



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 63 October 1946

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, October 1946

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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



DISCHARGED POW'S



WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- MELS UNGEN
- ESCHWEGE
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- 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
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- MANHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- NÜRTINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Interzonal Travel of German Civilians	AG 014.1 GEC-AGO 27 Aug 1946, USFET
Conduct of Troops	AG 333 GEC-AGO 5 Sept 1946, USFET
Theater Placement Board	AG 334 GAP-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Czechoslovak Army Guard Detachments	AG 370.093 GDS-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Designation of Military Authorities for Handling of Military Personnel Traffic Cases and Military Government Courts for Trial of Civilian Traffic Violations	AG 230.741 GAP-AGO 16 Sept 1946, USFET
Unit Publications	AG 461 BPR-AGO 17 Sept 1946, USFET
Clearance of Personnel for Cryptographic Duties	AG 311.5 (AG) 18 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Russian Liaison Agents and Interpreter Course	AG 322.01 GBI-AGO 19 Sept 1946, USFET
Voting by Personnel of the Armed Forces	AG 014.35 AGO 19 Sept 1946, USFET
Identification of Persons Requesting Classified Military Information	AG 200.2 GBI-AGO 19 Sept 1946, USFET
Organization, Responsibilities and Functions of the United States Element, Allied Commission for Austria (USACA Section)	AG 322 ACA/X 20 Sept 1946, USFA
Authority for Foreign Liaison Officers to Contact German Institutions	AG 322.01 ALC-AGO 20 Sept 1946, USFET
Procurement in Italy, Supplemental Instructions to Part II, USFET-SOP No 75, 1 April 1946	AG 400.12 GDS-AGO 20 Sept 1946, USFET
Supply of Quartermaster Items and Services to Military Communities	AG 475 RMJ-AGO 20 Sept 1946, USFET
Disposition of Internees Held in Civilian Internment Enclosures	AG 383.6 — GNMCB 21 Sept 1946, Hq 3rd Army
Removal of Important German Officials	AG 014.12-2 (LD) 21 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Emigration to the United States	AG 014.391 GEC-AGO 21 Sept 1946, USFET
Distribution of Revenue from Interzonal Traffic	AG 012.2 (TD) 23 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Conversion and Redesignation of Certain Quartermaster Corps Units	AG 322 GCT-AGO 23 Sept 1946, USFET
Application for Regular Army Commissions	AG 210.1 GAP-AGO 24 Sept 1946, USFET
Diphtheria Immunization	AG 720 MCH-AGO 24 Sept 1946, USFET



Signal Corps Photo

DISCHARGED POW'S — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of men who had been held by the US Army as prisoners of war putting on their packs ready to march to the train that will carry them to their homes. The ex-POW's are part of 7,726,060 men who had been released by the United States as of 15 July 1946. See "Demobilization of Germany's Armed Forces" on Page 4 of this issue.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Demobilization of Germany's Armed Forces is taken from the Monthly Report of the Military Governor No. 13. It is the first of two articles which the "Weekly Information Bulletin" will present on the carrying out of the demilitarization program in the US Zone.

Our Foreign Policy lists the twelve fundamentals of US foreign policy as outlined by President Truman at his press conference 20 September and transcribed by the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS from the State Department Radio Bulletin.

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions will be placed in the "Weekly Information Bulletin" as space allows. The first of these excerpts appear on page 21 of this issue.

THIS WEEK

	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
Demobilization of Germany's Armed Forces	4
Liberalizing German Information Services	7
Our Foreign Policy	9
Jewish DP's Express Gratitude for US Aid	11
Commercial Activities Defined	12
Nuremberg Toy Plant	14
Restitution Shipments	16
GENERAL	17
GERMAN REACTIONS	22
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENT	24

DEMOBILIZATION OF GERMANY'S ARMED FORCES

The German army, navy and air force have been completely demobilized; the US holdings of prisoners of war have been reduced to about two percent of those originally taken; all enemy war material has been surveyed and its disposal is expected to be largely completed by the end of 1946; the destruction of the minefields and fortifications earmarked for completion by July 1947 is almost 70 percent finished.

That is a summary of demilitarization in the US Zone of Germany as shown in the report of the Office of the Military Governor through July. The demilitarization operations in the US Zone are being carried out strictly in accordance with the decision of the Crimea Conference, the Berlin Protocol as signed at Potsdam, and the laws, directives and regulations laid down by the Allied Control Authority.

7,726,060 POW'S RELEASED

The United States held almost 8,000,000 men as prisoners of war at the end of the European war, but as of 15 July 7,726,060, or almost 98 percent, had been released, leaving 216,657 still being held, either because they fall into automatic arrest categories and might be security threats, because they are still in hospitals, or because the work they are performing as members of labor service units warrants their retention for a longer period.

The Allied policy in disbanding the German armed forces was established by the Control Council Directive No. 18 which provided for uniformity in all four occupation zones. The disbandment was to be methodical and controlled. A formal discharge certificate was to be issued to each individual released and the form used was to be the same for all zones.

SEVERAL GROUPS DETAINED

All military and affiliated para-military forces were to be released in accordance with Allied demands for German labor. Suspected war criminals and security suspects were to be detained until they had been thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted. Potentially dangerous officers of military and para-military organizations were to be detained. The men were to be discharged into those zones of Germany in which their previous homes were situated.

Upon their discharge the men were forbidden to wear their uniforms unless dyed a different color and were prohibited from wearing any insignia of former rank or medals received during the war. Military training, military formations, military and civil parades were forbidden. Military educational institutions and all veterans' organizations were declared illegal and were closed. The use of sports and athletic contests as a means of concealed perpetuation of mil-



Signal Corps Photo

(Above) A German prisoner of war at a POW camp in Nuremberg handing over his soldiers book prior to receiving his discharge papers.

itary formations was banned. Organizations engaged in aviation, parachuting, gliding, fencing, military or para-military drill or display, or shooting with firearms were specifically forbidden.

Documents which formed the basis of an order of battle of the Wehrmacht, currently in Allied hands, were to be destroyed when they had served the purposes of the Allies.

Of the 7,726,060 who have been released, 3,247,514 were discharged into the US Zone, 2,393,342 were transferred to other zones and 2,085,204 otherwise released. In the last group were deaths, desertions, Volkssturm and camp followers released without formal discharge. Those transferred to other zones did not include 175,000 prisoners of war originally held in the United States but were a British responsibility and were shipped to Great Britain. Besides these, approximately 195,000 had been shipped to the United

States and all have been returned except 250 as of 15 July.

Of the 291,000 prisoners of war formerly in Italy, all but 39,900 had been discharged; transferred or otherwise released. In Austria, the US holdings amounted to 132,000, of whom all but 242 have been released. Many of the prisoners, however, have merely altered their status from military to civilian internees and continued to be held as long as they are considered security threats.

LABOR SERVICE UNITS

In the US Zone and in the liberated countries, there were originally almost 750,000 prisoners of war in labor service units. As of 31 July this number had decreased to 91,412 organized into 420 units. By 15 September the total personnel had been reduced to 14,932. These units which are maintained from US military stocks are

It is our unflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to justice and swift punish-

ment and exact reparations in kind for the destruction wrought by Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions; remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. — *Communique issued by the Allied Powers after the Crimea Conference in February 1945.*

composed of manual laborers, stevedores, depot laborers, carpenters and plumbers. They operate in support of the US Forces both in the occupied zone and in the liberated countries. Each unit is composed of approximately 200—250 men and operates under small detachments of US officers and men. The units are organized into companies, groups and areas for administrative convenience.

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS CONSIDERED

The particular skills of individual prisoners were taken into account in most cases in determining the type of labor service units to which they were assigned. Thus prisoners of war with automobile mechanic experience were assigned to ordnance maintenance companies, and those with stockroom experience were placed in quartermaster depot companies. Others were assigned to bomb disposal companies, to engineer aviation units for manual labor in constructing airfields, or to engineer construction units for the purpose of constructing billets, military communities, staging areas and other installations.

