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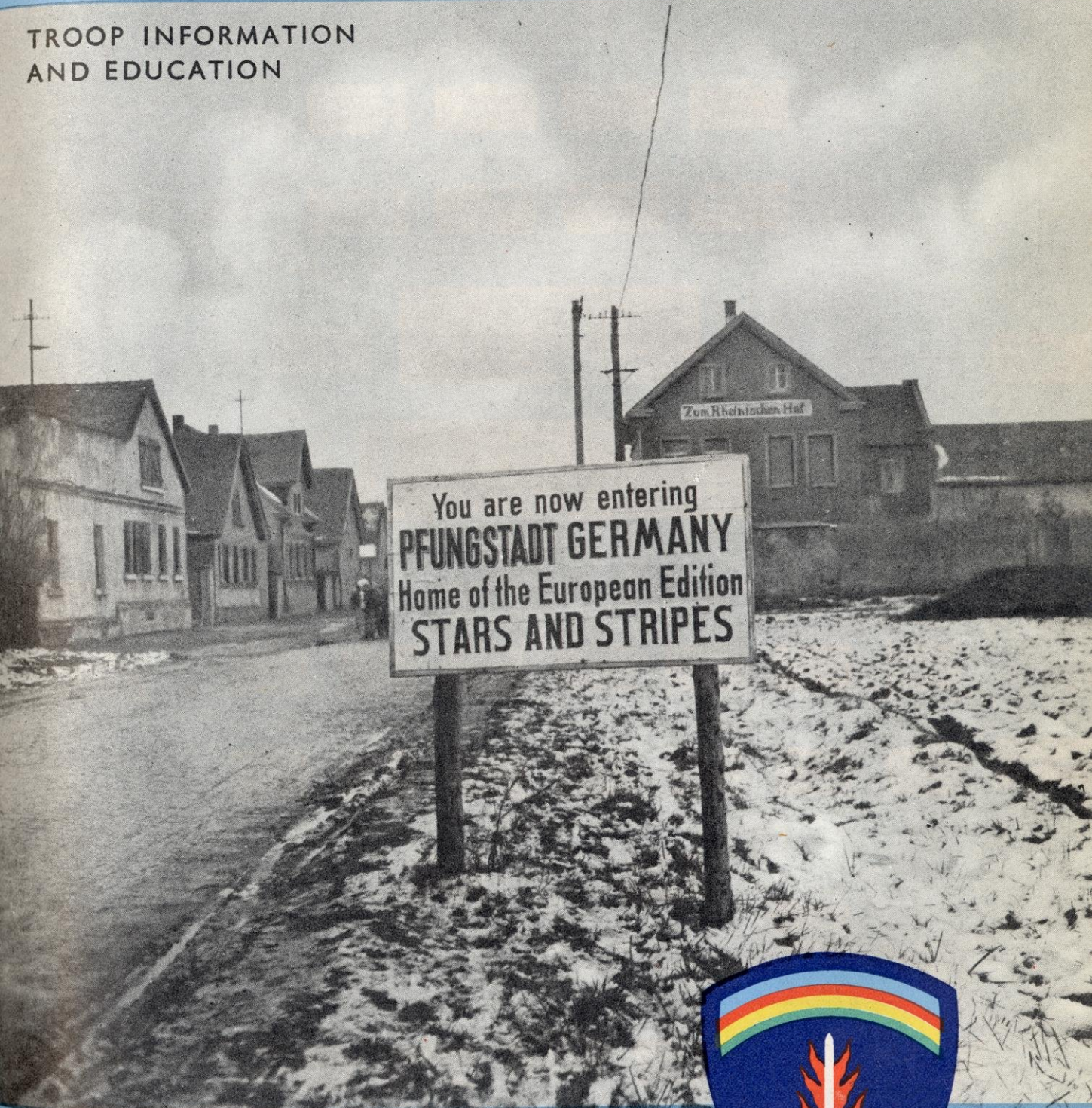
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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

