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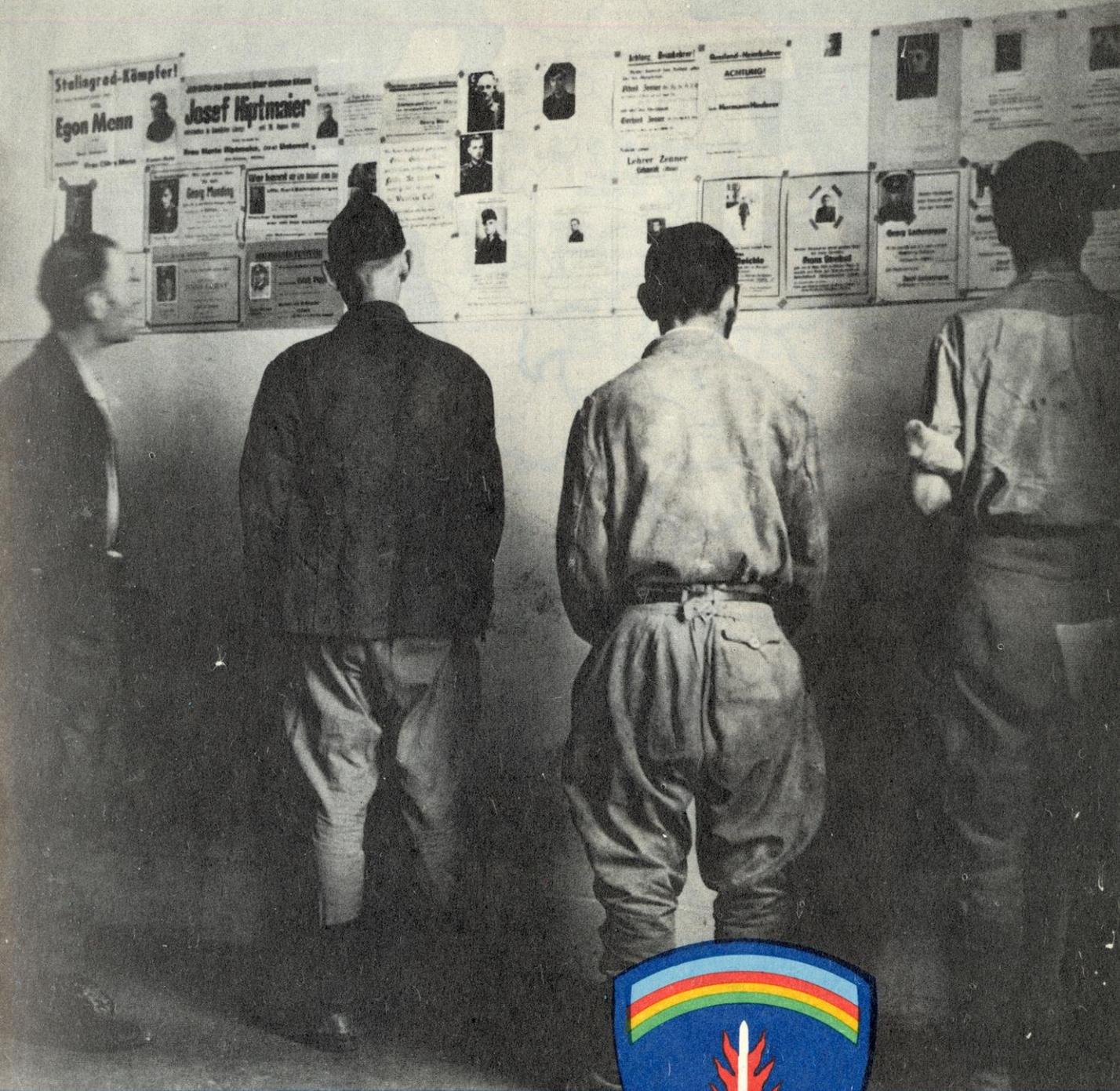
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RETURNING PW's



**WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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

COVER PICTURE

RETURNING PW's, recently arrived at the processing camp in Ulm, Wuerttemberg-Baden, from the east, look over posters put up by anxious relatives to see if they can give any clues to the fate of missing former Wehrmacht soldiers. The operations at the German-conducted camp are detailed in the article on page 11. (Photo by Army Signal Corps)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material and pictures for the article on **Hessian Exports** were furnished by the Public Information Division, Office of Military Government for Hesse.

German Fishing Fleets was developed from material assembled by personnel of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. The illustrations were furnished by Lt. Col. Harold E. Benson, US chairman of the Bipartite Fisheries Group.

The **Returning PW's** report on the German Prisoners-of-War reception camp at Ulm was furnished by the Public Welfare Branch, Interior Division, Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

NEXT WEEK

The potential value of exports from the Combined US/UK Area will be told in an article on the Hanover Export Fair. Other articles will deal with General Halder's diary, labor union leaders, and day care centers. A series on the overall picture of food and agriculture is also scheduled to begin in the next issue.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

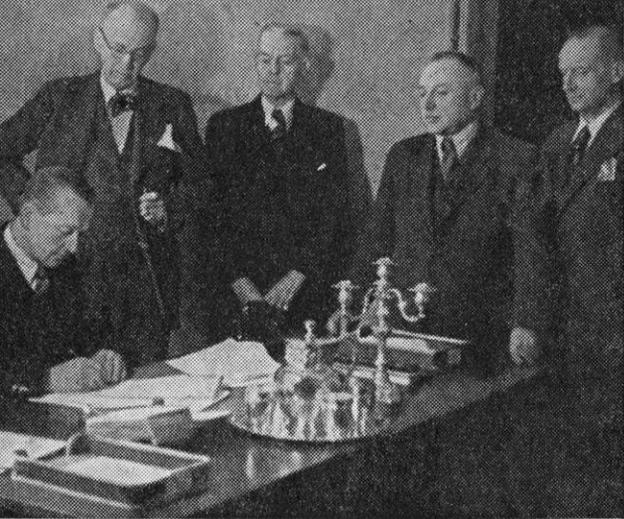
WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 111

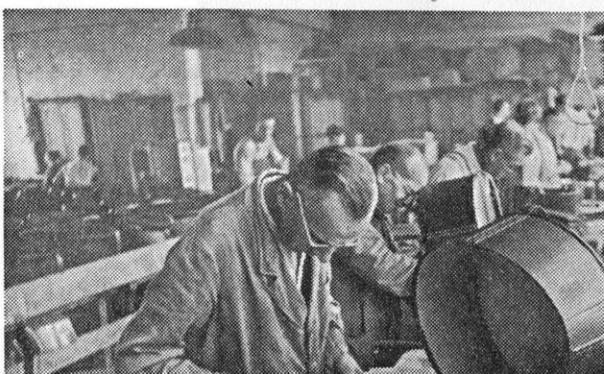
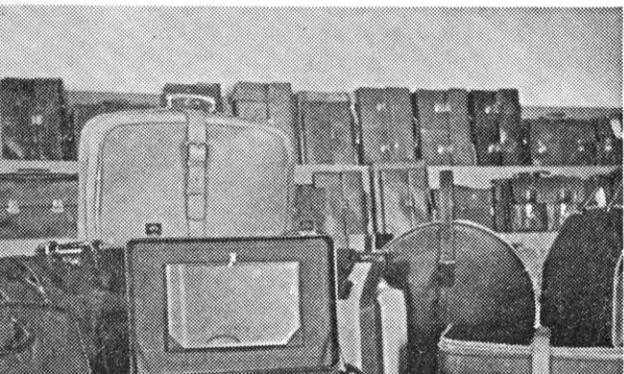
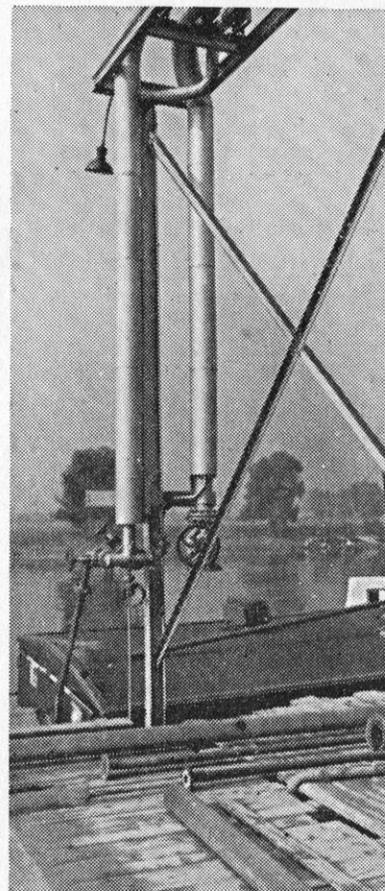
22 September 1947

