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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



BIZONAL UNITY



NO. 127

JAN. 27, 1948

THIS ISSUE: LONDON CONFERENCE



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

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 WOLF-HAGEN
 KASSEL
 WITZEN-HAUSEN
 MELSEN
 UNGEN
 ESCHWEGE
 FRANKENBERG
 FRITZLAR
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 BIEDEN-KOPF
 MARBURG
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 HERSFELD
 DILL KREIS
 ALSFELD
 HÖNFELD
 WETZLAR
 GIessen
 LAUTERBACH
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 KARLSRUHE
 HALL
 VAHINGEN
 LUDWIGSBURG
 BACKNANG
 PFORZHEIM
 LEONBERG
 WAIBLINGEN
 STUTTGART
 GMÜND
 AALEN
 BÜBLINGEN
 ESSLINGEN
 NÖRTINGEN
 GÖPPINGEN
 HEIDENHEIM
 ULM

COVER PICTURE

BIZONAL UNITY—Gen. Lucius D. Clay (left), US Military Governor, and Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor, compare notes at the recent meeting in Frankfurt at which developments in Bizonal economic unification were announced. An article on the subject appears on page 14 of this issue. (Stars and Stripes photo.)

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

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Occupational ACTIVITIES

Digest of the Military Government Semi-Monthly Report No. 82 For the period Ending Jan. 12, 1948

Food—Soviet Zone authorities delayed railroad cars moving fresh meat from Bavaria to Berlin because the cars bore unacceptable inspection dates. This resulted in loss from pilferage and spoilage. The Bipartite Control Office was asked to direct the Reichsbahn to use only cars for this traffic which are acceptable for movement through the Soviet Zone.

Coal—The daily average of hard coal output in the British Zone during December declined to 262,576 metric tons, and on Jan. 2 amounted to only 236,000 metric tons—an over-all decline of 17 percent from the peak of 284,410 metric tons on Nov. 29. The decline was due largely to increased absenteeism. However, after Jan. 2 daily production improved slightly.

Transportation—Flood conditions prevailed at the end of December and early January on the Rhine River and its tributaries—the Main, Neckar, and Moselle—because of widespread rains. On Jan. 7 the Rhine still was flooded and navigation had not yet been resumed... The Combined Zones lifted an embargo on the movement of coal from the Soviet Zone to Switzerland, after the Swiss railroad officials agreed to provide 300 cars to do the hauling.

Reconstruction—US and French MG authorities have agreed to share equally in the reconstruction of four Rhine River bridges between the US and French Zones.

Electric Power—Hydrogeneration during December remained on a fairly high level, enabling the thermal power plants in the US Zone to save, as against planned estimates, substantial quantities of coal.

Machinery—Output of anti-friction bearings in the Vereinigte Kugellager Fabriken plants at Schweinfurt and Cannstatt increased approximately 13 and 31 percent, respectively, between Dec. 1 and 20.

Internal Trade—As a result of a trade agreement covering the Oct. 1—Jan. 31 period, the Bizonal Area is to deliver RM 76,382,800 worth of products in return for RM 71,581,000 worth of goods from the French Zone. About half the scheduled deliveries already have been made.

Exports—The total value of export contracts signed in the Bizonal Area dropped from a peak figure of \$32,000,000 in September to \$22,000,000 in November. However, the rate of contracts signed in the first 10 days of December rose considerably to \$9,500,000.

MFA&A—Forty-eight paintings stolen from a repository at Wiessee, near Munich, were recovered at Limburg and the thieves arrested. A cache of more than 30 valuable paintings stolen from France was recovered from a concealed repository in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Restitution—Shipments of restituted material were made to Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

Reparations—The final shipment of reparations equipment to France from the Grosskraftwerke Mannheim AG, large power plant at Mannheim, was completed Dec. 22.

Finance—The proposed date for the turnover to German property control agencies of responsibility for the administration of properties in Germany owned by United Nations and neutral

nationals has been extended until March 31.

Manpower—Wage increases in five industries were approved by the Manpower Directorate of the Allied Control Authority. The industries are mining other than coal; textiles, clothing, forestry, and railway transport.

Communications—US Military Government approval has been granted for the shipment of gift parcels and printed matter from the United States to Germany via air express... Quadripartite approval has been granted for the issuance of several additional denominations of postage stamps... Postal relations between Germany and Hungary were formally resumed in December.

Press—Military Government granted a license to the Werra-Rundschau in Eschwege, Hesse, the 49th German-language newspaper to be licensed since July, 1945... Karl Vetter, licensed German publisher of Der Mannheimer Morgen in Mannheim, has been asked by Military Government to resign because, it was found, he had drafted a plan in 1944 for the formation of the Volkssturm... The licensed papers and Die Neue Zeitung, official MG newspaper, gave extensive publicity and editorial comment to the London Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the post-conference statements of Secretary of State Marshall.

Radio—The failure of the London Conference was discussed at length, and extensive interpretation and background material through press reviews and commentaries were provided by US-controlled radio stations. Statements by Secretary Marshall at the

(continued on page 24)

London Conference

NEVER DID any conference assemble under gloomier auspices than the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at London. Most observers were convinced from the start that it would fail. This pessimism was largely based on the fact that in the seven months that had elapsed since the previous meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow, no negotiations had been undertaken to bridge the differences on the German question that were so glaringly revealed at this session.

Since April, 1947, two notable events had happened which had a profound influence on the prospects of the London Conference. First was the announcement of the Marshall Plan for the recovery of Western Europe which had been eagerly accepted by 16 European countries and as decisively rejected by Moscow. The second was the revival of the Comintern at Warsaw—the so-called Cominform—which clearly foreshadowed the determination of Soviet Russia to fight the Marshall Plan to the bitter end.

This determination was reflected in a series of strikes and disorders that broke out in France and Italy just before the Council met at London on Nov. 25. The timing of these strikes was no mere coincidence. They proclaimed the intention of the Communists to ruin the Marshall Plan, even before it could be launched and to impress the foreign ministers assembled at London with the offensive power of the Communist Internationale.

The United States delegation went to the London Conference prepared to explore all avenues leading to an agreement. Its attitude had been outlined by George C. Marshall, US Secretary of State, in his Chicago speech

By John Elliott

*Consultant to Director
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS*

of Nov. 18 when he said, "I will approach this conference in London with an open mind and will seek only for a sound basis of agreement."

THE UNITED STATES Delegation was prepared to stay in London as long as there existed the barest possibility of reaching an agreement. It was only in the event that the Soviet Government assumed from the outset an uncompromising attitude, making it evident that the Conference would have no hope of reaching any tangible results, that Marshall would be obliged to break off the London meeting.

The United States delegation arrived in London with two main objectives in mind: (a) to complete the Austrian peace treaty; (b) to

Mr. Elliott, in his capacity as consultant to the director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, was an official representative of the US Military Government to the London Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

For 20 years Mr. Elliott was a foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, mostly in Berlin, Paris, London, and other major European cities. During the war, he was a major in the US Army, serving with military intelligence and the Office of Strategic Services. After the war, he returned to Germany for the Herald Tribune until his appointment to CAD about six months ago.

achieve political and economic unification of Germany. All other questions were subordinate to these two points. It was felt that once these issues had been solved, the other questions could then be taken up with a reasonable prospect of success.

Thus the Soviet proposal to make the discussion of a peace treaty with Germany, for instance, the first point on the agenda was regarded as putting the cart before the horse. Similarly, although the position of the United States Government in regard to Germany's eastern frontier had not changed since the time James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, declared at Stuttgart in September, 1946, that the Oder-Neisse Line was merely provisional, the boundary question was considered to be a secondary issue.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast between two men than that between the two principal protagonists at the conference, Marshall and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister. It was clear from the beginning that Molotov had not receded one inch from the intransigent position that he had assumed in Moscow in the previous spring. He was convinced in his own mind that the conference was bound to fail and, therefore, he had come to London for the purpose of exploiting every issue as a propaganda weapon with a view to making the Western Powers responsible in the eyes of the German people for the breakdown of the conference.

Molotov had a habit of exasperating other delegates by blandly repeating time and again accusations which just previously had been categorically denied by his colleagues, just as if the repudiations had never been made. He would mumble his words in

low tones and the gentleness and inaudibility of his voice contrasted strangely with the violence of his language.

The Soviet foreign minister lost little time in opening his attack. At the second meeting he accused the Western Powers of seeking to impose an "imperialistic" peace on Germany, of trying to eliminate that country as a commercial competitor in the markets of the world, of seeking to exploit Western Germany for the benefit of American and British industrial interests, and of plotting to establish a military base in western Germany from which one day with the aid of "reactionary militaristic German elements" recruited there, they would sally forth to attack the "peace-loving democratic nations" of eastern Europe.

Marshall once told Molotov to his face that the Soviet foreign minister did "not really believe his own allegations." But this accusation failed to shake Molotov's imperturbability. Day after day he continued to ring the charges on the theme that he had announced in his opening speech.

IN THE COURSE of the session Molotov repeatedly charged the Western Powers with trying to divide Germany. He asserted that they had come to the London Conference with the blueprints for a government in western Germany in their pockets. He demanded that the council should go on record as being against the setting up of such a political regime.

It was in support of Molotov's propaganda attempt to fasten the division of Germany upon the Western Powers that the Soviet authorities staged their comedy of the "People's Congress" in Berlin. At the very last meeting of the council Molotov moved that the delegates of this congress should be heard by the Council, but his proposal was rejected by all his colleagues on the grounds that the delegates of this congress represented nobody but themselves.

Marshall's tactics were the reverse of Molotov's. He was anxious to avoid long discussions and desirous of getting results. Once he told the Council: "I am not interested in discussions involving use of terms for purposes

quite foreign to our tasks and our responsibilities. Let us get down to work and drop this business of alleging evil intentions which are the figments of propaganda." Marshall was resolved that no matter what provocation Molotov might offer in the way of inflammatory demagogic attacks on the Western Powers, he (Marshall) would not reply in kind.

The British position at the conference was closely identical with the stand of the American delegation. Ernest Bevin, British secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, was most effective in his extemporaneous speeches. His debating skill revealed the fruits of his long parliamentary training.

Georges Bidault, the French foreign minister, was chiefly interested in getting the council to approve the economic integration of the the Saar territory in France. He did in fact get the endorsement of Marshall and Bevin to this action, but Molotov obstinately remained silent on the issue. Bidault intervened in the discussions less than any of the other delegates, but when he did speak, it was with the precise logic for which the French are famed.

THE COUNCIL met in the huge, mirrored and cream-and-gilt salon of Lancaster House, once a private palace, which was built in 1825. The London session was the fifth of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the shortest. It met for the first time on Nov. 23 and adjourned sine die on Dec. 15. Thus the session lasted just one day short of three weeks, holding during that time 17 meetings.

The council usually sat for three hours every day, convening at 3:30 in the afternoon and adjourning at 6:30. After the discussions were concluded, the delegates usually strolled to what Bevin called the "Austerity Bar" set up in a large salon where refreshments were served. There all the delegates mingled freely, except the Russians who came only after the first and the last meetings.

It was quite a sight on the last evening to see Molotov and Andrei Vishinsky, the deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, drinking champagne with

the man they had publicly labeled a "warmonger"—John Foster Dulles, Republican Party representative on the American delegation. But unfortunately no photographer was present to record this historic event for posterity. Marshall never came at all, but returned immediately to the Embassy after the meetings.

THE IMMEDIATE cause of the breakdown of the London Conference was Molotov's insistence on Soviet Russia's demand for \$10,000,000,000 (equivalent to \$15,000,000,000 at the 1938 level of prices) in reparations. This was categorically rejected by Mr. Marshall who said, "I wish it to be clearly understood that the United States is not prepared to agree to any program of reparations from current production as a price for the unification of Germany."

Such a charge could be met only by one of two ways, the Secretary of State pointed out. Either the United States would have to pay for such reparations and "this the United States will not do," Mr. Marshall said firmly. The only other way to meet the Soviet demand, he asserted, was to depress the German standard of living to such a point that Germany would become a center of unrest in the heart of Europe.

The fundamental cause of the breakdown of the conference, however, was the fact that there was no common ground on which the Allies could agree in the government of Germany. The cleavage between the principles of totalitarianism which prevail in Eastern Germany and the principles of democratic liberty which obtain in Western Germany was too wide for the council to bridge.

Thus, for example, while Molotov insisted on the priority of the peace treaty for Germany, Marshall took the position that there were questions of basic principles which had to be agreed on first amongst the Allies as a requisite for the consideration of a treaty.

In his speech at the last meeting of the council, Bevin stated clearly this fundamental difference between the Allies when he declared, "We want the unity of Germany but we

do not want a pretense of unity in a country divided up by zonal barriers. We want a democracy, but not a bogus democracy in which power is exercised by a few men for their own end. We want a central government but not a centralized government which would restore the old dictatorship under a new name. We do not want a puppet government which could not move except by the strings being pulled by one of the occupying powers. We are opposed to the creation of another dictatorship in Germany, no matter under what name it may masquerade."

It was Molotov's long, rambling three hour speech on Dec. 12 in which he dug up all the old charges against the Western Powers that finally convinced Marshall that the Russians did not mean business. He accordingly proposed at the next meeting three days later that the Council be adjourned, declaring that "it seems impossible at this time to make practical progress," and adding "agreement can be reached now only under conditions which would not only enslave the German people, but would seriously retard the recovery of all Europe." Bevin and Bidault agreed

to his verdict and Molotov rather ruefully acquiesced in it.

So ended what may prove to be the last session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Short though it was, it is likely to go into history as a fateful gathering, marking the definitive breach between East and West. As a consequence of the breakdown of the London Conference, the struggle between East and West—between totalitarianism and democracy—is now transferred from the council table to the factories and workshops of Europe.

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London Conference

Statement by Secretary Marshall

THE RESULT of the recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London was disappointing. I realize that the many lengthy statements and the frequent and fundamental disagreements were very confusing to the general public. Also the continuous accusations against the good faith, the integrity and the purposes of the Governments of the Western Powers, particularly the United States, necessarily added greatly to the confusion. This was, as a matter of fact, one of the purposes of these attacks.

I anticipated great difficulty in reaching a comprehensive agreement but I did have a hope that we might take three or four fundamental decisions which would permit immediate action by the Four Powers to alleviate the situation in Germany this winter and greatly improve the prospects for all of Europe. That we failed to reach any such agreements is the greatest disappointment.

The US delegation went to London with an open mind, as I had stated we would in Chicago, but we went with a strong determination to bring to an end the division of Germany which has existed since the German capitulation. We were also determined that any agreement reached at London should be a genuine workable agreement, and not one which would

immediately involve obstruction and frustration in the Allied Control Council when it came to be put into effect in Germany.

I shall review only briefly the interminable discussions during the weeks of debate at London. To us it was but a dreary repetition of what had been said and resaid at the Moscow Conference. I shall endeavor, however, to point out the main issues on which the conference deadlocked and give you my estimate of the underlying reasons.

The basic issue, as we saw it before the opening of the London Conference, was whether or not the Allies could agree among themselves to reunite Germany. The issue in regard to the Austrian Treaty was even simpler and had already emerged clearly at the Moscow conference.

BECAUSE THE two main issues which I have outlined would be the controlling factors in our discussions, three of the delegations had agreed that the Austrian treaty should be considered first and the economic principles to govern the treatment of Germany as an economic whole should come second. We felt that this order was logical and necessary if we were to debate with any prospect of success the remaining items on our agenda. The Soviet

delegation held a different view and insisted that questions on the preparation of a German peace treaty should be item two on the agenda. As the questions regarding immediate economic unity for Germany.

