procedure, stat-



ing the principles which will determine the approval or rejection of contracts, and has established branch offices in the most important trading centers of the merged zones, mainly the state (land) capitals. Finally, the Agency is prepared to act as seller of goods if a foreign buyer is prevented by government restrictions from entering into legal contracts with German nationals.

The necessity of setting up the bizonal export-import organization and the hardship of the winter months have delayed the beginning of the new program. Despite these handicaps, foreign trade has started to rise. In the first quarter of 1947, contracts for exports were negotiated to the amount of \$22 million. Export deliveries, which, however, include coal, reached \$34 million. Imports, excluding basic necessities imported by the occupation authorities, were approved to the sum of \$10 million. These amounts still are far below the levels that must be reached in order to fulfill the bizonal program, but they represent a material improvement in comparison with preceding periods.

## Money and Exchange

When the occupying powers entered Germany, the collapse of the currency appeared imminent. Money in circulation had increased to approximately six times the prewar level. The German people's recollection of the hyper-inflation that followed the first World War added to the dangers of the situation.

Despite the oversupply of money and the scarcity of goods, the occupying powers took over the existing German system of price and wage controls and have been able to prevent any serious rise in legal prices and wages. The official cost-of-living index stood in December 1946 at approximately 120 percent of 1938. It is true that only the meager official rations can be purchased at these prices. The supply of black market goods, however, is probably smaller than the amount of goods distributed through legal channels. Furthermore many black market transactions take the form of barter, especially for cigarettes, rather than the form of sales at high money prices.

The maintenance of the official price and wage level at virtually prewar figures has had some unforeseen consequences. At the beginning of the occupation, a military exchange rate of 10 marks per dollar was established, as compared to a prewar exchange rate of 2½ marks per dollar. This rate was introduced merely for the administrative use of the occupying authorities, especially in calculating payments in marks to the troops. Its application for general purposes, however, would have tended to upset the entire price and wage system. German domestic prices even before the war were managed in such a manner that they had lost all relation to world market prices. No uniform exchange rate, and least of all the military rate, would represent a generally applicable ratio between domestic prices as expressed in marks, and world market prices in dollars.

Thus a difficult problem has arisen in connection with the pricing of export and import goods. The German exporter receives for his sales the legal domestic price in marks. Similarly, the German importer has to pay for his purchases the legal domestic price in marks. On the other hand, the foreign importer of German goods pays, and the foreign exporter of goods receives, the world market price in dollars.

Therefore, the occupation authorities have decided for the time being to refrain from fixing a uniform conversion factor for the translation of mark into dollar prices, and vice versa. Instead we have issued a long list of various conversion factors, reflecting for all major commodities the actual relation between legal domestic prices in marks and world market prices in dollars. For instance, the conversion factor for carbon brushes is 30 cents, and for pharmaceuticals 80 cents per mark. This means that a certain quantity of carbon brushes that sells domestically for 100 marks has to be priced for exports at \$30, but pharmaceuticals that sell domestically for 100 marks have to be priced for exports at \$80. As a practical matter, this is the best that can be done until major monetary reforms are undertaken in Germany and a more normal price system is developed there. These problems have been

under quadripartite (four zones) discussion for some time and it is to be hoped that an early agreement will be reached.

## Banking

In December 1946, Military Government established a new central banking organization (on Land level) in the American zone. Following the principle of decentralization, each German state received its own central bank, which took over the assets of the former Reichsbank as far as they were located in its area. The organization of the central banks was largely influenced by the model of the central banks was largely influenced by the model of the Federal Reserve System. As soon as the economic unification of Germany is implemented, the state central banks will be coordinated by a central board, which will issue currency through the medium of the state central banks. Until such time, however, the central banks have no power to issue bank notes or any other currency.

In consequence of our principle of decentralization, commercial banks in the American Zone have been ordered to sever their connection with central offices in Berlin. Depositors are free, however, to dispose of their accounts both within the American and in transactions with the British and French Zones, except for blocking measures applied in the process of denazification. From the beginning of occupation to the end of 1946, deposits in the American Zone increased by 75 percent. Most of the rise in deposits had to be kept by the banks in cash or with other credit institutions since no other investment opportunities are available. Total assets of the banks in the American Zone were 75 billion marks on June 30, 1946, of which one-third was kept in cash or bank balances, and two-fifths in Treasury bills and other government securities, the service of which has been suspended since the end of the war.