Hessian Exports	3
German Fishing Fleets	5
High MG Appointments Made	7
Aims of New Industry Plan	8
German Reactions	9
Plan for Ruhr Coal Control	10
Returning PW's	11
Press and Radio Comment	13
Official Instructions	16



Photos from PIO, OMGH

(Upper left) Signing of the first contract for export of silverware from the US Zone by representatives of a Hessian manufacturer and a Chicago importer. (upper right) Hessian technician assembling a camera in a Frankfurt plant. (middle left) Loading cement destined for the Netherlands on a Rhine barge at the Dyckerhoff plant near Wiesbaden. (middle right) Drawing oil off a barge for use in firing drying kilns of the Dyckerhoff works. (lower left) Samples of Offenbach's top-quality leather goods. (lower right) Craftsman putting the finishing touches to a lady's leather hat box earmarked for export.



HESSIAN EXPORTS

HESSE is a highly industrialized land, principally engaged in the production of manufactured goods, whose consumer items, in the days before the war, were eagerly sought on the markets of the world. Home of the Leica camera, Offenbach leatherware, and Rhine wine, Hessian products were once found in shops from Singapore around the world to Sydney.

Today the ingenuity that had made these commodities household bywords still exists, but the compact factories located along the Rhine and in the picturesque Taunus mountains are critically short in raw materials and fuel. In bygone years Hesse exported for profit; today she must export in order to live, to pay for the foodstuffs which are being imported to maintain life.

The problem of utilizing plant capacities, production experience and facilities without benefit of the needed material components was the problem which faced the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMG for Hesse. The fact that during August of this year Hesse contracted to export commodities totaling almost eleven and one-half million dollars to 23 countries is evidence that the land has partially succeeded in solving these problems.

CEMENT, paper pulp, and rayon yarn led the list of items, while cameras and other optical goods, leatherware, wine, automobile parts, and potassium products were ordered in large amounts.

Tunis bought microscope accessories, India wanted dyestuffs, and Venezuela contracted for cameras. English contracts were for cement and chemicals, Switzerland ordered a large quantity of Offenbach's famed leather goods, and the United States purchased thousands of bottles of Rhine wine. From Malta, Australia, Egypt, South Africa, South America,

the Scandinavian peninsula, Canada, and most of the continental countries came contracts ranging from bulky bags of cement to compact vials of chemicals. Hesse was again in the export business.

A FEATURE of many of the contracts is the provision that the buyer will provide either fuel or raw materials, in line with a plan adopted by the OMGH Trade and Commerce Branch to help solve the shortages problem. In executing the largest single contract — more than four million dollars for the processing of rayon yarn, the purchaser supplied not only the pulp, but all the companion materials. Hesse supplied the plant and the technical knowledge.

Cement provided perhaps the best example of a conversion made to meet the needs of this new plan. Located on the banks of the Rhine near Wiesbaden, the sprawling Dyckerhoff cement works is producing thousands of tons of cement for export by virtue of such buyer assistance agreements.

Dyckerhoff, which is the largest producer of Portland cement in western Europe, early in July completed conversion of plant facilities which permit the burning of either fuel oil or coal in its drying kilns, in an effort to avoid a recurrence of winter shutdowns caused by lack of coal. As a result, a \$ 777,600 contract with the Netherlands and a \$ 500,000 agreement with England have been concluded, with fuel oil and packaging material supplied in both instances by the buyers. The 144,000 tons Netherland cement order calls for the shipment of 36,000 tons of oil and a large quantity of paper bags down the Rhine to the Wiesbaden plant, while the English purchaser who has negotiated for 100,000 tons of Dyckerhoff's high-quality product, will furnish pulp for the manufacture of cement containers as well as sufficient fuel-oil to complete the contract.

Total Bizonal Exports

A total of \$80,688,849.42 worth of export contracts have been signed by firms in the Combined US/UK Area of Germany during the eight month period ending on 31 August, the Joint Export-Import Agency announced. The figure does not include coal, timber, and "invisibles" such as transit and rail charges.

Close to \$30,000,000, or more than a third, out of the eight-months' total, represents contracts concluded during the month of August alone. The US Zone accounted for \$19,631,038.71 and the British Zone for \$10,335,456.57 of the August contracts.

Export deliveries including coal, timber and invisibles during the eight month period totaled \$107,195,146.58 in value, of which \$18,388,739.84 worth of export products were delivered during August.

HESSIAN MG trade and commerce officials consider the revitalizing of Dyckerhoffs extremely important, not only from the export point of view, but also from the standpoint of continental reconstruction. "An uninterrupted flow of cement to war-torn countries is vital to the recovery of Europe," they say, adding that the contracts are also significant in that they show German industry's versatility in finding the means to produce without utilizing critically short materials — in this case, coal.

The Dyckerhoff works, which had a peacetime capacity of 800,000 tons of cement a year, is expected by plant officials to be able to produce up to 600,000 tons during the next twelve months, solely through the use of imported oil.

ANOTHER important contribution to the success of the Hessian export program is being made by the leather industry centers of Landkreis Offenbach where 400 factories are devoted to the manufacture of leather goods. Ladies' handbags, suitcases, briefcases, wallets, jewelry boxes, manicure, sewing and dressing cases, and a variety of other leather items

have been sold to countries long acquainted with the quality of the products fashioned by Hesse's Main River craftsmen. Moderately-priced Offenbach wares were sold principally on European markets before the war, while the most expensive articles were featured in Fifth Avenue and West Coast luxury shops.

In order to bolster dwindling raw leather stocks, a sizeable portion of the contracts signed thus far have been for the manufacture of leather goods from hides furnished by foreign firms. In such cases a portion of the hides are kept as part payment for the services performed.

No shoes are included in leather goods export plan, since all footwear production is required for present German needs. In addition, the manufacture of artificial leather and fish-skin articles, OMGH trade and commerce officials explain, has helped to counterbalance the loss of genuine leather items to the German economy.

Hessian leather contracts executed since February of this year have amounted to \$344,610 in value and are expected to provide the impetus which will result in the reviving of a leather export business which amounted to 300 million marks in 1938.

PERHAPS the most widely publicized of Hesse's postwar exports is the Leica camera, produced together with binoculars, microscopes, and accessory lenses in the Leitz plant at Wetzlar. Continuous improvements, carried on with the resumption of manufacture after the war, has made the Pioneer Candid 35 millimeter outfit one of the world's most sought-after cameras. More than one and one-half million dollars in optical products, principally Leicas, have been sold by Hesse during the past seven months to buyer nations all over the world.

Five hundred Opel Olympia passenger cars, to be produced at Ruesselsheim, near Frankfurt, have been earmarked for export to automobile hungry countries as another Hessian contribution to the bizonal export program. Manufacture of the two-door, four cylinder vehicle is not expected to get underway until mid-October, when it is believed that approximately 15 cars a day will be

turned out, with a gradual increase to capacity production of 50 units a day. The Ruesselsheim plant is presently engaged in the manufacture of Opel "Blitz" 1½ ton cargo trucks. 300 of which were produced during June for the German economy.

A hand-made pilot model of the "Olympia" was hailed last 21 February as the first passenger automobile produced in the US Zone since the end of the war. The automobile, which can cover about 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline, is equipped with four forward speeds and one reverse gear.

OPEL IS also scheduled to produce \$500,000 worth of automobile spare parts for the General Motors Overseas Corporation, which will distribute them to Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark under terms of this initial contract.