The staffs of all units down to and including companies are composed of US personnel. These units undergo no training other than that incidental to their labor and are entirely unarmed. It is anticipated that labor service units in the US Zone will be disbanded and the prisoner personnel discharged by 1 March 1947. Those units performing tasks in liberated areas will be disbanded as

the need for them ceases, and in any event by 1 July 1947.

The present US holdings of SS (Schutzstaffel) troops total 11,064. All members of the Waffen (combat) SS above the grade of sergeant and all members of the Allgemeine (home guard) SS above the grade of corporal are held as members of an indicted organization. The recent verdict of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg held that the SS was a criminal organization.

The 7,969 individuals held in the category of other automatic arrestees include General Staff Corps officers, senior members of paramilitary organizations other than the SS, high officials of the Nazi Party, and other individuals in similar classes who are held in confinement primarily as war criminals and security suspects and only incidentally as prisoners of war.

POW'S HELD IN HOSPITALS

Prisoners of war in hospitals totaled more than 175,000 in August 1945 but by the end of last July, this number had been reduced to 7,583, mostly in German hospitals in the US Zone. The hospitals in the US Zone are staffed to a considerable degree with technical personnel of the former German Sanitary Corps. Although these hospitals operate under the direct supervision of personnel of US medical battalions, they are not military organizations in any sense and are

(Continued on page 27)

LIBERALIZING GERMAN INFORMATION SERVICES

Open and frank discussion of German political affairs and personalities by the German press will be allowed and encouraged under a new OMGUS directive, entitled "Policy Instruction No. 3 to All Licensees in German Information Services." It permits the publication or broadcast of any material except Nazi and militarist propaganda and material constituting a malicious attack on Military Government or aiming to disrupt unity among the Occupying Powers. It also permits German Information services to quote from non-German newspapers, radio stations and magazines, subject to copyright restrictions.

PRESS FREE OF CENSORSHIP

Describing the directive as a considerable advance in granting freedom to the press over the previous instruction issued in September 1945, the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, emphasized that at no time during the past year have newspapers in the US Zone been subject to censorship. The publishers exercise complete jurisdiction over and bear the responsibility for what goes into their papers. If subsequent review reveals that they have violated directives, they are subject to reprimands or to more severe penalties.

It was pointed out that the record of nearly all publishers has been excellent, however, and that there is every reason to expect that



the German information services will use this new freedom to give better news coverage and to hasten the reintegration of the German people into the family of democratic nations. Under the new instruction the German press can carry factual news accounts of world events as freely as the press of other nations. Banning of Nazi and militarist propaganda and malicious material will not exclude legitimate news stories.

TEXT OF DIRECTIVE

The text of the directive, Policy Instruction No. 3 to All Licensees in German Information Services, AG 000.7 (IC), OMGUS, 30 September 1946, follows:

1. **General.** Military Government believes that free exchange of opinions and ideas is basic to the establishment in Germany of a democratic society in which the individual is conscious of his responsibilities. To this end it is the purpose of Military Government to allow increasing freedoms and responsibilities in the information services at such time and in such measure as those responsible for the operation of information services give evidence of their readiness and their fitness to assume them. The length of the phase through which the German press, theater, publishing industry, etc., must pass in order to qualify for complete freedom will therefore depend, in part, on the conduct of the licensees. Each licensee is thus a trustee for a vital part of Germany's future. In applying for and accepting a license, he has affirmed his intention to work in the public interest, to the end that freedom under democracy may be attained.

2. **Freedom of Expression.** Freedom of press and of speech is encouraged, subject to the necessity for maintaining military security and the interests of Allied Military Government and preventing Nazi or militarist activity or propaganda.

a) **Maintenance of Military Security.** Dissemination of any type of news, information or editorial, which incites to riot or resistance to Military Government, jeopardizes the occupying troops, or otherwise endangers mil-

itary security, is prohibited.

b) **Nazi and Militarist Propaganda.** Dissemination of Nazi and militarist propaganda, including the propagation of National Socialist or related "voelkisch" ideas, such as racism and race hatred, any Fascist or anti-democratic ideas, and any militarist ideas, pan-Germanism and German imperialism is prohibited.

c) **Criticism of Military Government Policies or Personnel.** Dissemination of any type of news, information or editorial, which constitutes a malicious attack upon policies or personnel of Military Government, aims to disrupt unity among the Allies, or seeks to evoke the distrust and hostility of the German people against any Occupying Power, is prohibited.

3. **Equitable Opportunity for Expression of Varying Points of View.** Because of shortage of facilities and materials the number of licensees will necessarily be limited. Therefore, licensees will insure that equitable opportunity of expression is given all important parties and points of view, except when specifically exempted from this provision by the terms of their license, or when the nature of the medium is such that political opinions are not ordinarily expressed.

4. **Selection of Personnel.** The licensee must select his personnel from among those whose past records show them to be capable of assisting in the building of a sound, democratic society in Germany. Eligibility for employment shall be governed by the law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism except that under no condition will any person be employed in a policy making, editorial or other position in which he substantially influences the information presented to the German people, who has been a proved or an avowed believer in Nazism or racial and militaristic creeds, an officer in any party formation or a member of any organization found to be a war criminal by the International Military Tribunal, unless duly registered for such employment or granted special permission by the Office of Informa-

(Continued on page 27)

Our Foreign Policy

Twelve fundamentals of the established US foreign policy were listed by President Truman at his press conference 20 September, reaffirming the statements and explanations made on numerous occasions in the past year by the President and the Secretary of State.

The fundamental points in US foreign policy were first enunciated by President Truman in his Navy Day speech last October, reiterated in his State of the Union message to Congress in January and amplified in his Army Day address in Chicago in April.

Both the President and Secretary of State Byrnes have repeatedly emphasized that the basic objective of US foreign policy is the attainment and preservation of world peace through the United Nations.

Following are 12 fundamentals of foreign policy as outlined by President Truman.

1. We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need

clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.

2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

4. We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, with no interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as in the Western Hemisphere.

5. By the combined and cooperative action of our war allies, we shall help the defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice, and we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism, and military aggres-

sion cannot exist.

6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.

7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.

9. We believe that the sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere without interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, must work with their neighbors in the solution of their common problems.

10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and to the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

11. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.

12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to insure peace.

In his Chicago address on April the President elaborated on US Foreign Policy for specific areas.

"In the Far East," he said, "our program for peace is designed to combat and remedy the conditions that made it possible for Japan to turn upon her neighbors. . . . It is a part of our strategy of peace, therefore, to assist in the rehabilitation and development of the Far Eastern countries. . . . We recognize that the Soviet Union, the British

Commonwealth and other nations have important interests in the Far East. In return we expect recognition by them that we also have an interest in maintaining peace and security in that area."

Regarding the Near and Middle East, the President said: "The United Nations have a right to insist that integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East must not be threatened by coercion or penetration."

With regard to US policy in Europe, Mr. Truman said the United States desired to help the governments of Europe in economic reconstruction and to lay the groundwork of a world trading system which will strengthen and safeguard the peace. "We shall work to achieve equal opportunity in world trade."

The President reaffirmed the Good Neighbor Policy in Latin America and declared the United States "intends to join with the other republics in a regional pact to provide a common defense against attack."

BYRNES' POLICY STATEMENTS

In statements on foreign policy Secretary Byrnes has outlined the US position particularly towards Russia and a reconstituted Germany. In a speech to the Overseas Press Club in New York City last February he said:

"So far as the United States is concerned we will gang up against no state, we will do nothing to break the world into exclusive blocs or spheres of influence, in this atomic age we will not seek to divide a world which is one and indivisible.