## Problems and Prospects

All these achievements are merely the first step on the road to rehabilitation. The obstacles that still have to be overcome are no doubt as great as any which we have encountered so far.



First of all, the provision of the Potsdam Declaration which calls for the economic unification of Germany must be carried out. Unification in itself will not solve the economic problems of Germany, but it will ensure the development of the whole German economy on a more rational basis. Uncertainty as to economic unification is a handicap in many fields, notably in adjusting the so-called Level-of-Industry Plan to changed conditions. Under that plan which was approved by all four occupying powers one year ago, maximum levels were established for most German industries with a view particularly to preventing the resurgence of German war potential. Most experts agree that this plan needs substantial corrections, but the necessary amendments in each zone will largely depend upon developments in other zones and upon the question of whether the German economy is to be redeveloped as a unit or in separate self-sufficient parts.

Another problem that urgently needs attention is currency reform. The disproportion between the supply of money and of goods at prevailing prices cannot be maintained indefinitely. All experts agree that a reduction in the volume of currency will be necessary. Obviously, the execution of such a reform also depends upon the fate of unification. If common action of all four occupying powers is not forthcoming, the advantages and disadvantages of separate action in the merged American and British Zones must be weighed.

Other problems arise in connection with the political aims of occupation. The decentralization of the German economy must be achieved in order to make it impossible for the country to reorganize for aggressive purposes. In this connection, Military Government in the American Zone has enacted a drastic decartelization statute, which is aimed at destroying the concentration of economic power in German industry. Property of allied nations looted during the war has been and is being restituted. War plants have been and are being destroyed, and other plants have been and are being removed for reparations. The over-all problem of reparations, however, still remains to be solved.

The lack of unified action of the four occupying powers, moreover, creates uncertainties that are detrimental to economic progress. As long as the management of an enterprise does not know whether or not a plant be subject to restitution, or to destruction, or to removal under the reparations program, it cannot make definite plans for reconstruction or start an investment program which might be interrupted at any moment.

Finally, Military Government has to deal with the problem of reaching equilibrium in the balance of international payments of the merged American and British Zones. In this connection, the question of economic unification again becomes decisive. As long as unification is not achieved, interzonal trade must be treated as international rather than domestic commerce, with the resulting need for controlling interzonal payments.

The problem of equilibrium is particularly interesting to the American public. As long as the proceeds from exports do not exceed import requirements they must be devoted entirely to paying for current imports. Only when an export surplus is reached, will it be possible for our merged zones to start repaying the advances made by the occupying powers for the importation of basic necessities.

Our stake in the economic problems of Germany, however, is greater than our interest in receiving repayment of our advances. We want peace, and we know in order to have peace, we must have economic stability in Germany and in the rest of Europe.

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## Direct Inquiries

Inquiries from public prosecutors in denazification cases in the US Zone may be made directly to police officials in the British Zone, according to OMGUS cable V—18 313 of 13 May. It said:

"Approval has been received from Military Government authorities in the British Zone for the forwarding of Arbeitsblätter and similar inquiries from public prosecutors in the US Zone directly to the German chiefs of police of the appropriate Regierungsbezirk or Stadtkreis in the Bri-

tish Zone, without going through Military Government channels.

"Such inquiries should be directed to the chief of police of the Regierungsbezirk where the subject was formerly resident or employed, or to the chief of police of the Stadtkreis if the Stadtkreis has a population of one hundred thousand or more. The police in the British Zone will assume responsibility for securing the desired information from other German agencies to which the Arbeitsblätter may be directed."

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## General License No. 1

General License No. 1 issued pursuant to MG Law No. 164, "Frontier Control" as amended, and MG Law No. 53, "Foreign Exchange Control," contains the following provisions:

Persons who are authorized to enter the US Zone of Germany from another zone of Germany, or to depart to another zone of Germany, may bring into the US zone at the time of entry, or may remove at the time of departure, ordinary household and personal effects, food, and marks in their lawful possession, required for their personal use, but excepting items which are prohibited for security reasons.