OMGH Trade and Commerce Branch anticipates a large volume of orders for parts, vital to the overhauling of travel-worn Opels throughout Europe, during the first 12 months of the resumption of the distribution service. Thereafter, a leveling off of sales is expected, enabling the building up of a small stockpile of parts. Buyer assistance will be insisted upon wherever feasible.

Commenting on the postwar resumption of German manufacturing, the Trade and Commerce Branch of OMGH points out that the cessation of hostilities has brought an influx of new ideas and techniques to Hessian factories; techniques that mean newer, faster, and more modern methods of production, and which have stimulated industry as a whole and enabled an effective export trade to be built up.

Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG for Hesse, calls attention to the fact that the dollars paid for Hessian services and commodities will help to pay for the great amounts of food imported into Germany from the United States. "At the same time," he says, "Hessian Industry has been greatly stimulated by this record-shattering export contract volume. Plant capacity is being more fully utilized, productive efficiency is being increased, and producers are seeing the concrete results of their efforts."

Guided Tours in Zone

The plan for 10-day guided tours of the US Zone by Allied and neutral nationals is detailed by the Economics Division, OMGUS, and the American Express Company, Inc., which is handling all arrangements.

Tours are to include Paris—Frankfurt and return, and are to cost \$274 per person for all expenses incurred, including train fare within France and bus transportation inside Germany. Stops are to be made in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Rothenburg, Nuremberg, Munich, Oberammergau, and Heidelberg.

The tours are so arranged as to avoid placing a strain on Army facilities, which are already taxed to capacity. Approximately 24 persons are to be accommodated in each party. The first tours are to leave Paris on 15 and 29 September, and 13 and 27 October. Food is to be provided from Army stocks.

Postal Rates Reduced

A reduction, effective 15 September, in German postage rates for all authorized international postal services from treble to double the preoccupation rates, was announced by the Communications Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS. Under the quadripartite agreement, the question of the gold-franc equivalent to the mark will not be prejudiced by this action, and all international rates must be reviewed at such time as an agreed equivalent is established by the Allied Control Authority.

Music-Copying Caption

In connection with the article "Inter-Allied Music Library" in Issue No. 105 of 11 August, the caption on the second illustration was not sufficiently specific to explain that the young woman was making a copy of the non-copyright Mozart Serenade.

In accordance with international copyright laws, copying of copyright music is only authorized by special permission of the original publisher who holds the copyright.

The article also specifically stated, "Music copyright laws are fully respected in Germany."



GERMAN FISHING FLEET

The first postwar trawler arriving in Wesermuende on 2 August 1945.

ON 19 July 1945, two trawlers, supplied with coal scraped up from 24 different vessels in the harbor of Wesermuende, sailed for the North Sea fishing grounds. This was the small beginning of fish production in post-war Germany.

Today there are operating out of the port of Wesermuende 70 fishing trawlers, 35 herring luggers, and 48 coastal and deep-sea cutters, whose production varies from 500 to 3,500 tons a week, depending upon fishermen's luck, weather conditions, and coal and ice supplies.

Military Government, which supervises the German fishing ports of Wesermuende, Bremerhaven, and Bremen-Vegesack, has been engaged since the early summer of 1945 in carrying forward policies and procedures for rehabilitating the German fishing fleets, agencies for distribution

(Left) Trawl net about to dump its haul of fish on the deck. (Right) Dry docks in Wesermuende for repairing fishing craft.

of sea food, and necessary processing plants. Plans which were first formulated in France and successfully followed in the restoration of fishing in France, Holland, and Belgium, were adapted to the conditions prevailing in Germany.

The Food and Agriculture Branch of Military Government has had as one of its principal aim the rapid increase of the production of salt-water fishing and its equitable distribution throughout the US Zone.

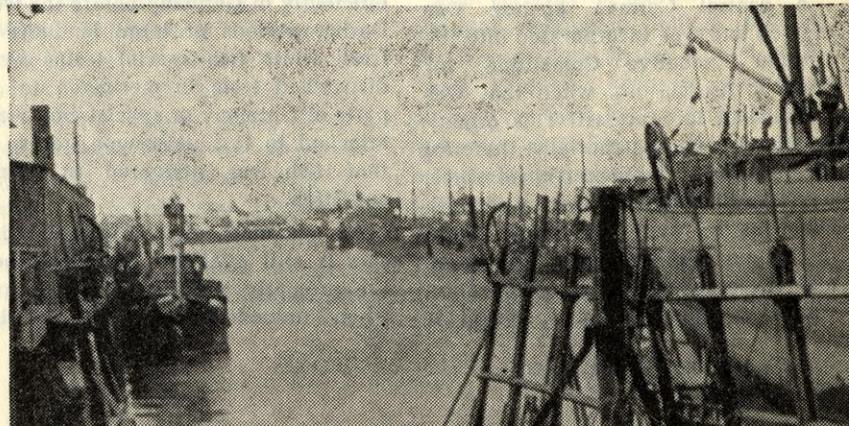
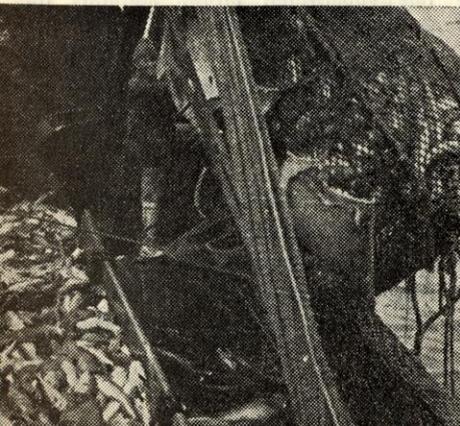
THE FISHING port of Wesermuende was the largest fresh fish landing port in Germany before 1939, but there remained in port at the time of capitulation only 24 small, old fishing trawlers and some 25 or 30 cutters of a prewar trawler fleet of 217 trawlers and approximately 100 fishing cutters. There was only one herring drifter in the port of Bremen-Vegesack out of a prewar fleet of 66. The first endeavor of the MG fishery control officers was to locate and return to home ports all fishing vessels not destroyed during the war, which had been requisitioned by the German Navy for mine-sweeping and other war uses.

In the warehouses in Wesermuende some 2,000 tons of frozen and salted fesh stocks were located and their distribution controlled. These first supplies were not sufficient to permit establishing any fixed quantity of fish for each consumer. It was not until January 1946 that regular scheduled shipments to the three Laender of the American Zone were made for distribution on an established ration scale basis. From July 1945 until 31 December 1945 the landings totaled 14,815 tons of fish, and the fishing fleet had doubled in size from 20 trawlers to 40 operating trawlers.

The development of the fleet and increase in production of fish by half yearly periods is shown in the following table:

	Fleet from—to	White Fish short tons	Herring short tons
Jan. to Jun. 1946	46—58	28,275.288	1,324.519
July to Dec. 1946	58—65	19,969.088	42,181.726
Jan. to Jun. 1947	66—68	32,312.936	283.210
July to Aug. 1947	69—71	9,318.147	14,987.898

ONLY NEARBY fishing grounds were open to German fishing vessels in 1945 owing to extensive minefields and the necessity for naval



agreement for navigation of German vessels in more distant waters. As the North Sea minefields were swept, the fishing grounds were enlarged and only a few areas are now prohibited for fishing. The most productive grounds for white fish are in the vicinity of Iceland, Bear Island, and in the Barents Sea, but only the larger trawlers are capable of carrying sufficient coal or a large enough cargo of fish to make such long journeys possible.

The herring fishing grounds vary according to the season, but usually commence off the northern coast of Scotland in the latter part of June and follow down the eastern coast of the British Isles, finishing up in October in the eastern entrance through the English Channel. The smaller trawlers and deep-sea cutters are restricted by their size and fuel capacity to the coastal waters of Germany and Denmark and the eastern portion of the North Sea. These factors might explain the professed interest of German fishermen in the design of fishing craft that can be most efficiently used in water 1,200 to 1,500 miles from their home ports.

Problems encountered in securing supplies for operation of the fishing vessels and the processing industry showed that coordination of planning and supply allocations with the fishing fleet operating out of ports in the British Zone was absolutely necessary.