"We have openly, gladly and wholeheartedly welcomed our Soviet ally as a great power, second to none in the family of the United Nations. We have approved many adjustments in her favor, and in the process resolved many serious doubts in her favor . . . but in the interests of world peace and in the interests of our common and traditional friendship we must make it plain that the United States intends to defend the (United Nations) charter."

In the same speech Mr. Byrnes also said:

(Continued on page 26)



JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS EXPRESS GRATITUDE FOR AID EXTENDED BY US

Letters expressing gratitude for the efforts made by the US Occupation Forces on behalf of Berlin's Jewish Displaced Persons have been received by the high ranking US Army and Military Government officers who were guests at the Duppel Displaced Persons Center during Holy Day Services ushering in the Jewish New Year, 26-27 September.

The Jewish Central Committee in a letter to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, transmitted the thanks of the Duppel Center DP's, for the "liberty and generosity" extended to them during the period of US occupation. "The American ideals serve as a symbol of our liberation, protection and hope for a bright future which is yet to come through the realization of our desire to become free citizens in our

own Palestine," the Committee said.

A letter to Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, Commanding General, Berlin District, declared that the General's presence at the New Year's service was still another sign of his interest in the welfare of Berlin's Displaced Persons.

"The principles of our religion and tradition are based on justice, fairness and against oppression," the committee's message to Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, US Political Advisor for Germany, stated. "Therefore we respect the American people whose way of life is justice and equality, which represents itself so prominently in the generous help and protection rendered to us. So for this day we beg you to accept our very best wishes for you . . ."

Commercial Activities Defined

USFET Circular No. 140 Lists Businesses and Transactions Permitted and Prohibited to US Military, Civilian Personnel

Commercial transactions and activities, permitted and prohibited in the European Theater, by all persons under USFET jurisdiction are detailed in USFET Circular No. 140, dated 26 September 1946, under the policy of the Theater Commander that these persons "shall not, insofar as can be avoided, disturb the economy of the occupied territories of Germany or Austria, nor use their presence here in order to obtain or to plan to obtain any commercial or monetary advantage for themselves or for others."

This circular applies to all US military personnel; personnel employed by, serving with or accompanying the US forces, and personnel authorized to be present within the theater with the permission and authority of the Theater Commander. Dependents of military and civilian personnel are also affected by its provisions. Violation of any prohibition subjects the offender to trial by court martial or other appropriate action.

The provisions of the circular are applicable to all transactions in the European Theater, except where they are specifically limited to transactions in the US occupied territories of Germany and Austria. The "Trading with the Enemy Act" restricts transactions involving German and Austrian nationals, the circular implementing and conforming to that act. Army Regulations (AR 600-10), applicable throughout the theater, imposes additional restrictions on transactions by military personnel, and laws of local and national governments concerned may restrict transactions outside the US occupied territories of Germany and Austria. Nothing in the circular exempts personnel under jurisdiction of USFET headquarters from complying with applicable laws of such governments.

The provisions governing commercial transactions and activities in the European

Theater by an individual in his own name or as agent or on behalf of another are listed as follows:

Real property located in Germany or Austria or located outside Germany or Austria and owned by a German or Austria national or resident may not be bought, sold, leased or otherwise acquired or transferred.

Tangible Personal Property

1. **Purchases:** Tangible personal property which is not rationed by a local or national government may be purchased in the occupied territories of Germany or Austria from indigenous sources at prevailing legal prices for the personal use of the individual or for use as gifts or souvenirs, provided such purchases are not made for investment, resale or otherwise for profit; items rationed by a local or national government may not be purchased in the occupied territories of Germany or Austria.

Other tangible personal property located outside the occupied territories of Germany or Austria may be purchased or otherwise acquired from indigenous sources without regard to the restrictions contained in the two paragraphs on "Purchases;" but if such property is owned by a German or Austrian national or resident, it may not be bought, acquired, sold, transferred or otherwise dealt in. Tangible personal property may also be purchased from any US governmental agency authorized to operate in the theater. Private motor vehicles may not, however, be purchased from German or Austrian owners.

2. **Sales and Trading:** No person subject to the provisions of the circular may sell tangible personal property to any person, including Germans and Austrians, not subject to this circular. No tangible personal property subject to US Department of Commerce export restrictions may be transferred to persons other than US citizens. USFET

Headquarters is compiling and will publish lists of US exports which are prohibited by US law or regulations from resale except to US citizens. Privately owned motor vehicles may be sold or transferred only as prescribed by provisions of the "Motor Vehicle and Traffic Code."

3. **Barter:** The establishment of closely controlled barter stores is authorized. Such barter stores will be established, operated and controlled in accordance with regulations to be published by USFET headquarters. No person subject to this circular may barter tangible personal property with any person, including Germans and Austrians, not subject to this circular except in barter stores duly established by US authorities.

4. **Gifts:** While the above prohibitions against disposal of property includes legal gifts, it is not intended to prohibit minor gifts of a sociable or charitable nature which are given without obligation of any kind.

Stocks, bonds and other securities and intangible personal property may not be bought, sold, acquired, transferred or otherwise disposed of if issued by a person or corporation located by residence, domicile or nationality in Germany or Austria. Intangible personal property may not be bought, sold, acquired, transferred or otherwise disposed of if it represents any interest, direct or indirect, in property located in Germany or Austria, or it is owned by a German or Austrian national or resident.

Other intangible personal property may be bought, sold, acquired, transferred or otherwise disposed of without regard to the restrictions contained in these two paragraphs. Stock of a corporation located in Germany or Austria, which was acquired prior to 7 December 1941, may be owned and voted; and stock of a corporation located outside of Germany or Austria, having subsidiaries in Germany or Austria, may be acquired, owned and voted.

No individual may be engaged in any profession, trade, business, transportation, mining or other industry, in any capacity in the

US occupied territories of Germany and Austria, whether as owner, director, manager, officer, consultant, employee or stockholder, whether or not for profit, gain or other advantage, except as in the two paragraphs on stocks, bonds and other intangible personal property.

Personal services may be purchased at prevailing legal prices when incident to ordinary residence within the theater. This includes employment of servants in accordance with applicable directives.

Dealing in Currencies

Except as authorized, all personnel subject to the jurisdiction of USFET Headquarters are prohibited from —

1. Importing US currency in excess of 50 dollars from the United States.

2. Retaining US currency in their possession longer than 48 hours after arrival in the theater.

3. The export and import of any currency in or out of any country in violation of the currency export/import laws of the country concerned. Such regulations are published from time to time through technical fiscal channels. In case of doubt, direct communication with the Office of the Theater Fiscal Director is authorized.

4. Dealing in gold coins or gold bullion.

5. Taking part in negotiations involving the sale of one continental currency for another on behalf of persons resident in Europe not amenable to the jurisdiction of USFET Headquarters.

6. Importing into and exporting from Europe, funds, securities or money for the account of persons in Europe who are not subject to the jurisdiction of USFET Headquarters.

7. The term "continental currencies" as used in the circular includes Allied Military Marks and British pounds sterling.

No person shall use the Army postal system or any other communication system in connection with any transaction prohibited by the circular.