In order to get the conference started, it was finally agreed to accept the Soviet request that the preparation of a German peace treaty should be item 2 on the agenda. As a result, with the exception of one day of discussion of Austria and the Austrian treaty, it was not until after 10 days of meetings that the conference really reached the heart of the German question. These first 10 meetings were devoted to futile and somewhat unreal discussion of the mechanisms for the preparation of an eventual German peace treaty before the question of whether or not there was to be a united Germany had even been considered.

There was one question, however, of real substance during this phase of the discussion which had a direct application not only to a German peace treaty but also to the immediate situation in Germany. This was the question of the present and future frontiers of the German state. No serious consideration of a peace treaty could be undertaken without first considering what was to be the area of the future German state. Three

delegations had already expressed their agreement that the area of the Saar should be separated from Germany and integrated into French economy. Mr. Molotov refused to commit his government on this point.

On this vital matter of frontiers, three delegations agreed to the establishment of a frontier commission or commissions to make an expert study of any proposed changes from the prewar frontiers. Mr. Molotov refused to agree. It was impossible for me to reconcile his urgent insistence upon the necessity of expediting the preparation for a German peace treaty with his categorical refusal to agree to the appointment of boundary commissions which three delegations considered to be an absolutely essential first step in any serious preparation for a future German peace settlement.

Many other questions concerning the actual preparation of any peace treaty were discussed without agreement.

IT WAS DURING this stage of the debate that Mr. Molotov insisted that the four powers should agree upon the immediate establishment of a German central government. Although the United States had been, I believe, the first of the four occupying countries to suggest at Moscow the desirability for the earliest possible establishment of a German provisional central government, it was obvious that until the division of Germany had been healed and conditions created for German political and economic unity, any central government would be a sham and not a reality.

This view was shared by the other western delegations but to Mr. Molotov was completely unacceptable. This was the first clear evidence of his purpose to utilize the meeting as an opportunity for propaganda declarations which would be pleasant to German ears.

After several days of consideration by the deputies the Austrian treaty was again brought to the conference table on Dec. 4. The sole issue discussed was the determination of what were the true German assets in eastern Austria to which the Soviet Union was fully entitled by the Potsdam

Agreement. This had been the stumbling block in reaching final agreement on the treaty draft, and it was an issue which would determine whether or not Austria would be under such complete economic domination by the Soviet Union that it would be virtually a vassal state.

THE FRENCH had endeavored to break the impasse by submitting a compromise proposal, but this was categorically refused by the Soviet delegate. In the last hour of the final session of the conference Mr. Molotov indicated an apparent willingness to

US Secretary of State George C. Marshall made his report to the nation on the London Conference in a radio address on Dec. 19 shortly following his return to the United States. The text of his speech is printed here. Following the text are pertinent excerpts from the speeches Secretary Marshall made during meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

accept a percentage reduction in the Soviet claims, without specifying the actual amount involved in his proposal. The matter was immediately referred to the deputies and I was informed just prior to my departure from England that the Soviet Government would submit later a detailed proposition.

It was not until the 10th meeting that the conference finally came to the heart of the problem — to a consideration of the harsh realities of the existing situation in Germany.

Several more days were to elapse, however, before the council really came to grips with these realities. Discussions of procedure — of what document to discuss — again intervened to delay our work. However, on Monday Dec. 8, the procedural issues were resolved and the council began the consideration of the fundamental issues which eventually led to the adjournment of the session without agreement.

I shall endeavor to indicate briefly what those issues were without recit-

ing the involved and prolonged discussions over individual items.

The general issue was simple. It was whether or not Germany was to continue divided or whether the Allies could agree to recreate a unified Germany. Unless this could be achieved, all other questions relating to Germany would remain academic.

What then were the particular obstacles to the achievement of German economic and political unity?

The US delegation considered that there were certain fundamental decisions which the four occupying powers should take if German unity was to be achieved. These were:

1. The elimination of the artificial zonal barriers to permit free movement of persons, ideas, and goods throughout the whole territory of Germany.

2. The relinquishment by the occupying powers of ownership of properties in Germany seized under the guise of reparations without four-power agreement.

3. A currency reform involving the introduction of new and sound currency for all Germany.

4. A definite determination of the economic burdens which Germany would be called upon to bear in the future, that is the cost of occupation, repayment of sums advanced by the occupying powers, and reparations.

5. An overall export-import plan for all of Germany.

When these basic measures have been put into effect by the occupying powers, then the establishment under proper safeguards of a provisional government for all Germany should be undertaken.

REPARATIONS soon emerged a key issue. For the benefit of those not fully familiar with past negotiations on this subject I wish to explain that a definite agreement had been concluded two years ago at Potsdam that reparation payments would be made by the transfer of surplus capital assets, that is, factories, machinery, and assets abroad, and not by payments from time to time out of the daily output of German production.

One reason for this decision was to avoid an issue that would continue

through the years between Germany and Allies and between the Allies themselves concerning her ability to pay and the actual value of payments which had been made in goods. Also, it was clearly evident that for many years Germany would be involved in a desperate struggle to build up sufficient foreign trade to pay for the food and other items on which she will be dependent from outside sources.

The best example of this phase of the situation that I can give is the present necessity for Great Britain and the United States to pay out some \$700,000,000 a year to provide the food and other items to prevent starvation and complete disintegration of that portion of Germany occupied by our forces.

In other words reparations from current production — that is, exports of day to day German production with no return — could be made only if the countries at present supplying Germany, notably the United States, foot the bill. We put in and the Russians take out. This economic truth, however, is only one aspect of Soviet reparation claims.

In the eastern zone of Germany the Soviet Union has been taking reparations from current production and has also, under the guise of reparations, seized vast holdings and formed them into a gigantic trust embracing a substantial part of the industry of that zone. This has resulted in a type of monopolistic strangle hold over the economic and political life of eastern Germany which makes that region little more than a dependent province of the Soviet Union.

A VERY STRONG reason in my opinion, for our failure to agree at London, was the Soviet determination not to relax in any way its hold on eastern Germany. Acceptance of their claims for reparations from current production from the western zones would extend that strangle hold over the future economic life of all Germany.

The Soviet position was nowhere more clearly indicated than by Mr. Molotov's categorical refusal to furnish the council of Foreign Ministers with information concerning the reparations already taken from the eastern

zone or indeed any information at all concerning the situation there, until full agreements had been reached.

In effect we were to tell them what has occurred in the western zones, which we had already done, and they tell us nothing. That refusal to provide information absolutely essential for decisions as to the organization of German unity would by itself have made any agreement impossible.

A remarkable illustration of the Soviet position in this matter was their harping criticism of the economic procedure in our zones which we freely publish for the world to read, while virtually in the same breath blandly refusing to provide any data at all concerning their zone.

IT FINALLY BECAME clear that we could make no progress at this time — that there was no apparent will to reach a settlement but only an interest in making more and more speeches intended for another audience, so I suggested that we adjourn.

No real ground was lost or gained at the meeting, except that the outlines of the problems and the obstacles are much clearer. We cannot look forward to a unified Germany at this time. We must do the best we can in the area where our influence can be felt.

All must recognize that the difficulties to be overcome are immense. The problems concerned with the treaty settlements for Italy and the satellite countries were simple by comparison since none of those countries were divided into zones of occupation and all of them had an existing form of government. Germany by contrast is subdivided into four pieces — four zones. No trace of national government remains.

There is another and I think even more fundamental reason for the frustration we have encountered in our endeavor to reach a realistic agreement for a peace settlement. In the war struggle, Europe was in a large measure shattered. As a result a political vacuum was created and until this vacuum has been filled by the restoration of a healthy European community, it does not appear possible that paper agreements can assure a lasting peace. Agreements between sovereign states are gener-

ally the reflection and not the cause of genuine settlements.

It is for this very reason, I think, that we encountered such complete opposition to almost every proposal the western powers agreed upon. The Soviet Union has recognized the situation in its frank declaration of hostility and opposition to the European recovery program (the Marshall Plan).

The success of such a program would necessarily mean the establishment of a balance in which the 16 western nations, who have bound their hopes and efforts together, would be rehabilitated, strong in forms of government which guarantee true freedom, opportunity to the individual, and protection against the terror of governmental tyranny.

The issue is really clear-cut and I fear there can be no settlement until the coming months demonstrate whether or not the civilization of western Europe will prove vigorous enough to rise above the destructive effects of the war and restore a healthy society. Officials of the Soviet Union and leaders of the Communist parties openly predict that this restoration will not take place. We on the other hand are confident in the rehabilitation of western European civilization with its freedom.

Now, until the result of this struggle becomes clearly apparent, there will continue to be a very real difficulty to resolve, even on paper, agreed terms for a treaty of peace. The situation must be stabilized. Western nations at the very least must be firmly established on a basis of government and freedoms that will preserve all that has been gained in the past centuries by these nations and all that their cooperation promises for the future.

Earlier at the Dec. 14 meeting of the conference, Marshall, in refutation of Molotov's allegations of US profit and business acquisitions in western Germany, said:

The US delegation submits the following reply to questions addressed to it by the USSR delegation on Dec. 12, concerning acquisition of German business properties by US interests in the US Zone of Germany, and concerning profits made by the

United States on exports of coal and timber from the US Zone of Germany.

The United States long ago proposed a moratorium on the acquisition of foreign ownership or the control of property in Germany except to replace property destroyed or transferred since Sept. 1, 1939, with property similar in character and value. It also proposed a report in the Control Council on: (a) policies followed by each of the occupying powers in this respect; and (b) a factual statement of the changes in foreign ownership or control of property in each of the zones since the occupation.

This proposal has not been accepted. The United States, however, has scrupulously carried out in its own zone the principle of the moratorium proposed.

There is not one single case of German business property that has been acquired by US interests during the entire occupation. All goods shipped out of the US and UK Zone and all services provided for foreigners out of German resources have been sold at world market prices.

Not one penny of these proceeds is diverted to the use or the advantage of the occupying powers. This includes both coal and timber. The United States invited the assistance of the Germans and of the occupying powers in obtaining favorable terms of trade for German exports. All proceeds from such exports are used to buy essential imports for the German economy. The total exports from the Bizonal Area from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1947 total \$165,000,000.

Marshall's written statement supplemented an earlier extemporaneous verbal reply to Molotov, at which time he told the Soviet delegate:

It is obvious that Mr. Molotov's remarks were not designed for serious discussion at this stage. Considering the purpose and circumstances under which we are gathered here, and considering the positions we occupy in our respective governments, I think Mr. Molotov must realize that such a method of procedure makes it rather difficult to inspire respect for the dignity of the Soviet Government.

The adjournment came at the suggestion of Secretary Marshall who pointed out that three delegations had registered willingness to make decisions "here and now" but that the Soviet Union alone had refused to agree. Adjournment came on Dec. 15 after Secretary Marshall had made the following statement:

THE UNITED STATES came to this conference to work for a comprehensive settlement which would overcome the present division of Germany. It hoped to obtain agreement on a treaty for Austria and the re-establishment of that country as a free and independent state.

As regards Germany the United States sought to achieve at this meeting a solution which would revive German economy through economic unity, thus enabling Germans to contribute to the restoration of Europe which has so grievously suffered from German aggression. The United States recognized that Germany in its present state of destitution would require outside assistance and was prepared to accept a fair share of the burden of such aid until a unified Germany could become self-sustaining.

The Soviet delegation put forth a statement regarding reparations which, to put it in the simplest of terms, is not at all acceptable to the United States delegation. That is the situation as I now understand it.

Later in the meeting Secretary Marshall said:

We have reached quite evidently a fundamental difference regarding the question of reparations. Mr. Molotov's last statement seemed to me a repetition of statements which we largely felt were without foundation... It will be useful, I think, at this point to see just where we are...

As regards Germany, taking first the subject of frontiers, we have been unable to agree on what we mean by Germany. Three delegations are on accord that the Saar territory should be detached from Germany and economically integrated with France. The Soviet Union does not agree.

With respect to the eastern boundary of Germany, the Potsdam Protocol clearly provided that the final status of western frontier of Poland

should await the peace settlement. The United States believes that an effort should be made to establish a frontier which, while it would compensate Poland, would not become a formidable economic barrier preventing Germany access to food and raw materials from this eastern area upon which it has heavily depended.

Three of the delegations agree that boundary commissions be at once established to examine the frontier question. The Soviet Union rejects this proposal. So we neither agree on what Germany is to be nor do we agree on establishing commissions to study these vital boundary problems.

In examining the discussions on economic principles, we have progressed only in agreeing to procedures without substance.

WE HAVE FAILED to reach agreement on sharing of the financial burdens. An ostensible agreement on the equitable distribution of indigenous resources is deprived of all meaning by the Soviet demand for a continuation of present Soviet withdrawals of current German production for reparations.

The Soviet Union has refused to furnish vitally necessary information with respect to reparations removals... Thus, we have been asked to reach agreement while information essential to such agreement is withheld by the Soviet representatives.

The Soviet delegations has refused to agree to the relinquishment of property interests in Germany unilaterally seized under guise of reparations. As matters now stand, a large share of the produce of the eastern zone of Germany is drawn off for the Soviet account. An important part of its industry has been placed in a gigantic Soviet trust which enjoys special privilege...

These Soviet practices in eastern Germany have prevented Germany from playing its part in the recovery of Europe. In fact, they have greatly increased the necessity for the outside aid provided by the United States and the United Kingdom to enable western Germany to live. Nevertheless, the Soviet representatives have chosen to charge that this aid has as its purpose to use western Germany as a 'strategic base against

(Continued on Page 22)

Statement by General Robertson

THE PRACTICAL consequences and the action which must be taken in the immediate future were outlined by Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor, in a prepared statement shortly after his return to Berlin from the London Conference. Pointing out that these were his own views, he said:

"When I describe the conference as a failure I do not think that I shall be contradicted. It is true that there were agreements reached on a few texts of subsidiary importance. Only one agreement of any consequence emerged. This was the acceptance by all four powers of the figure of 11,500,000 ingot tons as the limit of steel production in Germany. That is a useful agreement because it confirms the rightness of the action which has been taken in regard to the establishment of a new level of industry for the Combined Zones. I think that we, the British, may justifiably claim some credit for

the fact that all four powers have now accepted the very figure which we proposed ourselves in the first instance two years ago.

"On the main issues the conference reached no agreement and we are left with no further guidance or assistance to enable us to straighten out the tangle of German affairs. For those like myself who are responsible for the practical implementation of policy in Germany, this state of affairs

is undoubtedly a very serious and perplexing one. It has, however, always been my opinion that the right course for us in Germany is to be clear about our own objectives and to pursue them without being rattled because events at times take an awkward twist . . ."

Referring to an excerpt from a speech by Ernest Bevin, British foreign minister, during the meeting on the last day of the conference (ex-

We want a genuine agreement among the four powers represented at the Council of Foreign Ministers.

We do not want agreements designed to catch and trick.

We want the unity of Germany, we do not want a pretense of unity in a country still divided by zonal barriers past which men, trade, and ideas cannot pass freely

We want a democratic Germany, but we do not want a bogus democracy where a few men exercise tyrannical power and bend the people for their own ends.

We want a central German government, but we do not want a centralized German government in the sense that it can become a dictatorship again.

Those are the bases enumerated in the supplementary principles that I have submitted. Above all, we do not want a puppet government incapable of moving except as the strings are jerked by the occupying powers.

Moreover, we want to know that this government will truly represent the people. We want a peace treaty for Germany, a just treaty, in the preparation of which a fair hearing is given to all, including Germany herself.