CONFERENCES between Food and Agriculture officials of the Us and British Zones during October to December 1945 resulted in the formation in January 1946 of a Joint Fishery Control Board with offices in Hamburg. Since that time all efforts have been directed toward a bizonal control of salt water fishing.

A central German agency was created and was incorporated into the Bizonal Executive Committee for Food & Agriculture, when that was established in Stuttgart. This organization consists of a specialist (Referat) for fisheries and a head control office, having offices in Hamburg and with subordinate offices in the main fishing ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and Wesermuende. This organization exercises supervision and control of



The fish pier and sales buildings at Wesermuende, the largest in Europe.

all branches of the salt water fishing industry up to the point of delivery of the fish to the distributors in the various Laender. The distribution to retail dealers and individual consumers is under the control of the Land food & rationing offices. This control organization has developed slowly, and has been coordinated with the development of production and rationing control on other indigenous food products.

FISH HAS always been a popular food in Germany, although its distribution never was equalized to the same extent as bread, potatoes, and meat. Some areas consumed fish more willingly than others in the days of free markets, and even under rationing control the food habits of the population received some consideration. Equal distribution of fish is also limited by its perishability and the necessity for refrigeration in transport and storage of all fresh fish, and special storage facilities for salted, dried, or canned fish. All of these factors make it desirable that a central control be exercised over all branches of the production, processing, and wholesale distribution of fish.

The distribution of either fresh or processed fish in the three southern Laender is dependent upon the efficiency of the rail transportation facilities. Special insulated cars built only for fish had been developed efficiently in Germany before the war. During periods of large landings of fresh white fish special trains were dispatched from Bremerhaven to all parts of Germany or special cars were attached to fast passenger trains, so that fish was delivered in prime condition.

An adequate supply of special fish cars is still available, provided they are promptly returned to the ports, when unloaded. Special schedules

have been worked out with the Reichsbahn officials and these fish cars are now delivered from Bremerhaven to: Kassel within 20 hours; Frankfurt within 28 hours; Wuerzburg within 26 hours; Munich within 36 hours; Hof within 41 hours; Mannheim within 42 hours, and Stuttgart within 52 hours.

To maintain an equalized fish ration in spite of the fluctuations of daily landings at ports it is necessary that some of the fish be processed and held as reserve stocks. Herring is the most suitable fish for this purpose as it can be preserved by salting it down in barrels and storing in warehouses without requiring refrigeration. Fresh herring can also be preserved for a considerable time by marinating or preserving in a light solution of vinegar. This product is extremely popular in Germany.

Some of the herring and also some other kinds of fish are preserved by smoking, but smoked fish cannot be stored for long periods of time, and in the present food shortage in Germany it does not comprise as large a part of the fish distribution as prewar.

THE BIZONAL Executive Committee Food & Agriculture sets the amount of fish to be supplied in each ration period and in some instances has substituted larger amounts for meat or eggs for distribution in the southern Laender, because local supplies of these products could be more easily distributed near producing points and to eliminate transport difficulties in shipping these products to other zones and shipping more fish to the southern Laender. A larger amount of fish was likewise supplied in some other areas due to

(Continued on Page 15)

High MG Appointments Made

TWO IMPORTANT positions in the administration of Military Government in Germany were filled early this month with the appointment of Brig. Gen. William Hesketh as Assistant to the Deputy Military Governor, and of Robert Marrs Barnett as Director of Civilian Personnel for the European Command and Special Adviser to the Military Governor.

General Hesketh succeeded Brig. Gen. Cornelius Edward Ryan who has completed his European tour of duty and is returning to the United States for reassignment. General Hesketh was born in England and moved with his parents to the United States at the age of four. He enlisted in the Rhode Island National Guard in 1915, was commissioned in the Coast Artillery in 1917, and rose through many artillery and other army commands to his immediately previous post as deputy inspector general of the European Command. He also will serve as US member of the Berlin Kommandatura.

Mr. Barnett, a native of Shelbyville, Ky., and a graduate of the University of Tennessee, entered governmental service in 1933 with the NRA. High positions held prior to coming to Germany include those as director of personnel for the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency, War Manpower Commission, and US Department of Labor. He served during World War I as an aerial observer during the Meuse and Argonne campaigns.

THE ORGANIZATION of Military Tribunal IIA for convening at Nuremberg to hear such cases as may be filed by the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes was initiated by the appointments of Michael A. Musmanno as presiding judge, and John J. Speight and Richard D. Dixon as judges.

Harry L. Berno has returned to his post as chief of the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

Theodore D. Palmer, former assistant business manager of the New York Times, partner of an industrial con-



photo by PIO, OMGUS
Brig. Gen. William Hesketh



photo by PIO, OMGUS
Robert Marrs Barnett

sultant firm, and wartime colonel in the US Army, has been named special consultant to the Economics Division.

William E. McCurdy, on leave from Harvard University where he is professor of law, has been appointed chief of the Legal Advice Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS, succeeding Benjamin D. Habberton, who has returned to private law practice in Dallas, Texas. Previously Mr. McCurdy had served a year as special adviser to Charles Fahy, first director of the Legal Division.

Instructions Given For DP Mail Delivery

UNITED NATIONS liaison officers for repatriation accredited to EUCOM may carry from the US Area of Control to their home countries letters from United Nations displaced persons, according to EUCOM cable SC 19302 of 12 September. This instruction superseded previous instructions or Military Government Regulations in conflict therewith, according to the cable.

In implementing this instruction, the following rules will be observed:

This authority is granted only to individually accredited liaison officers for repatriation. It does not apply to auxiliary personnel on the staff of repatriation missions who are not accredited to EUCOM as officers, nor to the officers or personnel of any missions other than for repatriation.

The letters for which this authority is granted are only those from United Nations displaced persons, as recognized by the US Government (based upon the definition contained in the constitution of the International Refugee Organization). The authority is not granted for the carrying of letters from ex-enemy or other categories of displaced persons, such as Hungarians, Bulgarians, Rumanians, or Volksdeutsche.

The letters authorized to be carried by each authorized liaison officer are only those from citizens of the country he represents. However, Soviet repatriation officers may also carry letters from Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians to the latter's countries.

The carrying of letters from individual accredited liaison officers for repatriation is authorized only "from United Nations displaced persons" to their home countries. No authority is granted for the carrying of letters by such officers from home countries to United Nations displaced persons in the US Area of Control. The latter communications are permitted only through established international postal channels.

AIMS OF NEW INDUSTRY PLAN

Laenderrat Advised on Benefits from Revised Program; Also Told of Desire for Stabilizing German Economy and Implications of Recent Harvest Surveys

The American desire to allow the German people as a whole to determine their own economic structure, the implications resulting from the recent food surveys, and the benefits to be obtained from the new level of industry were explained by General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, at the September meeting of the Laenderrat in Stuttgart. The text of his speech follows.

SINCE THE LAST meeting of the Laenderrat a new level of industry has been announced for the British and American occupation zones of Germany. That new level of industry represents a substantial increase in the previously agreed upon level of industry. As you know, it has always been the policy of my country and my government for Germany to have the opportunity to become a self-sustaining nation in which its citizens could have hope for the future. It became apparent that this could not be accomplished under the level of industry as originally calculated and hence that level of industry has been revised.

The raising of productive capacity to this new level will require the utmost effort on your part. It can only be attained provided coal production is constantly increased until the normal German production has been reached. Its importance to you cannot be overestimated. It will permit you not only to attain self-sufficiency, but to contribute products of Germany to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Europe as a whole, it gives you the facilities to permit you to participate in the Marshall Plan.

Beyond that, and I think of even greater importance, it enables you to find a way in which you can again rejoin the family of nations. I am sure that we can count on the full effort of every patriotic German to accomplish the purpose envisaged in the revised level of industry.