Persons who are authorized to enter the US Zone from a country other than Germany, may bring into the Zone at the time of entry, ordinary household and personal effects, including food and foreign exchange assets, in their lawful possession, required for their personal use, but excepting items which are prohibited for security reasons; provided that such persons in possession of foreign exchange assets shall be informed of the provisions of MG Law No. 53.

Persons who are authorized to depart from the US Zone to a country other than Germany, may remove from Germany at the time of departure ordinary household and personal effects, in their lawful possession, required for their personal use; but this does not authorize the export from Germany of foreign exchange assets, items which are prohibited for security reasons, or works of art and cultural objects of value and importance.





## Blame for Crisis

The **Darmstaedter Echo** showed that the German food problem was caused by the serious world-wide cereals shortage. Indicating this was a direct consequence of the war, the paper said:

"The more one is silent about the domestic balance of burdens, the louder one calls for help from the outside: 'The English and Americans probably want us to starve. Why is there no bread and fat in Germany?'"

"It is senseless to emphasize to those hypocrites and slanderers again and again that Germany has no bread, no fat, and no clothing because for twelve years we produced guns instead of butter, because we destroyed and robbed our neighbors, because we led a totalitarian war against the whole world and also against our own country, because our destroyers allowed the pilferage of the remaining store houses before their surrender..."

## Food for Thought

The **Weser - Kurier** (Bremen), pointing to the difficulties from the paper cut, said it is especially significant at this time when tasks of political significance have to be fulfilled:

"In the present situation every newspaper question is, more than ever before, a matter of considerable public significance. A clean, free, well-informed, and carefully reporting press is as important as our daily bread. And in the same way as lack of bread may bring about a crisis, the inadequacy of newspapers which are cut in their size, will involve considerable consequences.

"The outlook into the world, which is so very necessary for us Germans, will be narrowed again. The mental values of our people as well as our surroundings will appear in a dim light. In a time filled with political and mental problems every failure of the press counts doubly. Finally most important political and economic decisions, highly significant for

all as well as for individuals, can only be stated briefly.

"*Die Neue Zeitung* rightly said: 'The longing by the world public for information has increased immensely'. This is particularly true for the German newspaper reader who has starved for information for so many years."

## Philosophies Debated

The **Hochland - Bote** (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) published an interpretation of the struggle between Communist and Liberal ideas. Germany has to decide which way to go, it said, adding:

"In this struggle we Germans also are not only objects as it used to be but also acting subjects. Our country is divided, single laender and zones have a clear majority of one or another tendency. The silly talk about Eastern and Western blocs and the still sillier conclusion of a coming war only prove the stupidity of the monger who does not understand the political and economic constellation of the world. Uninfluenced by catchwords and party programs everybody should form his opinion on the great ideas of this great time, and always be aware that his attitude, too, decides Europe's destiny as agent of power, economy, and culture."

## More on Mann

The **Wuerttembergisches Zeit - Echo** (Schwaebisch-Hall) complained about Thomas Mann's not visiting his native country and commenting on Germany without having acquainted himself with the new facts:

"We would gratefully have appreciated it if Thomas Mann who knew Germany and the Germans in the past, would have visited us, if he had listened to the Germany which he denies his goodwill, if he had compared and established changes that took place... He did more than just leave Germany aside."

## Economic Council

The **Main - Post** (Wuerzburg) commented on the Economic Council as follows:

"The bizonal Economic Council set up over the bizonal offices will have authority so far unknown to German offices. This represents decisive progress compared with the earlier zonal amalgamation which showed only adequate results. True planning must have authority. One must know the working conditions in order to plan at all. But in the German situation planning makes sense only if it carries out an economic policy mainly in terms of increased production rather than distribution of available production."

The editorial concluded: "The Potsdam decrees are based on the economic unity of Germany, the failure of which can hardly be blamed on the United States and Great Britain. The zonal boundaries which do not mark off self-sufficient economic-political entities, have proved, according to Byrnes, as 'artificial barriers against the struggle of the German people to regain her peace-time standards'..."

## Re-educating Nazis

The **Fraenkische Presse** (Bayreuth) proposed training interned Nazis in needed skills and teaching them democracy:

"A large number of interned Nazis have professions which, according to law, they will not be allowed to practice after their release. Some were teachers and officials, some were propagandists, professional soldiers, and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare them for a new profession, in addition to their being occupied with emergency and other clear-up work. The government should organize practical courses where the Nazis are trained for shortage skills such as masons, carpenters, painters, and metal workers.



