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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

CAMERA-MAKING

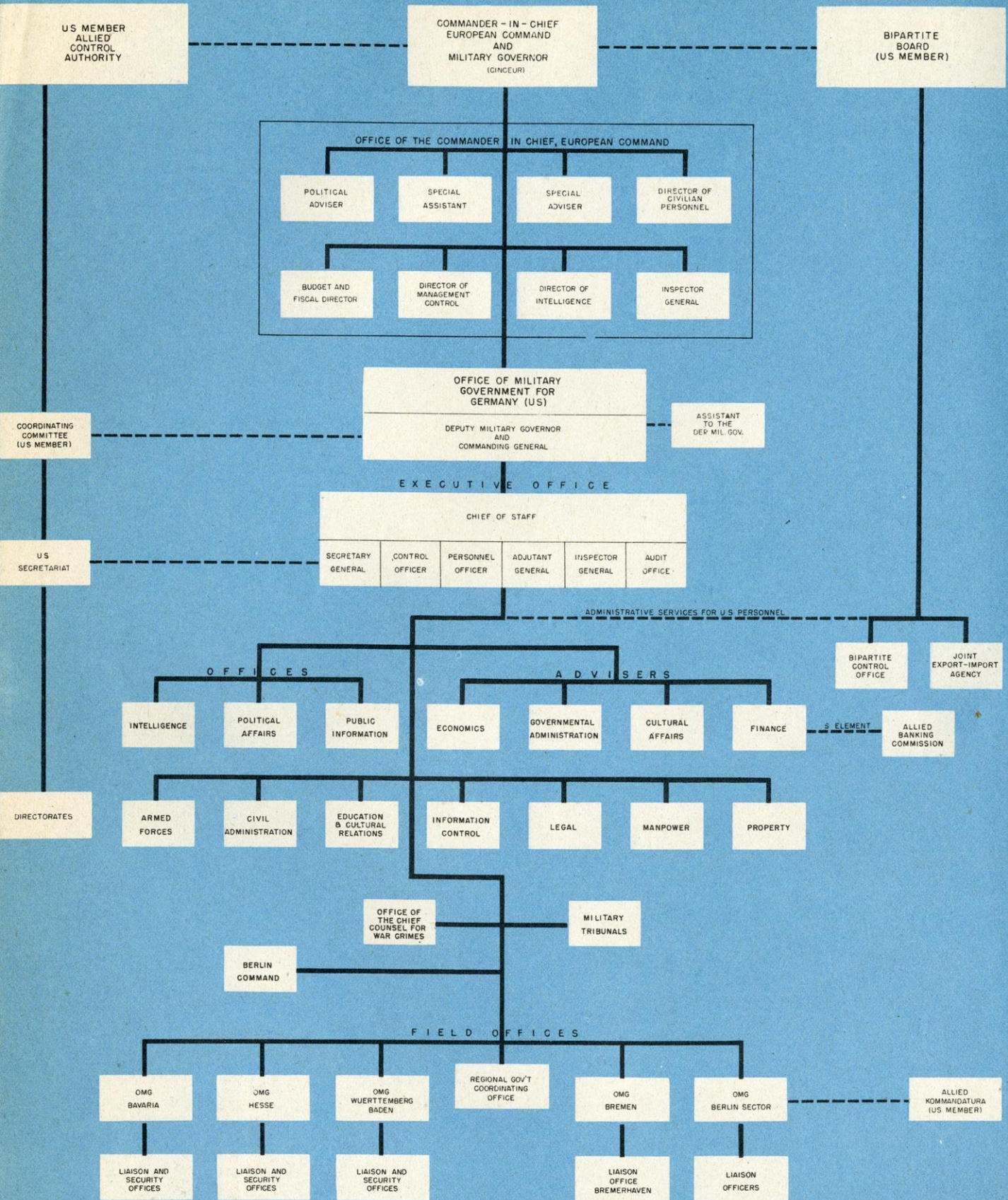


NO. 137

JUNE 15, 1948

THIS ISSUE: **TRADE UNION FIGHT**

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

CAMERA-MAKING—This youthful employee is making adjustments on part of a camera in the assembly room of the Linhof camera factory. The manufacture of cameras is an important part of the Joint Export-Import Agency's program to enable the Bizonal Area to pay for its imports. An article on the operations of JEIA appears on page 8 of this issue.

(Photo by Al Byers, JEIA)

The *Information Bulletin* is a bi-weekly publication of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US). It is a popular-styled medium for dissemination of authoritative information concerning policies, regulations, instructions, operations, and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations to the occupational personnel in Europe and to public-interest organizations in the United States. The *Information Bulletin* is distributed without charge as a public service.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

A shipment of 54 German art objects, taken to the United States for safe keeping shortly after the war, arrived in Bremerhaven recently and was forwarded to Munich for exhibition.

The US Zone deadline for filing reports of property confiscated from persecuted persons during the Nazi regime and subject to restitution under MG Law No. 59 has been extended three months to Aug. 15, the Property Division, OMGUS, announced.

Telegraph and long distance telephone traffic, two to five times as heavy as in 1937, is being handled with drastically reduced facilities and only 10 percent more personnel by the Reichspost in the US-occupied area of Germany, excluding Land Bremen but including the US Sector of Berlin, according to Reichspost statistics released by Communications Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS.

Licensing of German fraternal and civic organizations by American Military Government is being abandoned, and in the future only investigative authority will be exercised. Public Safety Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, will retain the right to investigate any group suspected of subversive activities.

Bipartite-Bizonal

Fertilizer distribution in the first 10 months of the current crop year totaled 188,600 tons of nitrogen, 161,900 tons of phosphate and 328,000 tons of potash, as compared with 123,300 tons, 91,600 tons, and 207,100 tons, respectively, for the same period in 1946-47. Distribution to date represented 59.9, 52.3 and 67.7 percent

of the respective requirements for the 1947-48 crop year.

The ration call-up—1,563 calories daily—for the normal consumer equalled approximately the nominal ration for the first time since March, 1947.

To prevent spoilage, 5,000 tons of fresh fish from an unexpectedly large German catch were distributed on the ration in May. This raised the May fish ration from 600 to 750 grams for most persons above the age of three years in the Bizonal Area.

Grapefruit juice concentrate with a gross weight of 2,310 metric tons arrived in mid-May from the United States. This was allocated as follows: 653 tons for child-feeding in the Bizonal Area, 1,329 tons for miners in the Ruhr, 57 tons for Berlin and 271 tons for hospitals in North Rhine/Westphalia.

Grain deliveries from German farms between July 1, 1947, and April 31, 1948, totaled 1,881,000 tons, or 87.5 percent of the quota for the crop year. Potato deliveries for the same period were 3,720,900 tons, or 70.6 percent of the quota.

The number of employees of the bizonal agencies as of April 30 totaled 760,751, including 3,940 employed in headquarters departments, 514,719 on the railroads and 223,838 in the communications services.

The section on *Occupational Activities* is compiled from the *Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 91*, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, *ICD's News of Germany*, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

Shortages of materials for repairing street cars have become critical. In addition, 74 percent of trolley trackage needs replacement. Arrangements are virtually complete, however, for the repair of German trolley cars in Belgium.

The Soviet authorities announced May 20 that all crafts must possess a new green permit in order to move into the Soviet Zone. The bizonal Inland Waterways Travel authorities subsequently informed the Soviet authorities that Soviet Zone craft seeking to enter the Bizonal Area must have their permits stamped in Hamburg prior to movement, as long as the Soviet restrictions on the movement of bizonal craft continue.

German ships have been engaged to move about 65,000 tons of the 100,000 tons of iron ore awaiting shipment from Sweden.

Coal-mining explosives which were available for purchase in Belgium were found unsuitable for German mines. Although no mines have been shut down for lack of explosives, the shortage remained serious.

Newsprint production rose to 1,482 tons in the week ended May 15, when an important producer resumed operations after closing for repairs.

Public radio-telegraph service was officially opened May 18 on a 24-hour daily schedule between ships at sea and the radio stations of the German postal system in the Bizonal Area. The German coastal stations also can handle public telegraph traffic between ships near the German coast and all other countries with which telegraph traffic is exchanged.

JEIA

A total of \$51,412,512 worth of export products was delivered to foreign

(Continued on page 27)

BERLIN'S

TRADE UNION FIGHT

THE OPPOSITION of a large segment of the Berlin Trade Union Federation's rank and file membership to the attempt of a single political group to dominate the federation's policies and activities has created a testing ground in the conflict between two forms of governmental ideology—the right of individuals to express and determine their collective actions versus the totalitarian rule of a small hierarchy.

The federation, known in German as the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB), had from the first been under Communist domination, but in recent months the opposition from the rank and file, under the name Unabhangige Gewerkschaftsopposition

By Albert H. Berman

Manpower Division, OMGUS

(UGO) has threatened the Communist's position. UGO intends to remain within the federation and fight for its full representation in the single labor organization.

The conflict reached a peak in the recent union elections when the opposition scored stunning gains against the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) element.

Actually, the fury provoked by Communist tactics, which deprived the opposition of an equal share in the administration of the federation, was largely a manifestation of more basic issues.

One out of every two employed persons in the city belong to the Berlin FDGB, whose membership of almost 720,000 in March was larger than the total union enrollment in any state in the US Zone. However, because of the political implications involved in the dispute, deep interest in its progress is being shown throughout Germany and in other countries.

THE FUNDAMENTAL issues must be considered in terms of the basic concepts underlying the present German labor movement. Prior to 1933, the split of organized labor into three major national union federations, each with marked political party or denominational leanings, proved se-

While SED supporters of the Berlin Trade Union Federation (FDGB) staged a May 1 de nonstration in the Lustgarten, Berlin, backers of the Independent Trade Union Opposition (UGO) (above) gathered in front of the Platz der Republik.

(Photo by Telegraf)



riously detrimental in the battle against the rising forces of Nazism.

At the beginning of the occupation, former trade union functionaries from the rival associations agreed on the necessity for a united labor movement free of political party or denominational commitments. Moreover, it was generally agreed that, once the initial stage of organization was over, the member unions of a federation would regain their pre-1933 status of independent associations having complete self-determination over their finances and administration.

The authority of the federation would be derived from the expressed consent of the union affiliates which would delegate only those powers necessary for the representation of those general interests of the union membership greater than the scope of any particular trade union.

In its checkered career since 1945, the Communist and subsequently, under its new guise, the SED leadership of the Berlin FDGB has violated these cardinal precepts, with the result that the rank and file has rebelled.

The Communist faction secured its initial foothold shortly after the Soviet capture of Berlin in April, 1945. With Soviet approval, an eight-member committee of four Communists, two Social Democrats, and two Christian Democrats was created for the purpose of reconstituting a labor organization in Berlin.

The new Federation was a federation in name only since its 18 departments, later called trade unions, depended on the central leadership for funds and direction. The Federation and most of its departments were organized into federation and trade union districts corresponding to the 20 boroughs of Berlin. Communists were usually appointed to head these district administrations.

Only two months after the provisional organizing committee had inaugurated its recruitment campaign, the Berlin FDGB held elections for delegates to a city convention without the knowledge or consent of the Allied Kommandatura, which de-

voted months to consideration of possible validation of the elections without reaching a decision. A subsequent election removed the necessity for further consideration.

In a surprising about-face the Berlin FDGB, on Dec. 6, 1945, requested permission for new elections, explaining that the membership growth since the previous September had been so substantial that the elected delegates were no longer representative. The proposed election rules were approved by the Allied Kommandatura with basic amendments designed to insure the democratic conduct of the elections.

Today it is no longer important whether one side claims 55 percent, but what is important was the defeat of the SED machine in the Berlin elections in 1946 and in the trade union elections in 1948 . . .

The same spirit which 100 years ago inspired people to man the barricades against military power is the same spirit now being shown against a trade union which ignores the will of the membership. — from a speech by Dr. Otto Suhr, president of the Berlin City Council, before the UGO assembly on May 26.

BEGINNING WITH THE 1946 elections, the Communists and later their SED successors have consistently failed to obtain a majority of the elected delegates to FDGB borough conventions. Although in the 1946 balloting the Communists comprised 40 percent of the delegates to the 20 FDGB borough conventions, they ended up with 53 percent of the delegates to the FDGB city convention.

This resulted from the indirect system of election procedure from the plant to the borough and to the city level. It also was effected by the Communist practice which provides that Communists vote as a unit. Their relatively unorganized opponents with scattered votes often voted for Communists without realizing it, since

candidates were not identified politically on the ballots.

The Communists shared at the time control of the top governing body with unionists of other political sympathies. The elected 30-member FDGB Executive Board, headed by a Communist, consisted of 15 KPD, 12 SPD, and 3 CDU members.

Organized opposition to Communist control in the Berlin labor movement practically collapsed in April, 1946, when almost all top SPD functionaries in the Federation joined the newly-created Socialist Unity Party which had been formed despite the expressed disapproval of the Berlin SPD membership. In a plebiscite conducted in the Western Sectors and prohibited in the Soviet Sector, 82 percent of participating SPD members voted against immediate amalgamation of the SPD and KPD.

Although the Berlin SPD quickly recovered under new leadership, winning almost 50 percent of the popular vote in the Berlin municipal elections seven months later, as against only 20 percent for the SED, the SPD was not able to achieve a similar comeback in time for the 1947 Federation elections.

As a result, the pro-SED element trounced the trade union opposition which had been reorganized by SPD unionists under the name Independent Trade Union Opposition (UGO). Under the indirect system of voting, the SED won a larger proportion of the delegates to the FDGB city convention than it would have secured in accordance with a direct membership vote.

Consequently the opposition refused to participate in the elections to the new FDGB Executive Board. The enlarged 45-member directorate, headed by a SED adherent, included 34 SED members. Eighteen of the 45 members previously elected by trade union conventions were confirmed at the FDGB convention.

Appointments to the Federation machinery followed a similar pattern. SED members were selected to fill 13 of the 16 leading positions in the FDGB departments and secretariats

and to hold more than 1,000 of the 1,240 salaried posts.

EVIDENTLY CONSTRUING the SED victory as the overwhelming will of the membership, the FDGB daily publication, the *Tribuene* which had been somewhat moderate, now closely followed the SED line. Conditions in the Soviet Zone were consistently described in glowing colors while nothing worthwhile was found in the western zones.

While attacking the formation of the bizonal economic fusion, the *Tribuene* endorsed the SED sponsored "People's Congress" and the so-called referendum (Volksbegehren) on Germany unity.

The Marshall Plan, which is supported by trade unions in the western zones, was strongly opposed by the Berlin FDGB. All political parties in Berlin except the SED have been repeatedly criticized. The most vitriolic tirades have, however, been reserved for the leadership of the union opposition (UGO) which has been accused of being agents of foreign interests intent on splitting the FDGB.

Basic differences between the SED-dominated leadership and the union opposition flared over the issue of the Federation constitution. Draft statutes submitted by the FDGB Executive Board to the Allied Kommandatura were returned in January, 1947, for discussion by the trade union membership, for possible revision, and for ratification of the constitution at an extraordinary city conference.

The view was also expressed that the desires contained in the report of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) would be considered in the discussion and adoption of the Berlin FDGB constitution. Reference was made in the Kommandatura to a unanimous report prepared by a WFTU commission composed of representatives from the national federations of seven countries including the Soviet Union which visited labor organizations throughout Germany in February, 1946. In the report, the commission declared:

"We recognize that the centralization of finances may be necessary or

desirable in the early stages of trade union development. However, we are of the opinion that it would be unwise for the German trade union movement to adopt this form as a permanent feature, for the separate industrial unions cannot have any real autonomy so long as they do not have treasuries of their own, but must look to a central organization for their financial needs."

UNDER THE DRAFT prepared by the FDGB Executive Board, the constituent trade unions assume merely the status of federation de-



((DENA-Bild)

Jakob Kaiser, who was deposed recently by the Soviet Military Administration as the leader of the Soviet Zone CDU, is a member of the provisional committee of UGO.

partments contrary to the usual position of autonomous trade unions. The concentration of power was indicated by the direct admission of all union members into the Federation rather than into the several trade unions, and by the collection of all dues by the Berlin FDGB, which allocated certain proportions in accordance with the size of membership to the 18 affiliated trade unions.

Through the centralization of membership and of finances including strike funds, the Federation can control the action of its constituent unions. The draft statutes also mod-

ified the existing election rules only to the extent that one-half of the delegates to the FDGB city convention would henceforth be elected by the trade union conventions, whereas hitherto all delegates had been chosen by the FDGB borough committees.

It was indeed ironical that the Berlin FDGB, which highly praised the WFTU, should nevertheless blatantly ignore the basic recommendations of the WFTU which have been put into effect in trade unions in the three western zones of Germany.

On the other hand, the Berlin Salaried Employees Union, in which the opposition following predominated, presented an alternative text providing for financial and administrative autonomy of the trade unions, and the direct election of all delegates to the federation conference by the trade union conventions.

All doubts as to which draft would be adopted were completely dispelled with the Berlin FDGB announcement that the constitutional assembly, scheduled for July 13, 1947, would consist of the same members as the FDGB city conference held earlier that year. With minor amendments the constitution prepared by the Executive Board was ratified by an overwhelming majority after the convention had disposed perfunctorily of the alternative draft.