We do not want to pretend to the Germans that we are going to give them a treaty if, in fact, there is no sincere intention to restore to Germany her freedom and her sovereignty, always providing the overriding security requirements of the Allies are met. *Extract from statement made by Mr. Bevin, the British foreign minister, at the Council of Foreign Ministers.*

cerpt printed in the above box) General Robertson continued:

"It will be clear to you that the policy which is therein propounded can only be fully achieved when there is agreement between the four Occupying Powers. I am sure that such agreement must be reached if we are to obtain a satisfactory settlement in Germany and if we are to have any assurance of stability and peace in Europe. It was not possible to reach

agreement in London. That, as Mr. Bevin said at the time, was a very grave disappointment to His Majesty's Government.

"However, we shall continue to seek agreement. We shall do all that we can to cooperate here in Berlin with our Allies, both in order that the quadripartite administration of this city may continue and also in all other fields where there is useful work to be done on a quadripartite basis. We

ourselves shall take no irrevocable step which might make subsequent agreement impossible.

"Obviously we cannot sit with folded hands doing nothing to rectify matters in our own zone and in the Combined Zones. Time does not stand still. Lack of agreement has already compelled us, in conjunction with the Americans, to take certain steps in the Bizonal Area, and further steps will inevitably be forced upon us. Exactly what those steps may be I am not ready to say.

"It has been alleged that we, with the Americans, had anticipated the failure of the London Conference and had already made out . . . plans to do certain things as soon as it was over. This happens to be untrue. We aimed at the success of the Conference and not at its failure, and we did not take in advance decisions which could only be properly taken afterwards. There was no conspiracy to bring about a breakdown of the Conference.

"It has also to be remembered that for a considerable period of weeks discussions have been going on in Washington regarding the future of the fusion agreement. Until agreement had been reached on these discussions it was not even possible to make definite plans for the future and agreement has now been reached, and the full text of the agreement has been made public. It is rather a complicated agreement but the essential points of it are simple.

"The United States has taken over from us responsibility for the dollar expenditure of the Combined Zones with the proviso that the United Kingdom will produce dollars for the conversion of sterling if the dollar balance in the funds of the Bizonal Area gets too small. In recognition of the additional financial responsibility assumed by the United States we have agreed that the Americans should have the major say regarding the manner in which available funds should be expended.

"It is, however, made clear that on matters of policy and on all political questions General Clay and myself speak with equal voice. I regard that as a fundamentally sound agreement. What will be more important than the terms of the agreement itself will be the spirit displayed by either side in its implementation. I have no uneasiness on that score, certainly not so long as General Clay remains in Germany.

"I can easily imagine that the German people in the British and Ameri-

can Zones should feel somewhat perplexed by the discussions in London and Washington, by the failure of the London Conference, by the intricacies of the Washington agreement. What matters to them is not too much the complexities of inter-allied negotiations as the practical effect of it all on themselves.

"As to that, it is clear that the unity of Germany has been delayed. That is bound to be a great disappointment to them, as it is to us and the only thing which I can usefully say about it is to reiterate our determination to secure the unification just as soon as it can be secured in a real manner. We recognize the strength and rightness of the desire of the German people for the true unity of Germany.

"For the rest, I think that the German people in the two zones can feel that the new phase now beginning is likely to be a phase of progress and recovery. I do not wish to paint rosy pictures but what I feel also is this, that the upward movement has started already and should proceed with some rapidity. Every record, every graph which I am shown to indicate the progress of economic life in the two zones is now trending steadily upwards. Coal production, steel, industrial production, exports, are all increasing. Of course they are all at far too low a level at the moment. The great thing is that they are increasing.

"We have the winter before us now and we must expect to encounter some difficulties, particularly as regards transportation. When the spring comes I hope to see a rapidly advancing economy. It will certainly be our endeavor to give this movement all the assistance within our power.

"The main responsibility for promoting it, however, will rest with the German people themselves. We shall certainly give them fuller responsibilities than they have at present and I don't think they will be able to complain that they are given insufficient authority in the management of their own affairs.

"But it is not only those who are, or will be, placed in authority who have responsibility. A very heavy responsibility falls upon the people themselves, upon every ordinary man and woman in the western zones. Having endured much, they must endure more. They are working well and must work harder. And what is most important they must eradicate things which are bad in their economic and social life.

"Corruption, black-market practices, and selfishness must be replaced by honest self-sacrificing endeavor for the common good. This is not an easy prescription in times like the present. I propose it because it is the only real remedy of the grievous ills of today. I pledge to the German people in our zones and to the leaders the full measure of sympathy and friendship of myself and my staff for the task which lies ahead."

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London Conference

Editorials in American Press

THE IMMEDIATE reaction among US newspapers to the termination of the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London was that the breakdown was inevitable in the light of the Soviet Union's non-compromising attitude, and that now even greater stress should be given to plans for the European Recovery Program.

The **Baltimore Sun** said the fundamental issue behind the collapse

of the conference was "the determination of the Western Powers not to allow the debate over the German peace treaty to delay the recovery of Europe, and Mr. Molotov's determination to use the German peace treaty discussions for just that purpose."

The Sun editorial continued in part: "We may expect, then, to see vigorous efforts looking to improved German production, partly for the

purpose of relieving the occupying powers of some of their burden, and still more for the purpose of pushing ahead the program of European recovery envisaged by the Marshall planners.

"Full unification of Germany remains a highly desirable goal. But German unification has become a secondary objective. The primary objective is success for the program of European recovery, and that is

one to which Mr. Marshall now turns his full attention."

Regretting that the Soviet Union ever had been allowed an absolute veto in all peace negotiations, the *New York Times* said: "The responsibility for the outcome at London has been identified correctly by Secretary Marshall. Three delegations have been able to agree and were willing to make necessary decisions then and there. 'The Soviet Union alone refuses to agree.'

"It refused to agree to a boundary commission . . . it refused to agree to stop its unilateral exploitation of Germany for its own benefit and at the expense of Germany, of other victors, and of Europe as a whole. It even refused to provide information on this subject.

"On the contrary, it sought by every means to prevent or delay any kind of agreement, while it pursued its own aims by direct action in every European country where either its own troops or its Communist fifth columns could exert their influence.

"In these circumstances the Western Powers must now proceed with organizing peace and reconstruction as best they can."

Among other things, the *Times* continued, this must mean "the economic and political unification of Germany as far as possible" and "transfer of all future peace negotiations to what has always followed any war—a general peace conference in which all the belligerents and not just big powers participate."

"The world cannot wait for one power endlessly," the *Times* concluded, "or forever submit to Russian bluster and obstruction."

The *New York Herald Tribune* advised the recognition that "we are in fact confronted by two worlds."

"It was on Mr. Marshall's motion that the council broke up," the editorial said, "but the Russians had offered no basis on which it might have been continued. It is better so. . . . But at the very least that will for the first time afford us an opportunity to make the western system function on its own resources. . . . One road ends. Another opens before us."

In his *Herald Tribune* column, former Undersecretary of State

Sumner Welles called the Soviet tactics in the council a blow to Soviet aspirations in Europe. He cited a series of recent Soviet endeavors, and continued:

"The American people and their Congress have not been discouraged by the recent revolutionary outbreaks from proceeding with their plans to help Europe. On the contrary, Mr. Molotov's tactics are expediting them.

"The Communist-inspired insurrections in France and Italy not only have failed, but communism in those two countries has less support than at any moment since the war.

"The Kremlin has had no success in persuading France, Britain and the United States to accept an Austrian treaty that would turn over that country to Russia's tender mercies, nor a German treaty which would provide neither security for Europe nor freedom for Germans.

"Mr. Molotov has been able to use the London conference for propaganda purposes. But his bid for German support could have been made quite as effectively from any other rostrum. . . . Mr. Molotov is the outstanding authority today on how not to influence people and on how to lose friends."

Molotov was condemned also by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which said in part: "From the beginning of the Conference, Molotov played his familiar role of obstructionist, but this time the bitterness and wordiness that made impossible any calm, thoughtful consideration. . . . The fact is that Molotov so thoroughly wore out the patience of the other conferees that all attempts to reach an agreement bogged down. . . .

"There should be no letup in the resolute efforts of the United States, Great Britain and France to unify western Germany's economy without bringing about an outright political division of the Reich.

"And it devolves upon the United States to push with all speed its Marshall Plan for long-term aid to western Europe. Europe's economic recovery is the surest antidote for Molotov's divide-and-conquer poison. We should hasten the prosperity treatment—and make it work."

The *Washington Daily News* declared the conference at least clarified the situation, having "proved conclusively that within the foreseeable future Russia will not cooperate with the western nations in German and Austrian peace settlements and in European rehabilitation."

"The same deadlock has existed ever since Stalin welched on his Potsdam Agreement and deadlocked the first Foreign Minister's Conference in September, 1945," the *News* continued, adding: "No intelligent American will rejoice for a moment over this now accepted break. . . . If and when Russia is ready to carry out in good faith the basic commitments she has made for a just and enduring peace, America will welcome her cooperation. But the time has passed when we can sit waiting for that a sign of Soviet sanity. . . .

"Cussing won't cure European chaos or stop Soviet aggression. Only a successful Marshall Plan of American aid for self-helping democracies and close security cooperation will do the job."

The *Washington Evening Star* said the breakdown "makes clear beyond an doubt that the Soviet Union at this juncture has no desire to write an Austrian Treaty or to make a definite beginning on a German settlement. The *Star* continued in part:

„This policy . . . is not a peace policy: it is a wrecking policy—a policy that the Western Powers could never accept. . . . It fits in perfectly with their (Soviet) world-wide program of obstruction, non-collaboration and villifying propaganda. . . . the collapse of the London Conference serves merely to round out the picture."

The *Star* emphasized, however, that this does not mean "mankind has had a last chance for enduring peace," and emphasized the numerous actions still open for security of the free and independent nations, saying:

"The 16-nation European recovery program can be effectuated. We can see to it that countries like Greece and Italy are not robbed of their independence. We can cultivate powerful economic and political ties with our friends abroad. . . . If a pro-

gram of this sort is carried out, it may even succeed eventually in persuading the Russians to come in. We still can have peace if we work for it."

The **Denver Post** struck the keynote when it said in part: "Russia doesn't want an agreement because it would force her to release the countries she now holds hostage to her ambitions. Any kind of a settlement acceptable to the West would provide a degree of democracy fatal to the Russian influence. Russia has lost out in every country where people were free to choose..."

"But the door for complete unification of Germany must be left open. The western powers must not let themselves get jockeyed into a position of abandoning eastern Germany to Russia By dedicating ourselves all the more firmly to recovery of the West, we can increase pressure on Russia. Prosperity and democracy on our side of the iron curtain will be a powerful magnet."

The **Pittsburg Post-Gazette** saw the Soviet sabotage of the London Conference as a challenge "that cannot be ignored by Congress in its consideration of the recovery program," and said: "When Russia is shown that the Marshall Plan will work, and that western Europe will not be permitted to go Communist by default, she may be convinced that there is more to be gained in one world than two."

The **Cleveland Plain Dealer** said Russia's latest "demonstration of stubbornness" leaves American leadership "no alternative but to go forward with a program of heavy appropriations for assistance of nations

that participated in the European mutual aid program . . . We are convinced that Secretary Marshall was on sound grounds in opposing the reparations demands on Germany."

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** called the Conference breakup "unfortunate" but "not all a loss by any means." The editorial averred the conference was necessary "to see how far apart the conferees were," adding: "Now that the meeting is over, the course for the United States, Britain, and France is clear. They should get together and show what the democratic administration of western Germany can do . . . If we do the job as well as we should be able to do it, the time will come when the Soviets will be knocking at our door."

The **St. Louis Star Times** likewise discerned some "few rays of hope," saying: "Russia alone must shoulder the blame for the postponement of German peace, and she must do this in the eyes of millions of hungry and distressed people, in and out of Germany, who know that Germany must be rebuilt before Europe can be rebuilt on a sound economic foundation . . . The world cannot overlook that Secretary Marshall's stand was against a scheme that cannot be justified."

The **Detroit News** also admonished that the negative results of the conference "should not cloud our view of how well our policy has served us in the court of world opinion and in the growth of the conviction among our people."

The **Chicago Daily News** noted that Molotov's rabid opposition to the

Marshall Plan compared with Soviet insistence upon \$10,000,000,000 reparations from Germany, asking: "Where, if anywhere, would Germany get \$10,000,000,000, or any substantial part thereof? Why, from the United States for \$20,000,000,000, Molotov, in effect, asks the United States for \$10,000,000,000 for Russia alone. This is out-Marshalling the Marshall Plan with a vengeance."

The **New Orleans Times Picayune**: "There is the general impression that the western governments will carry forward plans for the integration of their respective occupation zones in Germany in cooperation with the movement for European recovery. Certainly there appears to be no possible advantage to be gained for peace or European restoration by any further postponement of this save an effort merely to suit the hidden purposes of the Kremlin."

The **Richmond Times-Dispatch** concluded: "The utter failure at London has been tragic, but it has brought home at least one helpful thing: Any child now knows that Soviet Russia is out to sabotage European recovery, and is ruthlessly determined to wreck all constructive solutions advanced by the western powers. We are no longer under any delusions as to where we stand, and we can act accordingly."

The **Hartford (Conn.) Courant**: "The net effect is to make one wonder whether Soviet diplomacy is as adroit as it is often credited with being . . . It has provided the most effective possible demonstration that Britain, France and the United States must take matters in their own hands."

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London Conference

Editorials in German Press

THE GENERAL ATTITUDE of the editors of the licensed press in the US Zone on the ending of the London Conference was "wait and see." However, some editorials, speculating on the results for Germany and Europe, were strongly pessimistic.

A few editors expressed the belief that the exclusion of the Soviet Union from future international planning would be beneficial. Roundups of the events in London during the conference were used by some newspapers as implementation for the anti-totalitarian information program.

The **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach, Bavaria) headed its lead editorial on the closing of the conference: "Poor Germany." Licensee Wilhelm Wiedfeld claimed that at the end of the war "militarism was dead, anti-Semitism was dead . . . cursing dictatorship, the people turned con-

fidently, almost without exception, to the victors." He continued:

"Since then, more than two and half years have passed. The war was won, but the peace remained distant. It was sought in many conferences and not found. London was the great hope of many. To be sure we expected no great deeds, because for real peace not only open hands but open cards are necessary.

"Up to now we have seen only clenched fists maneuvering with iron and golden balls and thoughts of atom bombs and guided rockets. Hearts brooded over more or less dark plans. But the drowning man grasped at dried reeds. And now, even these have been torn from him. . . Today we say: Poor Germany. We hope we won't have to say tomorrow: Poor World."

The *Nordsee Zeitung* (Bremerhaven) commented: "The last and enduring impression of the London Conference was that the western powers no longer play the cat-and-mouse game, with European problems led by Moscow for a year and day. They are taking their western European problems seriously now.

"The viewpoint prevailing in America is that they have wasted enough time waiting for the Russians to meet them halfway and that from now on they have to act if the last chance to reconstruct Europe is not to be lost. This last chance, to be sure, will be taken without Russian participation, and that is the sad and disconcerting factor . . .

"A split in the living body of a people, opened shortly after Potsdam and not closed in London is now, if not made permanent, then at least left open for a long time to come and thereby made worse. None of us has reason to rejoice."

The *Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo* (Schwaebisch-Hall) said the failure of the London Conference will result in the division of Germany, and consequently of Europe, into East and West. It went on:

"We still believe that a free and secret election in Germany, independent of party politics, would have shown an overwhelming majority in favor of unity . . . We hope that now at least it will be possible to solve

the most pressing western German economic problems, one of the most important of which is currency reform . . .