"Another equally important question would be the arrangement and execution of a thorough democratic education program for interned Nazis. There are hundreds of democratic teachers and politicians in Bavaria who would be willing to give lectures in an internment camp on cultural problems of our time."

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## Democracy Explained

Answering charges by the **Taegliche Rundschau**, overt Soviet newspaper in Berlin, against the western controlled papers, Editor Hugo Scholz of the British licensed **Telegraf** found it surprising that press freedom can be misunderstood.

"As representative of an occupation force the **Taegliche Rundschau** should be particularly careful in choosing its words, for otherwise one would have doubts right from the beginning of its objectiveness," advised Scholz.

"The journalists of the **Telegraf** are shocked about the fact that in this article (of the **Taegliche Rundschau**) the independence of the **Telegraf** is doubted by putting that word in quotes and by charging that the paper has received 'orders from special sources to spread deliberately false and defamatory news.'

"The editors of the **Taegliche Rundschau**, and particularly the officer of the Red Army, know that the **Telegraf** is neither liable to censorship nor would any journalist of the **Telegraf** obey an order of British Military Government to publish this or that political comment," declared Scholz, adding the statement that the British Military Government has made no attempt at all to influence the editors. He added further that there were quite a number of articles which the British did not like but which they showed understanding upon being told the reasons behind them.

The paper expressed the desire that other Berlin papers find the same understanding from the occupation force which has licensed them.

"The **Telegraf** is neither for an eastern or western democracy, but for democracy," concluded Scholz.

## Safeguard of Press Advocated by Paper

Der **Mannheimer Morgen** deplored that the new press laws would act as a restriction of the press if it were not for protection of the freedom of the press by the Allies. It said:

"The Occupation Power intends to give the rights of self-government in the various spheres of public life back to the Germans, and to let the Germans administer their press themselves. But what may come of it? If the decision on licenses, paper, and all the other necessities of printing plants rests with the parties and bureaucracy, without a chance of appealing to a really neutral authority, then we can already order the tombstone for the free German press.

"It seems to be very dangerous to entrust a still basically undemocratic German administration with all press matters in the present chaotic condition, in which our people and the fragments of the former 'Reich' find themselves. It would be like giving a razor blade to a baby. Is it therefore 'unpatriotic' (we think it is reasonable), to point out to the Allies that independent newspapers establish a stronger bulwark against new catastrophes than airfields of the Constabulary armed with bombers and cannons?"

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## Tone of Party Papers

The **Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo** (Schwaebisch-Hall), is one of many papers to comment on radio address by J. W. Naumann, chairman of Publishers' Association. It commented:

"He raised the question whether the tone of the party weeklies was perhaps more elegant than that of the licensed papers. It is questionable, he said, whether a future party press would be fair enough to carry in its columns insulting attacks on itself, as the licensed papers do. But in spite of all attacks, the Augsburg licensee declared himself ready to support the difficult labors of the Government and Parliament."

## Work for Internees

OMGUS Headquarters announced in a cable V-18 389 of 15 May that it "has no objection to the use of unsentenced civilian internees on necessary construction work not on routine maintenance tasks at US Army installations, providing the provisions of USFET Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, dated 13 March 1946, relating to the requisitioning of the services of civilian personnel is followed."

"This means that an attempt should first be made to obtain the necessary labor from (a) Displaced Persons sources or (b) Local Labor Offices," the cable added. "Any use of unsentenced civilian internees must be on a purely voluntary basis, for pay, and must not interfere with the progress of trials before tribunals. Agreement must be obtained from the Minister of Political Liberation, if he is in accord with the plan, on pay, feeding, and other working conditions and for the security and guarding of internees who volunteer for such work."

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## Press Talk Praised

The **Muenchner Mittag** (Munich) was delighted over the first official government press conference. It commented:

"A two-day debate in the Bavarian Landtag on food problems and denazification and the first press conference of the Land government may be regarded as a sign that parliament and government believe that the preliminary work of the cabinet is done. For the first time in four months the Land government permitted itself to be subjected to questioning. The impression prevailed up to now that parliament evades all questions of major importance and that the government wants to discuss important questions only behind closed doors."