The Federation constitution was then submitted to the Allied Kommandatura which has referred the matter for decision to the Allied Control Authority. In a statement of basic issues of disagreement in the Allied Kommandatura, the French commandant declared that "it would result from the constitution . . . that the central organization exercised in fact a kind of dictatorship."

The US and British representatives stated that it would first be necessary for the Allied Kommandatura to examine the constitutions of the 18 individual trade unions to ensure that they possessed financial and functional autonomy. Only the Soviet commandant supported immediate approval of the FDGB constitution which,

(Continued on page 29)

THE PRESS ON DISPLAY

THE DEVELOPMENT and strength of the free press in the United States was depicted graphically for the enlightenment of the German public, at the International Press Exhibition held during May and early June in Munich.

More than 150,000 persons visited the exhibition during its first 30 days. Its popularity has caused the German sponsors and US officials to consider many invitations to continue the exhibition in other cities of the US-occupied area of Germany.

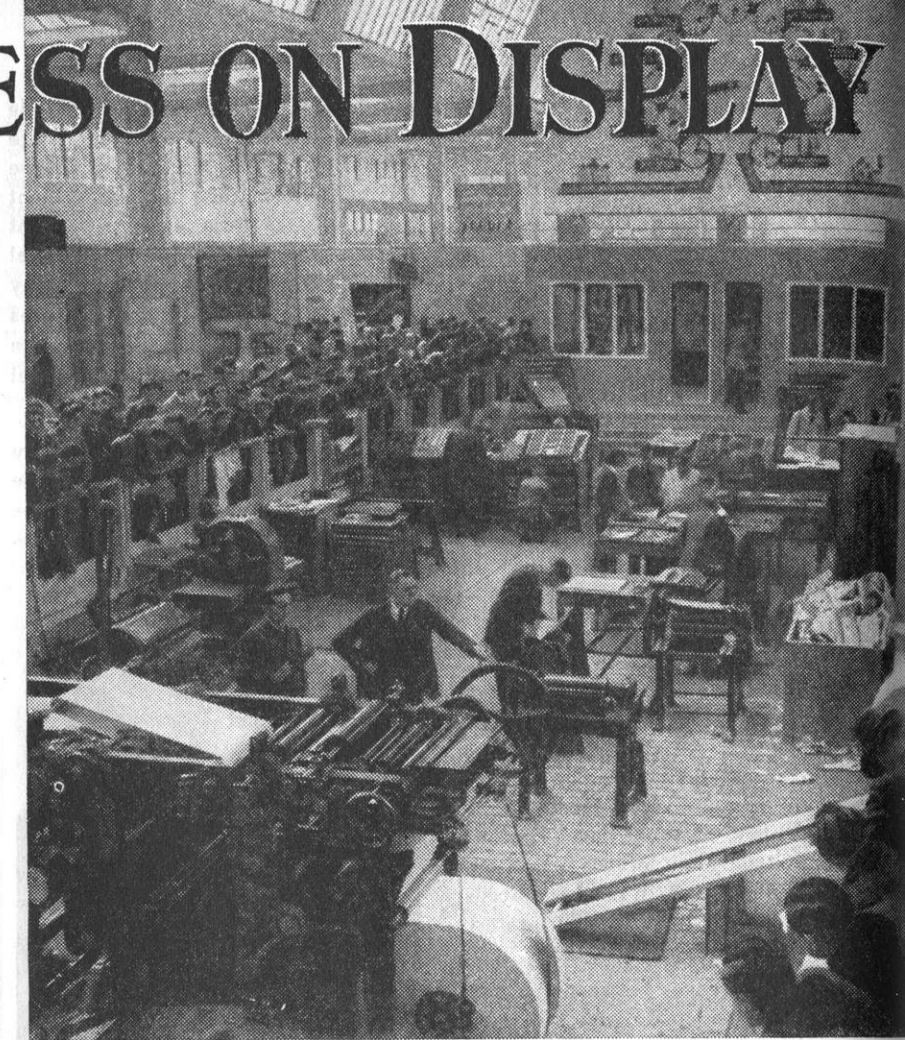
With the support of Information Control officials of Military Government and the cooperation of publishers and newspaper organizations in the United States, the Bavarian Newspaper Publishers Association was able to devote a large section of the exhibit to telling the history and giving present-day examples of the US press.

Under the tital "USA—Die freieste and mächtigste Demokratie der Welt" (USA—The Freest and most Powerful Democracy of the World) was a series of photographs and sketches of the sources of the independence and strength of the United States.

Pictures and explanations in German depicted the growth of the American newspaper, specifically naming some of the men who helped shape this development—Benjamin Franklin, Peter Zenger, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Philippe Freneau, Horace Greeley, Henry Raymond, Benjamin H. Day, Abraham Lincoln and W. R. Hearst—and cited their contributions.

There were panels devoted to the operations of the three major wire services and to five of the largest groups of newspaper ownership. Arrays of front pages and photographs illustrated the make-up and features of the types of newspapers—morning, evening, tabloid, weekly, foreign and comics. Some of the larger American newspapers had their own panels.

American publications in Germany also were given special attention. The Stars and Stripes, unofficial US



A view of the printing section at the press exhibit in Munich

(Photo by Amann for HEUTE)

Army daily, and its weekly magazine, WEEKEND, had their displays. Close by were those of the MG-published German language periodicals—Die Neue Zeitung (The New Times), semi-weekly zonal newspaper; Heute (Today), Neue Auslese (New Selections) and Amerikanische Rundschau (American Review).

The remainder of the International Press Exhibition was devoted largely to the history of the German newspapers and booths for the individual newspapers, and some publishing houses of the US Zone.

Near the American section was an exhibit from neighboring democratic countries—France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland. In a center area was a review of the newspapers, magazines and publications of all four occupied zones of Germany.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER plant was set up and in operation. It showed the course of copy through the editorial office, the composing room and onto the press, with the small size newspaper being run off.

The remainder of the International Press Exhibition was devoted to the history of the German newspapers and to the displays of the individual newspapers and several publishing houses of the US Zone. At one booth was an old Gutenberg press, described as one of the first used by the German inventor of the movable type. For two marks a visitor could buy a handbill printed on this old press.

One of the major attractions to the German visitors was the array of typical clippings and illustrations from the controlled press of the Nazi regime. Many of the adults stopped and read avidly, and then walked away thoughtfully, as if reflecting on

the comparison of those utterances with present-day conditions.

Coupled with each clipping of the bombastic outpourings of Goebbels and his propagandists of Nazi doctrine were illustrations and explanations of how it was possible for the totalitarian state, in denying the fundamental democratic right of freedom of the press, to distort the truth, to mislead its people and to glorify its own selfish interests.

THE GUIDE BOOKLET for the exhibition pointed out that "In spite of all the rubble and human suffering, the press shows the US Zone has not lost its determination for reconstruction

"Those who have seen how hard it has been to find a new standard for the new German press . . . to discard the wreckage of the past unfortunate years and to get the people to understand the new way of the press, can imagine that in these few years, in spite of all difficulties, all has been reported in the German press.

"Besides the newspapers, the magazines and publishing houses should be included, so that everyone can become acquainted with the intellectual work of the German people . . .

"Munich carries a sign of an international exhibition, at least; a demonstration, therefore, that in foreign countries also confidence has been revived for the Germans."

Committees Set Up To Spur Milk Output

Hessian food officials are setting up a series of county and community committees, composed of producers, consumers, agriculturalists, and governmental officials, in an all-out drive to increase milk production and collection throughout the state.

The plan, a move in the opposite direction from rigid controls imposed during the Nazi regime, is being put into operation in an attempt to establish community pressure which will insure an uninterrupted and undiverted flow of milk from dairyman to consumer.

The committees are empowered to draft dairy managers, breeders, and

Imports Improve Bizonal Fat Outlook

The fat situation in the Bizonal Area is better than at any time since the beginning of the occupation, as a result of heavy imports of fats, oils and oilseeds by the US/UK authorities, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group has announced.

Imports of fat, oils and oilseeds since the beginning of the year to May 15 equaled 91,052 tons, or 62,136 tons in pure fat, more than seven times the total 1947 import figure. Fat shipments into the Bizonal Area are 30 days ahead of schedule, bipartite food and agriculture officials stated.

At the same time the officials announced that procurement has begun against bizonal fat requirements for the coming ration year, which starts July 1, with the signing of oilseed contracts totaling almost \$400,000 with African and Italian export agencies.

The contracts call for the delivery of 3,500 tons of cotton seed from Africa and 300 tons of mustard seed from Italy, which, when processed, will provide about 780 tons of margarine for bizonal consumption.

Indigenous fat production, on the other hand, has declined seriously, bipartite officials stated, since the monthly fat production quotas for 1948 were set far below the quotas

established in 1947 as a result of last summer's bad drought.

Although German-reported figures indicate that 98 percent of the April bizonal quota has been met, it was pointed out that this quota called for the production of only 7,300 tons of fats, as compared to the 10,500 tons of fats actually produced in April 1947.

The May quota figure for this year was 13,400 tons, against 15,400 tons produced in May of last year.

Butter production in the whole Bizonal Area dropped 6,000 tons in April as compared with the April, 1947, figure.

The sharp drop, bipartite officials pointed out, has been caused in part by the reduction of livestock to save grain, the poor condition of the remaining herds and the general shortage of animal fodder following last summer's critical drought.

Plan Crop Protection

German rural police in Hesse are planning an extensive field protection campaign based on special night patrols and motorized flying squads, in a move to combat pilferage of the forthcoming early harvest.

Night patrols will be increased, OMGH public safety officials said, with special emphasis placed on covering country roads, railroad stations, and village exit points.

Communities which report the greatest losses from pilferers will receive additional rural police protection in the form of completely motorized 10-man flying squads, which can be shifted from place to place at a moment's notice.

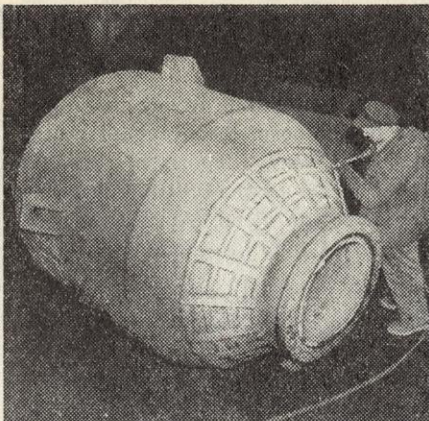
Hessian mayors have been advised to make a force of citizen field guards available in order to increase the effectiveness of the harvest watch.

Soviet Zone Program

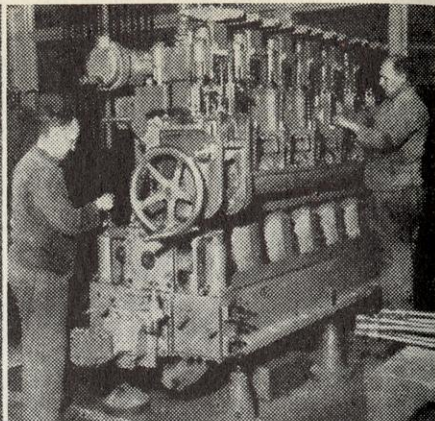
A two-year program "in the interest of reconstruction and the development of a peacetime economy" is planned for the Soviet Zone in 1949-50 by the economics commission.



An employee of the Zeiss Ikon works, Stuttgart, tests a camera.



Putting finishing touches to gas tank at Mannesmann Mig. Co., Duisberg.



The Diesel motor assembly room of M.A.N. machine works, Augsburg.



How JEIA Works

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, civilians and dependents of the US Zone have been bumping their pocketbooks more often of late against an ubiquitous organization called JEIA. At the opening of the first JEIA-run businessmen's hotel in Bad Homburg, Hesse, they found their dollar chits disappearing as fast as the lobster and martinis at Stateside prices. The 2,000 taxis operating in German cities suddenly became JEIA concessions. A few American car-owners discovered

By Dorothy Gies

Staff Writer, WEEKEND

they could drive up to a German tire factory, have four brand new tires put on without delay and pay JEIA cash in dollars. An American dependent who went to a German optician to be fitted for contact lenses was sent to the JEIA branch office to settle the bill—\$50 in scrip.

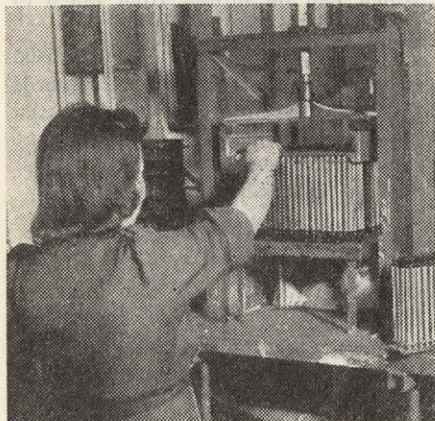
JEIA—the US-British operated Joint Export-Import Agency—controls most

of what the Bizonal Area buys abroad and everything it has to sell. A hardheaded Anglo-American business operation, JEIA has a tight clutch on the area's tattered purse strings and a big job ahead—to pull bankrupt Bizonia out of the red.

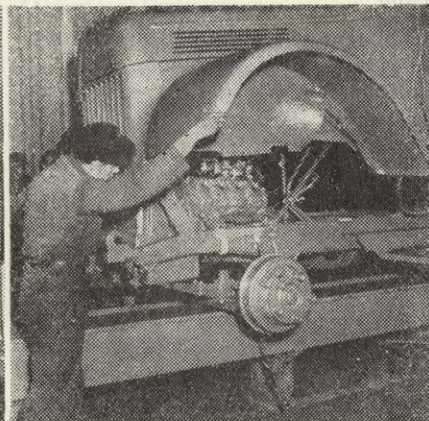
Americans in the US Zone are likely to meet JEIA on even more occasions in the next year. By autumn there will be nine JEIA hotels in operation, complete with restaurants and

Photography by Al Byers, JEIA

Making pencils at Staedtler Pencil Co.



Ford Motor Co. assembly plant, Cologne.



Piersee textile plant at Augsburg.



bars, and highly profitable prices. Plans have been discussed to set up JEIA stores where Americans can buy German products at export prices.

ALL THESE THINGS are part of the JEIA aim to make Germany's exports pay the high cost of her imports. Everything Germany needs in raw materials—from sheep gut and slates for schoolboys to radium for medicine—is bought today through the agency. JEIA exports cover everything from German coal and cameras to ship repairs in German docks, the sale of German patents, and the services of German workers.

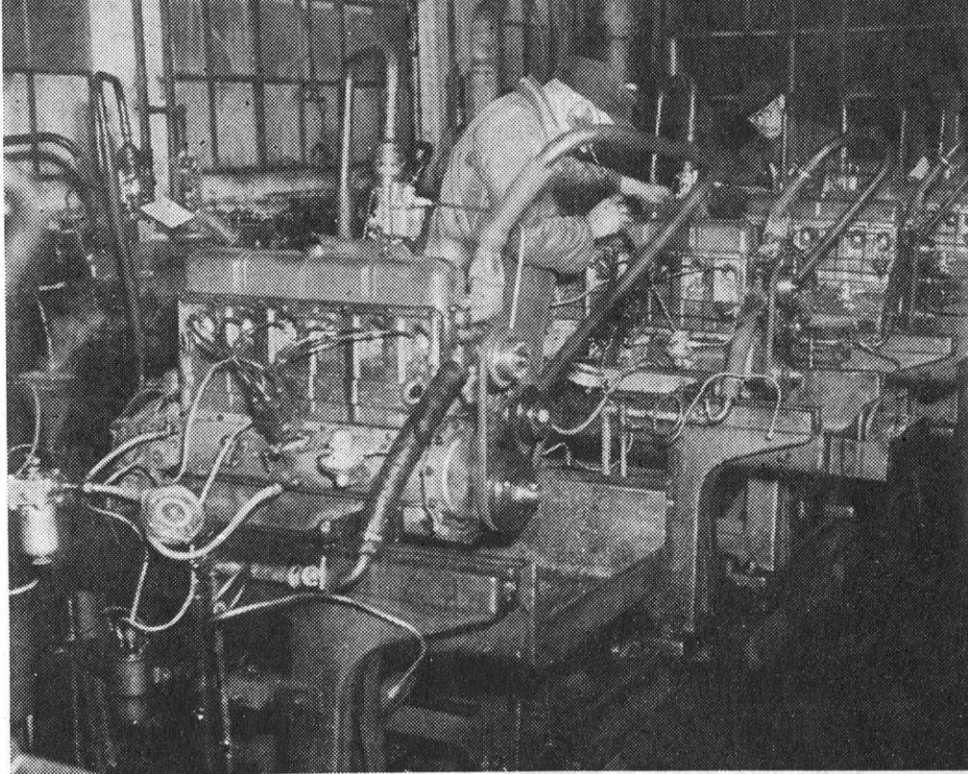
If a Chinese merchant in Hong Kong orders German dyestuffs, he pays JEIA dollars through a New York bank. Vaccine made in the laboratories of the former I. G. Farben Company that was rushed to check the cholera epidemic in Egypt added dollars to JEIA funds. JEIA collects the royalties paid to a German concert singer who cuts records for a company in Switzerland.