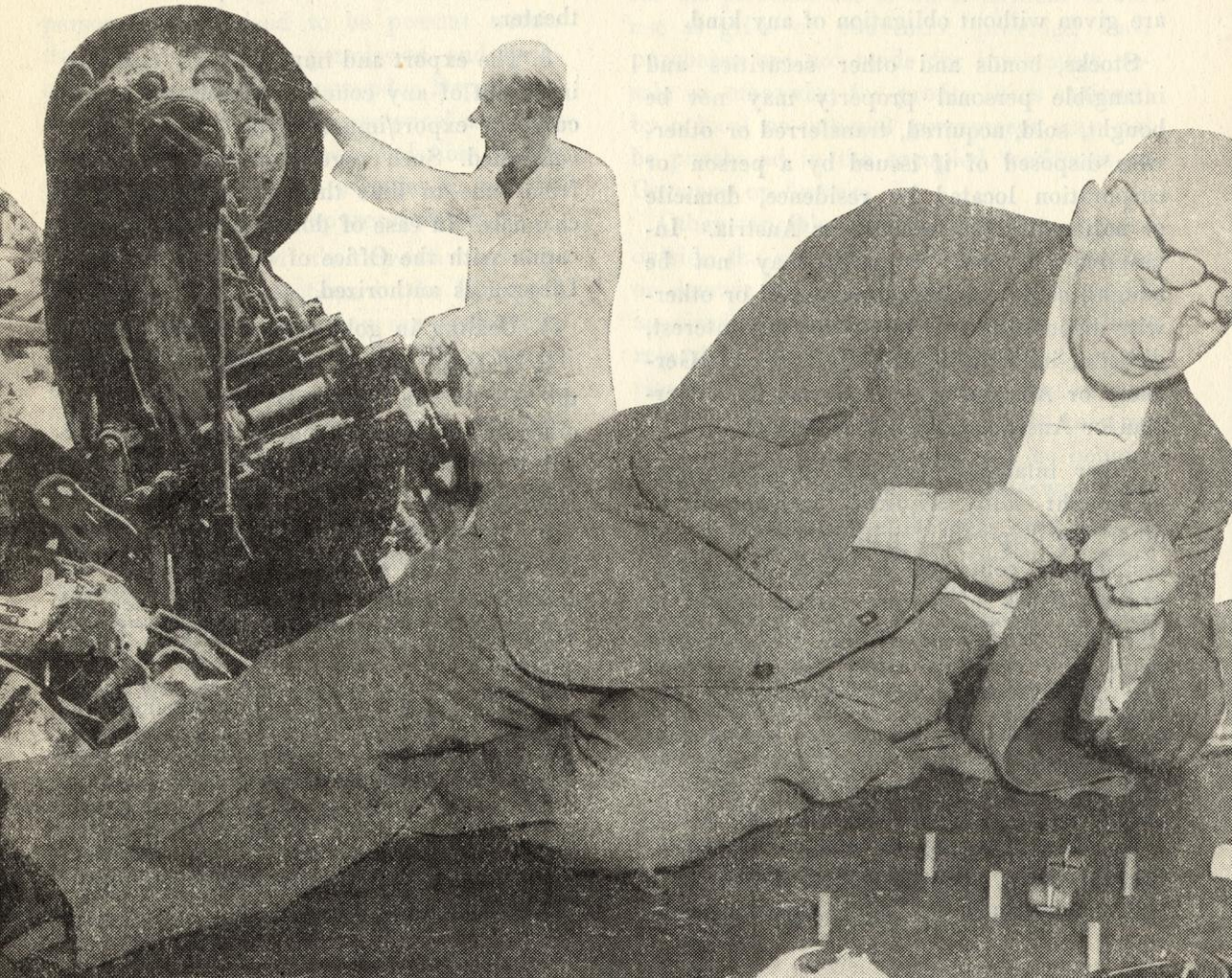
NUREMBERG TOY PLANT

Bavaria, long famed for its production of toys, is once more making a determined bid to capture world markets. An example of this effort is to be found in the Nuremberg toy plant illustrated on these two pages. After being bombed out by Allied air attacks, the factory salvaged its machinery from the ruins and put its craftsmen back to work. Its output, at first a mere trickle, has now reached the point where a variety

of mechanical toys are being turned out for German civilian consumption and for export to the United States.

(Below left) A worker looking over a piece of machinery dug out of the ruins; (below) Hans Mueller, famous inventor of mechanical toys, examining some of his models; (right) craftsmen at the Nuremberg plant assembling toy automobiles; (below right) a display of finished toys.

Photos by Byers





AUGUST SHIPMENTS INCLUDED FIRST FORMAL RESTITUTION TO SOVIETS

Six restitution shipments, totaling 2,000 art objects and 230,000 books, left the Munich and Wiesbaden Collecting Points and the Offenbach Archival Depot in August. Two of these shipments went to the Netherlands, one each to France and Czechoslovakia, and two to the Soviet Union.

Technical manuals and other library material looted from various Russian institutions, composed the first formal restitution shipment to the Soviet Union. (An informal restitution had been made in October 1945 when archival material was turned over to the Soviet Army under special USFET directives.) Art objects made up the bulk of the other five shipments.

MARBURG ARCHIVES RETURNED

The major event in the field of interzonal exchange during the month was the return of the Marburg archives from the Grafleben mines in the British Zone. Final agreement on interzonal exchange has not yet been reached with the French, but a special arrangement was made by which all the material belonging to the Frankfurt Historical Museum was returned from the Vierherrenwald repositories in the French Zone. Almost all material originating in the British Zone has been returned from the repositories in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse, and the removal of such material from the Bavarian repositories is already underway.

Further progress was made in the evacuation of repositories and the return of German-owned material within the US Zone. The Mitwitz repositories have made a total of 10 shipments of books belonging to the city and university of Frankfurt. Some 1,500,000 volumes of the former Prussian State Library are scheduled to be transferred from the Heimbolthausen mines for storage

in the Marburg University Library. This operation, which is taking three months to complete, was begun in August.

The caskets of Frederick the Great, Frederick William I and of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his wife, which had been at the Marburg Collecting Point, were turned over to members of the Hohenzollern and Hindenburg families and to the German authorities for re-burial during the month. Other important August movements included further evacuation of the State Zoological Collection from the Hohenberg and Planegg repositories to Munich-Nymphenburg, the return of some of the Bamberg archives and Frankfurt museum material, and the transfer of the remaining art holdings at Marburg to the Wiesbaden Collecting Point.

Marburg, is no longer a Collecting Point, but a major repository for German-owned libraries and archives, under German custodianship.

OCCASIONAL SPECTACULAR FINDS

Recent months were highlighted by occasional spectacular finds of major stolen art treasures. But emphasis in the field of art investigation has now shifted to the recovery of a large number of lesser art objects which the Nazis obtained illegally in the occupied territories. The Netherlands alone has claimed more than 900 such objects. Much of this material passed through the hands of the art dealers of Frankfurt, where an intensive investigation has already resulted in a number of important recoveries. The Soviet authorities have loaned US officials the complete administrative files of the projected Fuehrer Museum at Linz, the ambitious collection for which so many treasures were looted throughout occupied Europe. These files are of great value in identifying paintings of the Linz Collection, held at the collecting points.



Plan for Liquidating German War Potential Set up by ACA

An "over-all concrete plan" to consolidate the programs being carried out independently in the four zones for the liquidation of Germany's war and industrial potential and to keep "a constant watch on the progress of liquidation" was set up by Directive No. 39 enacted by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority.

The procedure set up in the directive is in three major parts: (1) taking a complete census of the German war-industrial potential; (2) working out a clearly defined procedure of liquidation; (3) establishing machinery to keep watch on the progress of the liquidation.

Included in the census will be complete lists of plants, workshops and industrial installations, together with their laboratories, which "wholly or in part constitute a war potential." The Coordinating Committee excepted laboratories "in the actual meaning of the word," explaining that their disposal is under separate consideration.

Plants to be involved in the census and in subsequent action are divided into three categories: (1) those specifically producing armaments or war weapons (2) those with war potential, and (3) those judged suitable for Germany's peacetime economy.

In the first category are included plants making aircraft or poisonous gases. The second category includes those which make or process seagoing ships, beryllin, vanadium, magnesium and other minerals, synthetic gasoline, oil and certain types of roller bearings. Left for the third category are purely peacetime industries.

The Coordinating Committee specifies three methods of liquidating plants: (1) destruction; (2) declaration that they are available for reparations; (3) delegation of the plants to German peacetime economy.

Materials and equipment from war plants "suitable for reparations and not needed in other plants for permitted production in accordance with the plan for reparations should be declared available for reparations and those not suitable for this purpose should be destroyed."