"It is said that German politicians have already drawn up a provisional constitutional plan for a western German federal government . . . We have learned that the American Military Government is not opposed in principle to discussions among German leaders on constitutional questions." (*Editor's note: American authorities have publicly endorsed open discussions of democratic procedures and German problems among all German people.*)

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* (Fulda, Hesse) said, "The London Conference broke up without results . . . That is no surprise . . . It is not the fault of the German people if the international situation in the past few months has taken such a form that it is easier for some victor nations to harmonize their interests with those of the German people than with those of their Allies.

"But we are the victims of this development, without being able to influence it . . . We Germans must reconcile ourselves to the bitter fact that until further notice there will be two Germanys. If you wish, you might say 'There will be no Germany.'"

The sharply anti-communistic *Offenbach Post* headed its editorial: "Torpadoed," and said:

"Uninitiated Germans in the past days might have thought that Mr. Molotov was the most eloquent pleader for German interests in London. He declared, for example, that American and British capital was penetrating German industry on a large scale; that the western zones were becoming dependent on foreign capital. Furthermore, that they were contracting a burden of debt through imports worth several billion dollars . . .

"At present time, we are eating American wheat and receiving every month thousands of tons of the finest American flour . . . The Soviet Union is a gigantic country with a broad agricultural economy. The Russian harvest this year was much better than the average in Europe. It seems

to us Russian wheat would taste just as good to hungry Germans as American wheat. The cattle delivered to Russia would give the German workers the same energy it gives the Russian.

"And why didn't Mr. Molotov announce from his propaganda podium that there are corporations in the eastern zone in Russian possession whose value is estimated at more than RM 2,000,000,000?"

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* linked the failure of the conference with the Soviet tactics against Jakob Kaiser, later deposed by the Soviet Military Administration as the CDU leader in the Soviet Zone. Tracing the history of the London discussions and laying the blame on Russia's insistence on reparations, Dr. Hugo Stenzel wrote:

"Recognition of the aims of Russian policy then led to the decision and deciding 'No' of Marshall, to which he was provoked by the consistent game of evasion by the Russians about a concrete clarification of the claims raised by them. For, according to his views, the non-fulfillment of the Marshall Plan signifies the acute danger of pauperization for western Europe, that is, all Europe not under direct Russian influence . . .

"But we Germans must now take courage," wrote Stenzel concerning Kaiser's battle to retain his CDU position, adding: "Germans in the western zones should learn much from this battle, that irrespective of party differences, all Germans should join in reconstructing 'Rump Europe,' in which human freedom is not only a concept but a reality."

Headlines in Berlin papers divided into definite groups, the Soviet licensed papers blaming the western foreign ministers for the breakup of the London Conference while western licensed papers blamed the Soviet foreign minister.

ADN (Soviet licensed German News agency) dispatches in the Soviet-licensed papers cited Molotov's charges that the western ministers ended the conference only because they wanted to get a free hand in western Germany. The dispatch said that when Bevin asked for proposals on the time and place of the next meeting, none of the ministers ans-

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BIZONAL UNITY STRENGTHENED

STRENGTHENING of the economic fusion of the US and UK Zones of Germany was initiated at a series of conferences in Frankfurt on Jan. 7 and 8 of the Military Governors, ministers president, representatives of the two Military Governments and of the Bizonal Economic Council.

Five major proposals for the formation of the German Economic Administration were agreed by the conferees with the aim of placing greater responsibilities in the Germans for their own economic affairs, securing closer cooperation and more efficiency in Allied and German activities, and permitting greater economy in personnel and monetary costs.

Emphasis was placed on the points that the new administration is confined to economic powers within the

Combined Zones, that the unification of all Germany is still the main objective, and that the other occupying powers are welcomed to join their zones in the German Economic Administration at any time they desire.

General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor, in his opening remarks at the Jan. 7 session of the conference, said this was no time for emotional drama—times were too serious—and, in the making of all plans, the main object, a unified Germany, would always remain paramount. He added that all plans will conform to that objective: a united Germany under a German Government capable of governing properly.

General Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, presiding jointly at the opening session, explained the proposals and advised the German conferees to consider them and report back their comments.

The measures decided and initiated at the conference were:

1. The Bizonal Economics Council will be doubled in size from its present membership of 52 representatives

to 104. The members, one for each 375,000 population, will be elected by the Landtage (state legislatures) and hold office during the duration of the term of the electing Landtag.

2. A second house, to be known as the Laenderrat of the Combined Zones, will be formed with a membership of 16 delegates. Each Land Government will elect two members, one of whom may be the minister president.

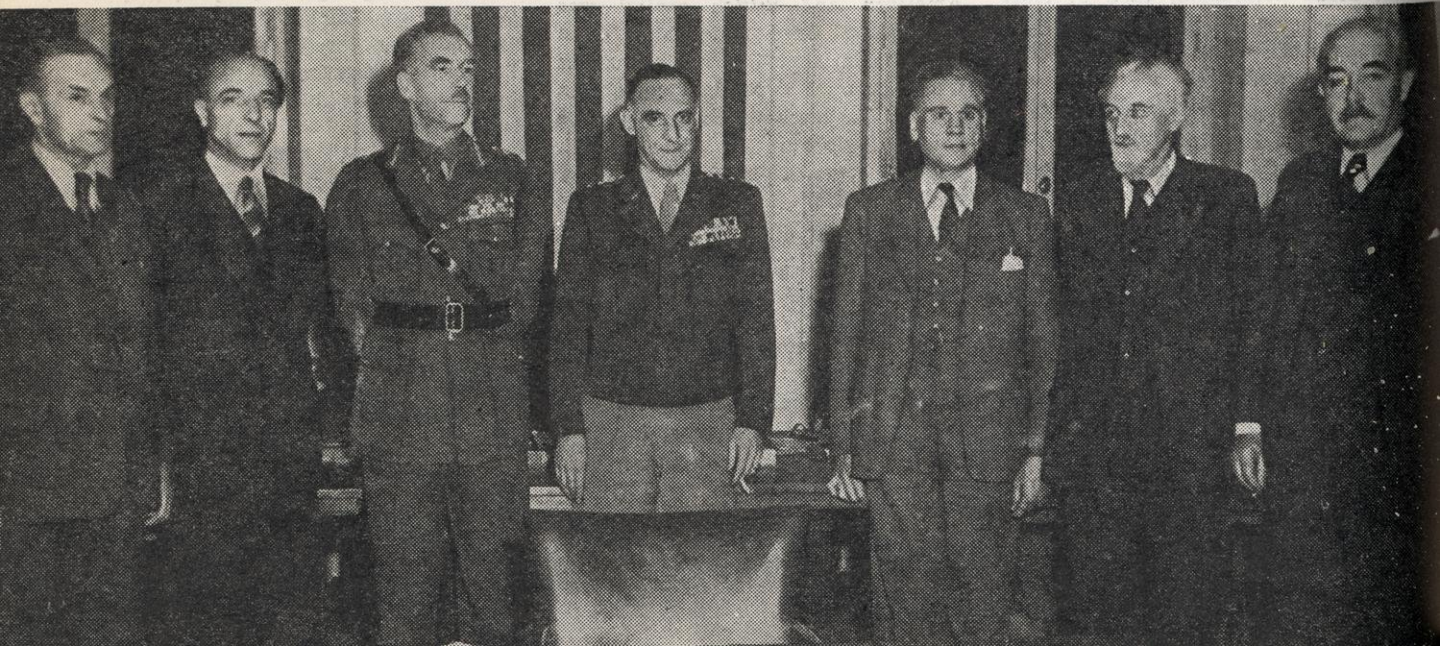
3. The Bizonal Executive Committee will be replaced by a body to be known as the Administrative Council. The council will be composed of the six directors of the bizonal departments under a director without portfolio as chairman.

4. A high court will be established to make final decisions in questions arising from interpretation of economic legislation.

5. A Land union bank will be created to act at present as an accounting agency and depository for imports and exports. It will be owned by the several Land Central Banks, which

German leaders met with the US and British Military Governors in Frankfurt at which further steps were taken toward Bizonal economic unity. Shown (left to right) are Dr. Hans Ehart, minister president of Bavaria; Karl Arnold, minister president of North Rhine/Westphalia; General Robertson, General Clay, Max Brauer, mayor of Hamburg; Hermann Luedemann, minister president of Schleswig-Holstein; and Heinrich Kopf, minister president of Lower Saxonia.

(Stars and Stripes photo)



will appoint one member each to the board of directors.

The creation of this new German Economic Administration was described as a joint enterprise between Military Government and the Germans. General Clay, at a press conference, added: "It reflects a good many German views . . . and it has been developed in consultation with them."

To this, General Robertson added that the Germans "were in agreement with every principle, with everything we put forward," and in regards to any differences, "we were able to meet them to a very large extent."

THE FIVE PROPOSALS, based on the opinions and suggestions of many German leaders in recent months, were presented by the Military Governors at the first session of the conference. The German conferees then discussed the proposals and returned with suggested modifications and questions. These were answered and incorporated where feasible by the Military Governors, thus permitting the start of the work to put them into operation.

The inauguration of these changes will necessitate some reorganization and shifting, particularly of personnel to Frankfurt, but, General Clay emphasized, "We are not establishing Frankfurt as a western capital—it is purely the seat of financial and economic administration."

The joint chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office and their personal staffs will remain intact as presently constituted. However, the British and American bipartite group staffs will be integrated in Frankfurt with the official of one power as head and his deputy as official of the other powers.

The groups to be headed by American chiefs with British deputies are Commerce and Industry, Food and Agriculture, and Civil Service. Those to be headed by British chiefs with American deputies are Transportation, Finance, and Communications.

The Joint Export Import Agency, located in Hoechst, will absorb, the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency, now located in Berlin, will be integrated with and known as the Joint Foreign Trading Agency with an American executive director and a British deputy and a board consisting of four

American and four British members. The consolidated agency will have its headquarters in Frankfurt.

The only Americans to be transferred from Berlin to Frankfurt will be those engaged in the operational activities of the Economics, Transportation, and Finance Divisions, and the Communications Branch of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division—fields involved in the German Economic Administration; plus a few administration personnel. All policy-making personnel and employees of other divisions and offices of OMGUS will remain in Berlin.

TO MAKE ROOM for the offices and quarters of these persons to be transferred from Berlin, a portion of the EUCOM Headquarters building in Frankfurt is being vacated. EUCOM has already directed the transfer of seven sections of the services, supply, and procurement units, involving 1,500 military and civilian personnel and their dependents, to Heidelberg to comprise the rear echelon of EUCOM, headed by Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder.

The Military Governors of the two zones set up at the meeting of the Bipartite Board on Jan. 2 a Bizonal and Bipartite Reorganization Committee (BBRC). The British element is composed of Maj. Gen. N. C. D. Brownjohn, chief of staff and deputy mili-

tary governor, as chairman; Mr. E. S. Jackson, deputy president of the Economics Subcommittee CCG (Be), and Mr. A. Marreco, director of the Governmental Structural Office, a section of the Governmental Subcommittee, CCG (Be).

The US element of this Committee has been established within the office of the Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor in Berlin to carry out the mission as it concerns the US Military Government. Named to this committee are Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, special adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, as chairman; Mr. F. L. Devereaux special assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. E. H. Litchfield, director of the Civil Administration Division. A directive (AG 334 [SS] of Jan. 9) said the committee shall be the exclusive agency of the Military Governor in the following matters:

1. The coordination, analysis, and review of all plans, proposals, and measures with respect to all phases of bizonal and bipartite reorganization, emanating from all interested and affected elements of UK-US Military Governments prior to the submission of such plans or proposals in definite form to the Bipartite Board for approval.

2. The supervision of the orderly and appropriate implementation within the

Heinrich Kauffmann (center), a member of the Bizonal Economics Council, talks with reporters at Frankfurt. (Stars and Stripes photo)



organizational structure of US Military Government of all bizonal and bipartite reorganization plans or measures approved by the Bipartite Board.

3. The consideration, review, and approval, disapproval or modification of bipartite reorganization plans affecting solely the organizational structure of US Military Government and for the appropriate and orderly implementation of such decisions within the organizational structure of US Military Government.

The directive also said the decision of the committee with respect to any organizational matter of a predominately US interest or character shall be conclusive unless appealed to the Military Governor by the Deputy Military Governor, by the US chairman of the Bipartite Control Office, or by an adviser to the Military Governor within three days from the entry of such decision by the committee.

IN CONNECTION with the carrying-out of its mission, the committee may request the appearance before it of any US Military Government personnel, whose testimony or views it deems necessary or desirable in connection with its considerations of any bizonal or bipartite reorganization proposal.

The Control Office, OMGUS, shall act as the staff agency of the committee and shall be exclusively responsible to it for the purpose of effecting coordination within OMGUS and between OMGUS and the US element BICO of all plans and proposals with respect to bipartite reorganization.

Final decisions of the committee shall be implemented by the Deputy Military Governor through command channels or otherwise as appropriate.

The Bipartite Board, which is the highest authority of the US and British Governments in Germany in the economic fusion, is composed of General Clay and General Robertson. Its headquarters is in Berlin. The Bipartite Control Office (BICO) situated in Frankfurt, is headed jointly by Mr. Clarence L. Adcock as US chairman, and Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Neville Macready as British chairman.

To carry out the German aspects of the reorganization and development

necessary for the German Economic Administration, Dr. Erich Koehler, president of the Bizonal Economic Council and Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, were named co-chairmen by the German representatives at the Frankfurt conference. Their committee was charged with the organization of the German Economic Administration.

The enlarged Bizonal Economic Council, in addition to its present responsibilities of being the highest German legislative body on economic and financial matters in the Combined Zones, will be empowered to establish and approve a bizonal budget, to receive a percentage of the income tax in order to meet its budgetary requirements, and to control the customs and excise taxes.

THE NEW LAENDERRAT of the Combined Zones (not to be confused with the Laenderrat composed of the ministers president of the US Zone) may amend any legislation passed by the Economic Council and may initiate any legislation except bills pertaining to taxation or appropriation of funds. It must act on all legislation within 14 days after receipt.

The Laenderrat has the power of veto by a simple majority of legislation sent to it, but the Economic Council may override such a veto by an absolute majority—53 votes. The Economic Council by a simple majority may pass, amend, or reject legislation initiated or amended by the Laenderrat.

The members of the Laenderrat may be instructed on voting by their respective Landtag, but the two delegates from a Land do not have to vote in unison.

The Administrative Council, replacing the Executive Committee, was set up with functions similar to those of a cabinet. The Chairman will be a director without portfolio and will be elected by the Economic Council with ratification by the Laenderrat and approval by the Military Governors. He will nominate the remaining directors subject to ratification by the Economic Council.

The Directors cannot be removed simply by a vote of non-confidence

by the Economic Council and Laenderrat. Before such action can be taken, the two bodies must meet with the Military Governors for a final decision. General Clay said, "Our reason for this safeguard is only one—that we are operating under an emergency situation, and we do want to avoid a situation in which administrative officials could be changed with great rapidity and thus prevent the formation of an effective organization."

THE DIRECTORS, heading the departments of commerce and industry, finance, food and agriculture, transportation, civil service, and communications, may be political appointees, but each must have a deputy who is a qualified civil servant. The heads of the personnel office and of the statistical office are not members of the Administrative Council, but are responsible to it.

The high court will be created by MG proclamation or ordinance to serve as a court of appeal for all matters and disputes coming under the term of the Economic Council so as to provide for uniformity in the interpretation of current laws. The draft of the proposed proclamation was distributed for study by the conferees.