JEIA headquarters in Hoechst near Frankfurt are housed in what is possibly the most dismal building intact in Germany. The interior is faced with poisonous-looking red, blue and green brick that once advertised Farben dyes. In the unpretentious offices opening off gloomy corridors JEIA's billion-dollar trading business is carried on.

Around a long table in JEIA's chief conference room sit delegates from European governments who want to do business with Germany. Miss Ethel Dietrich, trade negotiator for JEIA, sets up the conferences. According to Miss Dietrich, "JEIA does business with any country that wants to do business with Germany." Trade conferences have been held with every country in Europe except Rumania, Albania and Spain.

GERMAN AND FRENCH are usually the languages of the conference table, and the agreements are drawn up in English. Often German experts on certain commodities sit in on the discussions. There is plenty of international horsetrading and haggling over prices and terms.

"The Greeks, for example," explains Miss Dietrich, "want to sell Germany some of their surplus to-



Motor test block for the Opel Blitz truck at the Opel plant, Ruesselsheim.

bacco. It's more expensive than American, but JEIA agrees to take \$2,500,000 worth, because Germans like it—it blends well with German tobacco, and because JEIA can sell Greece German machines, needles and scissors."

JEIA officials are careful to explain that there is no bartering with foreign countries. They buy from Germany, Germany buys from them. Payments are made through a series of "offset accounts" in foreign banks that are cleared every three months by the debtor paying off the creditor in dollars.

JEIA's sweeping operations on the European economic scene did not spring up overnight. It has been quietly working out details of its organization since James F. Byrnes, then US secretary of state, and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin

met in December, 1946, to agree on a bizonal economic merger. JEIA is the mainspring of their plan.

At first JEIA operated from Minden in the British Zone, with a joint British and American staff patterned on the lines of SHAEF. Early this year, JEIA was set up in Hoechst near bizonal headquarters in Frankfurt, and received a new charter and a complete job of streamlining. Its powers were made virtually autocratic.

MODELLED ON THE lines of a corporation with a board of directors at its head, JEIA is responsible to no one except the Birpartite Board, which is composed of the two Military Governors. Its staff is jointly American and British, but the voting in the board is by capital investment. The United States outvotes Britain by three to one.

The two most important men in JEIA today are its director general, William John Logan, and his British deputy, John F. Cahan. Logan's background is the favorite American success formula. He was an all-American football player for Princeton in 1921, went to work as a messenger boy for the Hanover Bank in New York, and rose to be

How JEIA Works is carried with permission of the editors of WEEKEND, weekly magazine of the unofficial US Army newspaper, The Stars and Stripes, and with the approval of the director general of the Joint Export-Import Agency.

vice-president. He retired from banking but worked during the war for the War Production Board. He was appointed by Secretary of State Marshall and General Clay for his present job. Colleagues say he considers it a sort of patriotic duty.

By profession, Canadian-born Cahan is not a businessman, but a teacher of economics. He taught at the University of London until the war when he joined the staff of the British Treasury.

MOST OF THE day-to-day dealing with German and foreign businessmen is carried on in JEIA branch offices set up in each state capital. Here German manufacturers, exporters and agents flock with every conceivable question and problem arising out of the intricacies of present-day German commercial transactions.

A canary breeder from Fulda comes to the JEIA Branch in Wiesbaden to arrange for the import of grapeseed for his canaries. When the canaries are old enough to travel, they will be flown to an American dealer in New York. The latter pays JEIA for them in dollars, and the German breeder gets marks at the prewar price level for canaries.

A Swedish businessman—distinguishable from German visitors by his very new clothes and his shiny black homburg—knocks at JEIA's door for a billet. He is in Germany shopping for a custom-built piece of paper-cutting machinery he bought here before the war. JEIA reserves a hotel room and a private car for him. He pays for both in dollars.

A Dutch furrier and a German tanner confer with a JEIA representative in a branch office about the terms of their contract. The Dutch furrier wants to send raw Persian lamb into Germany to be processed. The German tanner must get an import license from JEIA first to bring the furs in. When they are ready to be shipped back to Amsterdam, the contract must be drawn up, terms and prices checked first by German officials in the state economic ministry, then by JEIA.

Prices of German exports must approximate world market prices, and a German exporter must present

at least three world price quotations to get JEIA's O. K. "Germans often don't price their goods high enough," said one JEIA official.

A German wine-seller wants to apply for an exit permit so he can go to New York to sell his wine. If he can show that it is going to benefit the German economy, he will probably get the permit—eventually. Several hundred German businessmen have already gone abroad, usually to Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, to sell or buy.

An application for an exit permit has to run an obstacle course among a dozen sets of German and American officials before it is granted. Often it takes weeks or months to obtain. "One German died last year waiting for his," says an assistant in a JEIA branch. "But it wouldn't have made any difference. He wanted to go to South America, and his papers were disapproved."

Another source of revenue for JEIA is from the services of Germans sent abroad to work. Usually such workers are engineers or technicians sent to another country to repair a piece of German machinery, or perform a skilled job of one kind or another. A German specialist from Wiesbaden is working today fitting glass eyes to patients in a Swiss hospital. His

salary of \$50 a day goes to JEIA, and JEIA deposits marks for him in Germany, fixed at the prewar wage scale. The foreign employer usually provides the German employee with expenses and transportation from the German border. Any German going abroad to work under JEIA sponsorship has to sign a statement promising not to sell or barter his services except through JEIA.

Often JEIA can set the salary concerned, as in the case of a top-flight German business executive now in the United States consulting with the American firm he represented before the war. JEIA decided he would probably earn \$20,000 a year under ordinary circumstances. The equivalent of this salary is deposited in a JEIA account by the American firm.

JEIA'S MOST IMPORTANT work to date has been to iron out business procedures. A year ago the German businessman who set out to revive his export trade was living, commercially speaking, on a desert island. He had lost touch with his prewar customers. He could not telephone or telegraph outside Germany. He could not travel to his customers, and they could not travel to him. The Trading with the Enemy Acts forbade the latter from doing business with Germans at all. With an isolated cur-

Mr. William John Logan, director-general of Joint Export-Import Agency, speaks at formal opening of the Gruener Wald Hotel, Wiesbaden.

(Photo by Byers, JEIA)



rency, the German manufacturer could not hope to import raw materials he needed to get his business back on its feet.

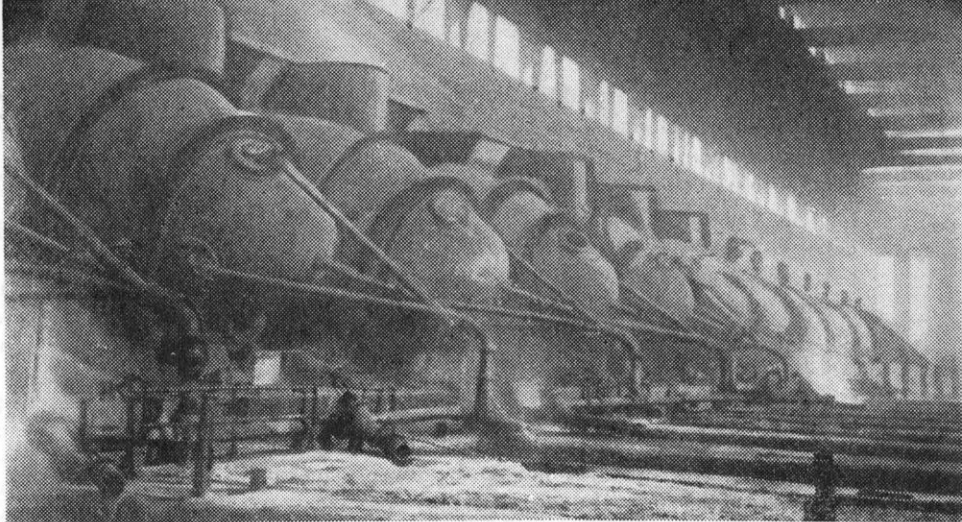
Today most of the ordinary business procedures have been restored in Germany. A German can telephone or telegraph outside the country.

Several hundred German businessmen have made trips outside Germany, and several thousand foreign businessmen have come to Germany. JEIA helps a German manufacturer subscribe to trade magazines to refresh his knowledge of world markets. He can advertise his products through the trade fairs held at regular intervals in German cities. Most important, he can import raw materials through JEIA, providing he can prove his product will make a dollar profit of three to one, or more.

JEIA'S MAIN PROBLEM is to persuade the German manufacturer and laborer to produce—and then to export their goods instead of bartering it on the German economy. Brigadier M.R.L. Robinson, deputy director of the foreign trade division, estimated recently that 80 percent of German production is going back into the German economy, legally or illegally. "Many Germans are hoarding raw materials against the day of currency exchange," said Harold Nickelsberg, of the JEIA branch office for Hesse.

How does JEIA prevent the German manufacturer from selling on his own to a foreign buyer and pocketing the proceeds? JEIA has no police force. But it has the German customs authorities to help check; MG's control of transportation, and MG Law No. 161, which makes it a criminal offense, punishable by anything up to death, to move property and goods across the border without proper authorization. Branch offices can also check the exports a German manufacturer is making against the amount he has imported, to see if he is really producing.

The German press has been highly critical of JEIA. One German newspaperman called it "the most hated organization in Germany." A frequent complaint of German businessmen is



This is the smelting room at the Duisburg copper works, Duisburg.

that there is still too much red tape in dealing with JEIA.

But JEIA has simplified complex procedures a great deal in the last few months. A German producer with goods on hand can make over-the-counter sales up to \$5,000 without any license, and the buyer can take the goods away with him. A German exporter by acquiring an "open-end export license" can make sales up to \$10,000 without consulting JEIA and without demanding letters of credit from his customer. The buyer, however, pays through JEIA and the German firm in turn gets marks.

Sales of more than \$250,000 still have to be forwarded by the JEIA branches to JEIA headquarters, sometimes a long-drawn-out procedure that may take two months or more to consummate, according to branch officials. "And those are the sales we like to make," says Henry D. Cohen, deputy chief of the Hessian Branch of JEIA.

According to Mr. Nickelsberg, who talks to German businessmen every day, "Their main troubles are due to general conditions today. They complain that they can't get labor or they can't get shoes for their workers—things we can't control." JEIA will help, however, by using part of its \$300,000,000 import fund this year to buy consumer goods for Germany.

Another German complaint is that the dollar bonus given to exporters from the proceeds of their sales is too small to be a real incentive. Bonus A—five percent of the proceeds

of German goods sold abroad—goes to the exporter. He can use it either for the purchase of machinery or raw materials, or for travel abroad. Bonus B—another five percent—goes to the export labor, in the form of extra food, clothing, tobacco.

Bonus B funds collect in a central kitty and are distributed entirely by a German-run committee. JEIA spokesman say the Germans have been very slow about distribution of the funds. However, tea, coffee, cheese and sardines have finally been ordered, and export workers will be able to draw about \$6 worth of commodities a month.

JEIA IS CONSIDERING a plan to give German exporters 40 percent of the dollar proceeds from exports. Each German would then be responsible for importing his own raw materials. German businessmen like the idea because it would give them a greater feeling of independence.

JEIA has always planned to turn over its administration to the Germans eventually, keeping only a policymaking body at the top. This year German officials are planning the expenditure of the \$300,000,000 fund earmarked for JEIA imports.

The 64-dollar question which JEIA must answer is: "Can Germany become self-supporting, and how soon?" Byrnes and Bevin in their three-year plan for bizonal economy hoped that in 1948 Germany would be exporting enough to pay two-thirds of her import bill, and that by 1949 Germany

exports and imports would balance. Then western Germany would be self-supporting.

But while German exports are lagging, Germany will probably receive \$1,500,000,000 or more in imports this year. Her exports at the present rate will not pay a third of the bill. Many foreign buyers have had to cancel their contracts already. Dollar-short countries cannot afford to buy German luxury goods. Moreover, German production is still low—crucial steel will probably not reach the 5,000,000-ton mark this year, only half what the level of industry allows.

Everybody agrees that the Byrnes-Bevin goal is impossible. "Actually," says Deputy Director Cahan, "it was too optimistic. It was intended mainly as a target for the Germans. But the Germans are sure the Americans and British won't let them starve, anyhow."

JEIA officials look to Marshall Plan aid to save the situation by providing western Europe with a transfusion of vital dollars. "JEIA will coordinate the spending of all funds available to western Germany—category A imports, export proceeds, and ERP funds," Cahan points out.

When then, with Marshall Plan aid, can a self-supporting Germany be established? Director General Logan replies carefully:

"It is perfectly possible for German exports to be raised in balance of imports. How soon will depend on world conditions."

Cahan is more pointed. "If everybody worked for it, and if the Germans didn't play about with political squabbles, and if they really could be persuaded that they would starve if they didn't produce—then they might reach the target in 1951."

Writing Ban Lifted

French Military Government withdrew the writing ban originally imposed on Guenther Markscheffel, editor of the SPD paper "Die Freiheit," for publishing articles comparing unfavorably the present food conditions with those of concentration camps.

JEIA Ends Entry Quota System

The Joint Export-Import Agency, announcing the abolition of the quota system for the entry of foreign businessmen into the Bizonal Area, said that under a new procedure any person who has an interest in trade with the Bizonal Area may now be admitted for repeated journeys over a period of 30 days. If additional time is required, the JEIA branch offices have been authorized to grant whatever extension is necessary.

Previously, the number of businessmen admitted to the US and UK Zones was based on the extent to which the individual countries engaged in trade with the economically-fused zones and upon available accommodations. This plan has been abandoned in keeping with the plan of the two Military Governments for expanded trade with other countries.

In a further effort to encourage the visits of businessmen, JEIA is adding new hotels to those already operating for the exclusive use of foreign visitors.

The procedure for the entry of foreign visitors is as follows:

The visitor will obtain a "sponsorship" from the ministry of foreign trade or its equivalent in his country. Such sponsorship will be considered as a guarantee of the bona fides of the visitor and as an indication that an import license will be granted if a contract is concluded.

The businessmen will then receive a Military Entry Permit from the Military Permit Officer. MPO's are located in all the important European capitals and Washington.

Each applicant will have his passport stamped indicating that he is entitled to use all facilities available to foreign businessmen in the Bizonal Area. He will receive a copy of the "Business Men's Guide," published by JEIA and listing these facilities.

Complete freedom of travel will be allowed between the United States and British occupation zones.

In the British Zone, visitors will pay for accommodations and transport in British Armed Forces Special Vouchers

(BAFSV), and in Military Payment Certificates (MPC) in the US Zone.

BAFSV's will be procured in Germany against a special sterling letter of credit obtainable from the London Foreign Office (German Section); from the British MPO, or the principal British consular representative in countries where there is no MPO. American Express dollar traveler's checks or MPO's will be accepted in exchange for BAFSV's.

In the US Zone, MPO's will be issued in exchange for dollar instruments.

Deadline Extended

The US Zone deadline for filing reports of property confiscated from persecuted persons during the Nazi regime and subject to restitution under MG Law No. 59 has been extended three months to Aug. 15, the Property Division, OMGUS, announced.

The extension does not affect the deadline date of Dec. 31, 1948, for filing of claims for restitution. A large number of persons entitled to file claims, many of whom were forced to leave Germany during the Nazi regime, have lost trace of their property and must rely on reports required of all persons having knowledge of such property.

The extension was granted because some individuals and agencies under obligation to file reports have encountered unusual difficulty in obtaining necessary data.

Bavarians Adopt Slogans

The latest slogans of the Bavarian party include the claim that "God decides who is to be a Bavarian" and "The Bavarian people decide who is to be accepted as a Bavarian."

In an eight-point program, the party demanded the independence of the Bavarian state, followed by a "de-Prussianization," a plebiscite to determine the state's relationship to the rest of Germany, and a ruling that only Bavarians be permitted in the civil service, press and radio.—*News of Germany.*

JEIA BLACKLISTS 240 FOREIGN FIRMS

German-owned, Controlled Companies in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal Subject to Liquidation for Reparations Purposes

JEIA has made available to Bizonal Area officials and export-import organizations a list of foreign firms considered undesirable as customers. The list comprises firms located in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal which are known to have been German-owned or controlled, therefore subject to liquidation under programs for sale of German external assets for reparations purposes as provided in the Potsdam Agreement and the Paris Reparations Agreement.

Under international agreements, the governments of the countries in which the 240 undesirable firms are located are called upon to liquidate them as soon as possible. In order to assist them in this task the US and British occupation authorities will attempt to see that no commercial transactions are completed between these firms and bizonal business houses which would further complicate the disposition of assets.

A list of these firms has been sent to all JEIA branch offices for distribution to officials of the German state economies ministries and export-import firms to facilitate licensing of trade and to meet the needs of firms exporting under a general "open" export license. German firms will be responsible for checking proposed transactions with firms in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal against this list. Any contracts made by German firms with foreign firms contained on this list will be cause for immediate revocation of the JEIA license.