Buildings especially adapted for the production of war materials or especially built for war purposes — such as anti-aircraft defenses — shall be destroyed, although in some cases they may be used temporarily for occupation requirements.

Buildings of a general or non-war type can be converted, used for occupation purposes, or can be kept for peacetime use in "permitted industries."

Underground plants must be blown up or flooded to make "their subsequent utilization impossible," except for certain plants located, for example in mines or railroad tunnels, which may be converted to peacetime use.

Plants with war potential — such as those producing synthetic gasoline and rubber and certain roller bearings — may be allowed temporarily to operate. Each zonal commander is to inform the Control Council on 1 November 1946 and quarterly thereafter of the volume of production in each plant in those industries left operating. The Control Council will have the right to stop operation of these plants if required "for security reasons."

In the third category, plants for purely peacetime purposes are to be surveyed and listed.

To control the vast process, the zone commanders are to draw up certificates after liquidation of each plant, which will be submitted to the Committee for the Liquidation of German War Potential. This committee in turn will keep a register of information, and is to report at least quarterly to the Economic Directorate on the progress of liquidation.

Evictions from DP Centers

Direct application has been made to the German authorities for housing on the part of persons being evicted from United Nations Displaced Persons assembly centers. The policy in this regard is as set forth in OMGUS Cable CC-4297, "Evictions from DP Assembly Centers," 2 May 46, to all Land OMG Directors, reading in part:

Offices of Military Government will receive reasonable notice from the tactical commanders as to the number of evictees and the time of eviction from each camp, in order to permit the German authorities to register, transport and relocate evictees in as orderly manner as possible.

It is essential that all concerned Military Government organizations maintain constant liaison with local tactical commanders responsible for DP's and with concerned German authorities to insure complete coordination on the part of Military Government, tactical commanders and the German authorities in this matter.

Denazification Proceedings

Ninety-one clergymen and church officials have been tried by Spruchkammern under the German denazification law in Bavaria. Of the Nazis or offenders (usually long time members of the Nazi Party or its camps), 15 were placed in class III (lesser offenders) and received monetary fines and prohibition from church activities for specified periods, while 44 class IV Nazis or followers received fines up to RM 2,000. Nineteen of those tried were exonerated and five were found to be not affected under the denazification law.

The 91 clergymen who have faced the Spruchkammern were part of a group of 156 who had been found to be mandatory removals — as particularly undesirable under the original MG denazification laws. The names were referred to church authorities by OMGB prior to 5 March with the request that they be removed. Since these authorities had taken no action by August, their cases were forwarded to the Spruch-

kammern with the specification that all be heard by 1 October. The denazification ministry reported that 17 of the clergymen could not be located and that the other 48 whose cases remain to be decided have been suspended from clerical activities pending the outcome of their cases before the Spruchkammern.

In orders of the denazification ministry, church authorities have sent telegrams to the affected churches prohibiting those clergymen and officials whose cases have not been heard before the Spruchkammern from preaching or engaging in further clerical activity until the denazification boards have rendered decisions in their cases.

Germans and MG Personnel

New instructions to liberalize the restrictions on MG personnel in conferring with Germans in official and semi-official positions and in governing this relationship were announced by OMGUS.

Orders issued 23 June stated in substance that, while MG officials in their relationships with Germans should be courteous and considerate, they must avoid the formation of close friendships on a social basis.

"The purpose of this instruction remains valid," the OMGUS announcement said, "namely, to assure a neutral and unbiased attitude on the part of Military Government officials and to prevent giving the impression to the German people that any German is unduly favored by Military Government."

"The instruction is not intended to preclude friendly relations of Military Government officials with government officials and other approved public, political party and civic representatives, such as university heads, trade union leaders, etc. Specifically, Military Government personnel may invite Germans in official and semi-official positions to Military Government messes or billets as their guests for the purpose of discussing normal business and matters of common interest in the conduct of their official responsibilities. The entertainment offered on such occasions will be of a normal routine

character and not in the form of special or elaborate social events. Lavish display of food and other refreshment will be particularly avoided."

Land Directors were instructed to ensure that the authorization is applied to MG personnel under their command so as to maintain an unbiased attitude on the part of American officials and to avoid any impression of favoritism.

Movies for German Youth

German youth are being the guests of US units in Greater Hesse at free showings of approved American and German motion pictures in a new phase of the American program for young people. One of the first organizations to utilize the films was the USAFE Youth Activities Section at Wiesbaden in sponsoring a showing of "Young Tom Edison."

Films are also being distributed through the German Ministry of Education in Greater Hesse to supplement classroom instruction. The pictures, shown during school time as part of the curriculum, have proved useful in overcoming the instructional problems posed by the lack of adequate text books, MG education officials said.

Violates MG Ordinance

A 51-year-old German athletic instructor and former army non-commissioned officer was sentenced by an MG Court at Heidelberg to six-months imprisonment for violating the MG law prohibiting military training. The defendant, Hugo Becker, had been arrested in Heidelberg after he had been reported by several witnesses for marching 32 teen-age German boys and executing military drill movements.

In passing sentence, the judge of the MG court said the purpose of the law is to prevent military training in any form within occupied territory. "The accused," the judge added, "specifically violated the law in that he permitted a group of 32 boys to march in formation, execute facings and other military

movements." The case is subject to review by higher MG legal officers.

Dependents Delayed

Due to a lack of transportation facilities and the present maritime labor difficulties in the United States, former scheduled sailings from the United States of dependents of US personnel in the European Theater will be delayed approximately two months, G-1 Division, Headquarters, USFET, said. In reporting on the current dependent shipping program, G-1 also stated that the situation is not expected to improve before November.

With the limited shipping space now available it is planned that the dependents originally scheduled to sail in August will do so in October; those listed for sailing in September will be held back until November; the October group will sail late in November or early in December, and it will be sometime between mid-December and the last of January before the November group sails.

Selective Service Registration

All American citizens between the ages of 18 and 44 residing in Germany who have not previously been registered under the US Selective Service act must register immediately. The next of the official announcement follows:

"All male citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-four, inclusive, residing in Germany, if not previously registered, must register immediately for Selective Service at the American Consulate General, Huettenweg 7, Berlin-Dahlem, or the American Consular Office nearest their place of residence (List in MG Weekly Information Bulletin No 51 of 22 July). Registrations must be accomplished by personal appearance.

"Those American men who fail to fulfill their obligation as American citizens to register will thereby render themselves liable to prosecution as delinquents, should they enter the United States' jurisdiction, at some future time."

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The first denazification tribunal within a US Army-controlled internment camp was set up in the Darmstadt Internment Camp, where approximately 15,000 mandatory arrest cases are held. Nine more such tribunals will be instituted in the camp. These will be responsible for the trial of all internees except war crimes suspects and war crimes witnesses.

The Soviet Military Administration in Germany has agreed to supply the US and British Sectors of Berlin with 500,000 raum meters of wood and 180,000 tons of brown coal briquettes for winter heating. Under the tri-partite agreement, cost of the firewood and coal will be charged against deliveries of steel and iron from the British to the Soviet Zone.

VEHICLES RETURNED TO BUDAPEST

Approximately 100 vehicles, including fire engines, ambulances, Red Cross and disinfection cars, trucks and street cleaning cars, are being returned from Bavaria to the City of Budapest from where they had been removed in the last months of the war. The fire engines, complete with hoods, ladders and pressure equipment, and described as the entire fire fighting force of Budapest, was taken from the city when the Germans fell back across the Danube early in 1945.

Letters of commendation were sent to *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg), *Donau Kurier* (Ingolstadt), *Main Post* (Wuerzburg) and *Passauer Neue Presse* for their crusading spirit in denazification and their stand against all anti-democratic elements in German public life.