SINCE OUR LAST meeting, the Bremen constitutional assembly has prepared the constitution for Land



ADDRESSING the September meeting of the Laenderrat at Stuttgart is the Military Governor. Others on the platform are (left to right) Sumner Sewall, director of OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden; Ellen Cremer, German interpreter; Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, director of OMG for Bavaria; Ambassador Robert D. Murphy. In the foreground is Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden. (DENA-Bild)

Bremen. It is to be submitted to the people of Bremen on 12 October. I would like to congratulate the Bremen assembly which developed the constitution. When and if this democratic constitution is accepted by the Bremen people, it will complete the cycle for the American Zone. In each of the four States, democratic constitutions have been drawn up and accepted by the people.

I would like to say a few words about the recent food surveys. These surveys which were cooperatively undertaken by Military Government and by the representatives of your states did develop that the actual food yields exceed the estimated yields. We recognize that these surveys are preliminary and that they will have

to be continued before we develop the final results. These surveys, I think, show that we have a mutual determination to find the facts.

UNFORTUNATELY, when actual returns exceed estimated yields, it does convey an impression that perhaps the full job of agricultural collection is not being done in Germany. This is important to the taxpayers of the United States and Great Britain because in providing funds for procurement of food in Germany, to prevent Germany from starvation, they, too, want to feel that Germany is doing its own part in distributing its own food equitably among its people.

However, let us not get worried now about the effects of the survey. Let us continue to obtain the full facts and then make such a record in the collection of the food that is available and in its distribution that there can be no doubt that the German government has done a good job in collecting its food and in seeing it is properly distributed. In that manner you will win the support and respect of the people of Great Britain and of the United States who are providing food for you today.

THERE IS ANOTHER matter that I would like to discuss with you briefly. Much has been said about the opposition of American Military Government to socialization in Germany and much that has been said has been distorted and inaccurate. I would not be frank with you if I did not say to you that America believes in free enterprise. We believe neither in monopolizing nor in cartels in restraint of trade, we are convinced that we have attained a high standard of living for our people through a system of free enterprise. It believes even more strongly in democracy.

It is not our purpose nor our desire to impose any economic structure on the German people that the German people do not desire for themselves.

(Continued on Page 14)



Danger of Fifth Column

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* took a "sharply pointed speech over Radio Stuttgart" as occasion to call attention "to the danger of the Fifth Column, the penetration of the emissaries of eastern democracy into all areas of the western zones." It added:

"They have been able to sneak into key positions in all branches of our public life. They are in the labor unions and the work councils, but also in quite different positions where they secretly adhere to the SED, but play at being harmless bighearted democrats. They praise whatever happens behind the Iron Curtain and find conditions in the eastern zone delightful, but in general they do not follow the natural urge to experience these blessings in person."

Freedom of Press

The *Weser Kurier* (Bremen) under the heading "Right or Wrong, My Country" cited a letter from a subscriber who complained that German newspapers often gave foreign countries weapons in their criticism of Germany by publishing matters which, though true, had better be left unsaid. The editor answered by pointing to examples in the British and American press:

"American newspapers and periodicals often and very harshly attack American methods, occupation policy, the treatment of Germans, or the behavior of individual American soldiers . . . Frequently this criticism of Americans by Americans is so sharp that even Germans find it exaggerated or unjustified. But in the USA no one regards such expressions of opinions as reasonable . . .

"To criticize one's own people, to recognize its weaknesses and to fight then, is a sign of strength . . . To fearfully conceal them is a token of weakness."

Views on Revised Industry Plan

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the revised plan for the level of industry in the Combined US/UK Zones resulted in varied opinions in the licensed German press of the US Zone but many saw progress toward the recovery of the Germany economy, while some drew attention to the view that even greater relaxation of the restraints would be desired by the Germans.

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) recognized the progress made through the new industry plan but said: "It changes nothing in respect to the heaviest, most oppressive element of insecurity that lies on Germany: The destruction-reparations problem. The destruction figures: 33 percent of capacity in heavy and 23 percent in light machinery . . . remain a nightmarish social and economic load. They mean a trial of strength for our moral stamina and will create dangerous social tensions.

"The Bizonal Economic Council petitioned the United States and British Military Governments to be called in at the redefinition of industrial capacity . . . We believe that some of the quotas for individual industrial branches would have been settled differently if the Economic Council, i. e. German experts, could have explained their wishes and proposals . . . Nevertheless it seems very probable to us that an 'Industry Plan No. 3' will soon continue the very encourag-

ing progress that has been made with Plan No. 2."

The *Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo* (Schwaebisch-Hall) found that the new industrial plan provides "possibilities for better use of German industrial reserves for the benefit of Europe and Germany itself. But the background remains the same—the supply situation in Germany, which is approaching a critical stage . . . However, the will of Great Britain and the United States to put western German industry on its feet again, is very clear."

The *Hochland Bote* (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) took a cold view of the new plan, editorializing: "It would be wrong to overestimate the new plan. For one thing it is not anywhere near realization. The most valuable part of it is the enumeration of those industrial works that will not be dismantled . . . It has, however, another higher reality in the diplomatic game. It serves as preparation for the November meeting at which the foreign ministers will debate the German question."

Food Crop Estimates

The *Mannheimer Morgen* declared itself not satisfied by the explanation of the differences in crop estimates in Wuerttemberg-Baden:

"The Land Wuerttemberg-Baden cannot be proud of the fact that its government has to take such a correction from these who hold the real power . . . The friendly pacifying words that have come from OMGUS . . . cannot deceive us that W-B in this case occupies an unenviable special position . . .

"Herr Stoose, who is responsible, is minister both for agriculture and for nutrition. It seems as if he cared considerably more for the first part of his task than for the second . . . With the grain crop the same game was played as with fruit and vegetables. The bureaucratic administration proved incapable."

Editor's Note

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

CSU Meeting at Eichstaett

The Schwabische Landeszeitung (Augsburg) said the recent Eichstaett meeting of the Christian Social Party "has served to clear up the party line," adding:

"Now it is no longer possible to say that the leaders of the CSU are completely at variance with each other on all essential questions. If that were true, it would have been impossible for the fundamental speech with which Dr. Ehard (minister-president) opened the meeting, and that at several points, rose to the level of a manifesto of Christian-Social principles, to have found the undivided and almost phrenetic approval of all participants of the congress.

"The progressive and far-sighted presentation of the federal principles, as the Minister-President gave them, is from now on the immovable basis for a policy aiming not only at a renewal of the Bavarian State but at a reconstruction of the German state that must entirely discard the past."

The Main Post (Aschaffenburg) said: "Of the many problems not one was solved. Everything was side-stepped through demonstration of confidence that moved opponents, according to their temper, to either scorn or resignation.

"One positive result, however, deserves recognition: The surprising unanimity of the vote of confidence for Dr. Ehard that shows that there is a live instinct for men who are trying to serve the community and not only a party bureaucracy. That is an encouraging fact, and it was underlined by the unanimous vote of confidence for Dr. Baumgartner."

Success at Rio

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) greeted the success of the conference of Rio de Janeiro: "For the first time in the history of political states a whole continent finds itself ready to give its people, in spite of cultural and racial differences, a safe foundation of peace. Pan-America is becoming a reality: the spectre of war loses its menace for this part of the world . . . For the United States the pact is a foreign political success of first magnitude."

Plan for Ruhr Coal Control

A RECOMMENDATION for an agreement establishing German management under US/UK control of Ruhr coal mines was made by the Anglo-American coal conferees in Washington and announced 10 days ago in Berlin. The provisions of the agreement are intended to break the coal bottleneck by raising production from the present 264,000 short ton daily output to 1948 goal of 484,000 short tons, which, the conferees declared, "is necessary if Germany is to play its role in European economic recovery."

The agreement must obtain final approval of both governments.

The coal conferees emphasized in their report that "while recognizing the desirability of encouraging German responsibility for administration, we should insist that the German people and the German authorities adopt and implement all necessary measures of economy and self-help to achieve the program for increasing availability of coal for Germany and for Western Europe.

The agreement would be put into effect as soon as consultations on provisional agreement now being conducted by the United States and the United Kingdom with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg have been concluded. The responsibility for coal production would be transferred to German hands through the establishment of German coal management responsible to the US and UK Military Governments. The management now is under the British occupation authorities as the Ruhr is in the British Zone.