The list was announced by JEIA as follows:

Portugal

A.E.G. Lusitana de Electricidade, Rua dos Fanqueiros 12, Lisbon; and Rua Sa da Bandeira 211, Oporto.
Anilinas Ltda., Soc. de., Travessa das Pedras Negres, Lisbon, and all branches in Portugal.
Arrozera Mercantil Cia., Rua de Reboleira 49, Oporto.
Bayer, Ltda., Lisbon and Oporto.
Beiras (Soc. Mineiri Das), 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Castelos (Soc. Mineira Das), 441, Rue de Constituicao, Oporto.
Cibul (Cia. Comercio Ibero-Ultramarino Lda), Rua Eugenio dos Santos, Lisbon.
Cofor (Cia. Fornecedora SARL), Rua Padre Antonio Vieira 30, Lisbon.
Construtora E Comercial Lda. (Soc. de), Ave. Almirante Reis 1, Lisbon.
Empresa Fornecedora d'Agua a Navegacao, Funchal, Madeira.
Folgar, Cia. Mineira De, Rua da Constituicao 441, Oporto.
Fornecedora de Aguas Navegacao, Funchal, Madeira.
Grelner Ltda., Faro.
Gruen & Bilfinger S. A., Rua da Madalena 163, Lisbon.
Hansa Lda., Rua da Emenda 79, Lisbon.
Hermias Ltda., Rua do Caes de Santarem 24, Lisbon.
Jurgens, Emp., Com., Lda., Oporto.
Lisbonense, Soc. Mineira, 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Lobar-Grupo Portugueso Importador e Exportador Ltda., Rua do Ouro 191, Caixa Postal 366, Lisbon.
Mata da Rainha Lda., 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Mineira de Moncorvo Soc., Moncorvo, and Rua Augusta 47, Lisbon.
Mineira Do Norte (OBA), Rua Barao de Nova Sintra, Oporto.
Mundial Filmes Ltda., Ave. da Liberdade 3, Lisbon.
Quimico-Farmacutica Ltda., Rua Gomez Freire 96, Lisbon.
SAPEM (Soc. Anon.) Portugueso de Embalagens Metalicas, Rua da Emenda, Lisbon.
Sabrosa (Empresa Mineira Da), 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Schering S. A. Portuguesa SARL, Largo da Anunciada 9, Lisbon.

Servicos Aeos Portuguesos, Avenida da Liberdade 120, Lisbon.
Siemens Cia. de Electricidade, Rua August 118, Lisbon; and Rua das Carmelitas, Oporto.
Siemens Reiniger SARL, Rua de Santa Marta 33A and 31, Lisbon, and Rua Candido dos Reis 120, Oporto.
Silvicola (Cia. Minerero), 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Sinapius Ltda., Otto, Largo de S. Domingos 17, Lisbon.
"Sitma" (Soc. Insulana de Transportes Maritima), Praca Duque da Terceira 24, Lisbon.
Somec (Soc. Metropolitana E Colonial de Construcces), Rua da Madalena 163, Lisbon.
Sonimi (Soc. Nacional da Industria Mineira Ltda.), Azinhaga dos Ameixiais, Lisbon.
Trancosa (Soc. Mineira De Lda.), Rua da Constituicao 441, Oporto.
Tungstenia Ltda., 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Volfrestanio, Lda., 441, Rua da Constituicao, Oporto.
Wimmer & Hermann Stolz, Ltda., Ave. 24 de Julho 34, Lisbon.

Spain

Abello Oxigano Linde, S. A., Barcelona.
Aceros Finos Roedling, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Aceros y Metales S. A. (Rheinmetall), Valencia 372, Barcelona.
Aire Comprimado Maquinaria y Accesorios, S. A. (ACMASA), Madrid.
Alfredo Roehm, S. A., Madrid.
Atlantica Comercial, S. A., Diputacion 260, Barcelona.
Brauns Ltda., Especialidades Domesticas, Barcelona.
Cloraita, S. A., Andorra de Teruel.
Construcciones Ferroviarias e Industriales, S. A., Barcelona.
Continental Fabrica Espanola del Caucho, Segasta 15, Madrid, and all branches in Spain.
De Kage, Bata, Spanish Guinea.
Demag, Maquinaria Soc. Ltda., Iparraguire 2, Bilbao.
Dentichlor, S. L., Barcelona.
Elaboracion Plexiglas Espanol, S. A. (EPESA), Alcalá 10, Madrid, and at Carabanchel, Alto.
Electro-Quimica de Flix, S. A., Flix, Tarragona.
Equipo Bosch, S. A., Mallorca 281, Barcelona, and Viriato 20, Madrid.

Juan Antonio Escribano, S. L., Murcia.
Sociedad Espanola del Acumulador Tudor, Madrid.
Espanola de Motores Deutz, S. A., Cia. (Otto Deutz), Serrano 16, Madrid.
Espanola de Perforaciones y Pozos, S. A., Madrid.
Fabrica de Tubos Electronicos, S. A., Madrid.
Fabril y Comercial Peninsular, S. A., Martinez Campos 15, Madrid.
Flottmann, S. A., Jorge Juan 51, Madrid, and Maestro Garcia Rivero 5, Bilbao.
Forjas de Alcalá, S. A., Alcalá de Honares, Madrid.
Greiner, C. A. e Hijos, S. A., Calle Pecher y Santa Magdalena, San Feliu de Guixols.
Hispano Alemana, S. L., Agencia Maritima, Ribera 1, Valencia.
Industrias Quimicas Reunidas, S. A. (INQUI-RESA), Flix, Barcelona.
Klingelberg Soehne, W. Ford, Consejo de Ciento 264, Barcelona.
Kromschroeder, S. A., Industria 273, Barcelona.
Liberia Herder, Balmes 22, Barcelona.
M.A.N. Diesel Iberica, S. A., Alcalá 45, and Ponzano 75, Madrid.
Maquinaria, J. M. Voith, S. L., Desengano 18, Madrid.
MBA, S. A., (Materiales Basicos y Accesorios Soc. Anon.), Carrera de San Geronimo 44, Madrid, Rambla Catalana 66, Barcelona, and Alameda de Mazarredo 41, Bilbao (formerly Orenstein & Koppel).
Meca, S. A., Barcelona.
Minas Reunidas, Felipe II 14, Madrid.
Minerales Galaicos, S. A., Ave. Martires de Carral 1, Monforte de Lemos (Lugo).
Moritz, W. A., Via Layetana 28, Barcelona.
Neumaticos-Continental, S. A., Segasta 15, Madrid, and all branches in Spain.
Pelikan, S. A., Gunther Wagner Productos, Barcelona.
Productos Agricolas, S. A., Plaza del Caudillo 5, Valencia, and all branches in Spain (PRODAG).
Productos Quimico Farmaceuticos, S. A., Paseo Pujadas 9, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Productos Quimicos Geho, Barcelona.
Productos Quimico-Farmacuticos (SALIA) S. A., San Sebastian.
Sedas Gutermann, S. A., Diputacion 239, Barcelona, and at Madrid.
Servicio y Reparaciones a Motores Diesel (SEMODO), Madrid.
Sociedad Comercial Auxiliar de las Industrias, S. A. (SOCOMINDUS), Madrid.

Sociedad Espanola de Exportaciones e Importaciones, S. A. (SEISA), Valencia.
 Tecnofarma, S. A., Barcelona.
 Telefunkon-Radiotecnica Iberica, S. A., Carretera de Madrid 101, Getafe, Madrid.
 Tetzlaff y Wenzel, Via Layetana 128, Barcelona.

Sweden

Adol, AB, Stockholm.
 Agfa-Foto, AB., Malmtorggatan 5, Stockholm.
 Berreth & Holfeld, AB., Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm.
 J. M. Boehm, AB., Stockholm.
 Continental-Caoutchouc Co., AB., Torsgatan 41, Stockholm.
 Deutsche Amerika Linie Svenskt, AB., Dalagatan 6, Stockholm.
 Durkopp, AB., Goeteborg.
 Exportkompaniet Svevia, AB., Stockholm.
 H. & A. Gratenau, AB., Smalandsgatan 4, Stockholm.
 Hansa Bensin, AB., Stockholm.
 Igefa Svenska, AB., Norrlandsgatan 18, Stockholm.
 Kathreiner, AB., Stockholm.
 Mannesmann, AB., Kungsgatan 4 B, Stockholm.
 Mey-Kragen, AB., Camla Brogatan 32, Stockholm.
 Forvaltningsaktiebelaget Mona, AB., Malmoe.
 Nordchemika Kemisk-Tekniska Fabriker, AB., Stockholm.
 Nordring, AB., Birger Jarlsgatan 55, Stockholm.
 Nordisk Stenindustri, AB., Goeteborg.
 Nordiskt Filмотek, AB., Norr Malarstrand 22, Stockholm.
 Olympia Skrivmaskiner, AB., Kungsgatan 16-18, Stockholm.
 Pars, AB., Hamngatan 16, Stockholm.
 Suedostropa, AB., Stureplan 19, Stockholm.
 Svenska, AB., Rember, Stockholm.
 Timoria, AB., Stockholm.
 Tobis Film, AB., Kungsgatan 15, Stockholm.
 Ufafilm, AB., Kungsgatan 15, Stockholm.
 Werner & Pfeidener, AB., Kungsgatan 33, Stockholm.
 Wolff, Otto, AB., Stockholm.

Switzerland

Aktiengesellschaft fuer Aetherische Oele, Glarus.
 A. E. G. Elektrizitaets A. G., Stampfenbachstr. 12-14, Zurich.
 Albiswerk Zurich A. G., Albisniederstr. 245, Zurich.
 Bek, J. M. & Co., (Bek und Kroll) Singen, Zweigniederlassung Ramsen, Ramsen.
 Bertrams A. G., Heinrich, Vogesenstr. 101, Basel.
 "Blau-Gold" A. G. Stockerstr. 38, Zurich.
 Boehringer A. G., Robert, Oetenbachgasse 28, Zurich.
 Bosch A. G., Robert, Badenstr. 329, Zurich and at Geneva.
 Boehringer, C. P. & Soehne A. G., Zellikofen, nr. Berne.
 Cece-Graphit Werke A. G., Wehntalerstr. 600, Zurich.
 "Celludur," AG., Kronauerstr., Cham.
 Celluloidwarenfabrik Zollikofen A. G., Zollikofen, Bern.
 Chemisch-Technische Werke A. G., Bitzenstrasse 64-66, Muttenz, Baselland.
 Chemische Fabrik Pilot A. G., Steinentorstrasse 23, Basel.
 "Chepa," AG. fuer Chemische und Pharmaceutische Unternehmungen, Lausanne.
 Dornier Werke A. G., Altenheinn, St. Gallen.
 Dralle, A. G., Georg, Basel.
 Duerkoppwerke A. G., Albisstr. 28, Zurich.
 Edelstahl A. G., Vereinigte, Postgasse, Glarus.
 Eisen und Metall A. G., Utoquai 29, Zurich.
 Elemo Elektromotoren A. G., Laufenstr. 5, Basel.

Flender & Co., Friedrich, Bocholt, Zweigniederlassung Kuesnacht, Allmendstr. 4, Kuesnacht.
 Gas und Wassermesserfabrik AG., in Lucerne, Krienserstr. 527, Lucerne.
 Genossenschaft Keramik, Rosenthal Porzellan, Seidengasse 12, Zurich and at Davos Platz.
 Gluehlampenwerke Aarau A. G., Aarau.
 Gluehlampenfabrik Winterthur A. G., Burglistrasse 33, Winterthur.
 Grunauer & Co., A. G., Adolf, Sevogelstr. 1, Basel.
 Gutermann Naehseiden A. G., Stampfenbachstrasse 12, Zurich.
 Haas'sche Schnittdresserei A. G., Munchenstein.
 Hamel, Spinn & Zwirmeremaschinen A. G., Carl, Arbon.
 Haniel A. G., Franz, Zentral Bahnstr. 9, Basel and all branches in Switzerland.
 Harpener Kohlen Handels A. G., Ryyfstr. 42, Basel.
 Henkel & Co., A. G., Kirschgartenstr. 12, Basel.
 Henkel Persilwerke A. G., Pratteln, Basel.
 Hering-Rad, A. G., Bluemlisalpstr. 18, Zurich.
 Hoffman, G. (Frankfurt am Main, Filiale Basel), Aeschengraben 13, Basel.
 Hostmann-Steinberg Farben A. G., Chr., Bederstrasse 103 A, Zurich.
 Igepha, A. G., Loewenstr. 3, Zurich.
 Internationale Gesellschaft der Stueckstoff Industrie A. G., St. Jakobstr. 22, Basel.
 Kaligesellschaft A. G., Laupenstr. 5, Bern.
 Kaloderma A. G., Waldenburgerstr. 1, Basel.
 Kanderner Tonwarenfabrik, Ernst Kammuller, Kändern, Filiale Basel, Drahtzugstr. 14, Basel.
 Karlsruher Parfuemerie & Toiletteseifenfabrik (F. Wolff & Sohn, G. m. b. H.), Grenzacherstr. 63, Basel.
 Keller's G. H. Tuchhandlung, Gerbergstr. 26, Basel.
 Keramische Rohstoff A. G., Bahnhofstr. 26, Zurich.
 Keramische Unternehmungen A. G. fuer (S. A. pour Entreprises Ceramiques), Hennebuehl, Zug.
 Klement & Spaeth, Parfuemerie & Seifenfabriken Ravensburg Zweigniederlassung Romanshorn, Romanshorn.
 Klepper-Mantel A. G., Uraniestr. 14, Zurich.
 Klingenberg Soehne, W. Ford, Remscheid, Zweigniederlassung Zurich, Hotzestr. 25, Zurich.
 Knoll & Cie, A. G., Liestal.
 Kohlen & Briquetwerke A. G., Nauenstr. 63 A, Basel.
 Kosmea A. G., Bahnhofstr. 23, Zug.
 Krebs, (Dr.) Strehel-Kessel & Radiatoren, Fluelastr. 19, Zurich, and at Rothrist, Aargau.
 Labor-Fac A. G., Elizabethenstr. 44, Basel.
 Lackfarben A. G., Berlin, Filiale Kreuzlingen, Unterseestr. 32, Kreuzlingen.
 Langbein Pfahhauser Werke A. G., Schweizerische Filiale der, Schaffhauserstr. 228, Zurich.
 Lange F. A., Metallwerke A. G., Auerhammer, Zweigniederlassung Biel, Zentralstr. 53, Biel.
 Langenbrahm Anthrazit, G. m. b. H., Loewenstrasse 17, Zurich.
 Leukon A. G., Freigutstr. 7, Zurich.
 Licht A. G. Vereinigte Gluehlampenfabriken, Goldau.
 Lorenz, C., A. G., Berlin, Zweigniederlassung Bern, Bubenbergsplatz 10, Bern.
 "M. B. A." Maschinen und Bahnbedarf A. G., Weinbergstr. 15, Zurich.
 Mannesmann A. G., Bellerivestr. 16, and Talstrasse 83, Zurich.
 Manometer A. G., Andreasstr. 9, Zurich.
 Marathon Edelstahl A. G., Klausstr. 19, Zurich.
 Masstabfabrik A. G., Gewerberstr. 6, Schaffhausen.
 Mercedes-Benz-Automobil A. G., Badenerstrasse 119, Zurich.
 Merck Produkten A. G. fuer den Handel in, Bahnhofstr. 23, Zug.
 Merck-Unternehmungen, Holding A. G. fuer, Bahnhofstr. 23, Zug.