To overcome expected lower supply of electric power and coal this winter, a conservation plan for industry has been developed, and allocations have been reviewed to assure that available fuel and power reach important consumers such as transportation, public utilities, hospitals and manufacturers of such basic products as steel, chemicals and building materials.

The US and British MG authorities have agreed that for the purpose of marking highways in their zones, international road signs will be used with additional signs in English where necessary.

DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES

In order to distribute the potato crop equitably among consumers in the US Zone, MG has approved a uniform program for celerage of 125 kilograms of potatoes per capita for the period 14 October 1946 to 20 July 1947. It is estimated that about 85 percent of all non-self suppliers in the Zone will take advantage of this opportunity to buy and store their nine-month supply of potatoes this fall.

Elections laws passed by the Laender constituent assemblies tentatively set 17 November in Bavaria and Greater Hesse and 24 November in Wuerttemberg-Baden as the dates for the referenda on their respective constitutions and for election of their respective legislative bodies (Landtage).

The Wuerttemberg-Baden Radio Club, made up largely of radio amateurs, has been approved by MG. Its members are permitted to use short-wave equipment to receive, but not to transmit messages.

LABOR COURTS OPENED

Two labor courts and the one appellate labor court in Greater Hesse were opened in Frankfurt and Kassel. Courts, operating under Allied Control Authority directive, will be the only competent agency to adjudicate in civil actions arising out of disputes involving collective agreements between trade unions and employers, individual employment and apprenticeship contracts.

The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg is microfilming the 39 volumes of records of Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, a major Nazi art looting organization. MG has received a reel covering the first 12 volumes, which will be used to identify works of art in collecting points.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIALS INSTRUCTIONS

In addition to the weekly list of the latest "Official Instructions" containing the subject, designation number, date and originating headquarters, pertinent excerpts from unclassified documents will be reprinted for the benefit of the readers.

Official copies of the circulars, letters, directives and instructions may be obtained by authorized personnel by writing to the originating headquarters. The "Weekly Information Bulletin" cannot furnish these copies.

Mail Addresses

Mailing and information addresses have been announced in recent OMGUS and USFET directives. These include:

Requests for locator information concerning US military personnel will be directed to Commanding General, US Forces, European Theater, APO 757, US Army (Attention: Locator Section, AG Machine Records Branch. (AG 350.05 AGO, USFET, Locator Information, 25 August 1946).

Mail for the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects should be addressed to CROWCASS, Berlin Document Center, APO 742, US Army. (AG 322 AGA-AGO, USFET, Location of CROWCASS, 13 September 1946).

Many injuries to US and Allied civilian employees are not being reported to the Bureau of Federal Employees' Compensation as required. The necessary compensation forms and reports should be submitted to the following offices:

Personnel employed in the US Zone of Occupation, Germany: Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Federal Employees' Compensation, c/o Headquarters Command, USFET, APO 757, US Army.

Personnel employed in theater elsewhere then in the US Zone of Occupation, Germany: Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Federal Employees' Compensation, US Forces, European Theater (Rear), APO 887, US

Army. (AG 729 PMG-AGO, USFET, Safety Bulletin, 5 September 1946.)

The US Element, Allied Liaison & Protocol Section, Room 140, ACA Building, Telephone 3316 and 3557, is the official point of contact between Allied Military Missions and all echelons of Military Government. (AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS, Allied Military Missions, 24 August 1946).

Status of Soviet DP's

The status of Soviet citizens as United Nations displaced persons frequently arises, particularly with regard to the repatriation thereof. MG officials concerned with this question may obtain pertinent information from the nearest tactical command concerned with such persons through reference to letter, "Repatriation of Soviet Citizens Subject to Repatriation Under the Yalta Agreement," USFET, AG 383.7 GEC-AGED, 4 Jan 46, republished as Inclosure 1 to letter, "Transfer of Recovered Allied Military Personnel to Ex-Recovered Allied Military Personnel Status," USFET, AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, 9 July 46. In this connection, Ukrainians are not a distinct nationality and the nationality of individuals can be determined only by investigation in each case.

Debiting Blocked Accounts

General License No. 7, issued pursuant to MG Law No. 52 (Blocking and Control of Property), permits any financial institution to debit blocked accounts, except for normal service charges, provided that the amount to be debited to any one account does not exceed RM 25 per calendar month. (AG 100 (FD), Debiting of Blocked Accounts for Bank Service Charges, 26 September 1946, OMGUS).

The issuance of this license in another step in turning over to German control the administration of blocking and licensing control under MG Law No. 52, placing upon the Germans the responsibility for proper use and application of its provisions.



EDITORIALS IN LICENSED PRESS SEE JUSTICE IN NUREMBERG VERDICTS

The keen interest of the German public in the outcome of the Nuremberg trials was evidenced in the avidness with which the German people bought the extras published by the licensed press in the US Zone. Within two to four hours after the announcement of the sentences by the International Military Tribunal, nearly all US Zone newspapers had issued extras — the first permitted during occupation by Military Government.

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) had 421,000 copies of its extra on the streets within two hours after the announcement of the IMT sentences. The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** had sold out its full edition of 125,000 by 1800 hours. The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** was sold out within an hour. The **Wiesbadener Kurier** was on the streets with 20,000 copies by 1700 hours. The **Fraen-kische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) was being read half an hour after the radio broadcast was concluded. The **Darmstaedter Echo** serviced its subscribers with 70,000, the **Marburger Presse** sold out its 32,000 copies by 1730 hours.

Handling of this unprecedented mass-extra edition is further proof of the maturity and journalistic competence of the US Zone newspapers, according to an analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. All papers carried full texts of the specifications, charges and sentences with background stories. There was relatively little editorial comment in the first editions, but this increased later in the week, especially in reference to the acquittal of three individual defendants.

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** felt the verdict satisfied the sense of justice of the world and of the more democratic Germany. Its edi-

torial concluded: "What is important is that the sense of justice of the world has condemned tyranny and terror with the verdict against the chief of the guilty. The verdict proclaims again the immortal human right and the inviolability of international law which must remain the basic and 'sacred' laws if we — all of us — are not to surrender our civilization and cultural achievements to the law of the jungle and barbarism. . . ."

"Not the Allies, not the victors — but the conscience of the world which rendered the verdict at Nuremberg has determined that there can and must be no attempt to escape responsibility. The men who were condemned in Nuremberg took pride for years in acting 'in the name of the German people.' In a mad and criminal illusion, as characterless followers, they heaped upon themselves millions of crimes for which they were accused, brought to account with judgment passed upon them, and the world's sense of justice has been satisfied. But justice has also been spoken 'in the name of Germany.'"

The **Nuernberger Nachrichten** declared the verdict on the 22 defendants paled beside the fate of Germany, brought on the German people as a whole through their "weakness, good faith and uncritical attitude." Its editorial continued: "In this trial the Third Reich and its leading representatives stood before the judgment of the world. For this reason the verdict not only affects persons but is also a shameful chapter of German history."

The **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) said, "We find the judgment just — it could not have been much different if German anti-fascists had been sitting on the court." The paper

felt that "wide circles" will side with the Soviet protests against the three acquittals, but pointed out that they have been acquitted on criminal, not political, charges and cannot be regarded as "entbraeunt" (denazified).

The **Isar Post** (Landshut) said although Papen, Schacht and Fritzsche had been freed by the Tribunal they would be outlawed by the German people. "Who could say that they have not richly deserved this fate," said the paper. "They were acquitted in Nuremberg but if the wishes of the overwhelming majority are fulfilled, they will soon get their deserved punishment."

The **Oberbayerisches Volksblatt** (Rosenheim) said "This verdict demonstrates better than anything else that the Nuremberg trial was not designed to serve as a spectacle either for the world or for the German people. . . . The rumor-mongers, who knew positively that the verdict had been fixed in advance and would result in death for all defendants, have lapsed into sudden silence. . . . Three, Schacht, Papen and Fritzsche, were acquitted by the International Military Tribunal. Yes, they found judges who strictly and exclusively confined themselves to the four charges, and spoke only as representatives of international law. We, however, have further charges to make and demand that the German authorities take them (Schacht, Papen, Fritzsche) into protective custody until they can be brought before the German people for a reckoning."