The jurisdiction of the high court would include the settlement of disputes among the several Laender and between Laender and the central economic administration. It would be a court of appeal for individuals and corporations under the laws adopted by the Economics Council, and for appeals in the same fields from the Land courts.

The carrying-out of the decisions of the court will not be a problem as long as Military Government is here, General Clay said at the press conference, adding, "I believe a German constitution ultimately will provide and take care of the machinery for such a purpose." To a question, "Does that mean that Military Government will be placed in a position of enforcing the decisions of the German high court?" General Clay replied, "If necessary, I doubt if it will become necessary."

General Clay pointed out that "One of the problems that we have got to be very careful about in

Change in Regulations Approved

preparing the charter for the high court is that it does not conflict in jurisdiction with the constitutional court in the several Laender or with the administrative courts... There is a problem which requires very careful legal study of the wording of the charter of the court."

The Land Union Bank will be created by MG proclamation or ordinance with ownership vested in the several Land Central Banks. It will be headed by a board of directors composed of one appointee of each Land Central Bank and responsible directly to the Military Governors. It will be empowered to issue currency when new currency is authorized.

In reply to a question about any new proposals raised by the Germans, General Robertson said the only one dealt with the possible dissolution of any current zonal economic administration, adding, "We were able to show them that was our intention just as soon as the bizonal administration is capable of handling the matter."

Concerning greater economy and efficiency, General Robertson said, "In view of the fact that we are giving increased power to the administration in Frankfurt, it is necessary that if consultation with our staffs by the Germans is necessary, it should be quickly available, and if decisions are necessary they should be given quickly, that the need for reference to Berlin should be at a minimum. Therefore, we decided to move operative staffs to Frankfurt.

"In the second place, we felt that the time had come to simplify our staff arrangements and solidify them by integration, which is a process which proved a value in the war, and we are sure will prove its value again. It is not only a means of saving men—that is desirable—but its means increased efficiency."

General Robertson also declared in reassuring the Germans, that General Clay and he "made it clear that our objective remained the same, the objective of German unity and a German government properly constituted, and responsible and capable of governing, and that we had no intention of taking any action which should be prejudicial to the gaining of that objective."

CERTAIN changes in regulations under Military Government Law No. 52, which provides for the blocking of accounts and deposits of former Nazis, have been approved by OMGUS. However, OMGUS rejected other Laenderrat proposals for liberalizing the property control regulations.

Rejected was a proposal that financial institutions be permitted to collect principal and interest loans from blocked accounts of persons obligated on such loans carried with other financial institutions. OMGUS held:

"The amendment to permit individuals in Germany blocked under Military Government Law to utilize funds in one financial institution to liquidate an obligation due another financial institution could very well place the latter institution in a preferred position. Moreover, the allowance of such transactions before the completion of the individual's denazification proceedings might jeopardize the collection of the judgment rendered in such proceedings. It is believed desirable, therefore, that permission to effect transactions of this nature should be deferred until after the denazification proceedings of the individual have been completed."

However, where the debts and the account are held in the same financial institution, the Laenderrat proposal was approved; OMGUS pointing out that "the holder may have the right of offset which would result quasi-automatically in a net balance."

A REQUEST for unblocking frozen property held for the account of "politically non-incriminated family members of politically incriminated persons," upon proof that it is the sole property of the non-incriminated person, also was rejected.

Pointing out that the policy of also blocking property of members of family of blocked persons was adopted originally because of the influence the blocked person might be able to exercise over his family members, OMGUS reiterated that such action was necessary. It was pointed out that Land MG finance officers are authorized in specific instances to unblock property of such family

members where the family member is not subject to the law and the finance officer is satisfied that the action will not contradict Military Government policies.

A request that financial institutions be authorized to unblock accounts erroneously blocked by them was turned down because there is an existing regulation permitting specific applications in such cases, OMGUS explained.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL that, in addition to permitting alimony allowances from blocked accounts to former wives, payments also be permitted for other valid authorizations was rejected by OMGUS with the statement that a revision of the regulation, now in progress, will indicate definitely that it applies "only to payments due to former wives."

"It was never the intention of Military Government to have this apply to other types of payments," OMGUS stressed.

With regard to an Laenderrat proposal that persons with property blocked under MG Law No. 52 be allowed to set up a separate account for current salaries and wages and that such current earnings may be freely disposed of, OMGUS said: "Military Government is considering this problem in an endeavor to align procedures in the United States Zone with those in effect in the British Zone."

New MG Court Judge

Meyer L. Casman, of Philadelphia, has been appointed presiding judge of the Military Government Court for Civil Actions. Judge Casman succeeded Judge Herbert B. Gerhart, who recently returned to the United States.

The court, with headquarters in Stuttgart, hears civil actions arising out of the operation of privately-owned automobiles when one or more of the parties involved is a US or other United Nations national.

Since May 1947 Judge Casman has been associated with the Office of the Chief of Council, in the War Crimes Program at Nuremberg.



IT'S THE LAW

By M. A. Weightman

Reports Officer, Legal Division

THE LAYMAN who inquires as to a point of law is often confused and irritated when he learns that no concise, one-sentence answer is possible. If by law is meant legislation—law that is spelled out in black and white on the statute books—the field is narrowed somewhat, but his question may still require several answers. In America, for example, he might be told that there are two laws on a given subject—a state and a federal enactment. These might complement each other, might even conflict, but in any case it would be necessary to consider all the circumstances before deciding which applied, and therefore what “the law” was. The situation in Germany today is considerably more complex.

Generally speaking, there are two classes of laws—and two sources of new legislation—in Germany: Occupation and German. There are two types of Occupation legislation—Allied Control Council and Military Government—and at least three kinds of German legislation, enacted, respectively, by the Landtage, the Ministers President of the Laender, and the Bizonal Economic Council. In addition, there is a great body of pre-Occupation German law which remains wholly or partially in force today.

A brief discussion of the relationship between these kinds of laws and of the legislative process as it has developed since the surrender may help the layman to an understanding of the problem, even if it brings him no closer to his one-sentence answer on a specific point.

With the unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945, the Allied powers

assumed supreme authority and powers in Germany, and the Control Council, by virtue of a four-power decision made in Berlin on June 5, 1945, acquired supreme authority with respect to matters affecting Germany as a whole. Control Council legislation therefore overrides any other legislation in force today. Such ACA legislation, promulgated after the commanders-in-chief of the four occupied zones have agreed, may take several forms, as follows:

Proclamations, which are generally broad policy statements and which contain no penalty clauses, are issued to announce to the German people matters or acts of special importance.

Laws are enacted to deal with important matters of wide scope or to repeal, amend, or suspend existing legislation. As a general rule they are binding on all persons residing in Germany.

Orders are issued to deal with matters of limited application or of a transitory nature.

While not properly legislation, Control Council Directives are often treated as such, since they are expressive of policy or administrative decisions of the Control Council. They are not binding on the general population but only on those to whom they are addressed.

QUADRIPARTITE legislation is usually initiated by one of the occupying powers, which presents the subject to the appropriate directorate. A law on currency reform, for example, might be introduced to the Finance Directorate, which would try to reconcile conflicting points of view and arrive at a working draft of the law. Other directorates might be asked for comments or concurrences.

When the matter has finally been agreed to on the directorate level, or when majority and minority drafts and opinions have been prepared, the proposal goes to the Coordinating Committee, which consists of the Deputy Military Governors. The Coordinating Committee attempts to iron out any remaining differences of opinion, and when agreement has

Where to Find the Legislation

Control Council legislation appears periodically in the Official Gazette of the Control Council for Germany, published by the Allied Secretariat (Elsholzstrasse 22, Berlin). Official texts are given in English, French and Russian. The German text is included for information purposes only.

Military Government legislation is compiled by the Legal Division, OMGUS (APO 742) and published in English and German in the Military Government Gazette/Germany/United States Area of Control. Except for Law No. 59 and Ordinance No. 14, the English text of all enactments is prevailing. The German texts of Law No. 59 and Ordinance No. 14, which will be enforced in German

rather than in Military Government courts, are official.

English texts of both Control Council and Military Government legislation may also be found in Title 23 of the Military Government Regulations.

Official texts (German only) of German legislation are published as follows:

1. Bavaria: Bayerisches Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt (Informations- und Presseamt der Bayerischen Staatskanzlei, Prinzregentenstr. 7, Muenchen).
2. Bremen: Gesetzblatt der Freien Hansestadt Bremen (Weser-Kurier G. m. b. H., Bremen).

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been reached in principle, the law is usually referred to the Legal Directorate for drafting into legal form.

This completed, it goes back to the Coordinating Committee for final approval, and thence to the Control Council. When signed by the Control Council, it becomes law. By Jan. 1 1948, the Control Council had agreed upon three proclamations, 61 laws, four orders and 55 directives.

CONTROL COUNCIL enactments are applicable throughout Germany. In the absence of such legislation or when the Control Council has failed to agree, individual zonal Military Governments may legislate for their respective occupied areas. Thus, the recent Law on Restitution of Identifiable Property was promulgated by US Military Government only after many months of fruitless quadripartite negotiation.

In the US Area of Control unilateral proclamations, laws, ordinances, orders, notices and regulations are promulgated which are similar in character to the legislation issued by the Control Council although necessarily more limited in geographical application.

Military Government Proclamations are issued to announce matters of importance to the German people.

Laws are enacted to deal with matters of general application of a permanent nature, or of a specific or transitory but highly important nature.

Orders are issued to deal with matters of limited application or of a transitory nature.

Notices concern special actions required or prohibited and are addressed to the inhabitants of a particular area or to a special class of persons.

Regulations are rules and principles issued under a law or ordinance which are binding on persons affected thereby.

Directives and instructions express policy or administrative decisions which do not, by their own force, affect the German legal order or the obligations, rights or status of the German people.

The regulations described above are not to be confused with the Military Government Regulations (MGR's), which set forth official

policies, functional responsibilities and organizational relationships and do not have the force of law with respect to the general population.

Military Government legislation is usually initiated by an interested office or agency. After the proposal has been coordinated with all concerned and drafted into legal form, it is submitted to the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor for approval. The final step is its promulgation as law by the Adjutant General.

It should be emphasized that Military Government legislation can only be amended by an enactment at the same level. A law cannot be amended by an ordinance, or a proclamation repealed by an order. By the end of 1947 there were six Military Government proclamations, 26 laws, 22 ordinances and numerous orders, regulations, directives, and notices in effect.

THERE WAS of course a vast body of German law in effect at the beginning of the occupation. Much of it was objectionable because it reflected Nazi ideology and contained discriminatory provisions. One of Military Government's first tasks, on both the quadripartite and zonal levels, was to abrogate such legislation.

Military Government Law No 1 "deprived of effect" and Control Council Law No. 1 "repealed" specifically a number of outstanding Nazi enactments. In addition, each contains a general statement that no German law will be applied so as to favor any person because of his Nazi connections or discriminate against any person by reason of his race, nationality, religious beliefs, or opposition to National Socialism.

The program of eradicating Nazi doctrine from the statute books has been a continuing one. In some instances a law unobjectionable in principle would contain a few obnoxious provisions which had to be repealed or amended. In other cases the law would be a vicious one but would cover an essential subject; here it was necessary to write a new law before repealing the old, so as not to leave a legislative gap.

The German Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Civil Code, enacted more than half a century ago, all had to be reviewed carefully to determine what Nazi features had crept in between 1933 and 1945. Quadripartite committees were established for this purpose, and draft revisions of all three codes have been prepared.

THE LEGAL Directorate has approved the revision of the Criminal Code, and it will shortly be submitted to the Coordinating Committee. A revised Code of Criminal Procedure was prepared by US Military Government in 1945 and adopted by Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden early in 1946. It has served as a basis for the quadripartite revision of the Code.

The German legislative process in the US Zone has undergone considerable change since the summer of 1945. Under Military Government Proclamation No. 2 the ministers president of the various Laender were empowered to issue legislation by decree after prior approval had been obtained from Military Government.

With the establishment of the Laenderrat in October of 1945, it became possible to enact legislation on a uniform basis throughout the US Zone. The Laenderrat as such had no legislative power, but draft laws agreed upon by the Laenderrat could be submitted to Military Government for consideration. Then, if Military Government approved, the ministers president of the Laender, who compose the Laenderrat, could simultaneously enact identical laws in their respective Laender.

The constitutions adopted late in 1946 in Bavaria, Hesse, and Wuerttemberg-Baden and more recently in Bremen have made necessary a radical change in this procedure. Under the constitutions, legislative power is vested in the popularly elected Landtage and in the people themselves, and most German laws today are enacted through the former.

Military Government Proclamation No. 4, issued in March 1947, confirms the powers of the Laender in this

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Habeas Corpus

UNDER MG Ordinance No. 23, entitled "Relief from Unlawful Restraints of Personal Liberty," a person detained by American Military Government may at any time, and in addition to the remedy afforded him by the ordinary appeal procedure, apply to the nearest intermediate or general Military Government court, for relief from confinement on the ground that his detention is unlawful.

The court to which application is made must entertain the case, and if the detention is found to be unlawful, must promptly grant appropriate relief, which might mean reduction of sentence or release on bail or other conditional release but would normally mean outright release.

The provisions of the first article of the ordinance are founded upon what in Anglo-American law is traditionally known as the great Writ of Habeas Corpus — which is the ancient means by which the individual, however humble, can test the legality of his detention at the hands of authority, however mighty.

Writs resembling the present-day writ of habeas corpus were developed in England as early as the 11th century. Although challenged in the 17th century by the Stuart monarchs, who asserted that the king's command was a sufficient answer to a petition for writ of habeas corpus, the writ was gloriously sustained by the Parliament.

At the time of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, the American states adopted bills of rights which included the right of habeas corpus. And the convention of great men who met at Philadelphia

By Alvin J. Rockwell

Director, Legal Division, OMGUS

in 1787 to frame the American Constitution wrote into that document the guarantee of the right of habeas corpus which has been a foundation of the American legal order ever since.

It is safe to say that all democratic systems of law have provisions analogous to that of habeas corpus — although an American or British

This article on the institution of the writ of habeas corpus in the MG courts and the comparison of its democratic foundation with the communistic denial is taken from the recent broadcast address by Mr. Rockwell in the "Freedom versus Totalitarianism" series.

lawyer will be pardoned for commenting that other legal systems do not protect the rights of the individual in the same full measure as the Anglo-American procedure. The traditional German equivalent of habeas corpus is to be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure, beginning with Section 112.

THE PROTECTION of habeas corpus is rooted in a profound respect for the worth and dignity of the individual member of society. It is true, therefore, that all democratic systems of law have the equivalent of habeas corpus, using "democratic" in the only sense in which words can be of service to mankind, that is, to convey rather than to obscure

meaning. From this it follows, necessarily, that to fascist and communist systems of law, the protection of habeas corpus is unknown.

The hopelessly debased status of the individual and the perversion of the courts to serve the objectives of the police state during the Nazi period have been starkly exposed by the recent opinion of Military Tribunal III at Nuremberg, in the so-called Ministry of Justice case. The precisely similar position of the individual and the perversion of the courts, under communism have been well known for many years, and, tragic to acknowledge, have recently again manifested themselves within Germany. A brief reference to certain of the principles inherent in the legal order known to democracy, as contrasted with the legal order known to fascism or nazism or communism, shows the inevitable chasm between the two systems.

In a democracy, the worth, the uniqueness, and the dignity of the individual are protected by fundamental guarantees of personal rights, of which personal liberty is one, which the state itself cannot successfully challenge because the state itself is bound by the legal order and by what in Germany, as elsewhere, is known as the rule of law.