THE CONFEREES called the food situation "the most important single factor" in increasing the coal output, adding that "the first essential step" toward raising the coal production is to ensure that the present ration scale is met regularly and punctually. They recommended the immediate import of \$ 25,000,000 worth of mine supplies and equipment through a joint export-import agency.

It was pointed out by Maj. Gen. William Draper, former economic adviser to US Military Governor and

newly appointed undersecretary of the army who was one of US representatives at the conference, that although the mines are now operating at a deficit, the loss would be met through German tax returns. The production target for the end of 1947 is output of 330,000 short tons daily. This would be increasing to 484,000 tons by the end of 1948 and later, with more mines repaired, the figure might go higher.

Production on 11 August was 260,000 short tons, and the figure has risen steadily since to 267,066 short tons daily on 6 September.

THE CONFERENCE recommended that consideration be given at an "early date" to an expert engineering study of Ruhr mines by representatives of the US coal industry. It was pointed out that, although American mining methods might not be immediately applicable to the German coal industry a "great advantage might be derived from American technical experience and advice when further development is justified on basis of available funds, labor, and materials."

Provision would be made for safeguarding the interests of non-German owners of coal mining property, but the question of ownership of mines would not be affected.

Foreign Report Refuted

The Joint Export-Import Agency (US/UK) denied a statement by a foreign news agency and repeated by some Berlin newspapers that newspaper is to be exported from Germany to the United Kingdom. It is a known fact, the JEIA pointed out, that newspaper in Germany is in extremely short supply and all available indigenous supplies are needed for German requirements.

Title Change Reprinted

Change 1 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 20 June 1947, has been reprinted with corrections subsequent to the initial printing. Strikes and lockouts provisions were withdrawn from this change and reproduced as amended in Title 15.



RETURNING PW'S

THE GERMAN PW camp at Ulm in Wuerttemberg-Baden is currently being used for the reception of discharges from the east. Approximately 1,500 discharges a week from that area go through its routine, a German operation which was formerly devoted at the Ulm camp to processing men returning from Britain and France.

These PW's are brought from Frankfurt-on-Oder which they report to be the staging area where the final reprocessing by the Soviet authorities is accomplished. Here some returnees are issued clothing contributed through various welfare organizations and provided out of the German economy, replacing the worn clothing which the prisoners have had since their capture. The repatriates who still possess shoes of leather must surrender these, and receive wooden sole shoes with cloth uppers.

Upon arrival at Bebra at the US Zone border all repatriates are deloused and then entrained for the camp at Ulm in the US Zone, German Red Cross workers and a train commander accompany all trains from Bebra. The Ulm reception center is operated under the Wuerttemberg-Baden Ministry of the Interior and the Land refugee commissioner's office,

under the supervision of Military Government. It receives approximately 12 hours notice prior to the arrival of each train and transportation from the rail road station to the Kienlesberg Caserne, a former military installation with a capacity of 2,500 men, is provided through the facilities of the civilian motorpool.

THOSE WHO upon arrival are seriously ill are immediately taken to local hospitals; however, those suffering from overfatigue or minor illnesses are hospitalized in a medical ward of the caserne which is staffed by Red Cross nurses and camp physicians. All are immediately given the opportunity for bathing and a hot meal is prepared regardless of time of arrival.

After the men are given an opportunity to rest from their journey, ration cards are issued and physical examinations conducted which include X-ray and dental examinations. The medical staff of the caserne consists of three physicians, a dentist, and an X-ray technician. The camp physician reports that of the 9,000 so far received in this camp two percent have active tuberculosis and three percent are arrested TB cases. Many individuals have lost more than half their normal

PW discharges on their way to the station to take the train on the last lap to their homes. (Army Signal Corps photo)

weight and 90 percent are reported to have flat feet. Scurvy is prevalent and nearly all are suffering from obvious skin irritations.

THE CHIEF of Public Health Branch of OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden reports "the only cases of actual starvation edema (dropsy) seen by this branch since the occupation began were examined at the Kienlesberg Caserne in Ulm . . . Malnutrition is the chief cause of hospitalization of these men as they reach Wuerttemberg-Baden. The actual percentage of hunger edema cases arriving at Kienlesberg is 20 percent." Some men suffer general physical disability, and have seemingly lost their normal mental and emotional responses.

Less than three percent of those so far received were captured prior to 1944 and by far the vast majority were captured during the last days of the war or after the capitulation.

This center was established primarily to serve the southern part of the western zone and to date approximately 65 percent of those received have as their ultimate destination the

French Zone of Wuerttemberg, Baden, the Rhineland, Palatinate, and the Saar. While it appears there is no particular selection on the basis of former political activity, it is noted that the number of commissioned officers being discharged is far below what would constitute a normal complement.

In general, processing at Kienlesberg requires from two to three days during which time repatriates receive a diet of 2,600 calories per day which is served in five meals. Experience has demonstrated that the average returnee cannot eat a large meal and care must be taken that the diet includes relatively little starch or fat.

FOLLOWING PHYSICAL examinations, health certificates are issued which the individual must present to the local health office upon return in his home community. Such certificates not only provide insurance against the spread of contagious and infectious diseases but they are also the basis for the issuance of special ration cards such as the individual case may require.

Telephone and telegraph facilities are available by which relatives may be reached, some of whom personally call at the camp bringing with them a change of clothing. The camp director reports that many returnees prefer to arrive in their home communities dressed in their prison clothes, apparently due to a feeling that these

constitute a sign of honor, or perhaps a desire to impress visually their neighbors with the hardships that prison life entails.

In many instances assistance is required in locating relatives who have either become refugees, were bombed out or perhaps were expelled from the eastern areas. In such cases the refugee commissioner is frequently in the position to provide the required addresses although this may require the repatriate to remain in the camp for several days while files are searched.

Each resident of the US Zone receives a discharge pay of 40 marks and those going to the French Zone receive 10 marks. Railroad tickets are issued by representatives of the Reichsbahn which has established an office within the camp. Luncheons including five cigarettes are packed to provide food in transit.

In addition to the medical facilities the Ulm camp is equipped with a barbershop, tailorshop, and a shoe-repair shop.

DURING LULL periods in the processing each man is requested to examine large loose-leaf binders which contain pictures and descriptions of missing former Wehrmacht personnel. In addition there are many large bulletin boards throughout the halls of the caserne on which are posters and pictures of missing

persons. Red Cross personnel interrogate all returnees concerning their comrades with whom they have lived and worked, and any information secured is forwarded to relatives.

All letters and notes which many sought to bring with them when they left the camps were confiscated during the processing in Frankfurt-on-Oder. While these efforts at locating missing persons have not been productive, it has been considered worth while from the standpoint of the relief afforded to long worrying relatives when information is secured.

Private German agencies, namely the Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen, the Caritas-Verband, Red Cross, and the Arbeiterwohlfahrt, all maintain offices in wooden barracks located within the compound of the caserne. Each of these agencies provide limited supplies of clothing and shoes, most of which are derived from CRALOG supplies—although some is provided by collections from various communities throughout the Land.

THESE AGENCIES believe that in many instances returning PW's find their relatives have already procured the most necessary items of clothing or have saved garments from prewar days. It is obvious that at the time of arrival all prisoners require clothing and shoes and it is completely impossible to outfit the mall. In addition it is felt that in as much as the supply is so limited these items can only be issued after an adequate home investigation establishing need. Records reveal that the four agencies together issue less than 200 garments per week and these are usually issued to individuals joining an expelled family who probably are in the greatest need.

All the agencies report that they are frequently called upon to assist in establishing contacts with families and in providing of individual personalized services. Dischargees found to be in need of prolonged hospital care are transported to the medical center in Goepfingen or to the tuberculosis hospital in Bad Mergentheim. Those who require recuperative care are sent to rest centers operated by the various welfare agencies where extra food is provided over and above the normal ration.



Dischargees examining data regarding missing former Wehrmacht members. (Army Signal Corps photo.)



Emergency Aid for Europe

PRESS OPINION, in general, in the United States, has favored a special session of Congress to consider emergency aid for Europe even prior to the functioning of the Marshall Plan. Early editorial comment on Secretary Marshall's statement, implying approval of special session, has been favorable.