Merz & Co., Chemische Fabrik, Dufourstr. 176 and Froehlichstr. 28, Zurich.
 Metrum, A. G., c/o A. G. Wallisellen, and c/o Walter Weiss, Falkenstr. 36, Basel.
 Muenster, G. & Co., Rothrist, Aargau.
 Nitsche & Guenther, Optische Werke, E. G., Rathenow, Filiale Zuerich, Bahnhofstr. 78, Zurich.
 Oberrhein Reederei & Kohlenhandels A. G., Nauenstr. 63 A, Basel.
 Omon A. G., Neubadstr. 115, Basel.
 Opekta, A. G., fuer Chemische u. Pharmaceutische Produkte, Neubadstr. 115, Basel.
 Ostram, A. G., Limmatquai 3, Zurich, and all branches in Switzerland.
 Ozalid A. G., Zurich.
 Purator A. G., Elizabethenstr. 44, Basel and at Zurich.
 Rhein und See Transport A. G., Riehenstr. 145, Basel.
 "Rhenus" A. G. fuer Schiffahrt & Spedition "Rhenus" S. A. de navigation et d'expedition), Hafenstr. 13, Basel.
 Roechling & Cie. A. G., Seevogelstr. 1, Basel.
 Roehling Stahl A. G., Vulkanstr. 126, Zurich and at Basel.
 Rosenthal Porzellan, Genossenschaft Keramik, Seidengasse 13, Zurich and Davos Platz.
 Salamander Schuh A. G., Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 72, Zurich.
 Schenker & Co. A. G., Buchs, St. Gallen, and all branches in Switzerland.
 Schaerer, M. A. G., Wallgasse 2, Bern, and all branches in Switzerland.
 Schmalfilm A. G., Uraniestr. 33, Zurich.
 Schoellkopf A. G., Hermann, Beethovenstr. 38, Zurich.
 Schulte Kommanditgesellschaft Schlossfabrik, Wilhelm Schaeenis, St. Gallen.
 Schwabenland & Co. A. G., Zurich, Neuschelerstr. 44, Zurich.
 Scientia A. G., Feldeggstr. 12, Zurich.
 Scintilla, A. G., Solothurn.
 Seiden-Textil A. G., Loewenstr. 19, Zurich.
 Siemens Elektrizitaets Erzeugnisse A. G., Loewenstr. 35, Zurich and at Bern.
 Signum A. G., Oberwiesenstr., Wallisellen.
 Skag Steuerungen und Kupplungen A. G., Andreasstr. 7-9, Zurich.
 Springer & Moller, Neugasse 55 & 61, Zurich.
 Stallmann, Gebr. Heiden.
 Steyr Solothurn Waffen A. G., Bahnhofstrasse 89, Zurich.
 Stockwerkzeuge und Maschinen Verkaufs A. G., Guterstr. 88, Basel.
 Straub, Ernst, Konstanz Filiale Zurich, Limmatstr. 45, Zurich.
 Stromeier, L. & Cie, Poststr. 50, Kreuzlingen.
 Stromeyer M., Kohlenhandel A. G., Nauenstrasse 63, Basel, and all branches in Switzerland.
 Styria Stahl A. G., Ausstellungstr. 104, Zurich.
 Synthaer A. G., Glarus.
 Teerfarben A. G., Bahnhofstr. 55, Zurich.
 Telefunkon Zurich A. G., Stampfenbachstr. 13, Zurich.
 Textil Rohstoff A. G., Hennebuehl 6, Zug.
 Tillmann-Schmidt Nilogs-Werk-Wangi.
 Treupha A. G., fuer Chemisch-Pharmaceutische und Kosmetische Produkte, Brunmattstrasse 12 and Badstr. 19, Baden.
 Uhren A. G. vormal's Mauthe Uhren A. G., Uraniabruecke 6, Zurich.
 Verkaufsgesellschaft der Mielewerke A. G., in Zurich, Schaffhauserstr. 472, Zurich.
 Vinco, A. G., Claus.
 "Vulkan" Kohlenhandels A. G., Petstr. 1, Zurich.
 Waffenfabrik Solothurn A. G., Solothurn.
 Wagner A. G., Guenther, Bachhofnerstr. 8, Zurich.
 Wellner Soehne, A. G., August, Aue, Zweigniederlassung Zurich, Schweizergasse 14, Zurich.
 Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Solothurn A. G., Solothurn.
 Werkzeug-Union G. m. b. H., Falkenstr. 28, Zurich.
 Willach & Soehne, Hugo, Konstanzerstr. 40, Kreuzlingen.

Potato Drive Brings Results

Rise of 3,000,000 Tons in Output Sought in Bizonal Area

A survey conducted in the northern states of the Bizonal Area indicates that German farmers are responding favorably to the bipartite-sponsored drive to increase potato production in the Area by more than 3,000,000 tons during the coming year, the Bipartite Control Office has announced.

Members of the bipartite food and agriculture staff who conducted the eight-day survey in May reported that approximately half of the late potato crop had already been sown, and early potatoes planted were in many cases already through the ground and in extremely good condition.

Adequate seed supplies were reported by the inspecting team, with evidence of only minor local or temporary shortages noted. A large quantity of seed potatoes was imported into the Bizonal Area for planting purposes since July 1, 1947, bipartite officials pointed out, 142,000 tons having been obtained from European sources and 108,000 tons from the United States.

In Lower Saxony indications were that 714,000 acres of potatoes were being planted against a target goal of 827,450, which would represent approximately 90 percent fulfillment of the established figure. In Schleswig-Holstein, which has a 259,350 acre goal, an estimated 209,950 acres were being planted, about 81 percent of the target figure, and figures for North Rhine/Westphalia indicate that approximately 494,000 acres were being planted, or 77 percent of the 580,450-acre target. Although short of the established target, this year's planted acreage in these states is nevertheless considerably greater than last year's.

Since the results of an earlier survey of the estimated acreage of potatoes planted in the southern states of the Bizonal Area were equally encouraging, the over-all picture for the combined area is good,

according to bipartite food and agriculture officials.

Indications at the time of the earlier survey were that farmers in Wuerttemberg-Baden were planting 152,900 acres of potatoes against a target planting goal of 165,250; Hessian farmers 293,930 acres against a 308,750-acre target figure, and Bavarian farmers between 827,450 and 839,800 acres against a 975,650-acre goal.

The over-all goal for the Bizonal Area this year is 3,198,650 acres of potatoes with approximately 2,750,000 acres in actual production. This compares with 2,389,498 acres planted last year.

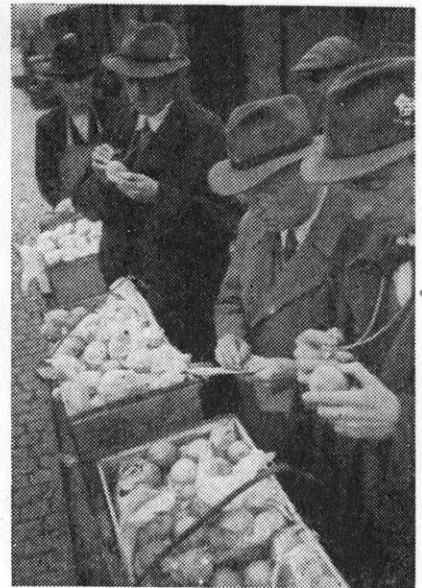
Publicity had been given to the system of issuing sugar premiums to stimulate potato production during 1948, it was noted, but many farmers in the northern states were unaware that they could make advance collections of sugar for hectareage planted, believing that the sugar would only be issued against potatoes actually delivered.

A total of 27,500 tons of imported sugar has been allocated to the Bizonal Area to cover the program, which calls for a 46 percent increase in the quota for potato deliveries during 1948, the first time that imported food has ever been used for agricultural incentive purposes.

School Reform Approved

In their first session since the Russians refused to establish regular meetings early in May, the deputy commandants of the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin unanimously approved the new Berlin school reform law.

A compromise was reached on the question of religious instruction, with the decision that all schools may offer two hours of such lessons outside the regular program. Churches or other groups may establish private schools if they so desire.—ICD's *News of Germany*.



(Photo by Otfried Schmidt for HEUTE)

The first lemons from Italy for distribution to the Bizonal Area population arrive in Munich. Fruit experts are shown inspecting the lemons, which were imported under the JEIA program.

Dairy Prices Rise

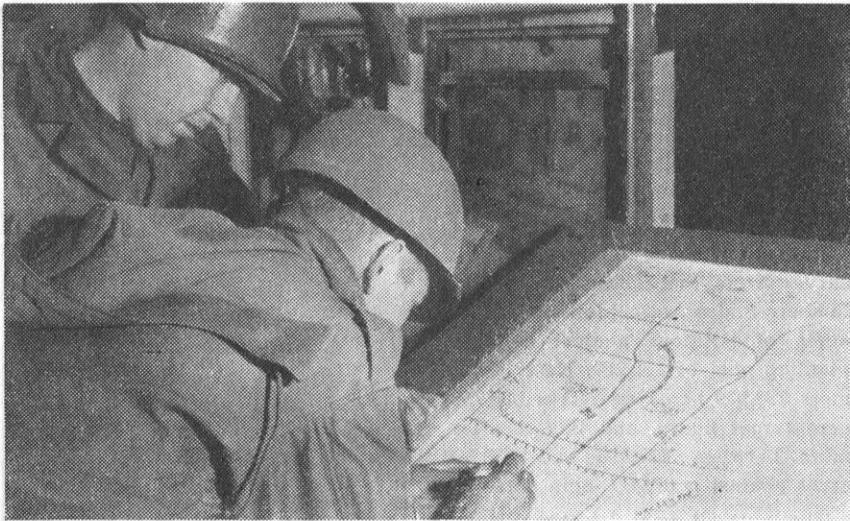
In accordance with the decision of the Bipartite Control Office to discontinue subsidy payments on milk, milk products and fats in the British Zone, the German Department for Economics issued a series of new ordinances increasing the prices of milk, butter, cheese, certain other milk products, vegetable oils and margarine.

In arriving at the revised prices, immediate increases in production costs were taken into account. Standard-quality butter now costs consumers RM 5.12 per 2.2 pounds instead of the previous RM 3.60 in the British Zone and RM 4 in the US Zone.

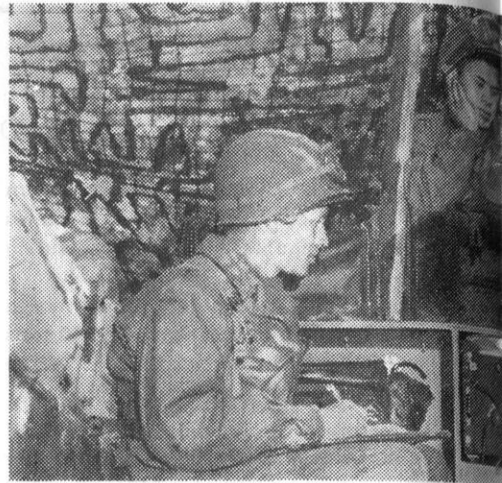
The increases were greater for the British Zone than the US Zone, where the subsidy had been removed in 1946. In the cases of margarine and vegetable oils, consumer prices in the US Zone remained unchanged.

Students To Help in Harvest

Approximately 500 German students in the British Zone will go to England in September for six weeks to help in the harvest.



S/Sgt. Robert Monroe (foreground) and Capt. Howard J. Behm, assistant G-3, concentrating on their G-3 operations map.



Pfc Stucker Dennis (left), of the 1st Signal Company, looking at a message received by S/Sgt. Richard O. ...

Command Post Experiment

(Photos by Army Signal Corps)

"CPX" (Command Post Experiment), the wartime code name for the 1st Division Command Post, was used recently to designate the day's problem of setting up a division command post under combat conditions without actually bringing troops into the field.

The field exercise took place at the Grafenwöhr maneuver area in Bavaria under the command of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, commanding officer of the 1st Infantry Division. It was

described as having been carried out with precision and dispatch.

Command posts, which were connected by a complex signal communications system, were set up swiftly in the simulated combat area.

Only the staffs of the various units in the 1st Division participated. All service units, except the signal communications and military police units, operated on paper.



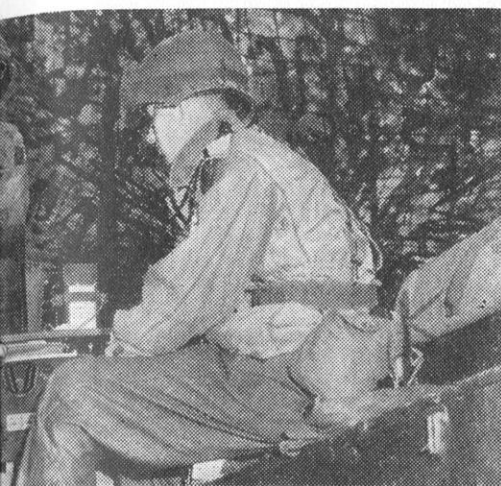
Lincmen of the 1st Signal Company prepare (left to right) Pvt. Francis J. McGuckin, S...



Examining a map are (left to right) Maj. John G. Clary, S-4 officer; Maj. James F. Cutter, S-1; CWO Fred E. Smart, assistant S-4, all Constab.



Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn inspects 1st Division Hq. G-3 truck with Lt. Col. Robert S. Redfield, G-3 chief.



Company, 1st Infantry Division, records a Varner. T/4 Pascual Cabalam looks on.



a complex communications system. They are Sgt. Robert L. Hofferth, Pfc Howard Miller.



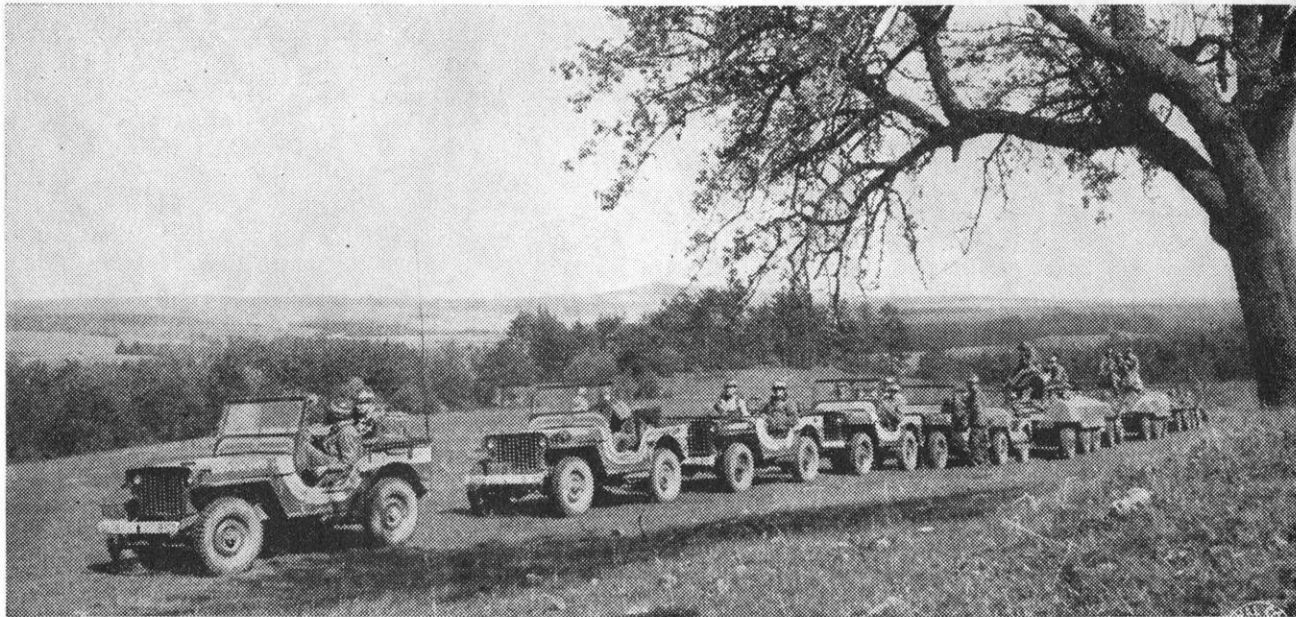
T/4 Robert L. Moyer, of the 1st Signal Company, 1st Infantry Division, works on the terminal strip of a field telephone.



Pfc Clifford K. Frostrom (back to camera), of the 1st Signal Company, stands at attention as Capt. Walter J. Harbort, company commanding officer, inspects his Thompson sub-machine gun during exercises.



Capt. Walter P. Stanckiewicz, 1st Division ammunition officer, and Maj. Ross Condit, ordnance officer, plan disposition of ammunition point.



A convoy of Jeeps and armored reconnaissance cars of B Troop, 68th Squadron, 2nd Regiment, Constabulary, takes a 10-minute break while en route to a new location. The convoy was under command of Capt. James E. Robson.



Cpl. Charles E. Anshutz, of Regimental Hq., 18th Infantry, sits in his shrubby-shrouded Jeep ready to answer any summons.



Pfc Henry A. Soto, of 1st Infantry Division, does KP.



Pic David J. Johnson directs the motor traffic into field headquarters of the 1st Division.



Two Constabulary motorcycle policemen patrol the roads connecting the 2nd Constabulary command post with Hq 1st Division command post. They are (left to right) S/Sgt. Peter Domico and T/5 Michel Gradijan.



T/4 Adrian F. Stanton practices first aid on S/Sgt. Donald W. Mervin during Command Post Experiment.



An M-8 armored reconnaissance car has been placed in a position overlooking the convoy route.

Red Gazette Banned For Month in Hesse

OMG Hesse halted publication of the Communist-edited KPD Information Bulletin for one month for distortions and attacks against policies of the United States.

The gazette had been reduced from four to two issues during March for twisting facts so as to make the German people doubt the motives of the United States and to cause distrust and hostility toward America.

Dr. James R. Newman, OMGH Director, announced the punitive action in a letter to Ernst Eichelsdoerfer, Communist licensee in Frankfurt. Dr. Newman rebuked the KPD publisher for printing, in his May 7 issue, headlines and statements which attempted to convey the impression that establishment of an authorized Hesse state division of the Sozialistische Volkspartei Deutschlands has been accomplished, despite the fact that KPD headquarters in Frankfurt had been informed that use of the new name was forbidden.

Dr. Newman cited, in the same issue, a synopsis of a speech allegedly made by Max Reimann at a recent KPD conference in Herne, British Zone, in which he allegedly declared that United States policy is designed to depress further the standard of living of the German people and would eventually lead to an army of unemployed.

Union Policies on ERP

Trade union leagues in the various zones are free to formulate their own policies in regard to the European Recovery Program, a resolution adopted at a three-day interzonal trade union conference in Heidelberg stated.

This decision was made in view of the varying economic and political developments in the four zones, it was said.

For the same reason, according to Bernhard Goering, chairman of the Free German Trade Union League in the Soviet Zone, his organization did not object to the possible bizonal or trizonal fusion of western zone unions.—*ICD's News of Germany*.