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) said, "Interest in the verdict showed that popular interest in the trial had been much greater than assumed. The death sentences were accepted without emotion as self-evident. But the acquittals and other sentences aroused great attention. . . . The denazification board will be hearing references to the Nuremberg acquittals often enough in the future."

In a subsequent editorial referring to the denazification courts, the **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** said, "People would not understand why thousands upon thousands who were victims of the Fritzsche propaganda and

toplofty von Papen's example, should be heavily punished as 'chief guilty' activists, while these men go free to take walks and to watch those whom they themselves misled behind barbed wire entanglements. The moral repute of the denazification law and the authority backing it up require that this be prevented." Declaring the Nuremberg judges must have considered this and left further action up to the Germans, the paper said, "Precisely the uninfluenced objectivity displayed at the Nuremberg trial demands that we follow this example and render justice to the last little follower by demanding proportionate retribution from the chief guilty. Otherwise the Nuremberg trial loses its moral effect."

Churchill's Zurich Speech

Winston Churchill's proposal for a "United States of Europe" received prominent editorial comment in licensed newspapers of the US Zone according to the weekly analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. It also received critical attention in the German press in Berlin.

"Churchill's speech will have enthused many a German reader," said an editorial in the **Stuttgarter Zeitung**. Unfortunately it was delivered one world war too late. Twenty years ago, when Stresemann successfully wooed France and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi fought for a united Europe, it would have been timely. But at that time, Churchill was not for Pan-Europe. And what he now wants is no Pan-Europe, but a Rump-Europe, a Nemi-Europe, what one characterizes as a 'West Bloc.' If there is a single chance that a unified healthy Germany can come out of the current crisis, then it lies in an understanding between America and Russia."

The British-licensed **Telegraf** in Berlin pointed out that although Churchill's plan was not new, it had sensational effects because it was published at a moment when relations between the western democracies and the Soviet Union were the subject of much discussion



US EDITORIALS VIEW HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF NUREMBERG TRIALS

The Nuremberg Tribunal verdicts were regarded by the United States press and radio as of historical importance chiefly because of the finding that aggressive war is "the supreme crime."

Editorials stated that the establishment of the fact that such warfare is an international crime against humanity, laying the cornerstone for a new edifice of world law — leading to it — may be a great step in making the world a better place in which to live. And that fact coupled with the court's decision that those who engineer aggressive war shall pay the full penalty, generally is considered by commentators as more important for posterity than the individual verdicts against Hitler's "adjutants of murder."

The **Louisville Courier Journal** said that the judges of this Tribunal — British, American, French and Russian — have added to mankind's living laws and in so doing have affirmed the basic principle of peace.

Radio Commentator **Gordon Fraser** said: "The outstanding thing about the trials for future history is that this Tribunal that has passed judgment upon these men and their deeds is not a sovereign body. It supersedes sovereignty, it is above the nationalism of any nation, it is a joint judgment by Allied countries that the supreme crime is instigation of aggressive war against mankind."

The **Philadelphia Inquirer**: "In establishing the historic principle . . . Nuremberg Tribunal has performed an immense service to humanity.

The **Washington Post**, which recalled it never held to the opinion advanced by some that crimes for which the defendants were charged were not crimes in international law when these proceedings were taken, declared:

"The law of nations is the right conduct and moral ideas of civilization and Nazi Germany violated it in a manner that horrified all peoples . . . It would have been strange indeed, if in international law a State could be guilty of committing the gravest of crimes — viz, of instilling a war in mankind and of practicing genocide or the extermination of nations and races — while its representatives through whom it came about, were held to be innocent.

Recognition that aggressive war is a crime per se, said the Richmond, **Times-Dispatch** should be a serious deterrent hereafter to any nation which plans such a war. Recognition of this principle by all the major powers is highly significant, and marks one of the longest advances yet made in the direction of world peace. So will the rubbing out by hangman of such international pirates and blood-soaked savages as Goering and Kaltenbrunner, Rosenberg and Frank, Sauckel and Keitel. The noose about their necks will be a warning to all other torturers and murderers who may be tempted in future to launch another war for subjugation of the world."

Chicago Sun: "The common law of mankind has been immeasurably boadened . . . Defense of the humblest human being against the 'masters, leaders and rulers' — the swaggerers who have never hesitated to kill millions while claiming personal immunity — are strengthened. The concept reaches its full dignity when the words of (U. S. Prosecutor) Justice Jackson's opening statement last November are remembered: that while that new law is first applied to German aggressors, it 'includes all those which at Nuremberg sat in judgment.'"

Detroit News: "Surely it will be a long

step forward if events at Nuremberg contribute at all to the abandonment of war as an instrument of international policy, if they promote in any way the ideal of world peace, whether by instilling fear of the consequences in the would-be aggressor or by commending to the notice of posterity those principles of morality which the Nuremberg Court restated in justifying the basis for its authority to act."

Philadelphia Record: "Above the fate of the twenty-two defendants still stands out mankind's great moral victory — waging aggressive war is now legally a crime. We have tried men for it. We have found some guilty. We have condemned them to death. . . Future aggressors will remember not glory but the hangman's noose."

The real point of Nuremberg, said the **Record** editorial, "is that the Nazis will be punished not for losing a war, but for starting one. We have made into effective law the moral feelings of mankind. . . The world should be a better place to live in because of the trial."

Cincinnati Enquirer said: "Viewing the Tribunal's rulings from a moral rather than a strictly legalistic viewpoint, we think it was a notable weakness of the verdict to exclude the (German) General Staff and High Command from the conviction for conspiracy. . . The defense plea of superior orders has much better weight in a military organization than otherwise, but the Nuremberg Council might well have taken judicial cognizance of the fact that the German General Staff has been engaged in a continuing conspiracy to wage aggressive warfare since Bismarck's time. . . It is an historic accomplishment, however, to hold the politico-military heads of Nazism accountable for the crime of waging aggressive warfare. If law and morality are to become and remain supreme in the world, this must be the pattern for the outlawing of war."

New York Herald-Tribune: "The new precedent which has been established is a precedent of a fair and just assessment of war guilt — a problem that has confronted every

age of passionate man but for which the Tribunal has for the first time returned a rational and a civilized solution. . . Judgment pronounced at Nuremberg will stand as a small but significant advance toward a better, more just international society."

Commentator **Elmer Davis:** "The trials have laid down various novel principles of jurisprudence, one of them being the prosecution of organizations as well as individuals as criminals. . . Certainly the SS and the Gestapo are organizations as criminal as were ever known in the world's history."

In comment as to the individual verdicts, and sentences imposed on the defendants, a considerable segment of opinion voiced regret that three of the twenty-two were acquitted of guilt.

Davis observed that "A good many people in all countries may agree with the Russian Judge (Nikitichenke) that all of the defendants should have been found guilty."

Some of the reaction on this score included:

Baltimore Sun: "There will be some disposition to wonder at the acquittal of Von Papen and Schacht, two of the slipperiest of those who had anything to do with Hitler's Government. There may be some disposition to question the condemnation of Keitel and Jodl, who, as soldiers, were required to obey. But that Goering, Ribbentrop, Rosenberg, Streicher and the others were guilty of many infamous crimes there can be no question."

Philadelphia Record: "We are sorry the hangman's noose won't be slipped over the head of Banker Schacht. . . We're sorry too to see diplomat von Papen escape."

The New York Times: "The Tribunal meted, out just what it was supposed to mete out — stern and exact justice, but justice, not vengeance. It has punished crime: it has refused to engage in an extermination campaign. And in doing so it has also guarded against the misuse of its judgment by some future victor that might be tempted to exterminate the vanquished for their opposition alone."