The paper considered the new policy a good start and also welcomed the report on denazification before the Landtag.

The **Suedost-Kurier** (Bad Reichenhall) commented favorably on the first official government press conference:



## Timber Program

The executive responsibility for forestry production, felling and sawmilling in the US/UK Zones of Germany is to be devolved on the German Food and Agricultural Executive Committee at Stuttgart, but the timber requirements from the Joint Anglo-American Zones will be determined by the German Economics Executive Committee at Minden, after consultation with the Food and Agriculture Executive Committee and its forestry experts, in accordance with policy formulated by the British and American authorities.

There is a large shortage of timber required for the reconstruction of all countries which were involved in the war. Germany, itself, has large requirements for industrial use and building reconstruction. It follows that for the next few years, while this demand continues, there will have to be cutting considerably in excess of normal.

German forests escaped during the war when the timber resources of the United Kingdom and neighboring European countries were being heavily drawn upon and they can, therefore, now make a substantial contribution, both to internal needs and export. The German economy itself will benefit by virtue of the fact that all timber, like other exports from current production from the western zones, are paid for by the receiving countries, thus helping to pay for imports of food and other essential raw materials required in Germany.

The provision of adequate quantities of timber to meet essential German requirements and to fill approved export commitments requires a major effort on the part of all German agencies concerned. The new definition of responsibilities is expected to accelerate the development of the full timber program.

## V-E Views Contrasted

Contrasting views were expressed in licensed German newspapers on the event of the second anniversary of the capitulation of Germany. Two examples are quoted.

## More Potatoes from America



Potatoes from Maine and Minnesota poured into Germany from the United States this spring to bolster the planting program of the Combined US/UK Zones. Above is the unloading of a ship which had just arrived in Bremen (photo from PRO, OMGUS).

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* took a more pleasant view as follows:

"The attempt, supported by a majority of the people, to try another round with the world after the knock-out of 1918, led to a total defeat two years ago... Today, after two years, conditions are not good, but in many instances better. In the meantime, transportation has been revived, streets and bridges repaired. Much rubble has been cleared away, shelter found for offices and people... But the great danger lies in the fact that the fast-living eternally dissatisfied person forgets too soon how great the chaos was in the beginning and how much we have been spared only through the aid of strangers."

A dark view was taken by the *Muenchner Mittag* (Munich) in a full column on the V-E Day anniversary:

"For two years the war has been over and still no peace in Europe. The fear of a new third world war lies like mildew on our hearts and takes from us every hope a bearable future. Rumors are spread from hand

to hand and accepted only too greedily. Hunger conducts a bitter regime. No one knows a way out of the human distress or political cares which rise like mountains over us. It seems, after two years, as though much has become worse...

"Schumacher's sentence about total victory which means total responsibility is often falsely interpreted. Many persons in Germany feel it is up to the victors alone to form the peace, the German people need not work at it too. The mentality of the spiteful child is prevalent. From here, it is but a slight step to the reproach that the Occupation Power is to blame for everything and could help more, if it wanted to."

## Change in Time

Time will be reverted to single summer time throughout Germany on 29 June, under quadripartite agreement. At 0300 hours on Sunday, 29 June, all clocks are to be turned back one hour.

## Food Situation Improves

(Continued from page 9)

were better than that in Germany. However, we could not get an agreement to such an arrangement. The United States is shipping approximately 1,400,000 tons of wheat to various countries each month. It is a terrific strain on rail, port, and shipping facilities. It was rather widely reported on the radio on 31 May that shipments for May aggregated only 276,000 tons which was less than we had promised to bring into Germany.

While this story was factually correct, it does not give the true picture. Five additional ships arrived in Bremen on Sunday with an additional 33,000 tons, an additional ship arrived yesterday and two additional ships are on the ocean now. Although they have arrived and will arrive two or three days after the month, they are a part of the May allocation and their aggregate will result in having brought in some 340,000 tons under the May allocation. Much of this grain or grain equivalent is in flour and will, therefore, reach the distribution lines quickly. I think, therefore, that I can say that what I told you a month ago was correct: That you were then facing your lowest situation in food and that the situation is improving.

## Karlsruhe Cleans Up

(Continued from page 4)

an lorrys, seven dredging machines and graspers, several steam rollers and planing caterpillars, and five fire ladders 26 meters high.