DDT Sprayed from Air On Moth-Infested Forest

Fifteen hundred acres of moth-infested evergreen forest near Babenhausen, Hesse, were sprayed from the air with a ton of DDT mixed with fuel oil.

The sprayings, made from USAFE transport planes, had been arranged in an effort to save the timber from the nun moth. The insecticide was manufactured in Hoechst.

Bizonal German Group Picked for OEC Duty

The Bipartite Control Office announced the names of German officials who have been approved as members of the permanent delegation for bizonal Germany with the Office of European Cooperation in Paris.

Members of the bizonal delegation will be: Dr. Hubert Frommel, deputy chief statistician; Dr. Wilhelm Doerr, deputy secretary, and Emil Moehring, Miss Irene Meyer and Miss Ingeborg Coleman, who will form the secretariat staff.

The permanent bizonal delegation will perform the functions of a small service committee as a source of technical information and in coordinating the activities of bizonal economic experts and advisers who will be called to Paris from time to time to make recommendations on various aspects of bizonal economic recovery.

Non-Ferrous Metal Output Behind Schedule

Non-ferrous metal production continued behind schedule in the Bizonal Area, said the Semimonthly Military Government Report No. 91 of May 28.

The output of lead in April was 2,118 tons, compared with 2,947 tons in March. Two major producers have completed their refining programs and are stockpiling smelter output until sufficient crude lead is on hand to resume refining operations.

The production of raw zinc, in-

German Police Check International Trains

All persons who are subject to German police jurisdiction, and who ride on international trains within the boundaries of the US Zone of Germany, are to be checked by the German police after June 15, Headquarters, European Command, announced.

In the past, US Constabulary troopers have checked all personnel riding on international trains within the US Occupied area of Germany. EUCOM officials stated that the new ruling is another step in pursuit of the MG policy of allowing German police agencies to exercise full jurisdiction over personnel subject to their authority.

Basically, said EUCOM officials, the new policy affects all persons except occupation personnel. Those persons riding the international trains who are not subject to German police jurisdiction can establish that fact by presenting proper identification documents to the German police.

The EUCOM announcement stated that on international trains crossing the German-Austrian, the German-Czechoslovakian, and the US-USSR-Zone borders, US Constabulary troopers conduct documentation check of all personnel not subject to German police jurisdiction.

On international trains crossing other US zonal borders, US Constabulary conducts such checks of personnel not subject to German police jurisdiction as they consider necessary to maintain security.

cluding zinc dust, was up to 3,083 tons in April from 2,652 tons in March. Refined zinc totaled only 310 tons, compared to 390 tons in March.

Electrolytic copper production in April continued low at 698 tons because the main producer, the Norddeutsche Raffinerie (Northern German Refinery) in Hamburg had closed its electrolytic refining plant and was using all available labor for making blister copper and wire bars.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Alarm Voiced Over Food Strikes

Spreading food strikes were regarded with alarm by the licensed German press in the US zone, especially since they were unauthorized by union officials. Some thought this indicated that workers were losing confidence in their leaders.

The **Giessener Freie Presse** pointed out that the strikes were unusual and potentially dangerous because they were unauthorized.

"They are actuated not by the demand for specific concessions but are an expression of general dissatisfaction with the failure of the collection and distribution system to function ... The workers resent the petty wars that are being waged between bizonal authorities and the state governments at the expense of the normal consumer."

The **Kasseler Zeitung** declared that the food situation was fundamentally one of mismanagement, and that drastic measures must be taken to assure workers enough food:

"The plan to reduce working hours to conserve the workers' health is ill-advised, because manpower is the only asset that Germany can offer at present ... The solution is simply to give the workers more food ... It is largely a question of rapid and just distribution ... As it is now, public offices are continually making promises of food distribution which they cannot keep. The food crisis is primarily a bureaucratic crisis."

US-Soviet-Notes

The **Weser-Kurier** (Bremen) described Soviet tactics on the recent Washington-Moscow exchange of notes as a dangerous game which worsened rather than improved the situation. Its editorial declared:

"There is every reason to suspect that Moscow's announced willingness to negotiate (for the settlement of US-Soviet differences) was merely a

propaganda trick meant to place the blame for the breakdown of new peace discussions on the United States ...

"(US Secretary of State) Marshall and (British Foreign Secretary) Bevin have declared that they doubt the good-will of the Soviet Government, that they do not intend to participate in new conferences that have no hope of success, and that they regard the statements (concerning the US note) made over Radio Moscow as a grave breach of confidence and a propaganda move ... The war of nerves continues."

The **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel) said one ought not to inquire too closely into Moscow's motives but should welcome the opportunity for the world to breathe easier:

"It at least offers a great chance for the preservation of world peace, which Germany particularly welcomes. We are not so optimistic as (third party candidate Henry) Wallace who demands a hundred-year peace agreement, but we are prepared to believe in the will for peace on both sides."

Hague Conference

The **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung** (Pforzheim) said that although no definite decisions were taken, the

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

Hague Conference represents the birth of new hope for a United States of Europe:

"It showed clearly that the realization of the idea of a united Europe is moving ever more into the bounds of possibility."

It continued:

"What our forefathers dreamed of has begun to come true ... The proposal for a European Parliament and complete equality for all nations are milestones on the way ... For us Germans it is difficult to believe in a unified Europe because not even Germany itself can be regarded today as a political unit ...

"Through this country, the heart of Europe, passes a wall which grows higher every day. But Europe needs this country as an entity ... Without the active cooperation of the Soviet Union the European organization cannot function nor can the fear of war be banished ... The results of the Hague Conference will not be visible today or tomorrow, but the idea will continue to grow."

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg) called the Hague Conference the first great public manifestation of the idea of an international Europe and said its goal should be a Europe in which there is freedom for all religions and philosophies:

"Future Europe should be broad-minded and tolerant. We want not a socialist or Christian Europe but a house in which the most widely-differing and contrasting spiritual and cultural ideologies can interplay ... a free, tolerant and human Europe where everyone can find a place."

Palestine and UN

The **Main-Echo** (Aschaffenburg) called Palestine a tragedy to the United Nations and its ideals, saying:

"The fact that the great powers could not avert war in Palestine ...

is disheartening ... It becomes clear that the Palestine problem is no longer merely a fight between Jews and Arabs but a battleground for the powers of East and West ... The quick recognition of Israel by the United States was only due to a desire to forestall Russia ... The world will be pleasantly surprised if the 'big shots' of the political area succeed in preventing the Palestine fire from becoming a general conflagration."

The **Offenbach-Post** sharply criticized the vacillations of US policy on Palestine:

"Not so long ago President Truman surprised the world by announcing that the United States no longer favored Palestine partition ... Russia promptly utilized the opportunity to mobilize world Jewish sentiment against the United States and particularly Truman personally ... In his own Democratic Party voices were increasingly raised against him ... There was also danger that Russia, which continued to support partition, would take over the leading role if UN police troops were sent to Palestine ...

"All these reasons, doubtlessly combined with a sincere effort to serve the cause of peace, moved Truman to recognize Israel ... But ... how can there be a feeling of security, if the United States changes its attitude several times in the course of a few months?"

The **Passauer Neue Presse** termed the Palestine conflict a challenge to the conscience of the world:

"It is the survivors of Auschwitz and Theresienstadt who are fighting for their lives in Palestine today ... In 1945 these people were promised a new home ... As a first step they streamed into American-occupied territory (in Germany) ... But they had no desire to remain permanently in a country which reminded them of their sufferings and the cruel deaths of their parents, wives and children ...

"(However), instead of immigration to Palestine they got camps and barracks. Years of this life, in enforced idleness, carried great danger, and some of the Jews succumbed to it.

This should be borne in mind by those who make the participation of some Jews in the black market the excuse for a new wave of anti-Semitism ..."

World Organization

The **Giessener Freie Presse** pointed out that many of the original demands of May Day demonstrations have been achieved, except the most important, i. e., a world organization of nations. It said:

"An eight-hour workday, laws protecting labor, the right to strike, all have become matters of course, ... everything except the guarantee of peace through world cooperation of the world's peoples ... Instead of opposing the war lust of 'leaders' thirsting for conquest, all classes had believed themselves obligated to the love of the Fatherland, which finally led to the destruction of that same Fatherland.

"This last war, however, has been such a catastrophe for labor and capital alike that there seems reason to hope that even those who oppose the systematic distribution of the world's goods are beginning to realize that our economic order must be changed ... that there must come a

will to subordinate national egoism to world law embracing all nations."

Divided Germany

Rhein Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg) said the division of Germany is already an accomplished fact, which hardly needs official and open confirmation. It declared:

"The eastern zone has been forcibly detached from the general German economic structure and incorporated into the Soviet system ... and has hardly any more points of contact with the western zone system ...

"The Soviet Union has no interest in the formal proclamation of an eastern state. On the contrary, it wishes to extend its influence to western Germany by means of the type of German unity which it has demonstrated in the eastern zone. Such devices as the People's Congress, etc., are therefore still touted as general German conceptions in the hope of extending eastern German 'people's democracy' to the West by harnessing national or rather nationalistic sentiment to the Soviet bandwagon ...

"However, with the building of a democratic western state based on general elections ... the whole Communist unity uproar will collapse of



Needy German schoolteachers receive CARE packages at the CARE warehouse in Berlin. The packages were donated by the National Education Association in the United States. Mr. John C. Thompson, deputy director of the Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OMGUS, (extreme right) helps hand out packages. (Army Signal Corps photo)

itself. Changes of name and avoidance of the word communism won't help. The western zone population has learned to distinguish between unity (Soviet) and unity (democratic), and every election is a people's referendum in itself clearly against any form of Communist totalitarianism."

Weser Kurier (Bremen) in expressing opposition to a western state, said that if the Allies force it through, all German public leaders must emphatically indicate that such action is accepted as merely a stop-gap.

"If the East and West are completely separated, they will never again be joined except by military force . . . The West couldn't do Moscow a greater favor than to erect a western state, which would give the Soviets the pretext to do the same in the East. The Russians would regard such an event as a victorious ending to their war of nerves . . . If, despite this, a western state comes into being, it must be regarded as a trusteeship for the interests of eastern Germany until such time as a change in the political situation again permits a genuine union of all zones."

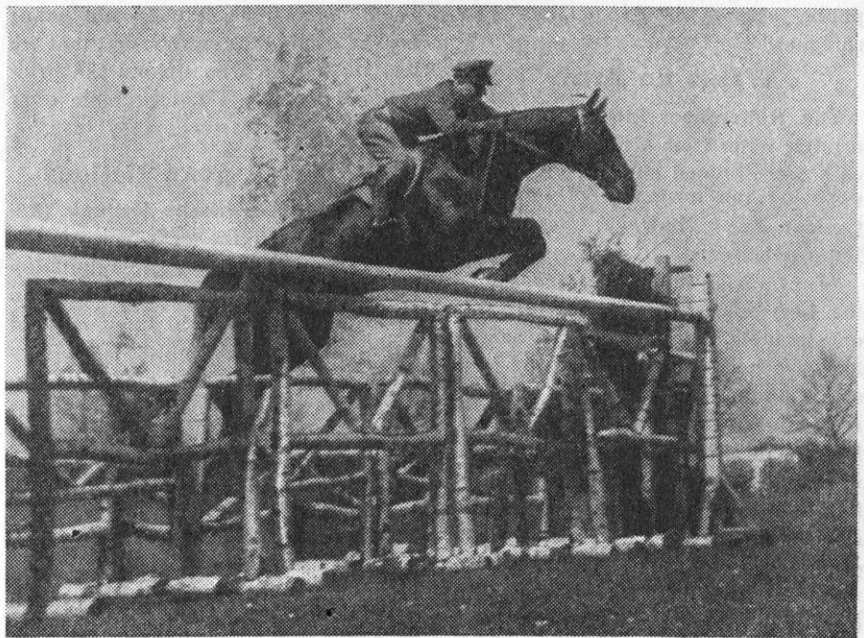
Munich Exhibition

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg) said the German licensed press takes pride in the Munich Press Exhibition, as indicative of its progress in the post-war years:

"The democratic press is still on the defensive in respect to freedom and independence . . . If democracy is to survive it must concern itself with self-criticism, self-discipline and self-education through a self-reliant and independent press . . .

"The Munich Exhibition serves not only the purpose of showing visitors what Germany's young, independent press has otherwise accomplished in the last three years, but also to show what progress has been made in establishing the ethical standards in journalism necessary in a democracy . . .

"At present the German press has no standing on international problems . . . That will come when the present condition between war and peace is ended . . . In the meantime



The American riding team is in training at Munich-Riem for the 12th Olympic Games. Eleven officers, under the leadership of Col. Earl F. Thomson, with 18 horses will go to London this summer to compete in the Olympics.

(Photo by Eugen Grossar for HEUTE)

it must prepare itself for its international duties. The Munich Exhibition is designed to show how far we have progressed. We look forward with confidence to the world's judgment on our work."

East-West Press

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) declared that a really free press does not yet exist in Germany, because it is the battleground of two sharply contrasted world ideologies:

"The US Zone papers are expressly permitted to criticize the occupation powers . . . But the papers are very careful in making use of this right, because the criticism must not be 'malevolent' and this can be variously interpreted. So they prefer to attack the sometimes foolish measures put forward by German authorities, which are frequently due to MG orders . . .

"Such a condition measurably restricts press freedom but is not surprising. As always, 'he who pays the fiddler calls the tune' . . . The fact is that western Germany, like all western European countries, is bound to America for better or for worse . . . The reports newspapers receive from eastern sources are colored and

distorted; from the West they are, at least, 'inspired' . . .

"Most of the German resistance fighters were Communists who are today ipso facto foes of democracy. Zealous Nazis were and are anti-Communists, so that a democratic paper which attacks Communism runs the risk of applause from the wrong people. In such a situation, how can a newspaper remain objective? We can only be pioneers working for a better world, which will in itself be a better bulwark against eastern ideology than any propaganda."

The **Offenbach Post** criticized the tendency of German officialdom to avoid press conferences, saying:

"Press conferences are useful for both the interviewed and the interviewers . . . Every attempt by officials to curtail the press' right to ask questions must be countered . . . In other free countries the press as representative of public opinion is always welcome, whereas our gentlemen prefer to remain in seclusion . . .

"All actions done in the name of the public must be evolved under the eyes and ears of the people . . . and the eyes and ears of the people are the men of the press . . . Well-informed

public opinion is democracy's best safeguard."

Wants no Army

The *Heilbronner Stimme* published a bitter letter from a reader described as a war-crippled student, vigorously opposing the formation of any new German army, however small. The letter declared:

"The German soldier was once called the best soldier in the world. This questionable honor cost us dearly. Now we hear the American and Russian soldiers thus described by their respective press. We will readily acknowledge this if they will only leave us alone. However, if they wish to fight for the championship, let them select their own countries as a battleground rather than Germany, where there is nothing of interest to destroy . . . or the Sahara . . .

"Perhaps one day the nations will be seized by the ambition to create best human beings rather than best soldiers . . . At any rate, I am heretic enough to be opposed to any new German army in the next 50 years . . . For one thing the European states then would not be forced to conclude pacts against us, and we would be forced to produce great diplomats instead of great soldiers."

Progress Since 1945

The *Werra Rundschau* (Eschwege) calling attention to progress made since May 8, 1945, editorialized:

"In spite of all the grumbling, there has been considerable improvement in the last three years . . . The worst has been overcome and the Marshall Plan will speed up the tempo of our revival . . . Without foreign help we would have starved, but we can proudly state that our own efforts have also helped . . .

"In the political field, too, there has been a change favorable to us . . . Three years ago the whole world hated us . . . It seemed we would never again be accepted as equals . . . Today Germans are again participating in European conferences . . . It is a hopeful beginning. Its development will depend on us . . .

"Those who still hold with Hitler and Nazi ideas are enemies of the people, and must be treated accordingly. Unfortunately, we still have

people among us who do not abhor war as such but merely regret that we lost it. People who uphold the principle of war must not grumble over the consequences when they lose."

Partner Among Nations

The *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) used the occasion of the anniversary of Germany's capitulation to plead for Germany's readmission as an equal partner in the family of nations:

"If Germans feel that they are again accepted, a much surer basis for cooperation with the western powers will be created than can possibly be achieved by a mere stream of dollars from the West."

Federative Germany

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) offered support for a federative Germany in a federative Europe, as a third power between East and West:

"Such a third power alone could bring order out of chaos . . . independent of both Washington and Moscow . . . The first steps have been taken—Brussels, Paris and the French-Italian customs union . . . The prerequisite for such a federation is renunciation of nationalism and a certain amount of sovereignty . . . But

the need for a federative structure applies to Germany as well as to Europe as a whole . . . Here in our own house we should prepare for such time as we are again masters of our fate and are readmitted to the councils of the nations."