There will be celebrated this year in May the 100th anniversary of the German Parliament which convened in the St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt in 1848. It will be recalled that one of the acts of that parliament was to adopt a declaration of the rights of man corresponding, as it happened, to the American Bills of Rights of

1789 and the French Declaration of 1789.

But to the communist, the fundamental rights of man and the rule of law are mere catch-words, to be used when convenient and secretly despised. For is not the state all-powerful and does not the state know better than the individual the latter's interests and proper aspirations? In a communist society, individual rights are blandly waved aside either by a flat denial that they exist or by the sophistry that their exercise would be "inappropriate" since the rights of the individual need only be asserted against a "capitalistic society."

THE COMMUNIST frequently reminds one of the theologian of another century who, while recognizing freedom of conscience, insisted that anyone who honestly exercised

his freedom of conscience would be bound to embrace the theologian's own brand of religion, and that therefore the dissenter could quite properly be persecuted until he acquired the ability honestly to use his freedom of conscience.

Another fundamental of the legal order in a democracy is the absolute independence of the judiciary. One of the great heroes of Anglo-American, of French, of German tradition is the independent, upright, able, fearless judge, who renders a just decision in the case before him with an utter disregard of personal consequences. It is the sacred duty of the democratic state to cherish and to preserve that ideal.

To communism, the independent judge is a saboteur, a menace to the state. One of the first acts of communism, as of fascism or nazism, is

to debase the judge, to threaten him or his family if he adheres to the rules of law, to remove him, if necessary to kidnap him, in order that the judiciary may be reduced to the exclusive service of the police state.

One could continue with striking contrasts between the two systems of law. One of the most significant conclusions which emerges is that the communist legal order is based fundamentally on principles which mankind has successively examined and rejected in the course of his long ascent from primitive times. Communist dictators, like all other exponents of rule by a small, iron-disciplined minority, like to boast of their form of government as young and vigorous and new.

In truth, the communist legal order is based upon principles which have been rejected as mischievous claptrap for at least 200 years.

Steps, such as Ordinance No. 23, in the direction of a legal recognition of the rights of the individual in a democratic society, will not please our communist friends. Such steps the communist will minimize and disparage because, essentially, he fears them, and correctly fears them, as a threat to the communist way of life.

Phone Changeover

Telephonic communications between Germany and the United States are now provided by means of radiotelephone equipment owned by the US Army. The equipment is being operated in Frankfurt by a US commercial company which is under license to Military Government for rendering overseas telephone service for the Bizonal Area to the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

The license agreement between the commercial company and Military Government expires Feb. 1, and by quadripartite agreement the Reichspost will assume full responsibility for the control, operation, and maintenance of radiotelephone equipment on that date.

The present equipment will be used by the Reichspost pending availability of German radiotelephone facilities, which are scheduled for installation and operation by July 1.

Unlawful Restraint Defined

A PERSON detained, confined, or otherwise restrained by Military Government may apply for relief under MG Ordinance No. 23 to any general or intermediate MG court in the Land or sector in which he is confined. The court to which the application is addressed must act promptly. If, at the hearing before such court, it is determined that the prisoner has been "unlawfully restrained," the judge may order outright release, commutation of sentence, or release on bail.

The ordinance declares a person to be "unlawfully restrained of his personal liberty" whenever:

1. He has been sentenced by a court which had no jurisdiction over him or imposed a sentence beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.
2. The court which sentenced him did not observe the essential requirements of due process of law in his trial.
3. He has been held for more than three days without a trial or hearing as to whether the probability of his guilt warrants holding him for trial; or, in the case of a material

witness, without a court order requiring him to be held.

4. He has been held for trial for more than 20 days without service of charges.

5. He has been charged but held without trial for "a period longer than the orderly conduct of the business of the court requires."

6. He has applied for bail, and no decision on the application has been made within five days.

7. Bail required is excessive, and no action has been taken within five days on his motion to have it reduced.

If the judge finds that the restraint was unlawful for some other reason, he may also order a release.

The new ordinance does not apply to persons held for trial by German courts, or to such classes as war criminals, and those held for court martial. Those detained by German courts must apply for relief under German law, which is somewhat narrower in that the petition must be addressed to the court which originally had jurisdiction rather than to any court in the Land, as is the case with Ordinance No. 23.

Marshall Statement

the democratic states of Europe,' and to advance 'expansionist aims.' Apart from the complete absurdity of these charges, to discontinue this aid to some 40,000,000 Germans in the US and UK Zones until they have become self-supporting would doom them to mass starvation.

The Soviet Union demands reparations for itself and Poland of \$10,000,000,000 at 1938 values which is at least \$15,000,000,000 today. These reparation payments to an undisclosed degree would take the form of current production over 20 years. This demand is not in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement. It is utterly impossible of achievement on practical economic grounds. It implies the establishment of an economic power so comprehensive that it would be in reality a power of life and death over any German government.

IT WAS ACCEPTED by all at Moscow that full agreement on economic principles was essential to the establishment of political unification. We are unable to agree on what shall be the area of the German economy; we cannot agree how to make German resources available to Germany as a whole, a condition prerequisite to the revival of German economy; we are confronted with a demand for reparations in excess of the Potsdam Agreement which would make a German Government subservient to its reparations creditor. It is therefore clear that agreement can be reached only under conditions which would not only enslave the German people but would seriously retard the recovery of all Europe.

If real economic unity could have been established, the United States would have been ready for the German people to be immediately accorded, under agreed controls, self-government with the authority, responsibility and initiative this entails. But free government cannot succeed under conditions of economic serfdom. True political and economic unity would require a free movement of goods, persons and ideas throughout Germany and the establishment of a rule of law and political freedom

which the Occupying Powers themselves would respect.

A German government of any type established to function in present conditions and under the supervision of a Control Council reflecting these basic disagreements would be powerless. In such circumstances a German government would be only a facade and its establishment would subtract from rather than add to a real union of the German people. It is useless to debate the characteristics of a German government when actual governmental power would be elsewhere.

The simple fact of the present division of Germany has been caused by the policies and practices of the occupying powers themselves. Only the occupying powers can create German unity in the present circumstances. That is why the United States has consistently pressed for certain fundamental decisions by the occupying powers themselves as the absolutely essential first step for the achievement of a unified Germany.

Three delegations at this conference have registered their willingness to take these decisions here and now. The Soviet Union alone refuses to agree.

In view of these facts, it seems impossible at this time to make practical progress. Therefore I reluctantly conclude that no useful purpose would be served by a debate on the other points on our agenda and I suggest that the Council of Foreign Ministers might now consider adjournment of this session.

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German Editorials

wered and so the meeting was adjourned.

Dispatches in the western licensed papers quoted Marshall as saying that inasmuch as Russia didn't seem to agree on the question of German reparations it was useless for the conference to discuss other points. The dispatches further cited Marshall as declaring that the Soviet Union claimed privileges and property surpassing all just demands.

The British licensed Telegraf expressed optimistic views on the possi-

bility of another meeting of the foreign ministers to be held soon.

Considering the world situation, the paper declared that the Soviet delegation hinted that it wanted to avoid a break between the East and West. The paper advised that "it would be wrong to regard this uncertain adjournment as a final split but at the moment it seems to be useless to continue negotiations ... A new meeting will perhaps be necessitated ..."

Continuing, the paper observed that "the London discussions have proved in spite of great differences that the western powers and the Soviets actually agree on one point — the necessity of restoring German economic unity."

Editor Erik Reger, in a report from London in the US licensed *Tagespiegel* in Berlin, wrote:

"Russia has a very bad opinion of what is understood by compromise in the west. In readiness to compromise she sees less a will to understanding than a lack of faith in one's own standpoint. So Russia will rather understand stubbornness on the side of her partners instead of compliance."

Referring to Molotov's repeated statement that two years have passed since the end of the war without a peace treaty or at least a draft, Reger emphasized that something might have been done to improve economic conditions in Germany even without a peace treaty. "Such a practical step would have been the merger of the remaining zones with the bizonie," he said.

Reger advised all observers to read former US Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' book to get a better idea of what led to the present conditions after Yalta and Potsdam. (*Editor's note: "Speaking Frankly" by Mr. Byrnes, is now being printed in German.*)

Joint Secretariat is Official

The official name of the Secretariat of the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt is Joint Secretariat, but as British or US Secretariat, respectively, when acting unilaterally for the Office of the British or US chairman.

It's the Law

respect, and reduces to three the fields in which legislative authority is reserved to Military Government. These are:

1. International agreements to which the United States is a party;
2. Quadripartite legislation;
3. Powers reserved to Military Government in order to accomplish the basic policies of the occupation.

The ministers president may now issue legislation by decree only when such legislation is necessary in the fields reserved to Military Government, particularly when the Laenderat agrees that uniform legislation for the US Zone is desirable and Military Government approves of this view. If uniformity is not demanded, Laenderrat proposals are returned with the recommendation that they be turned over to the individual Landtage for enactment in accordance with constitutional procedures.

A more recent source of German legislation has been the Bizonal Economic Council, set up last June to coordinate the economies of the US and British Zones. Military Government Proclamation No. 5 authorizes the Council which consists of about 50 representatives from the eight Laender of the bizonal area, to promulgate ordinances effective throughout the two zones on matters affecting commerce, transport, agriculture, price control and finance. These enactments are subject to prior approval by the US/UK Bipartite Board.

Berlin presents a unique situation with respect to legislation. German legislation is enacted by the Berlin Magistrat, functioning under a provisional constitution. Administrative orders and regulations of city-wide application are promulgated by the quadripartite Allied Kommandatura. Some of the laws enacted by the occupation powers in their zones have been made applicable to their respective sectors of Berlin. Issues C and F of the Military Government Gazette contain lists of MG enactments which apply to the US Sector of Berlin.

The Legislation

3. Hesse: Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für das Land Hessen (Wiesbadener Verlag G. m. b. H., Langgasse 21, Wiesbaden).

4. Wuerttemberg-Baden: Regierungsblatt der Regierung Wuerttemberg-Baden (Versandstelle: Staatsministerium, Stuttgart, Alexanderstrasse 35).

English translations of new German legislation are available in the library of the Legal Division, OMGUS. An English text of the German-enacted Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism is also contained in Title 24 of the Military Government Regulations.

Various Occupation and German enactments affecting Berlin (German text only) are to be found in the Verordnungsblatt für Gross-Berlin (Das Neue Berlin, Linienstrasse 139/40, Berlin N 4).

Enactments of the Bizonal Economic Council (German text only) are contained in Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt des Wirtschaftsrates des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes (Frankfurter Rundschau, Schillerstrasse 19, Frankfurt).

Phone Service Agreement

Quadripartite agreement has been reached for the reopening of international telephone service for all occupied zones of Germany and the city of Berlin, effective Feb. 1. International telephone service was initially opened for the Bizonal Area on April 1, 1947. The quadripartite decision will permit the reopening of both landline and radiotelephone services between all zones of Germany and all other countries of the world to the extent of available facilities except Japan and Spain and their dependencies.

Churches Given Coal

Seventy-one German civilian churches of all denominations in the US Zone, being used by US Army chaplains for religious services for EUCOM worshipers, receive coal from military stocks.

Kulturbund Blamed For Ban in Sector

The banning of the Kulturbund in the US Sector of Berlin was brought about by the Kulturbund itself in failing to make application for recognition as required by Allied Kommandatura regulations. The ban was subsequently extended to the British Sector of Berlin.

Against the Western insistence that all organizations carry out their activities openly, elect their leaders in open and free elections, and make no attempts at subterfuge or hiding of their aims and purposes, the Kulturbund's refusal to file application for recognition "cast a questionable light on itself and its activities," officials of the Civil Administration Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, stated.

The Kulturbund claimed special exemption from the quadripartite-approved regulations governing licensing of groups of a political character. This contention was based on an early Kommandatura agreement which kept in force, "until special notice," all orders and directives issued by the Russian authorities before the Western Allies arrived in Berlin. The Kulturbund was organized during the Russian tenancy of the city, and approved by the Soviet Military Administration.

The Kulturbund's claim was not recognized by three-fourths of the Kommandatura commandants. The quadripartite-approved order requiring political groups to file application for recognition was deemed one of many Kommandatura orders which have altered or abolished the original Russian directives, and which invoked the "special notice" clause of the early agreement.

New Land Office Established

A new Land office for property control and internal restitution, directly subordinate to the minister president and presided over by a three-man board, has been established for Hesse. The board will be assisted by an advisory group, composed of representatives of the minister president, the ministers of economics, finance, justice, and political liberation.

Occupational Activities

end of the conference and his radio report to the American people were broadcast in full by the five stations in the US-Occupied Areas. Considerable air time was devoted to President Truman's anti-inflation bill, and the US-British financial agreement on bizonal occupation costs.

Information Centers—Military Government's new exhibitions program was inaugurated on Dec. 22 with the showing of "Tennessee Valley Authority."

Film, Theater, Music—Military Government and the Hesse government decided in December that henceforth no attempt would be made to establish minimum requirements for artistic personnel who perform in that Land... Four more feature American films were synchronized with German language tracks between Dec. 15 and Jan. 8. They were "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "The Bells of Saint Mary," "The Lost Weekend," and "The Spiral Staircase."

Education—An indication of improvement in parent participation in school matters is the fact that 664 Bavarian schools have parent-teacher organizations...

Youth Activities—The second zone-wide (including the Berlin sector) meeting between Youth Activities officials and German youth leaders was held in Stuttgart on Dec. 11-12.

Religious Affairs—At the third in a series of Catholic-Evangelical discussions, basic theological positions of the two Churches were deliberated... A shipment of 78,700 New Testaments in Martin Luther's German translation were received in Berlin as a gift from the American Bible Society.

Public Health—Incidence rates for all of the more important communicable diseases were lower in December than in November, although the rates reflect a diminution of health reports during the holiday period.

Public Welfare—Military Government has approved the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in connection with the special Ruhr incentive program. The money will be used to buy 352,000 CARE packages for distribution among

the coal miners... One hundred fifty thousand CARE packages—a record figure—were distributed in the US Zone and Berlin during December.

BAVARIA

An extensive survey made last summer by Bavaria authorities showed that 210,000 Bavaria prisoners of war were still in captivity, more than half of whom were in the Soviet Zone... To prevent a duplication of assistance given returning PW's, a pass has been devised for issue for district welfare offices at border points.

The principal hinderance to denazification in Bavaria was found to be the reluctance of the German people to denazify themselves. Fear of consequences, such as economic sanctions should they testify against a major Nazi, has contributed strongly to the lassitude to the denazification effort.

The German mirror plant at Mitterteich went into production on the automatic machine-blowing of electric light bulbs. The factory has a capacity of 700,000 to 750,000 bulbs a month.

HESSE

Twenty-four hours was the maximum wait necessary for anyone of the 9,000 defendants to get a hearing before the MG Summary Court in Wiesbaden during the past year.

Hesse closed its books for 1947 with almost \$25,000,000 worth of signed export contracts. Shipments of goods worth more than \$7,000,000 were made during the year.

WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

A valuable silver service, belonging to the city of Mannheim and shipped to the United States by a former MG employee, was restored to Mannheim city officials. The service, of which five of the 213 pieces were still missing, was recovered by US customs officials.

BERLIN

A total of 83,000 tons of potatoes, several thousand tons more than the US commitment through March 31, had been delivered to the US Sector of Berlin between Oct. 1 and Dec. 20. The pre-delivery of the potato commitments for the US Sector was completed to avoid freezing en route during the winter months.

BIPARTITE

Resmelting of aluminium found in wrecked and scrapped airplanes in the US Zone is expected to yield 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ingot metal, according to metals experts of the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group. Approximately 70 percent of these planes were of US origin.