The completed project will require three years, and its total cost is estimated at RM 16,000,000. The value of the material salvaged will probably run to a million and a half Marks.

But the main ingredient for the success of the work has been the support which the men of the city have given the project. Perhaps the leaders were inspired by the motto which Major Neel keeps on his desk, and which all who come to talk with him read: "Kein Regierungssystem funktioniert, wenn nicht das

Volk mittut. —" (No form of government works unless the people work. —) "and no government project either," Major Neel adds, "especially rubble clearance."

## Reply to CSU Attack

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) replied to a recent CSU attack on the licensed press.

"In a letter to the *Fraenkischer Tag* in Bamberg the chairman of the CSU Minister Dr. Hundhammer, complains that the majority of the licenses of the 21 newspapers in Bavaria are Social Democrats and only a few are members of the CSU... The CSU has not been in the position up to now to name the necessary number of men endowed with the political prerequisites for the post of a licensee; the proposed persons must have an immaculate background."

"Information Control applies strict standards to admittance of press licensees and must do so. It is a fact that there are more Social Democrats with an immaculate political background eligible for such a post, than men who were proposed by the CSU."

## German Terms

An OMGUS letter, AG 312.4 (SG), requests that English translations follow German terms used in official correspondence.

Confusion and loss of time are sometimes caused by the use of German terms in communications without indicating their English equivalent. Hereafter in all official correspondence, the English translations must immediately follow in parentheses the German terms or expressions where used the first time. An example is *Kontrolldienst* (Control Service). Exceptions are such well-known terms as *Kreis*, *Landrat*, *Landtag*, *NSDAP*, *Hitlerjugend*, and *Reichsbahn*.

Where German place names are used in communications, reports, or periodicals, they are to be capitalized throughout and followed immediately by the name of the Land in which

located. The name of the place will be written in all capital letters followed by the name of the Land, also in all capital letters. Exceptions are Munich, Nurnberg (Nuremberg), Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Berlin and Bremen.

## Illegal Movement

A complaint was recently received from the French authorities that numerous persons who tried to cross the Swiss border and were apprehended and ultimately returned to the US Zone (their zone of residence) were expelled by American authorities and returned to the French Zone.

A letter, dispatched by OMGUS to each of the Land Directors on 29 May, subject "Expulsion of German Nationals", requests that responsible US and German officials be informed of present quadripartite agreement in this connection. Paragraph 17 of Control Council Directive No. 43 states that persons who illegally change residence between zones should be carefully investigated and returned to their former place of residence. Quadripartite agreement as to its interpretation provides that all persons who illegally move from one zone to another shall be returned to the zone where they formerly resided. Further, that this makes mandatory the acceptance of such persons by the authorities of the Zone of origin.

## Vehicles for MG

All US Army vehicles authorized, on present tables of distribution and allowances, as well as all indigenous sedans, are to be transferred to the accountability of the Military Post in which the persons or detachments using them are stationed. Post commanders will have the responsibility for operational dispatch and maintenance of these vehicles.

Military Government personnel and detachments will be subject to the same controls by the Military Post upon the use of motor transportation as other units or activities assigned to the Military Post, according to an OMGUS cable V-18973 of 31 May.



# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Centralization of Civilian Personnel Administration**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 1 April 1947.

**Army Assistance to German Youth Activities**, US Zone, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 April 1947. Substitutes paragraph on expendable items in USFET letter of 5 October 1946.

**Civilian Personnel, Authority and Responsibility**, AG 322.011 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 1 April 1947. States overall policy and gives complete reference list.

**Admission to US Occupied Zone of Germany of Dependents of Voluntary Agency (UNRRA Personnel)**, AG 292 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 April 1947.

**Responsibility for German Youth Activities**, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 April 1947. Provides GYA continuance under current military organization in EUCOM.

**Requisitioning of Real Estate**, AG 602 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 April 1947. Sets 1 May 1947 as effective date to stabilize policy.

**Expenditures for Salaries of Stars and Stripes Employees**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 9 April 1947.

**Authorized Civil Postal Channels**, AG 311.1 GBI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947. Rescinds USFET, letter of 29 March 1946.