Extra Rations

The *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich) vigorously attacked public officials who fail to see the necessity of extra rations for creative workers. It said:

"Officials do not realize that just as the present condition of Germany was caused primarily by a sickness of the soul and spirit, so reconstruction and recovery require more than merely the repair of bomb damage. Soul reconstruction is much more badly needed. The men and women who can help in this important work—actors, authors and newspapermen, must be saved from complete collapse."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* also took up the cudgels for undernourished German cultural workers:

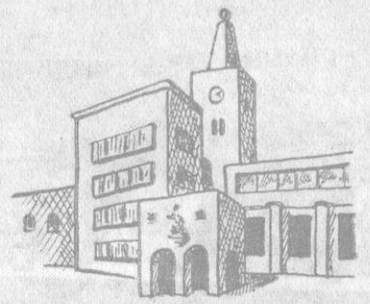
"Particularly a nation which has been crushed by the consequences of a cruel dictatorship ought not to thus abandon its artists, scientists and creative writers . . . This would be a new form of barbarism which would eventually exact a bitter vengeance."



Dr. James K. Pollock, special adviser to the US Military Governor and an expert on governmental and German affairs, at his desk in Berlin. Mr. Pollock came to Germany for a two-week tour of the US Zone to view the progress of Military Government since his last visit in 1947.

(Army Signal Corps photo)

The Milan Fair and German Exhibits



ONE HUNDRED GERMAN firms represented the Bizonal Area for the first time in displaying their postwar products at the International Sample Fair in Milan, Italy. This was one of the most important exhibitions in Europe since the war, attracting nearly every nation to display its goods of interest to trade and commercial enterprise.

Because of the enormous value which the German firms could derive from personal contacts with former buyers and meeting new dealers, the US/UK-operated Joint Export-Import Agency promoted and financed the trip for the German exhibitors. It was not so much a question of sending many firms to Milan, as of having those represented at the fair which really were able to export immediately, and in whose production JEIA knew foreign buyers were interested.

The goods which the Bizonal Area offered were those for which Germany was noted in prewar times in the export field: optics, delicate mechanical devices, chemicals, medical and dental instruments, machinery, hard-

German cameras, diving equipment and dental apparatus on exhibition at the International Samples Fair in Milan.

By Paul Bube

Assistant Economics Editor Berlin
Edition, Die Neue Zeitung

Paul Bube of the Berlin Bureau of the MG-published German-language zonal newspaper, Die Neue Zeitung, was one of two German editors authorized to go to Milan, Italy, to report on the International Samples Fair for the German people. He wrote this article especially for the *Information Bulletin*.

Bube began newspaper work on the old Vorwaerts in Berlin, but was fired by the Nazis in 1933. He was in the German army from 1941 to 1945, being taken prisoner of war by the US Army in Italy. He served as interpreter for the US Army until his return to Germany in 1946, when he joined the Berlin bureau of Die Neue Zeitung.

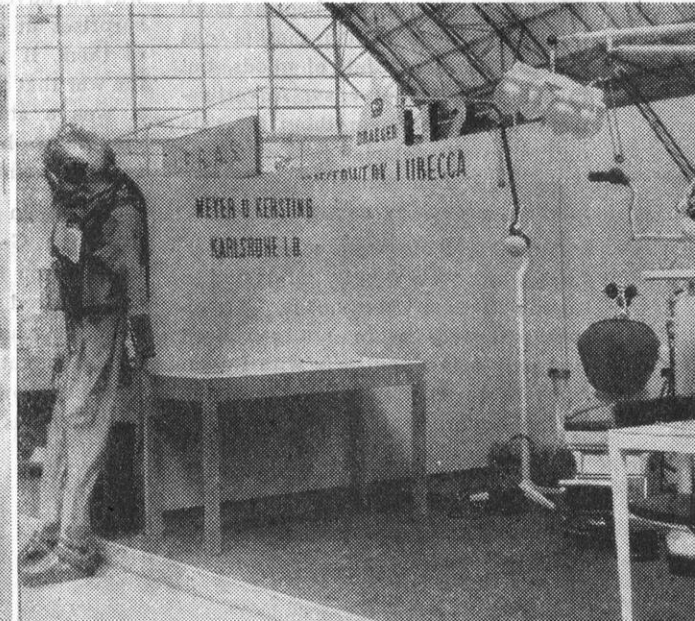
Photos by Rowen for Die Neue Zeitung

ware, farm tools, radios, electrical equipment, tractors and jewelry.

The heartening fact was that German goods had maintained their high reputation as the fair progressed. The German information booth for the Bizonal Area was the headquarters for many interested buyers. Hundreds of visitors came to ask about prices, and to inquire about the status and addresses of firms. A special staff of JEIA and German officials was present to answer questions.

MANY GERMAN FIRMS had a chance to talk to their prewar representatives in Italy and to renew old trade connections. The result of these personal contacts did not appear so much in dollar profits but often was the first step in reestablishing a sound export business. Moreover, many German businessmen readily helped foreign buyers to find the addresses of other German firms which were not represented in Milan.

The offerings of the other countries looked small, however, against the big show which the Italian industry





Laboratory products, made by the Schering firm of Berlin, are prominently displayed at the Milan fair.

put on. Italian firms displayed practically everything a visitor could hope to find at a fair. Even fields in which Italy had a comparatively small prewar industry have expanded.

With a world-wide shortage of goods, and with a relatively large number of undamaged plants, the Italian industry is able to supply almost everything to foreign importers. Even special items such as cameras and optical instruments have been manufactured in quantity. Electrical equipment and heavy machinery, tools and railroad cars were among its exhibits. The new Italian cars were attractive.

Italian production has become much bigger than the Italian market can absorb. Stores are full of goods, but to sell them is not easy. Advertisements of almost everything for sale on the installment plan indicated how badly the Italian industry needed new markets, especially export markets.

Although there were many Italian firms which were greatly interested in buying German goods, the German representatives were not surprised that only a few contracts with Italian firms were concluded, because the Italian government did not give the

necessary import licenses. The reason was simply: Italy is facing an export problem herself, and is trying to save her dollars.

Nevertheless, there is a good chance for the German export industry to regain its market in Italy and give both Italy and the Bizonal Area the benefits, because of the necessity of Italy to find a market for its fruits, vegetables, and wine. Germany needs food badly; and Italy needs many special articles from Germany.

COMING TO ITALY and seeing the fair meant much more to the visiting Germans than just a trip; it was an adventure with new and big surprises at every moment. For most of them, it was the first time since the war that they saw another country. It was a startling sight to observe how much has been done in other countries since the end of the war.

The fair in Milan made it clear how little the Germans knew about the situation on the international market, and showed them in the most instructive manner what is involved in trying to catch up with competitors without knowing anything about the latest models or style. Milan was the

biggest show window most Germans had ever seen.

Visitors were surprised to find the famous Milan fair area completely rebuilt. Many buildings had been damaged during the war but have been reconstructed in a most modern style. One of the most impressive buildings is the "House of the Nations," its two wings completely constructed of concrete and glass. Each nation had a special information stand in this building. Altogether, there were 975,000 square feet of exhibition space.

Thirty-three nations with a total of 5,600 exhibitors participated in the fair. Of these, 1,452 came from foreign countries, not only in Europe, but also as far away as South Africa, India, South America, the United States, Canada, Australia, China and Pakistan.

Italian firms spent much time and money to give the German firms an appropriate place. JEIA had unexpected difficulties connected with transportation of exhibition goods and the relation among the dollar, mark and lira, but those problems were solved. Every German exhibitor knew that there was a job to do in Milan; not only for his firm, but for the recovery of the German export trade.

Occupational Activities

buyers from the Bizonal Area during April, setting an all-time high. Coal and electric power accounted for \$31,000,000 of this total.

A 40 percent foreign exchange credit for export manufacturers and suppliers in the ceramics and textile industries was established as an incentive to increase production.

Among export contracts recently concluded by JEIA were the following: Several thousand motor scooters to be manufactured by Morabau GmbH, Kaltenkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein, each equipped with two-stroke engines, for a Swiss firm; Opel automobiles sold to the Netherlands; vacuum cleaners and other electrical products to be manufactured by Siemens-Schuckert, Erlangen, Bavaria, for a Swedish firm.

Bavaria

Sudeten Germans continued to cross the border illegally into Bavaria. The influx of Czechoslovak political refugees, however, decreased after a further strengthening of the Czech border controls.

The first month of postwar aluminum production in Germany showed an output of 150 tons from the Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke in Toeving, Bavaria. Production had been restricted by a shortage of suitable labor.

The Bavarian Young Farmer's Association became the 11th youth group to register on a state-wide basis in Bavaria.

A children's library, recently opened in the US Information Center in Augsburg, Bavaria, is organizing courses in arts and handicraft.

Figures on the production of textbooks in Bavaria from July 1, 1945, to April 1, 1948, show a total of 20,717,524 copies issued. Seventeen of the 25 titles were for elementary schools.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

Recruitment of skilled and unskilled labor has been inadequate at railroad car and locomotive shops where labor losses have almost offset the gains. Since January, the Stutt-

gart Railroad Management Office, employing 42,000 persons, has obtained only five percent of the 2,800 additional employes sought.

The Zeitnahe Schularbeit (School Work of Today), a new journal of the State Institute for Education and Instruction in Wuerttemberg-Baden, will reprint magazine and newspaper articles for classroom use.

A German advertising agency, the Sued West Werbung GmbH, Mannheim, selected by the Newspaper Publishers Association of Wuerttemberg-Baden, has been authorized to sell space to foreign firms desirous of advertising in German newspapers in the Bizonal Area.

Only a three-day stock of coal at gas works could be kept on hand in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Receipts were only 65 percent of allocations throughout the Bizonal Area, and deliveries continued irregular.

Hesse

Hessian border police have plugged another hole in the US-Soviet Zone boundary with the establishment of a border control point in the Kassel railroad station. The Kassel inspection point was set up to apprehend illegal border crossers from the Russian Zone who attempt to circumvent American-Russian controls by slipping into the US area from the British Zone.

The large locomotive repair works at Kassel, Hesse, lost 12 of the first 20 days in May as the result of a strike in protest against the food situation. While the majority of railroad shops have resumed work, sporadic unrest continued.

Two new periodicals appeared late in May, "Der Stern" (The Star), published monthly in Frankfurt, and "Die Deutsche Berufsschule" (The German Professional School), published monthly in Wiesbaden.

Bremen

Publication of an export-import handbook covering Bremen was announced by the Bremen office of the Joint Export-Import Agency. The booklet, which contains 112 pages and is available in convenient pocket size, is printed in English, German and

Spanish. Included in its contents are export and import firms, addresses and telephone numbers of foreign trade missions, a map index and directory.

Berlin

Berlin presented the German premieres of two American plays: William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life" in the US Sector on May 14, and S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy" in the British Sector on May 21. Saroyan's play was acclaimed by some critics as the best American play brought to Germany since the war.

During the last fiscal year, the Evangelical Church in Berlin spent RM 3,460,000 on church repairs throughout the city. The new budget for 1948-49 allocates more than RM 7,000,000 for repair work. RM 2,200,000 was designated for repairs on the 37 damaged churches and 40 other damaged ecclesiastical buildings in the US Sector.

The Evangelical Theological Seminary in the US Sector of Berlin dedicated a new barracks-type building which had been received as a gift through the World Council of Churches.

Seventeen thousand bars of soap, purchased with proceeds from the Community Chest drive conducted in Berlin last fall, were turned over to welfare offices of the six US Sector boroughs. The soap was to be distributed to hospitals, children's homes and day care centers in the US Sector, for more than 11,000 children and sick persons.

Thirty-three hundred pounds of cod-liver oil were recently presented by CRALOG to the Central Welfare Office of the city magistrat for distribution to tuberculosis patients of Berlin. The cod-liver oil will be distributed on a population basis to hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoriums in the four sectors.

A portable aluminum smelter, with a production capacity of five tons of industrial aluminum ingots per eight-hour shift, went into operation in Berlin-Tempehof. The new smelter, shipped from Bavaria by STEG (US-sponsored German corporation), is

the only one of its kind in Berlin. The recovered aluminum will be turned over to the German economy in Berlin through distribution to American sector industries in need of this scarce metal for production purposes.

The British MG Food Supply Section in Berlin authorized the release of 2,500 bars of chocolate and 484 pounds of candy for distribution by the magistrat to children in hospitals in the British and US sectors of the city. The chocolate and candy have come from "Arctic" packs, more than 1,000,000 of which were released from British Army stocks last year to provide Berlin children with a mid-day meal daily.

Berliners are using about half as much gas now as before the war. The city's current industrial and domestic gas consumption is about 1,000,000 cubic meters daily, compared with the prewar average of 2,000,000 cubic meters.

US Zone

The number of CARE food packages purchased during the first four months of 1948 by Americans for recipients in Europe showed an increase of 20 percent over the number purchased during the same period in 1947, according to information from CARE headquarters in New York. CARE officials said that more food packages were being sent to Germany than to all other European countries combined.

IRO camps for displaced persons in the US Zone of Germany were housing 298,225 persons as of May 1, according to figures of the Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM. This figure shows that the overall camp populations were reduced by 6,631 March 20.

British Zone

To speed construction of housing for Ruhr miners, the US-UK Coal Control Group has recommended to German bizonal authorities that extra shoes and clothing be provided for building-trade workers engaged on Ruhr miners' housing, as an incentive to higher production.

Almost 11,000 persons visited the Flensburg Sample Exhibition during

its first week. There are 512 exhibitors.

An American reading room has been opened in Hamburg. This is operated under the US Consul in Hamburg.

Approximately 500 German students of the British Zone will go to England in September for six weeks to help in the harvest.

No bombing of Heligoland will take place between July 1 and 15, when explosive trials are being held under supervision of the British Army. Craft and shipping may take shelter in the harbor during this period but may be required by the officers conducting the trials to leave at short notice.

Total tonnage handled in the port of Hamburg in April was the highest achieved in any month since the war. These figures included both imports and exports. Actual tonnage handled in April were deep sea, 550,168 tons, coastwise, 151,891 tons, and river traffic, 206,186 tons.

Soviet Zone

An American play, Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," was presented in Leipzig on May 10. The production was a box-office success despite unfavorable review by the official Leipzig paper of the Communist Social Unity Party, which described the play as "reactionary."

A reorientation of Soviet Zone foreign trade policies was announced by Josef Orlopp, head of the zone's Interzonal and Foreign Trade Department, at the Institute of Economics in Berlin. He said the Soviet Union would be the main partner in the Soviet Zone foreign trade in the future.

A two-year plan "in the interest of reconstruction and the development of a peacetime economy" has been announced for the Soviet Zone in 1949-50 by the zone's Economics Commission.

French Zone

The French Military Government withdrew the writing ban originally imposed on Guenther Markscheffel, editor of the SPD paper, Die Freiheit, for publishing articles comparing

unfavorably the present food conditions with those of concentration camps.

Personnel Changes

Phillips Hawkins, director of the Property Division, OMGUS, has been appointed deputy to the Economic Adviser in addition to his other duties.

Eric G. Gratton has been named acting staff secretary, OMGUS.

James E. King, Jr., who had been serving as acting staff secretary, was named acting US secretary, Allied Secretariat, in addition to his other duties. He succeeded Lt. Col. H. A. Gerhardt.

Eric E. Oulashin was named deputy to the acting US secretary, Allied Secretariat.

Clark Denney has been appointed chief legal adviser for the Joint Export-Import Agency. He was formerly chief of the MG Courts Section, Legal Division, OMGUS, and director of the Military Division, OCCWC.

Gen. Hesketh Leaves

Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, who was assistant to the Deputy Military Governor since September, 1947, left for the United States recently for retirement from the US Army after 32 years' service. His successor has not been named.

A native of England, he was taken by his parents to the United States at the age of four. He enlisted in the Rhode Island National Guard before World War I and was commissioned a second lieutenant before service with the first US anti-aircraft artillery in France.

General Hesketh served in the United States and China-Burma-India Theater during World War II before his appointment a year ago as deputy inspector-general, EUCOM.

Awards

Capt. William J. Greenwalt, assistant operations officer of S-4, Berlin Military Post, was awarded the Bronze Star medal for "exemplary conduct in ground combat against the enemy during the Rhineland campaign in the European theater of operations," while serving with the 276th Regiment, 70th Infantry Division.

Berlin's Trade Union Fight

in his view, was in accord with democratic principles.

AWARE OF THE mounting dissatisfaction among the trade union membership, the top SPD trade unionists met in December, 1947, with union leaders of other Berlin political parties except the SED in an effort to unify all forces in opposition to the federation administration. A working committee of UGO was formed on Feb. 10, 1948, with two union representatives each from the SPD, CDU, and LDP and two nonpartisan unionists.

Opposition morale received a considerable boost when Jacob Kaiser, recently deposed by the Soviet Military Administration as leader of the Soviet Zone CDU and one of the surviving pre-1933 trade union leaders, entered the fray with a rousing speech at a Berlin CDU meeting.

Without entering into the merits of the issues but desiring to afford the trade union opposition an opportunity to express its views, US Military Government in February licensed two union weeklies, one as the opposition journal and the other as the joint organ of the two Berlin unions of salaried employees. Each weekly was assigned a circulation of 75,000 copies.

In the plant and office elections in February for delegates to borough conferences UGO captured a majority of delegates to 10 borough conferences in the western sectors and subsequently reported similar majorities to conventions of seven trade unions. In 1946, the opposition had won only two boroughs and four trade unions.