The short delivery of pit-props to the Ruhr coal mines has caused anxiety among bipartite coal officials. In mid-December there was only a 16-day supply available instead of the normal stock for 60 days.

Thirteen thousand pairs of shoes from captured enemy stocks were recently released in Bavaria to the German economy according to a Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group announcement. These leather and rubber shoes were urgently needed by Bavarian woodcutting and chemical workers.

EUCOM

A labor service replacement center has been established at the Ludendorff Barracks in Fulda for the purpose of processing United Nations displaced persons for employment in civilian guard and technical labor service units.

The valuation of merchandise imported into the United States, including that of gifts entitled to free entry under Public Law 790 for US military personnel, is determined by US customs appraisers and not necessarily by the price paid in the European Command, according to a notice received by EUCOM Headquarters from the US Department of the Army.

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

ACA Law No. 60 repealed the Nazi laws, ordinances, and decrees, imposing censorship on German and imported motion picture films and vesting such power in the Propaganda Ministry.

ACA Law No. 61 amended the income and wage tax provisions of ACA Law No. 12 so as to give certain relief to taxpayers of the lower income brackets and some increase on the earned incomes of persons in the middle and higher income brackets.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Hope Stressed for Peace in Germany

Licensed newspapers in the US Zone published New Year's editions up to 12 pages. Front pages were given over to editorials and cartoons under bannerlines like "New Year in a World Without Peace," "With Courage and Faith into the Future," "Our New Year's Wish: Peace for Germany." Prevailing tone: pessimism — rather milder than a year ago — tempered by good will.

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) discussed the past year's developments in the light of President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, saying:

"Seven years ago President Roosevelt addressed a New Year's message to the American Congress, in which he proclaimed: freedom of speech, freedom of faith, freedom from fear and freedom from want. Which of these have been realized today? If one considers the world carefully — none.

"In Germany, at least in the Bizonal Area, freedom of opinion exists to as great a degree as is possible in an occupied country.... But in the French Zone this is questionable.... No word need be wasted on what freedom of opinion looks like in the Eastern Zone of Germany and the whole eastern world in general....

"Freedom of faith? Here certain progress can be noted in the western world and the portions of Germany belonging to it, although here in Bavaria there is sometimes considerable intolerance in high quarters.

"Let us examine the principle of freedom from fear. Have the concentration camps, the disgrace of our century, been done away with? No, they haven't, nor have the prisoners of war returned home. Have possibilities for a new war been eliminated? No, they have not. One talks about war as if it were an eclipse, astronomically sure to occur. Have the persecutions of those who would not

yield to force ceased? No, they have not. On the contrary — a new wave of emigration has started hardly less shocking than that for which the brown barbarians were responsible....

"And thus we come to the fourth of these legendary freedoms: freedom from distress. Doesn't hunger rule in Germany and in many other countries where the standard of living is relentlessly sinking? To be sure — America saved us from starvation. But neither we nor others have freedom from distress."

The **Sueddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung** (Pforzheim) admonished the German people to be patient:

"It is quite natural that to us our ills blot out all else. But it is just as natural that the world around us sees things differently.... The same Allies from whom we expect decisions watch the civil war in Greece, the fight for Palestine, disorders in India and in the Balkans, the future of Japan, strikes in France and Italy, and hunger and distress of millions of people outside of Germany, and they see that those problems are all somehow part of the same pattern. An errant German policy created chaos during six years of war, and the men and powers now faced with the task of restoring order in the world see not only our needs, and the German problem but the needs of the world, and the problem of global peace."

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.

The **Fraenksche Presse** (Bayreuth) said there are forces abroad which can and will help provided the Germans prove their willingness to correct the errors of the past. It declared:

"Those who hoped that... normal conditions would quickly be restored (after the war) forgot that cannon and tanks are creatures that devour butter as well as lives—we have so little butter now because we had so many cannon then... the obstacles we have to overcome are also spiritual... There can hardly be war in Europe if we Germans, disarmed and helpless though we are, do not want it and resist it, and if we stand for a sensible, democratic peace...

"Our lack of conviction, indifference and servility, traditional evils, help those abroad who wish to split Germany... William Shirer (American news commentator) recently said that despite their defeat... the majority of the Germans still despise democracy, or are indifferent, and that Germany should not be permitted to regain industrial strength, or to build a democratic government... So one sees how sharply we are observed, often in a false light."

Offenbach Post commented: "When coming generations open the book of the history of 1947 they will encounter again and again the fact that 2½ years after the most frightful of all wars no final peace had come... because of the lack of unity of the victorious powers.

"On the perhaps short page which describes the history of the Germans of the year 1947, they will read that it was the great and victorious power of Russia which destroyed the most primitive preconditions for a political and economic unity of Germany through her crippling 'No' at all negotiations, through her rejection of the Marshall Plan, through permitting the London Conference to fail, through her gigantic withdrawals from current production... If the East must remain silent, the West, through a genuine democratic spirit must win

if not the sympathy of the world, at least understanding."

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) said most political New Year's messages were made up of wishful thinking regarding the restoration of German unity, the return of the PW's, economic improvement, etc. It continued:

"But the best New Year's messages are those which contain propositions with a clear idea of how to realize them. Therefore the radio address of MG Director La Follette of Wuerttemberg-Baden New Year's must be counted among the best and most encouraging spoken that night. La-Follette also referred with regret to the unachieved unification of Germany but added that higher than this aim stands the ideal of a great humane civilization. What this American said, especially to the young among the Germans—speaking of the spirit of 1848 (the National Assembly in Frankfurt)—has brought him not only new sympathies but also hope and confidence in a high measure. His word about the celebrations of 1848 is likely to become a slogan for 1948."

East-West Chasm

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) said Moscow's actions in attempting to form a Communist government in Greece and in deposing Kaiser and Lemmer (CDU leaders in Soviet Zone) show that the Soviets will do nothing to bridge the chasm that has opened between East and West:

"The United States, whose big plans are only now beginning to shape up, has done something quite different: it has brought Christmas cheer to millions of German children, refugees and the poorest of the poor; members of its occupation force have provided gifts by the ton; foodstuff, and stimulants, toys and clothing. It is our duty to state gratefully that all those who have received something have felt real and considerable Christmas help and recognize it.

"This has made a greater impression on the German people than all the Communist editorials preaching hatred or promising things for the future.

Germany begins to believe in America's friendship."

Loss of Provinces

The **Giessener Freie Presse** declared that from a realistic standpoint the loss of Germany's eastern provinces is not a loss at all. Contrary to general opinion that East Prussia was Germany's "granary" it was only able to flourish at the expense of the Reich in general, because, owing to the comparatively unfertile soil, the prices for its products had to be set much higher than grain prices on the world market. It continued:

"The CDU and CSU maintain that production costs are of minor importance; that a nation must see to it that its food production is independent of imports... This is the sort of ideology which lulled us into the acceptance of the autarchic frenzy... Those of us who wish to construct a world of peace are confident that it is possible to build strong international peace organizations whose foremost task will be a just distribution of the plethora of goods over the entire world...

"We hold that it is important to cooperate in such plans, particularly in the case of Germany, which has so often disturbed world peace. This would of course mean the sacrifice of nationalist obscurantism, yes even national sovereignty."

Plans for Future

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** said it is expected that public officials should discuss plans for the future, but plans, like plants, flourish better in the light of day. The fear of prying eyes, it said, is an indication of uncertainty or worse, the intention to present the people with a "fait accompli," and continued:

"That Germany is in process of separation into two parts, and that it is already so divided, is an open secret... The line is no longer Oder-Neisse but the Elbe. Not for always—God and the power of German resistance will see to that..."

"The time has come for us to build a house in cooperation with the Occu-

pation Powers whose way of life conforms with ours, where we can find shelter and work... The Bizonal Area already has the economic framework... The new confederation should be ruled by a commission consisting of the Ministers President... Their first task will be to work out a constitution."

Rumania as Soviet State?

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) commented on the abdication of King Michael of Rumania as follows:

"Rumania has become a 'people's democratic people's republic,' a pleonasm that the Communists use in an attempt to camouflage the complete absence of democratic elements in the states dominated by them... The next consequence of the abolition of the last monarchy behind the Iron Curtain will be the transformation of Rumania into a Soviet State with accelerated speed.

"Almost simultaneously with the abdication of the king the bread ration was reduced for all people who are not wage earners — a very revealing symptom of the unlimited extension of the power of the state over the lives of its citizens."

Purge of Courts

The **Fraenkische Presse** (Bayreuth, Bavaria) said the justice trial at Nuremberg showed the necessity of speedily purging subordinate court circles of similar Nazi satellites.

"The Nuremberg sentences dispose of a whole category of criminals disguised as judges. The main charge was based on the treatment accorded persons secretly arrested and disposed of under the Nazis 'by night and fog' decrees. These decrees were an outgrowth of the Hitler dictatorship and had nothing to do with justice in the international sense..."

"It was proven that wide circles of high judicial officials knew of and helped carry out these decrees, prostituting justice for the Nazi leadership... Until a purge is carried out in the present lower courts to clear them of similar elements there can scarcely be a real judicial system in Germany."

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Index to Circulars, AG 461 AGL, Hq EUCOM, 30 October 1947. This Index covers all circulars issued by Hq EUCOM, Hq USFET, and Hq ETOUSA, which were in effect on 30 September 1947.

Military Government Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property;" Regulations No. 1 and 2 under MG Law No. 59; General License No. 10 under MG Law No. 52; General Authorization No. 2 under Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 2, AG 602.3 (LD), OMGUS, 13 November 1947. This law provides for the speedy restitution of identifiable tangible and intangible property to persons who were wrongfully deprived of it between 30 Jan 1933 to May, 1945 for reasons of race, religion, nationality, ideology, or political opposition to National Socialism.

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

Circular No. 98, Hospitalization of US Military Personnel, Hq EUCOM, 2 December 1947.

Amendment 4 to Directive, AG 010.6 (FD), 21 February 1947, "Official Instructions Supplementary to Title 16, Military Government Regulations," AG 010.6 (FD), OMGUS, 3 December 1947.

Advance Copy of Change 3 to Title 12, "Food and Agriculture," Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 3 December 1947. Substitutes section on feeding UNDP's and persecutees.

Change 8 to Title 24, Important German Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 3 December 1947. Adds MGR 24-1000.1 thru MGR 24-1000.6 on Bizonal Economic Council.

Change 2 to General Table of Contents, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 3 December 1947. Replaces 28 pages and adds two new pages.

Corrigendum 1 — Change 28 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 4 December 1947. In paragraph 39, Part I, Report US-UK Talks on Ruhr Coal Production, MGR

23-1003, deletes "million," making line read "free stocks now amounting to about 1,250,000 tons."

Circular No. 99, Hq EUCOM, 6 December 1947. Section I-War Trophies; Section II-Strength Accountability, and Section III-Rescissions.

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 6 December 1947. Gives new lists.

Staff Memorandum No. 39, OMGUS, 8 December 1947. Directs replacement of page 15 in OMGUS Staff Memorandum 39 of 12 August 1947.

Change No. 7, Operation of US Army Motor Vehicles, Hq EUCOM, 9 December 1947. Gives substitutions for USFET-SOP 65, 14 March 1947.

Change 3 to General Table of Contents; Change 32 to Title 23; Corrigendum to MGR 23-161.28, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 10 December 1947. Replaces six pages. Adds MG Ordinances Nos. 19 and 20.

Establishment of Pictorial Exhibits Program. AG 001 (IC), OMGUS, 11 December 1947. Replaces OMGUS letter, AG 001 (IC), 8 March 1947.

Military Government Law No. 10 "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations", AG 014.39 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 December 1947. This law implements EUCOM policy on adoptions and supplements the pertinent provisions of the German Civil Code.

Advance Notice of Revision of Title 21 (Information Control) of Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 12 December 1947. Gives three substitutions in MGR 21-327.

Displaced Persons and Indigenous Employees for PCIRO, AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 December 1947.

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

Concerns the allocation of employees to area teams or installations.

Distribution of Motion Picture Films in Germany by MPEA, AG 062.2 (IC), OMGUS, 13 December 1947. Cites the responsibility of Motion Picture Export Association (Germany), Inc., New York, to import and distribute US motion picture films in the US Zone. Military Government is relieved of operation.

Downgrading of JCS Papers, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 15 December 1947. Concerns JCS 1597/4-5-6 and JCS 1461.

Circular No. 101, Nonappropriated Funds, Hq EUCOM, 15 December 1947. Section I-General; Section II-Classes of Funds and Section III-Administration of Funds.

Circular No. 102, Recreational Radio Receivers, Hq EUCOM, 16 December 1947.

Letter of Transmittal, AG 000.77 (IC), OMGUS, 17 December 1947. Cites clarification of radio broadcasting control policy, and radio broadcast facilities in US Zone.

OMGUS Action on Laenderat Requests AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 17 December 1947. L 25-4 "Draft Law Concerning Redemption Debts and Redemption Loans;" LX 27-1 "Establishment of a Subcommittee 'Narcotics Control;'" LX 27-4 "Extension of Validity of Articles 15 and 15a of Laenderat Statute;" LX 27-5 "Extension of Validity of the Statute of the Special Committee on Education;" DX 47-5 "Designation of the Main Committee Economics as Responsible Body for Implementing the Cotton Contract;" DX 47-6 "Transfer of the Cotton Contract to the Bizonal Administration;" DX 47-7 "Nomination of a Commissioner for Implementation of the Cotton Contract;" DX 47-8 "Delineation of Competency between Land Economics Offices and Cotton Accounting Office with regard to Allocation of OMGUS Cotton;" DX 47-9 "Cancellation of Orders blocked as of 8 May 1947;" DX 47-10 "Additional Control of Textile Firms by Inspectors;" DX 47-11 "Testing of Quality

by State Testing Office for Textiles;" DX 47-12 "Exclusion of Firms Violating Control Regulations;" DX 47-13 "Accounting of Losses of Fabrics for Export;" DX 47-14 "Participation of Associations of Textile and Clothing Industry in the Supervision of Adherence to Contract Provisions;" DX 47-15 "Agreement with the VFW for the Purpose of Introducing Similar Measures in the British Zone;" DX 47-16 "Centralization of Production;" DX 47-17 "Complete Taking Over of the Cotton Accounting Office in Case of its Integration in the VFW;" INT 27-1 "Control Council Draft Concerning Repeal of Tax Simplification;" L 26-2 "Draft Law Concerning Supervision of Credit Institutes;" and L 26-A "Discharges and Deaths of German Prisoners of War."

Ordinance No. 21 amending Ordinance No. 6 entitled "Military Government Court of Civil Actions," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 17 December 1947. Deletes part of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 6.

Microfilming, AG 313.1 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 December 1947. Enumerates responsibilities and prescribes administrative procedures concerning microfilming.

Change of Due Date of Monthly OMG Report, MG/CG/1/F Nov 47, AG 014.1 (CO), OMGUS, 18 December 1947. Changes date the 10th to the 20th of each succeeding month.

Military Government Ordinance No. 22. amending Military Government Ordinance No. 12, "Illegal Possession of British Armed Forces' Special Vouchers (BAFSV)," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 18 December 1947.

Army Extension Courses, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 18 December 1947. Gives supplemental list of sub-courses in addition to those listed in EUCOM letter, AG 352 GOT, 29 October 1947.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests D 46-3 and D 46-4, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 19 December 1947. D 46-3 concerns Exchange of books between Switzerland and the US Zone

outside the Export-Import Program, and D 46-4 concerns Facilitation of Travels Out of and Into Germany of Persons Engaged in German Cultural Activities.