TROOP INFORMATION  
AND EDUCATION

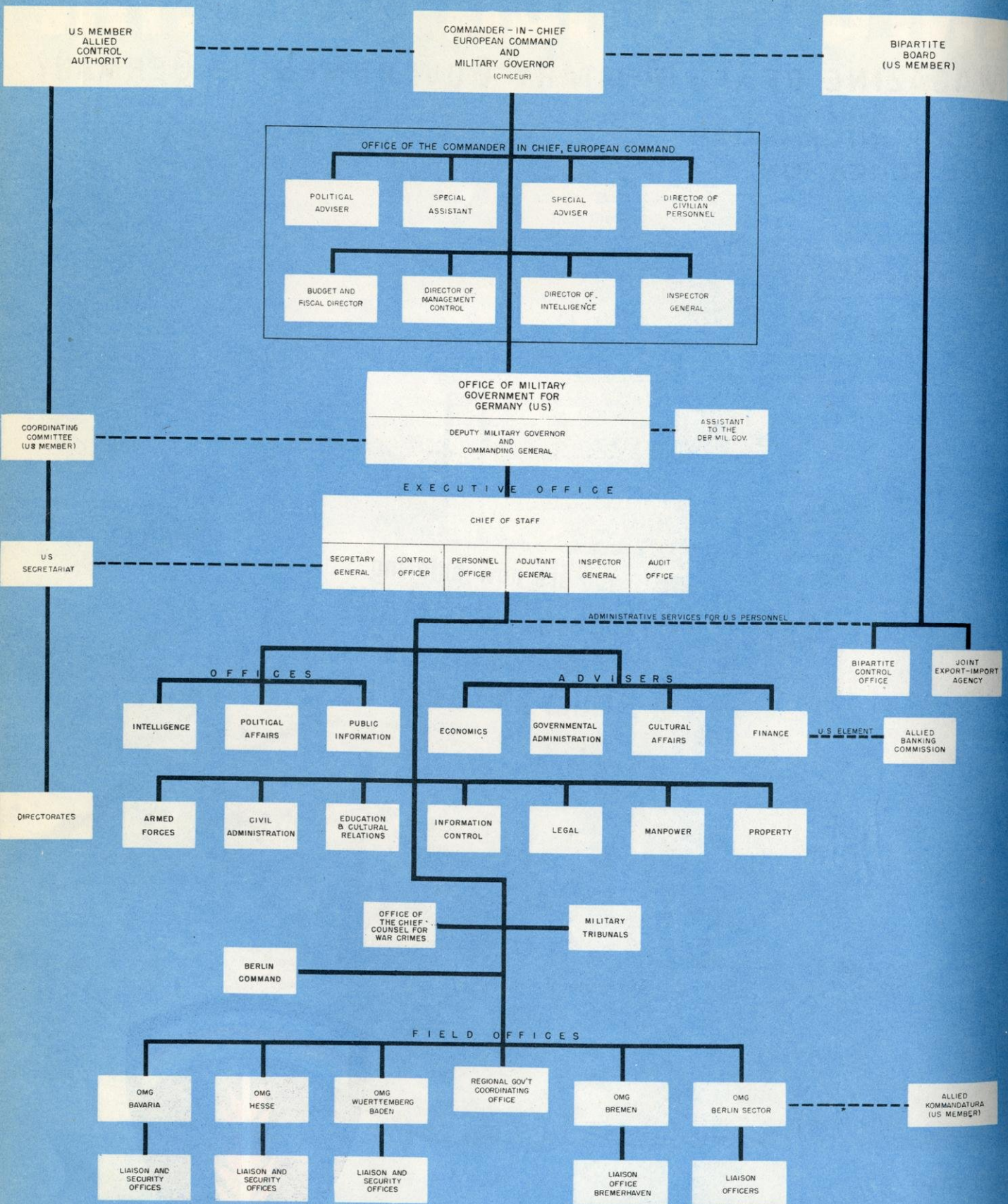


NO. 134

MAY 4, 1948

THIS ISSUE • COURTS IN GERMANY

# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

**TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION** — — This is the main street of plodding, rural Pfungstadt, where *The Stars and Stripes* is published for the US occupation forces and personnel under the auspices of Troop Information and Education, EUCOM. An article dealing with troop information and education appears on page 12 of this issue. (S&S 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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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)  
CONTROL OFFICE, APO 742, US ARMY

# Occupational ACTIVITIES

## Allied Control Authority

The Control Council failed to hold its regular meeting on April 10. The US Military Governor, who was chairman in April, said there had been no request for a meeting from any of the delegations and no subject had been presented for discussion.

## Bipartite-Bizonal

Joint Allied-German meetings were held on March 31 and April 1. It was emphasized by Military Government, and agreed by the German representatives, that the Bizonal Administration must view its inclusion in ERP in the light of the contribution to be made to the recovery of Western Europe as a whole, rather than simply as a means of obtaining aid from abroad.

The chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office directed that the Economic Council designate a committee, including representatives of the labor administrations and other interested German groups, to work with Military Government representatives on plans for the establishment of a Bizonal Manpower Department.