**Survey and Disposal of Fortifications, Defensive Works and Former German Armed Force Zone of Interior Type of Installation in Germany**, AG 388.3 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 April 1947.

**Disposition of Records**, AG 313.6 AGO-R, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1947.

**Supply of UNRRA from US Army Sources**, AG 400 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 April 1947. Substitutes for previous directives.

**Strength Accounting**, AG 320.2 AGU-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 April 1947.

**Army Educational Program Accreditation**, AG 352 INE-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 April 1947.

**Instructions for Processing Delinquency Reports**, AG 250 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 April 1947.

**Reemployment Rights - Executive Order 9711**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 18 April 1947.

**Assistance by American Groups to Army Assisted German Youth Organizations**, AG 353.8 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 19 April 1947. Implements OMGUS program.

**Manual of Accounting Procedures for Post Exchanges**, AG 331.3 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1947.

**Local Procurement of Foodstuffs**, AG 400.12 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1947. Reiterates prohibition without OMGUS approval.

**Payment of 24 December 1946**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1947.

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

**Army Exchange Service Procurement of Special Services Equipment for Posts and Units**, AG 400.12 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1947.

**Gasoline Ration Allocations for the Month of May 1947**, AG 463.7 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947.

**Loss of Dependents Schools Textbooks and Library Books**, AG 461 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 April 1947.

**Record Administration**, AG 313.6 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947. Rescinds USFET letter AG 319.1 AGN-AGO of 29 October 1946.

**Move of European Air Transport Service and Air Transport Command to Rhein/Main Air Base**, AG 370.5 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947.

**Responsibilities for Providing Telecommunications Service for the US Zone of Occupation in Germany**, AG 676 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 April 1947.

**Storage of Supplies**, AG 400 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 April 1947.

**Intra-EUCOM APO Mail**, AG 311.1 AGM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 April 1947.

**Reduction of Communications Facilities Serving Occupation Forces**, AG 676 SGS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 April 1947.

**Allowances for Subsistence and Quarters for Allied and Neutral Civilian Employees**, AG 248 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 28 April 1947.

**Courses of Instruction at 7712 European Command Intelligence School**, AG 352 GBI-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 April 1947.

**Manual Arts Report**, AG 319.2 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 April 1947.

**Officer Candidate School**, AG 352 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 30 April 1947. Amends USFET letter of 13 February 1947.

**Collection of Monies Due as a Result of Punishment Imposed Under 104th AW**, AG 241 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 30 April 1947.

**Civilian Personnel "Name" Requisitions**, AG 230, AGE-C, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947. Provides that grades below CAF-7, P-2 or equivalent base pay must have prior approval of the Office of the Secretary of War. Only exceptional cases accompanied by a properly written Form 57 and a statement of acceptance will be requested for approval.

**Termination of Public Law No. 790**, AG 091.311 AGM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947. Notes that customs-exempt mailing of gifts up to \$ 50 to United States expires 30 June 1947.

**4.2" Chemical Mortar Ammunition**, AG 471 CML-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947.

**UNRRA Travel Orders**, AG 200.4 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947.

**European Command Recreational Areas**, AG 354.1 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 May 1947.

**VIP Accommodations**, AG 624 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 May 1947. Reduces Space used for such.

**Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Command**, AG 322. GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1947. Gives Appendix, G - Signal Plan to Annex No. 2.

**Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps**, AG 340 GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1947. Lists several amendments to USFET letter of 22 June 1946.

**Civilian Personnel, Authority and Responsibility**, AG 322.011 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1947. Amends EUCOM letter of 1 April 1947, to include Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

**Application of Forty Hour Week to Indigenous Civilian Personnel**, AG 230 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1947.

**Enlistment in the Regular Army**, AG 342.06 AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1947. Reiterates that only US citizens are eligible.

**Implementation of Section 5, Circular 76, War Department, 1947**, AG 353 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1947. Concerns troop information program.

**Reduction of Employment of Displaced Persons in Organized Civilian Guard Units**, AG 322 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 May 1947.

**Evacuation and Rebuild of Sedans, Convertibles and Roadsters**, AG 451 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 7 May 1947. Amends EUCOM letter of 19 March 1947 to include "Volkswagens".

**Leadership**, AG 353 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 May 1947. Incloses letter to unit commanders giving advise in leadership.