Some editorial writers, however, insist that Europe put its own house in order before appealing to the United States for aid. Emphasis was placed on the importance of a complete survey of the European situation, with most newspapers distinguishing between short-term "crisis" needs and a long-range plan for European reconstruction.

The *Washington Post* said, in part: "It should have been obvious when Congress adjourned that the economic distress in western Europe was degenerating at such a fast clip that a call for action would be forthcoming by fall. Facts now bear out this view. The first indication that they had made an impression upon the State Department came from Undersecretary Lovett during the absence in Rio de Janeiro of Secretary Marshall. 'It is later than you think' he told newspaper correspondents. Mr. Marshall . . . threw out the hint that as soon as the President gets back to Washington, he will find on his desk the Marshall recommendation that a special session be called.

"Secretary Marshall differentiates between an emergency need in Europe and a long-term need for plan to reestablish what at Harvard he called a 'working economy' for Europe. This latter, which Secretary Marshall calls . . . European Recovery Program, cannot possibly be ready before next spring. But long before that time France and Italy, and possibly Britain, will be totally denuded of dollars wherewith to buy our American wheat. And this is what western Europe needs as never before.

"International measures of self-help are part of the European Recovery Program as this country sees it, and this country should insist upon them as the price of emergency, let alone of long-term aid."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* said: "It's no great surprise to learn that Secretary Marshall believes some European countries will need American aid this year 'to meet immediate threat of intolerable hunger and cold'. Recent indications have been that some sort of stop-gap assistance, pending adoption of the Marshall Plan, may be necessary . . .

"But we should make it clearly understood by Europe that our aid, whether under the Marshall Plan or on an emergency basis, must be granted on our terms, not on terms of nations which are trying by devious means to bolster their own nationalistic and colonial fortunes at our expense."

The *Christian Science Monitor*: "It is true that information and plans which a special session would require can hardly be prepared before November. But Congress is not the only place where preparation is required. Public opinion needs briefing on the situation. And that ought to start well before Congress meets. We should not have another sudden proposal like that for aid to Greece. We should not have the administration acting as if there would be no necessity for a special session. We should have leadership alert to the dangers and taking the people into its confidence.

"Today, something like lend-lease is required if the United States wishes to support democracy in Europe. Without the drama of war more imagination will be needed to understand and to act. For that leadership is imperative. It should come from the President first—and then from any Republicans who aspire to be more than party chieftains."

The *New York Times*: "When Congress adjourned in July it was with hope but with no assurance that it would not convene again until January. Even the President's statement that he saw no reason for a special session unless the European situation deteriorated carried implication that such a session might be necessary. Events of the summer indicate plainly enough that the situation has deteriorated.

"There are two problems—the immediate emergency and the long-term program of reconstruction. Much as many Americans hate to face the facts, much as Congress resents the atmosphere of crisis in which we are called upon to act, the truth is that the crisis exists. It creates its own atmosphere of urgency because policy and action are never quick enough to catch up with it.

"Next year will be too late to tackle the long-term problem if a collapse occurs in any important country—Britain, France, or Italy, say—within the next few months. The Marshall Plan was proposed as an alternative to improvised and emergency reliefs, and the administration will be as reluctant to sponsor as Congress will be to support further stop-gap appropriations. But again the trouble is that the gap is there and has to be stopped if we mean to pursue policy laid down in the Marshall Plan."

The *Atlanta Constitution*: "The task facing the American Congress is to insure that whatever aid is granted be converted into production-making ability so as to enable Britain and Europe to become self-sustaining. That is the core of the Marshall Plan. Little good can result from handing Europe a huge sum to be spent in buying necessities of the day in order to raise the living standard. Production and eventual self-sustenance are the only means of remedying Europe's plight and we hope Congress will adopt measures which will preclude any other course."

Exports of Soviet Zone

Citing details on exports of the Soviet Zone and on the dissolution of the Soviet AG for fuel, *Die Neue Zeitung*, US Military Government German-language zonal newspaper, said:

"Contrary to the western zones, there are no detailed figures available in the eastern zone for its exports. However, one must conclude exports are lower than in the west because the great share of industry works for reparations . . ."

Stating the goods imported also differ from those in the west, the paper pointed out no food imports are brought in. The main imports are raw materials, reported the paper, stating that in the first place are textile imports which are processed and then exported. As other imports the paper cited pit coal, sulphur, material for fertilizer production, and small amounts of iron.

"The main share of the eastern German exports are found in textiles, glass, and potash products," continued the paper. "Both imports and exports have been rather small."

Die Neue Zeitung found as "astounding" the fact that in addition to the above items other products are exported which are particularly scarce in the eastern zone. It named ma-

chines, medicaments, spare parts of motor vehicles, and seeds.

"The main partner of the eastern zone is the Soviet Union," the paper stated. "With its supplies of cotton and wool the Soviet Union sends a considerable part of the raw materials for the eastern zone textile industry. In return . . . the Soviet Union receives processed textile goods, while the remainder is either used for reparations or bought up by Soviet purchasing companies."

On another phase of exports, the paper said that special Soviet export companies make contracts for German firms, which cannot very well refuse them, and pay for goods in German marks.

"It is not clear where these marks come from," stated the paper, advising that the goods bought by the companies become Soviet property, while the foreign currency received through the sale of these goods in foreign countries is not turned over to the eastern zone economy.

However, added the paper, the sale of goods by these companies explains only partially why there are so many eastern zone products sold in foreign markets. The paper said that products which the Soviet Union take as reparations are not exclusively taken to Russia.

New Year's Greeting

General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and US Military Governor, extended a New Year's greeting to the Jewish members of the US Armed Forces, the Jewish civilians working in Military Government and with the Army, and to displaced persons and all others of Jewish faith in the theater. General Clay said:

"I am sure that I speak for all Americans in Germany in extending hearty greetings and good wishes at the approach of the Jewish New Year to the soldiers and civilians in this Command who are of Jewish faith and to all others of Jewish faith in Germany, and particularly those who are under the protection of the American Armed Forces in the American Zone of Germany.

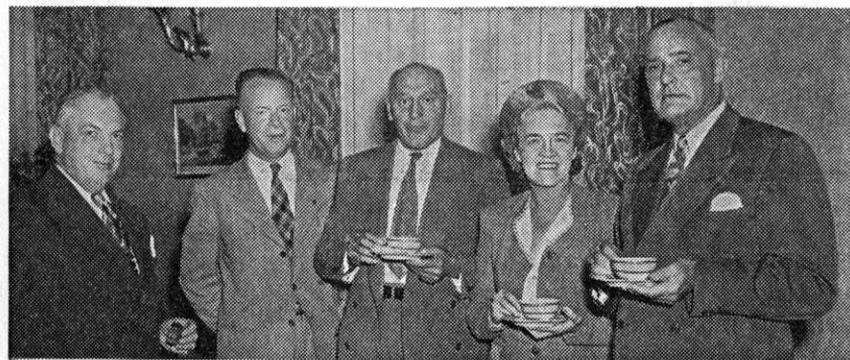
"Europe still suffers from the aftermath of war. Many nations, through no actions on their part, were impoverished as the result of an aggressive war, and people everywhere are still looking forward to a world of peace in which the wounds of war may be healed and normal life resumed. It is my sincere hope that the Jewish New Year will bring with it a resolution of the many problems which still confront the Jewish people in Germany."