In a large industrial plant, 69.5 percent of the 1,460 eligible union voters participated to elect 60 delegates of whom 51 were UGO and nine were SED adherents. In an electoral precinct uniting employees in several smaller enterprises in the same borough, only 15 percent eligible voters turned out to elect the same number of delegates of whom 53 were SED and 7 UGO supporters.

In view of such instances, UGO has maintained that the membership vote

would show a 60 percent UGO majority. The FDGB Executive Board has persistently refused to disclose the actual membership tally despite repeated UGO requests.

THE MOST SERIOUS obstacle in the UGO campaign had been the overt pressure and more subtle influences in the Soviet Sector. Active UGO adherents were requested frequently to appear for questioning at the Soviet Kommandatura, and prominent UGO leaders were forbidden

Albert H. Berman, who wrote the article "Berlin's Trade Union Fight," is the reports specialist on industrial relations for the Manpower Division, OMGUS.

Joining the Manpower Division staff in December 1945, he prepared an early study on "Labor Organization in Berlin" and later an extensive study on "Labor Organization in the US Zone (Germany)." The latter appeared as a Special Report of the Military Governor.

Mr. Berman was with the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington in 1943-45 where he was reports specialist on labor and social organization and problems in the other American republics. He is the author of studies on "Industrial Labor in Brazil" and a "Survey of Cooperatives in the Other American Republics;" and co-author of a study on "Rural Haiti."

to address union meetings. Fear resulting from numerous disappearances in the Soviet Sector had also had its effect.

Despite these factors, UGO managed to secure the majority of delegates to the city conventions of the Berlin Railway and Post Unions. Since the elections more than 100 railroad guards and some postal workers are reported to have been arbitrarily dismissed.

The serious challenge to the SED dynasty, presaged by UGO victories in the first stage of the elections, was

averted by the simple expedient of disqualifying numerous UGO delegates, particularly at those points where UGO held only a slim edge. The Central Election Committee had been appointed by the FDGB Executive Board.

The main issue in these maneuvers concerned a provision in the FDGB election rules which prohibits specification of political party affiliation of candidates to FDGB organs on the lists of candidates posted in plants and offices or on the actual ballots.

Since the same rules, however, permit the individual trade unions to adopt their own procedures for the election of governing bodies, the Salaried Employees Union decided to allow such designation of candidates but only to its own conventions and not on the ballots. The union abided by the FDGB rules, however, in the election of delegates to FDGB borough conferences.

Because the two separate lists of candidates were displayed side by side, the Central Election Committee disqualified UGO delegates whose names had appeared on both tickets on the grounds that their political party sympathy could have been deduced. This action disqualified numerous UGO delegates to five FDGB borough conferences, in four of which the UGO would otherwise have had a majority.

A large number of UGO delegates was disqualified to the convention of the Public Plants and Administration Union (second largest union) where the UGO delegation comprised a majority. In this way, UGO lost an additional 46 votes at the FDGB city conference excluding the 39 votes of which it was deprived at the FDGB borough conferences. Other UGO delegates to the convention of the Metal Union were also denied admission.

Except for these circumstances, UGO would have been able to secure 265 or 46 percent of the 579 delegates to the FDGB city conference where it could have demanded an equal share in the administration of the federation. Instead, it found itself with only 180 or less than one-third of the accredited representatives. Sharp protests against rulings of the Central

Election Committee were countered only with bitter denunciations of the UGO by the FDGB Executive Board and its members.

STRANGE TACTICS were employed by the SED minority at the Berlin Railway Union where UGO had an overwhelming majority. Soon after sessions began, a Soviet transport officer announced that railroad workers would receive pay increases in the near future. When this promise failed to diminish the strength of the UGO, the SED delegates suddenly left the convention for a caucus discussion. The remaining delegates were unable to proceed with the election because of the disappearance of some election lists.

Upon their return the SED delegation presented a "compromise proposal" for adjournment of the convention until certain matters could be settled by a joint UGO-SED committee. A few weeks later when the convention reopened, UGO won most of the seats on the union executive board and most delegates to the FDGB city conference. However, an SED adherent became chairman of the union executive board.

Upon conclusion of the elections, UGO was reorganized so that its demands could be presented to the FDGB Executive Board in the name of elected union representatives. An "action committee" of 40 members was then formed consisting of delegates confirmed by an assembly of all UGO delegates to the FDGB borough conference and city convention and the trade union convention.

The committee was instructed by the meeting to urge: (1) recognition of disqualified delegates, (2) duly-conducted conventions in three FDGB boroughs, (3) reassembly of two trade union conventions with admission of all UGO delegates, (4) withdrawal of expulsion motions against leading UGO delegates to trade union conventions.

The resolution further declared in effect that the true will of the membership would not have been observed unless the FDGB city conference provided for UGO equality on the new Federation executive board, its departments and secretariats, and the editorial board of the *Tribune*.

TWO DAYS BEFORE the FDGB city convention on May 21—23, the FDGB Executive Board replied that only the convention was competent to decide any of these questions.

Efforts were made to reach an agreement during the FDGB city convention at which the principal UGO spokesmen requested a short recess to permit UGO and SED representations to consider the problem of the disputed delegates.

Upon denial of this motion the UGO delegation left en masse and proclaimed its intention not to return to the convention until a satisfactory solution had been found. Later that day the FDGB Executive Board, agreed to appoint a committee for discussion with an UGO group.

To avoid wrangling over election technicalities, UGO proposed new elections in five FDGB boroughs. Reasserting that the UGO delegates had been correctly disqualified, the SED committee requested an UGO expression of loyalty to the FDGB constitution (tantamount to an avowal of violation), dissolution of the "action committee" and cessation of publication of the two opposition journals.

In return for these concessions, UGO was "offered" one-third of the 27 representatives-at-large on the new Executive Board instead of the one-half to which it would otherwise have been entitled. After negotiations had collapsed the rump conference elected a FDGB Executive Board and adopted numerous resolutions but ignored those previously proposed by the UGO.

To provide a complete explanation of preceding events and to permit free discussion of proposed action, an assembly was held on May 26 of all elected UGO delegates to FDGB and trade union conventions. In a unanimously adopted resolution, the conference declared that the elections and resolutions at the FDGB city conference could not be recognized since the disqualification of a large number of UGO delegates deprived the convention of any legal authority to act on behalf of the membership.

Demands were renewed for reelections in the five disputed FDGB boroughs and in two major trade unions. The proposal was made

for a new city convention after these elections in order to undertake the legal election of a new FDGB Executive Board and to approve legal resolutions. Until the fulfillment of these conditions, the UGO assembly decided to form a "trustee management" for the union federation which would meet those responsibilities arising from trade union functions. Two committees were also set up to assume trusteeship tasks.

Action being taken by the two committees who would seek to test UGO contentions that the UGO commanded the majority support of the membership and that the FDGB Executive Board as constituted did not represent the membership will.

A trade union plebiscite was scheduled for the week of June 7 in all factories, shops and offices in all sectors of Berlin. Members were asked whether they placed confidence in the FDGB Executive Board elected at the city convention and whether they wished a general membership vote for a new directorate. The other committee was assigned to collect membership dues to be placed into a blocked account.

Countermeasures were taken by the FDGB Executive Board which announced that with the creation of the "trusteeship" those responsible have violated the Federation constitution and could therefore no longer belong to the FDGB. However, this declaration represented no more than a statement of opinion since only the trade unions were competent to decide on expulsion charges.

Adoptions Are Sought

More than 1,000 South African families have expressed the desire to adopt German children, according to officials of Die Dietze Kinderfonds who are in the British Zone to select 100 children for emigration and adoption.

This organization, which is officially sponsored by the Welfare Department of the South African Government, will offer invitations to healthy children of between two and eight years of age with the further qualification that they must be of Protestant families.

Prosecutor Denies Abusing Defendants

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, deputy chief prosecutor at the US war crimes court at Nuremberg, has strongly protested the allegations that "criminal methods and abominable torments" had been used to obtain confessions in the trials as set forth in a letter from Dr. Theophil Wurm, Wuerttemberg-Baden bishop.

Kempner said he regretted that Wurm had not attached any documentary evidence to his letter, and that he had neither attended trials nor investigated court files in Nuremberg. The prosecutor stressed that there are no confessions at Nuremberg but that all persons had been sentenced on the basis of official German documents.

In a second letter to Kempner, Wurm said that he had received a letter from a defense attorney in Dachau reporting such incidents and telling of unfairness in the Nuremberg trials. In addition, the bishop claimed that there have been cases where the defendants had been questioned under threat of being extradited to the East, Referring to these and other charges of "unfairness," Wurm requested a review of all verdicts by a higher court.—*ICD's News of Germany*.

Beer Export Procedure Simplified

A new simplified procedure designed to stimulate the development of export of beer produced in the Bizonal Area has been adopted by bipartite agencies. Prospective importers of German-brewed beer will no longer have to replace the barley used in the manufacturing process by foodstuffs of equivalent caloric value, but will be able to sign contracts on a straight sale basis.

The production of beer for export, which before the war was one of Germany's most profitable businesses, was originally approved in July, 1947, on condition that the prospective importers supplied the barley to be used in the manufacturing process, since it was felt that the program should not result in any loss of either indigenous or imported food to the bizonal economy.

Since, however, German barley is particularly suited to the manufacture of beer, restrictions were subsequently relaxed to permit foreign buyers to utilize indigenous barley, provided they replaced the amount used with imported grains.

This policy was further revised last November when, because of the general world shortage of grain supplies, the importer was authorized to utilize indigenous grains in exchange for any approved food imports of equivalent caloric value. Despite this modification the difficulties con-

fronting importing firms in locating, purchasing and securing export licenses for replacement foods so delayed the fulfillment of individual beer contracts as to make any large-scale beer program virtually impracticable.

The most recent US/UK decision eliminates these technical difficulties while at the same time retaining the principle that there should be no reduction in the food supply of Germany caused by the export of beer.

Under the new arrangement, the Joint Export-Import Agency will set aside in a special account funds equal to the cost the barley used under each contract. This cost will be calculated on the basis of the average cost per ton, in terms of flour equivalent, of all foods, imported into Germany.

The deposited funds will then be used for food purchases for the whole Bizonal Area, although such expenditures will be made only in the currency in which payment for the exported beer has been effected. The foodstuffs however, will be procured from any country willing to accept such currency in payment.

Bipartite officials pointed out that a JEIA deposit of \$80,000 against indigenous barley utilized in the manufacture for export beer, would probably bring a currency return of between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

Bizonal Food Ration Boosted for Third Time

The bizonal food ration received its third boost in three successive months. The Bipartite Control Office said that for June normal consumers in four of the bizonal states and the special Ruhr area would receive a daily average of 1,655 calories.

The June increase meant that normal consumers in Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, Hamburg, Bremen and the special Ruhr area would receive about 1,655 calories daily as against 1,593 in May and 1,560 in April. The June ration for normal consumers in the four states who have failed to meet their collection and delivery obliga-

tions would be approximately 1,535 calories daily.

In May the daily calory level for normal consumers in the defaulting states was approximately 1,350 in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, 1,417 in Bavaria and 1,431 in North-Rhine Westphalia (with the exception of the special area).

In an effort to equalize the ration in the four defaulting states during June, a uniform 8,500-gram bread ration was established and the 300-gram cut in Bavaria's fish ration was restored, providing an approximate daily average of 1,535 calories in these states.

With the single exception of bread, bipartite officials explained, the June ration is identical, both in components and quantity, for all bizonal states.

June food increases were in the fat ration, which will be raised by 100 grams and the cereal allowance, which will be raised 525 grams.

Although April's issue of dried fruits amounted to 1,000 grams as against the June issue of 750 grams, bipartite officials pointed out that half the 1,000-gram May fruit ration was issued as a cereal substitute.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

MGR Title 15, **Manpower Administration, Change 5**, OMGUS, 19 April 1948. Supersedes MGR 15-632.2 thru rest of Part 6 in C-2.

MGR Title 15, **Manpower Administration, Change 30**, OMGUS, 20 April 1948. Supersedes p. 45, C-28, GTC.

Change 2 to Title 11, Commerce and Industry, and Change 31 to General Table of Contents, AG 014.12 (CO), OMGUS, 25 April 1948. Supersedes and replaces (1) MGR's 11-1 thru 8 lines of 11-111 of Title 11, and (2) pages 31 thru 34 in Change 26; pages 37 and 38 in Change 2 to the General Table of Contents. Corrected pages attached.

Misuse of Army Postal Service, Circular No. 40, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1948. Consolidates all regulations on use of Army postal service.

Circular No. 41, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1948. Sec I—**Designation of Major Commands**. Sec II—**Basis for Supply of QM Equipment for Consolidated Club and Billet Messes**: states policy for all consolidated messes, other than family type, which are operated from non-appropriated funds. Sec III—**European Command Exchange System Ration Cards**: deletes one reference.

Weekly Directive No. 18, Hq EUCOM, 7 May 1948, as follows:

Sec I—**Results of EUCOM-Command Maintenance Inspections**.

Sec II—**Clarity, Brevity and Essentiality of Messages**. Directs weekly check to gain improvement.

Sec III—**Marking of Helmets, Medical Department Personnel**. Cites authorization.

Sec IV—**Proclamation of Celebration of the Anniversary of the 1848 German Revolution**.

Sec V—**Military Post and Sub-Post Strength and Quarters Report**. Changes reports control symbol.

Sec VI—**EUCOM Technical Service Organization**. Amends EUCOM letter AG 322 GSP-AGO of 16 January 1948.

Sec VII—**English Instruction for Labor Service Personnel**.

Sec VIII—**Policies and Procedures Governing the Use of the Hitler Yacht**. Replaces EUCOM letter AG 560 SSP-AGO of 8 July 1947 as to booking

and charges for the yacht when not required for official purposes.

Sec IX—**Reporting of Fires and Explosions**. Rescinds USFET message S-5271 of 7 June 1946 and gives new procedure.

Sec X—**Ordnance Monthly Maintenance Activity Report**. Rescinds OTI No. 38 of 28 February 1947 and cites OTI No. 62 of 20 April 1948 for preparation and forwarding of subject report.

Sec XI—**Arrest, Search and Seizure**. Directs TI&E instruction on subject.

Sec XII—**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**. Gives 14th series of questions.

Sec XIII—**Recruiting**. Cites record for April 23 to 29.

Sec XIV—**Address of Machine Records Branch, Adjutant General's Division**. Remains unchanged.

Sec XV—**Amendments to Department of the Army Circular 66, 1948**. Quotes changes under Recruiting Districts.

Sec XVI—**Tires, Tubes and Batteries for Materials Handling Equipment**. Cites Chief of Ordnance responsibility.

Sec XVII—**Change in Official Address for Hq EUCOM**.

Sec XVIII—**Return of Individuals Eligible for Benefits under the Alien Spouse Act**. Corrects misinterpretation in Sec I, Weekly Directive No. 12 of 26 March 1948.

Sec XIX—**Confinement and Administration of General Garrison Prisoners and Certain Military Government Prisoners**. Amends Sec XV of EUCOM Circular 29 of 1948 concerning MG prisoners.

Sec XX—**Reimbursement of Completed Audits of Non-Appropriated Funds**. Give reporting procedure.

Sec XXI—**Efficiency Reports**. Quotes amendment in Department of the Army Circular 90 and Air Force Letter 35-123 CS.

Sec XXII—**Final Type Physical Examinations**. Lists stations and requirements.

Sec XXIII—**Issue of Maps**.

Sec XXIV—**Signal Corps Training Film**. Lists "Exercise Eskimo."

Sec XXV—**Temporary Seniority of Officers**. Quotes Department of the Army Cir 116 Sec II of 27 April 1948.

Sec XXVI—**Rescissions**. Lists USFET-SOP 38 of 26 November 1946 and USFET-SOP 87 of 3 August 1946.

MGR Title 24, **Important German Legislation, Change 32**, OMGUS, 10 May 1948. Supersedes p. 77, C-2, GTC.

MGR Title 24, **Important German Legislation, Change 14**, OMGUS, 10 May 1948. Supersedes MGR 24-500.15 in C-2 and C-3. Gives official English translation of Regulation No. 5 as amended under Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

MGR Title 24, **Important German Legislation, Change 14**, OMGUS, 10 May 1948. Supersedes MGR 24-500.15 in C-2. Gives official English translation of Regulation No. 7 under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Property Division Organization, Staff, Memo No. 23, OMGUS, 22 May 1948. Cites certain transfers and new addresses.

Report of Personnel on Detached Service, AG 230.42 (PO), OMGUS, 24 May 1948.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 25 May 1948. Cited MG replies to D 57-2, Mailing of Newspapers to German POW's in France; L 31-3, Draft Law Concerning Regulations of Claims of Expelles to Social Insurance Benefits, to be Promulgated in Bremen; L 31-7, Draft Law Amending Law Concerning Regulation of Claims of Expelles to Social Insurance Benefits.

Export of Household and Personal Effects. AG 524 (PD), OMGUS, 26 May 1948. Gives regulation concerning claim to ownership prior to May 8, 1945.

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