**Appearance of Civilian Counsel Before Courts-Martial**, AG 250.4 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 May 1947.

**Belgium-Luxembourg Tour**, AG 200.4 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 May 1947.

**Fitting of Clothing**, Circular Number 26, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947.

**Military Police Training School, European Command**, AG 352 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Rescinds USFET letter of 2 December 1946 and notes transfer of school from Brake, Bremen Enclave, to Nellingen, near Stuttgart.

**Kitchen Equipment for Dependent Families**, AG 414 RMJ-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947.

**Policy regarding Designated Locations of Dependents**, AG 292 (510) GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Concerns a address on movement overseas.

**Eligibility of War Department Civilian Employees for Transporting their Dependents to the European Theater**, AG 230 GAP, AGE, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1947. Amends par 5a of EUCOM letter of 10 February 1947, to include "Employees with dependents employed by the European Command are not affected by this directive."

**Souvenir Weapons**, AG 474 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 May 1947. Quotes Restrictions.

**Inter-Allied Relations Program**, AG 092 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 May 1947. Substitutes for EUCOM letter AG 322 GAP-AGO of 22 January 1946, new program to improve opportunities of contact, interchange of knowledge and understanding and a greater appreciation between the American soldier and Allied contemporaries.

**Confinement and Administration of General and Garrison Prisoners and Certain Military Government Prisoners**, Circular No. 29, Hq EUCOM, 19 May 1947.

**Emergency Warning Device, Motor Vehicle**, AG 451 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Concerns sirens and warning lights.

Circular No. 30, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Section I, **Issuance of Petroleum Products for Vehicular Operation**. Reinstates USFET Cir 5 Sec II of 1947. Section II, **Decontamination of Fruits and Vegetables**. Warns of necessity for care in handling QM fruits and vegetables from indigenous origin before consumption. Section III, **Repair of Furniture**. Transfers responsibility from Corps of Engineers to the Quartermaster Corps.

**Sale of Motor Vehicles**, Circular No. 31 Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Revises previous USFET circulars as to prohibition of such purchases from German economy, and registration provisions under vehicle and traffic code.

**Absence Without Leave**, Circular No. 32, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Replaces previous circulars on subject.

**Holland Tour**, AG 200.4 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 May 1947. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 17 April 1947.

**Casualty Reporting**, Circular No. 35, Hq EUCOM, 23 May 1947. Directs accurate and prompt reports in cases of death, absence, and serious illness.

Circular No. 34, Hq EUCOM, 23 May 1947. Section I, **Disposition of Auditors' Files, Certificates of Audit and other Audit Records**. Section II, **Allowances of Chemical Corps Class IV and V Supplies**.

**Awards and Decorations**, Circular No. 33, Hq EUCOM, 23 May 1947. Cites recommendations considerations.

**Administration of Indigenous Civilian Employees in US Occupied Zone, Germany**, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, Change 3, Hq EUCOM, 23 May, 1947.

**Administration of Indigenous Civilian Employees in US Occupied Zone, Germany**, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 12, Change 2, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1947.

**Currency Techniques on Payments, Collections, Negotiations, Acquisition, Exchanges**, Circular No. 38, Hq EUCOM, 27 May 1947.

**Employee Grievance Policy and Procedure**, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 22, Change 1, Hq EUCOM, 28 May 1947.

**Interzonal Carrying of Weapons by Authorized German Police Personnel**, AG 014.12 (IA), OMGUS, 29 May 1947.

**Advance Amendment of Part 4, Histories, of Title 22 MGR**, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 29 May 1947. Rescinds Part 5 in Change 1 to Title 22, MG Regulations, entitled "Historical Reports" and substitutes Part 4, "Histories" as to responsibility and preparation.

**Health Insurance Reports**, Manpower Memo No. 81, OMGUS, 31 May 1947.

**English Translation to Follow German Terms Used in Official Correspondence**, AG 312.4 (SG), OMGUS, 2 June 1947.

**Advance Amendment to Title 15, "Manpower Administration"**, MG Regulations, AG 010.6 (MD), OMGUS, 5 June 1947. Amends paragraph on "Strikes and Lockouts" is amended.

**Resources Boards of the US Occupied Zone of Germany**, AG 334 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 May 1947. Lists members of zone, Land, and local boards.