(Continued from Page 8)

Aims of New Industry Plan

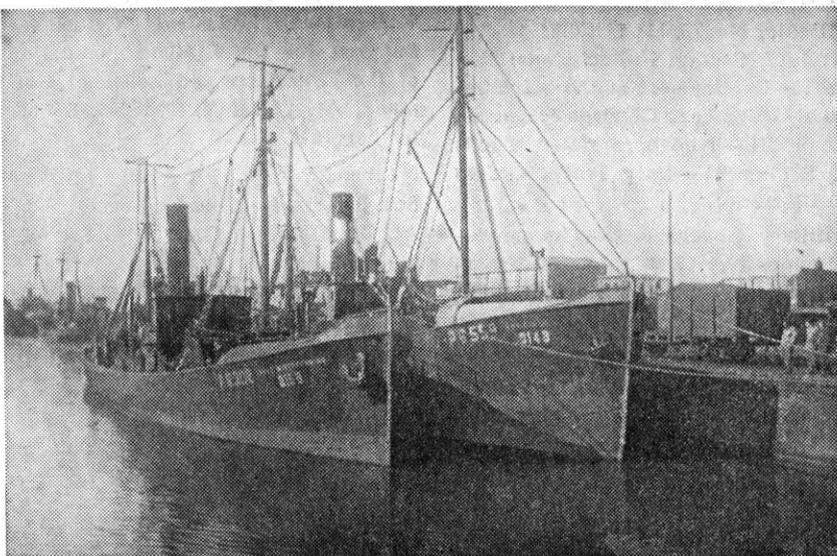
We believe, nevertheless, that that desire can only be expressed by the German people as a whole. Within the field of state utilities and state enterprises which operate within the bounds of a single state, that decision lies within that state.

However, where there are resources and industries that are essential to the economy of all Germany, that decision passes beyond the power of a single state to make. It then becomes a decision that can be made only when the political structure of Germany has been determined and when the German people within that political structure have had the right to express their vetoes. It will be their opinion that makes the decision and not the imposed dictates of Military Government.



SEVERAL MEMBERS of the US Congress arrived in Germany this month to investigate conditions. In this group in Berlin are (left to right) Rep. C. W. Bishop (Illinois), House armed services committee; Rep. Gordon Cantfield (New Jersey), House appropriations committee; Rep. Joseph L. Pfeiffer (New York), House foreign affairs committee; Rep. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), House armed services committee; Rep. Leon H. Gavin (Pennsylvania), House armed services committee. (Photo by Bowlds, PIO, OMGUS.)

(Top) Loading coal on fishing craft. (middle) Taking on coal and ice for month's trip to Iceland. (bottom) Modern canneries utilize all edible parts of the fish.



(Continued from Page 6)

German Fishing Fleet

shortages of meat and an easier availability of fish near the coastal ports.

It became evident that the number of fishing vessels left to the German economy after the destruction of war would be insufficient to produce the amount of fish which it is economically desirable to supply to the population as an essential animal fat and protein component of the ration. Whatever goal might be set for a fixed ration of fish to the population of the US Zone, it was clearly evident that some imports would be necessary.

A program for the importation of Norwegian fish into the British Zone had already started, when authorization was received by OMGUS to purchase approximately \$ 8,000,000 worth of fish for distribution in the US Zone. In May 1946 the representatives of the Joint Export/Import Agency and the Food & Agriculture Branch of OMGUS negotiated contracts with Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, under which 49,600 tons of fresh, frozen, and salted fish were delivered at a total cost of \$ 8,625,000.

This fish was delivered by boat to Bremerhaven and by rail and refrigerated trucks from Denmark and was equitably distributed in the US Zone up until 1 January 1947, after which date the stocks on hand and remainder of the shipments due under the contract were pooled with the imports into the British Zone under a unified distribution plan. With the implementation of the program of the Food & Agriculture Group all landings of the fishing fleet in both zones and imports for the German population have been distributed under a uniform ration scale in the two zones.

EFFORTS TO improve the operating efficiency of the existing fleet and to speed-up the reconversion of former fishing vessels back to fishing

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

have demanded the attention of practically all branches of Military Government. The first and foremost need of the fishing fleet is a regular and dependable supply of coal. It requires on an average more than 1 ton of coal for each ton of fish caught. The fishing fleet has shared with all other elements of German economy the difficulties arising out of the shortage of coal supply and transport.

During the past winter, when the inland water ways were frozen over, the railroads were unable to deliver sufficient coal to the fishing fleet for its operations in the heavy white fish season in Iceland and Barents Sea grounds. The coal shortage added to the severe weather, conditions on the highseas and ice conditions in the Port of Bremerhaven materially reduced the production during February, March, and early April 1947.

Timber also forms a necessary requirement for the fishing fleet, not only for construction and repair of the boats themselves, but for barrels, and boxes for storage and shipment. There is a great shortage of the proper kinds of wood for fish barrels in the US and British Zones, and during 1946 and 1947 large supplies of barrel staves were obtained from the French and Soviet Zones. Supplies of heavy timber required in ship repair and conversion have been difficult, but most of this work has now been completed and smaller supply will be required in the future.

A shortage of fishing nets and materials for the manufacture of wire cables, ropes, and nets has seriously hampered the operation of the fleet this spring. Through the coordinated efforts of all branches of the Economic Division and the Joint Export/Import Agency some of these shortages have been met, and supplies so urgently required for maximum fleet operations have been given a high priority for manufacture and allocation to the fishing industry.

PRACTICALLY all existing vessels that are suitable for conversion for fishing have now been located and returned to the shipyards, where, it is expected, they will be made ready for operation by the end of the year.

Staff Memorandum No. 62, Hq EUCOM, 11 August 1947. Section I—**Weekly Directives** (Details in WIB issue No. 109). Section II—**Dispatch of Telegram to Luxembourg**, advises communications via Staff Message Control.

Staff Memorandum No. 61, Hq EUCOM, 11 August 1947. **Security**. Cites responsibility of safeguarding classified military information.

Circular No. 66, Hq EUCOM, 14 August 1947. Section I—**Company and Separate Unit Post Offices**; Section II—**Table of Clothing and Equipment Allowance for the European Command** and Section III—**Firearms in Billets and Quarters**.

Circular No. 76, Hq EUCOM, 28 August 1947. Section I—**Recissions**; Section II—**Confinement and Administration of General and Garrison Prisoners**; Section III—**Nonappropriated Funds** and Section IV—**Duty Travel Orders and Clearance**.

Military Government—Germany—Ordinance No. 17, "Prohibited Transactions and Activities," AG 383.8 (LD), OMGUS, 2 September 1947.

A comparatively few fishing vessels are still engaged in minesweeping.

Quadripartite agreement has been reached for the construction of 100 new fishing trawlers in the smaller shipyards not earmarked for reparations or destruction as war potential. Of the new trawlers 34 may not exceed 400 gross registered tons and 66 may not exceed 450 GRT. These vessels will be somewhat smaller than the types developed by the German fishing industry prior to 1939, but it is generally believed that they can be designed efficiently enough, so that they may fish in the more productive grounds around Iceland and the Barents Sea, rather than in the North Sea, where the coastal fleets of the other countries make the danger of overfishing a hazard which is receiving international consideration by all countries concerned. The first ten of these new trawlers are to be started immediately from material now on hand in the shipyards, but it will take a year to 18 months to complete them.

Domestic Help, AG 230 (AG), OMGUS, 6 September 1947. Rescinds OMGUS letter, 12 September 1946, AG 624 (HC) and cites Circular 138, Hq Berlin Command, 16 August 1947 as proper information.

Misuse of Official Stationery, AG 312.4 (AG), OMGUS, 6 September 1947. Prohibits use for personal correspondence.

Recission of Information Control Regulation No. 3, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 8 September 1947. Concerns interzonal exchange of newspapers, books, magazines, and other publications.

Transport by Rail in Germany of International Red Cross Committee Supplies for the Civilian Population of the Four Occupied Zones of Germany, AG 080 (FD), OMGUS, 8 September 1947.

Procedure for Procuring Military Exit Permits for German Businessmen, AG 014.331 (ED), OMGUS, 9 September 1947.

Change to Winter Time in Germany, AG 003 (IA), OMGUS, 9 September 1947. Cites the time change as 0300 hours on 5 October 1947 when all clocks should be turned back one hour.

Control Council Law No. 58, Supplement to Appendix to Control Council Law No. 2 Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of Nazi Organizations, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 10 September 1947.

Change of Residence Between Zones (MGR 9—1147), AG 014.34 (PA), OMGUS, 12 September 1947.

Control Council Law No. 57—Disso- lution and Liquidation of Insurance Companies Connected with the German Labor Front, AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 12 September 1947.

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