"The essence of our democracy is our belief in life and growth and in the right of the people to shape and mould their own destiny . . . though the status quo is not sacred and unchangeable, we cannot overlook a unilateral gnawing away at the status quo. The charter forbids aggression and we cannot allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or by subterfuges such as political infiltration."

In a speech in New York last March, Mr. Byrnes said:

"We do not propose to seek security in an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain or in an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union. We propose the stand with the United Nations in our efforts to secure equal justice for all nations and special privilege for no nation."

Mr. Byrnes in a statement to the plenary session of the Paris Conference on 15 August said: "The United States believes in the sovereign equality of nations, we are opposed to making the small nations satellites of the larger states."

"The United States has sought no territorial or other exclusive advantages for itself from the war. But it does attach the greatest importance to establishment of conditions of stable peace and of prosperity throughout the world. It cannot remain indifferent to arrangements under the treaties or outside them which tend to restrict and divert trade or distort international economic relations to the prejudice of the great majority of United Nations and of world peace and prosperity."

STUTTGART ADDRESS

In his speech at Stuttgart, Germany, on 6 September, the Secretary said:

"We have learned, whether we like it or not, that we live in one world from which we cannot isolate ourselves. We have learned that peace and well-being are indivisible and that our peace and well-being cannot be purchased at the price of the peace or the well-being of any other country . . ."

"We intend to continue our interest in

affairs of Europe and of the world. We have helped to organize the United Nations. We believe it will stop aggressor nations from starting wars. Because we believe it, we intend to support the United Nations organization with all power and resources we possess."

Concerning international control of atomic energy, President Truman stated in his message to Congress last January:

"I believe it possible that effective means can be developed through the United Nations organization to prohibit, outlaw and prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes."

The UN Atomic Energy Commission was authorized last 24 January at the London General Assembly meeting. The twelve-nation commission convened in New York last June and heard the US proposals for atomic energy control presented by Bernard M. Baruch, US representative.

ACHESON-LILIENTHAL REPORT

Baruch's proposals were based largely on the so-called Acheson-Lilienthal report, issued last March and described then by Secretary Byrnes as "a paper of unusual importance and a suitable starting point for the informed public discussions which is one of the essential factors in developing sound policy."

In substance, the US plan, as outlined by Baruch, calls for creation of an international atomic development authority, which would be entrusted with all phases of the development and use of atomic energy. Heavy penalties would be fixed for violations of the international control agreement and in the plan's operation no nation could have the right of veto.

Baruch made plain to the Atomic Energy Commission that the United States stands ready to end all atomic bomb making, destroy existing bombs, and gradually provide "full information" on producing atomic energy — if an adequate international system of atomic energy control can be set up.

INFORMATION SERVICES *(Continued from page 8)*

tion Control.

5. **Permissible Source Material.** Licensees are permitted to use the services of foreign news and publishing agencies and other business enterprises licensed to do business in the US Zone of Germany in accordance with the terms of their contracts with such agencies and enterprises. Subject to the provisions of German copyright law, licensees may quote or paraphrase from newspapers and periodicals licensed or otherwise authorized for sale or distribution within the US Zone of Germany. Foreign radio broadcasts may likewise be quoted; in such cases the broadcast in question must be accurately transcribed and the transcription must be available for reference check.

6. **Responsibility in the Use of Source Material.** Licensees will be held responsible for observance of all provisions of this instruction in the use of material in a news file or publication licensed or otherwise authorized to do business in the US Zone of

Germany in no way constitutes relief from this responsibility. The source of all news except local reporting will be clearly identified. Where several sources are used, the source of each portion of the article must be clearly indicated. Editorials and commentaries must bear the name or initials of the author. News stories whose main appeal is sensational must be played in balance and not over-played at the expense of important but less sensational news.

7. **Violations of Instructions.** For violations of these instructions a licensee is subject to temporary limitation or suspension of his operations, or to revocation of his license. This action in no way prejudices the right of Military Government to take such other action and to administer such further penalties, including fine or imprisonment, as the offense may warrant.

8. This instruction supersedes all previous policy instructions which have been issued to licensees.

DEMOBILIZATION *(Continued from page 6)*

preserved to provide necessary medical service to prisoners of war.

Any individual requiring hospitalization in excess of 30 days is discharged, provided he is not held as a war criminal or security suspect. The hospitals are released for civilian use as the need for them ceases.

A total of 71,798 individuals of various Nazi and para-military organizations, other than SS, were held in internment camps in the US Zone pending disposition of the status under decisions as to their culpability under war crimes provisions. These internees who are not prisoners of war are held in centers surrounded by barbed wire and under armed guard.

Ex-enemy nationals employed with the US Forces are engaged as civilian employees for work such as that of servants, clerical help, mechanics, chauffeurs and cooks, and they have no military status. This personnel is employed from civilian labor obtained through the German labor offices, and

although there may be some former German armed forces personnel so employed, they are utilized in an entirely non-military capacity.

Control Council directives require the complete dissolution of all para-military organizations, the most important of which are the home guard, Waffen SS, Hitler Youth, Storm Troopers, Nazi Transportation Corps, Luftwaffen Cadet Corps and Labor Corps for Youth. This dissolution, which was completed in the US Zone by last 1 January, included the disposal of personnel, funds, records, property and equipment, and the accounting for officers of these organizations in both national and local headquarters, as well as for other members in arrest categories.

Personnel of these organizations are currently being disposed of under the provisions of the German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism" promulgated 5 March 1946.

Next week — Part 2: Disarmament.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Continued from page 2)*

Frontier Crossing — British Zone	AG 092 GAP-AGO 25 Sept 1946, USFET
Interzonal Transit Rates and Charges Through Germany for Freight Train Traffic	AG 551 (TD) 25 Sept 194, USFET
Transfer and Detail of Personnel Assigned to Certain Transportation Corps Units which were formerly Quartermaster Corps	AG 210.3×322 GAP-AGP 25 Sept 1946, USFET
Prohibited and Permitted Transactions in the European Theater	Circular No. 140 26 Sept 1946, USFET
Debiting of Blocked Accounts for Bank Service Charges.	AG 100 (FD) 26 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Reduction in Personnel, Renewal of Contracts of Employment and Civilianization	AG 200.3 (PO) 26 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Change to Winter Time in Germany	AG 00.3 GEC-AGO 27 Sept 1946, USFET
Payment of Employees of Unit Publications	AG 248 INE-AGO 27 Sept 1946, USFET
Accounting for Supplies and Services Furnished the US Navy and other US Governmental Departments and Agencies	Circular No. 142 27 Sept 1946, USFET
Serving of Motor Vehicles for Winter Operations	Circular No. 141 27 Sept 1946, USFET
Activation of Community Exchanges in the Occupied Zone.	Circular No. 144 30 Sept 1946, USFET
Modification of Wage Policy	AG 240 (CO) 30 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Policy Instructions Number 3 to All Licensees in German Information Services	AG 000.7 (IC) 30 Sept 1946, OMGUS
War Department Circular No. 173.	AG 400.34 GCT-AGO 1 Oct 1946, USFET
Statement of Secretary of State Byrnes — 6 September 1946.	AG 350.00 GCT-AGO 1 Oct 1946, USFET
Amendment No. 2 to MG Law No. 2 — Limitations on Jurisdiction of German Courts — Change 16 to Title 23, MG Regulations	AG 010 (LD) 2 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Modification of Wage Policy	AG 240 (CO) 3 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Supplement No. 2 to General Order No. 1	AG 300.4 (FD) 3 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Travel to US of German Girls for Purpose of Marrying Ex-Service and Servicemen.	AG 014.391 (AG) 3 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Security of Internees Held in Civilian Internment Enclosures	AG 383.7 (IA) 4 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Personnel for Bizonal German Agencies	AG 200.3 (CA) 10 Oct 1946, OMGUS

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