Weekly Directive No. 19, Hq EUCOM, 19 December 1947. Contains following sections: Sec. I-Official Mail Addressed to State Department Agencies, AG 311.18 AGM. Sec. II-Coal for Army Sponsored Services in Civilian Churches, AG 463.3 GSP. Sec. III-Detained Pay, AG 242 AGX. Concerns payroll records and cites the difference between "Forfeited Pay" and "Detained Pay." Sec. IV-Report of Recovery of Stolen Vehicles, AG 451 PMG. Sec. V-Rate of Conversion of Zlotys, AG 123.7 AGP. Sec. VI-Control of Sale of Special Items in Post Exchange, AG 331.3 SSP. Sec. VII-Accountability for Library Books, AG 331.1 SSP. Sec. VIII-Contributions or Gifts to Persons in Government Employ, AG 005 GPA. Sec. IX - Conservation of Materials for Packing China and Glassware, AG 414 GSP. Sec. X - Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, AG 210.1 AGP-B. Gives substitution for paragraph 3a, Section XII, Weekly Directive No. 2, EUCOM, 22 August 1947. Gives additional information for applicants. Sec. XI-Conversion of Military Payment Certificates, AG 123.7 AGO. Cites new information for guidance of all concerned. Sec. XII-Compilation of Costs in Connection with EUCOM Engineer Activities, AG 121.2 ENG. Procedure governing this subject will be published shortly in the Engineer Cost Accounting Manual for Repairs, Utilities and Construction. Sec. XIII-Return to ZI of Officers Prior to Expiration of Overseas Tour, AG 210.31 GPA. Effective immediately, orders on officers will show only War Department or Department of the Army authority for such return.

Change 4 to General Table of Contents and Change 3 to Title 12, Food and Agriculture, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 20 December 1947. Supercedes pages 35-36, C-1, CTC and

MGR's 12-200 through 12-211.2 to Title 12.

Change 33 to Title 23 and Change 5 to General Table of Contents, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 20 December 1947. Lists additions to Title 23 and gives replacements for pages 73 and 74 to the GTC.

Change 9 to Title 24, Important German Legislation Change 6 to General Table of Contents, AG 014.12, OMGUS, 20 December 1947. Supercedes last 6 lines of par 1, Art. 58, thru 22 lines of MG Anno, Art. 59, MGR 24-500.1, C-7.

Change in Information Control Regulation No. 3, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 20 December 1947. Omits the words "Poster" and "Posters."

Notification of Reclassification, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 22 December 1947. Declassifies USSBS report "Statistical Appendix to Overall Reports," European Report (Appendix to No. 2 ETO, ID Number 358 389).

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request L 27-1, INT X 27-1, and D 47-1, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 5 January 1947. L 27-1 Reconsideration of the Decision "Regulations on Change of Residence from one Land or Zone to Another;" INT X 27-1 Extension of Validity of Statute for Commissioner for Price Formation and Price Control and D 47-1 Rescission of Social Insurance Regulation No. 10 issued by the Central Office for Labor in the British Zone.

Ordinance No. 21 amending Ordinance No. 6 entitled "Military Government Court of Civil Actions," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 17 December 1947. Amends Ordinance No. 6 by deleting the second sentence of Section I-6.

OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 19 December 1947. D 46-3 "Exchange of Books between Switzerland and the US Zone outside the Export-Import Program" and D 46-4 "Facilitation of Travels out of and into Germany of Persons engaged in German Cultural Activities."

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Lucius D. Clay OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany (US)	Berlin	Maj Gen George P Hays Deputy Mil Gov Brig Gen William Hesketh Asst to Deputy Mil Gov
LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN		
Office of Mil Gov for Wuerttemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Mr Charles La Follette
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)		
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Lt Col Morris O Edwards 1st Lt H McCallion
Wuerttemberg Area		
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Maj C A Pallette
*LK Backnang	Backnang	Capt E P Oja
*LK Boeblingen	Boeblingen	Capt M P Ernst
*LK Crailsheim	Crailsheim	Capt R C Lawton
*LK Esslingen	Esslingen	Capt N Semaschko Jr
LK* Goepingen	Goepingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Maj E T Schouten
*SK/LK Heilbronn	Heilbronn	Lt Col J West
*LK Kuenzelsau	Kuenzelsau	Capt T E Griswold
*LK Leonberg	Leonberg	Maj G H Wilson
*LK Ludwigsburg	Ludwigsburg	Maj L H Kyle
*LK Mergentheim	Mergentheim	Capt B V Bloom
*LK Nuertingen	Nuertingen	Maj J F Capell
*LK Oehringen	Oehringen	Capt G H Caple
*LK Schwaebisch-Gmuend	Schwaebisch-Gmuend	Capt P S Felton
*LK Schwaebisch-Hall	Schwaebisch-Hall	Maj S A Warren
*SK Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Lt Col I L Harlow
*SK/LK Ulm	Ulm	Maj M L Hoover
*LK Vaihingen	Vaihingen	Capt R Urbach
*LK Waiblingen	Waiblingen	Capt C H Wright
Baden Area		
*LK Bruchsal	Bruchsal	Capt R S Schults
*LK Buchen	Buchen	Maj F A Hubbard
*SK/LK Heidelberg	Heidelberg	Lt Col J A Lynch
*SK/LK Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Maj C S Keena
*SK/LK Mannheim	Mannheim	Lt Col C H Rue
*LK Mosbach	Mosbach	Capt J Zecca
*SK/LK Pforzheim	Pforzheim	Maj R Lascoe
*LK Sinsheim	Sinsheim	Capt C W Matthews
*LK Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt N W Barber
LAND HESSE		
Office of Mil Gov for Hesse	Wiesbaden	Dr J R Newman
2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)		
Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	1st Lt P J Weiss
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Mr D A Vogel
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj D J Hefferman
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt W L Culbertson
*LK Buedingen	Buedingen	Capt J K Brush

* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Maj L H Brown
*LK Erbach	Erbach	1st Lt C Walk
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj E J Hart
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Capt G P Johnson
*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Maj H P Radigan
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Maj W C Gipple
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col J K Schmidt
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt C D Fexy
SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj G R Moore
*LK Gross Gerau	Gross Gerau	Capt W N Condon
SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Lt Col C H Reed
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj W J Salwocki
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Maj W Baymor
*LK Huenfeld	Huenfeld	Capt W G Westbrook Jr
*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col G J Albrecht
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt C R Argo
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt E Robinson
*LK Main-Taunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Maj H S Homecker
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj A C Bergis
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Lt Col M A Meacham
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Maj C A Vollrath
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Maj W R Shechan
*LK Rheingau	Ruedesheim	Capt W L Young
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt R Becton
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt S Kershaw
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Maj E E Chotas
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt O F Howard
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Maj P E Perry
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Maj C R Russe
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Col C H Boucher
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj B L Bassinor
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt V K Ledbetten
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt T W Harris

LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Munich

Mr Murray D Van Wagoner

3rd Mil Govt Regt (APO 407)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt
Hq & S Co

Munich
Munich

Col E F Boruski
Maj M C Edge

Lower, Middle, and Upper Franconia

3 Co B
*A-210 SK-LK Wuerzburg
*A-220 SK-LK Aschaffenburg
*A-221 SK-LK Schweinfurt
*A-250 LK Bad Kissingen
*A-251 LK Kitzingen
*A-330 LK Alzenau
*A-331 LK Brueckenau
*A-332 LK Ebern
*A-333 LK Gemuenden
*A-334 LK Gerolzhofen
*A-335 LK Hammelburg
*A-336 LK Hassfurt
*A-337 LK Hofheim
*A-338 LK Karlstadt
*A-339 LK Koenigshofen
*A-340 LK Lohr
*A-341 LK Markt Heidenfeld
*A-342 LK Mellrichstadt
*A-343 LK Miltenberg
*A-344 LK Neustadt (Saale)
*A-345 LK Obernburg

Nuremberg
Wuerzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brueckenau
Ebern
Gemuenden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Koenigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidenfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt
Obernburg

Lt Col R J Philpott
Lt Col M W Crouse
Lt Col W A Betz
Maj J E Breland
Maj A C McIntyre
Maj R C Jernigin
Capt F E Witty
Capt T E Klemens
Capt F L Tulin
Capt J H Bowser
Capt H W Wyre
Maj F C Smith
Capt H P Rice
1st Lt R P Mellmann
1st Lt Thomas G Houghton
Capt H B Bently
Capt Fallington
Maj H J Knoll
Maj R G Holmes
Capt H D Hart
Capt H A McCurdy
Capt J O Burnette

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*A-346 LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Maj E C Wimberly
*B-211 SK-LK Nuremberg	Nuremberg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*B-222 SK-LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col R D Smith
*B-223 SK-LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Maj L D Arnold
*B-224 SK-LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col J A Thompson
*B-225 SK-LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S P Sussell
*B-226 LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt A J Pippen
*B-227 SK-LK Hof	Hof	Maj F Meszar
*B-228 SK-LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col R Herbison
*B-229 SK-LK Fuerth	Fuerth	Lt Col R R Reed
*B-247 LK Lichtenfels and LK Staffelstein	Lichtenfels	Maj T B Stuart
*B-252 LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Capt E Nolten
*B-253 LK Hoechst (Aisch)	Hoechst	Capt M B Moorfield
*B-254 SK-LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj R A Kerley
*B-255 LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	1st Lt J H McPheeters
*B-256 LK Muenchberg	Muenchberg	Maj T Cleary
*B-258 LK Rehau	Rehau	Maj Adams
*B-259 LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Capt G N Hutzen
*B-260 LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Capt F J Cramer
*B-261 LK Dinkelsbuehl	Dinkelsbuehl	Maj J J Posten
*B-262 LK Eichstaett	Eichstaett	Maj R C Householder
*B-263 LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt J T Reeder
*B-264 LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Capt L W Edgar
*B-265 LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt J E Stavor
*B-266 LK Hilpoltstein	Hilpoltstein	Capt A A Gunter
*B-267 LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Maj F T Brewster
*B-268 LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	1st Lt F L Roessler
*B-269 LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj H T Lund
*B-270 LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt W E Freeman
*B-271 LK Windsheim	Windsheim	1st Lt L J Pickrel
*B-272 LK Lauf	Lauf	Maj W A Kelley
*B-273 LK Neustadt (Aisch)	Neustadt	Capt Ray M Simpson (Actg)
*B-347 LK Naila	Naila	Capt J H Campbell
*B-348 LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt K D Cochran

Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col R T Nichols
*D-212 SK-LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Maj J F Ray
*D-230 SK-LK Weiden-Neustadt (Wald)	Weiden	Lt Col Gayle H Foster
*D-243 SK-LK Passau	Passau	Maj L A Proper
*D-244 SK-LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj T G Shackelford
*D-245 SK-LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj R E Boyd
*D-246 SK-LK Straubing	Straubing	Maj E O Carlson
*D-274 LK Cham	Cham	Capt I R Mariels
*D-275 LK Burglengfeld	Burglengfeld	Lt Col W G Ball
*D-276 LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj R W Hitchcock
*D-277 LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt R N McWhorter
*D-278 LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Neunburg	Capt Chas E Lirette
*D-279 LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt W R Smallwood
*D-301 LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj L P Rhodes
*D-302 LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Maj J O Dale
*D-303 LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt E R Garrison, Jr.
*D-304 LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Maj E L Kruger
*D-305 LK Landau (Isar)	Landau	Maj R E Levy
*D-306 LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	Capt K K Miller
*D-307 LK Regen	Zwiesel	Capt J D Akins
*D-308 LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G H Segur
*D-309 LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj S Kommel
*D-310 LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt E C Phillips
*D-349 LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj V M Corbin
*D-350 LK Nabburg	Nabburg	1st Lt B M Jacobs
*D-351 LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj H A Hardt
*D-352 LK Riedenburg	Riedenburg	Capt M C Gibbons
*D-353 LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Maj J P Sartz
*D-354 LK Roding	Roding	Capt L O Thibodeau
*D-355 LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Capt R W Buffington
*D-356 LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj R O Woodward

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*D-357 LK Neumarkt (Upper Palatinate)	Neumarkt	Capt C M Ziegler
*D-358 LK Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Maj J Mulholland
*D-375 LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt F H Cheaney
*D-377 LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj W J Pugh
*D-378 LK Griesbach	Griesbach	Capt M Glossop
*D-379 LK Koetzing	Koetzing	Capt J H Honour
*D-380 LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt John F Raczynski
*D-381 LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Capt R V Cota
*D-382 LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Capt J T Clegg
*D-383 LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj E Fichter
*D-385 LK Wegscheid	Obernzell	Capt G C Jones

Upper Bavaria and Swabia

Co E	Munich	Lt Col E M Haight
*E-213 SK-LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col James H Kelly
*D-231 SK-LK Freising	Freising	Maj V L Thom
*E-232 LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Maj K B Cassidy
*E-233 LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt C W Larimer
*E-234 LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt J W Barber
*E-235 SK-LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Lt Col S R Place
*E-236 LK Garmisch-Parten- kirchen	Garmisch	Col van Buskirk
*E-237 SK-LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Maj H H Reed
*E-280 LK Erding	Erding	Maj B W Brooker
*E-281 LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt T Eshleman
*E-282 LK Muehldorf	Muehldorf	Maj M E Hough
*E-283 LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Maj L R Day
*E-284 LK Bad Toelz	Bad Toelz	Capt G B Jones
*E-285 LK Bad Aibling	Bad Aibling	Capt H D Peterson
*E-286 LK Fuerstenfeldbruck	Fuerstenfeldbruck	Capt L R Shelton
*E-287 LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt A F Kutauskas
*E-208 LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt H H von Benge
*E-289 LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Posey
*E-290 LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt D C Dunn
*E-291 LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Capt E E Bird
*E-311 LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Lt Col J A Crewe
*E-361 LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt J C Midzor
*E-362 LK Aichach	Aichach	Capt G D Jacobson
*E-364 LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt Jesse L Ott
*E-367 LK Dachau	Dachau	1st Lt J A Walker
*E-368 LK Schongau	Schongau	1st Lt W J Moran
*G-214 SK-LK Augsburg	Augsburg	1st Lt Col J R Hector
*G-239 LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Capt J H Mulcaney Jr
*G-240 LK Neu-Ulm	Neu-Ulm	1st Lt W C Weishaar
*G-241 LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj D S Root
*G-242 SK-LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col J R Case
*G-292 LK Donauwoerth	Donauwoerth	Maj H M Sebastian
*G-293 LK Guenzburg	Guenzburg	Maj A C Yoksas
*G-294 LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B C Johnson
*G-295 LK Memmingen	Memmingen	Maj G Matthews Jr
*G-296 LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Maj S J Mangimelli
*G-297 LK Neuburg	Neuburg	1st Lt J P Montgomery
*G-298 LK Noerdlingen	Noerdlingen	Capt R H Knowles
*G-299 LK Fuessen	Fuessen	Capt J A Morris
*G-300 LK Krumbach	Krumbach	Capt H V Worthington
*G-369 LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt S G Real
*G-370 LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Maj M G Norum
*G-372 LK Wertingen	Wertingen	1st Lt J A Walker
*G-373 LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt R C Talcott
*G-374 LK Schwabmuenchen	Schwabmuenchen	Capt G H Waters Jr

LAND BREMEN (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen	Bremen	Mr T F Dunn
Bremerhaven Detachment	Bremerhaven	Lt Col Alfred R Haig

BERLIN SECTOR (APO 742-A)

Office of Mil Gov Berlin Sector	Berlin	Mr F L Howley
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* Liaison and Security