They also obtained approval from the Bipartite Board to conclude agreements with the administrations of other European standard-gauge railways for restoration of the prewar system of international exchange of freight cars, and recommended to the Bipartite Board that all telephone circuits presently available to the Bizonal Area be made available to the French Zone authorities.

A mixed Allied and German working party under British chairmanship was established to examine the German iron and steel industry and to make proposals for a speedy increase in production.

Dr. Herbert Ruscheweyh accepted appointment as chief justice of the

German High Court for the combined economic area.

All but two of the other nominees approved for appointment by the Bipartite Board have announced their willingness to accept. Eight additional candidates for the two vacancies so created are being selected by the Economic Council and the Bizonal Council of States.

The Bipartite Board approved Economic Council Ordinance No. 20 providing the statutory basis for price

**The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 88; official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.**

formation and price supervision in the combined economic area.

According to the ordinance, the Economic Council is responsible for the general principles of price policy and for affirmative action on any price change fundamentally affecting the price structure.

The Bizonal Director for Economics is given broad power to issue regulations and determine prices wherever they concern more than one state; and the state authorities are given the responsibility for price supervision and enforcement.

Grain collections from July 1, 1947 to March 15, 1948 totaled 1,815,600 tons (preliminary figure). Grain collections in February were greater for the first time than in the corresponding month of a preceding year.

The rising trend in hard coal production of the first half of March was reversed in the week ending March 28, when average daily output dropped to 276,715 tons, calculated on a five-day working week, compared to 298,810 tons in the previous week. It declined again in the week ending April 4 to 262,966 tons. The recession is attributed both to the Easter holidays and to the completion of the qualifying period for the third CARE package for miners.

The Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) has approved the payment of expenditures (pilotage etc.) to permit the operation of German coastal vessels between the North German ports and the Ruhr-Rhine ports by way of Rotterdam.

Good hydro-generating conditions and satisfactory functioning of steam plants resulted in fairly good power output for the week ending April 7. Exports were reduced by the overhauling of connecting lines and the termination of agreed winter deliveries to Austria.

The production of aluminum was resumed in the Bizonal Area on March 25 to the extent of reducing the bauxite and alumina remaining in the area from war-time stocks. The production at the Toeing (Bavaria) plant of Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A.G., the first plant to be reactivated, is expected to be 300 to 400 tons per month for the first few months.

The production of newsprint declined in the two-week period ending April 3 to 2,398 tons, compared to 3,126 tons in the preceding two weeks. The decrease was caused by the Easter holidays.

Sixty-two of the 69 peacetime industrial plants earmarked for reparations under the Bizonal Revised Level-of-Industry Plan were dismantled on schedule by March 31. Dismantling

(Continued on page 19)

# COURTS

## IN Germany

By M. A. Weightman

Reports Officer, Legal Division,  
OMGUS

IN 1942, AT ABOUT the same time the United States Supreme Court was writing "of the duty which rests on the courts, in time of war as well as in time of peace, to preserve unimpaired the constitutional safeguards of civil liberty," Dr. Joseph Goebbels undertook to instruct the judges of the Nazi People's Court in the elements of jurisprudence. "In wartime," he explained, "it is not a matter of whether a judgment is just or unjust but whether the decision is expedient." Furthermore, "The idea that the judge must be convinced of the defendant's guilt is to be discarded completely. . . One must proceed not from the law but from the resolution that the man must be wiped out."

These two quotations are more than capsule commentaries on democratic and totalitarian theories of law; they also illustrate the relative positions of the judiciary in the two countries. The reader who can visualize a German court that would talk back to Dr. Goebbels will have no trouble imagining a situation in which an American cabinet member would lecture the Supreme Court on its responsibilities. The odds on either possibility are roughly the same. In America the judge speaks *ex cathedra* (by virtue of his office) and as the final authority. In Nazi Germany he existed principally as an administrative appendage of the executive branch of government.

Purely on the theoretical side, it might be argued that Germany was at war and that the Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment was justified in demanding some abridgment of civil liberties in the interest of national security. But America also was at war and, paradoxically, more than ever concerned over individual rights. In the summer of 1942 the

Wehrmacht was riding high in Russia, and our North African invasion was still around the corner. The German national existence seemed in no immediate peril.

THE FACT IS, of course, that Goebbels' excursion into legal theory

Justice as meted out during the Nazi regime is described in The first of two articles on Courts in Germany. The second article, dealing with Military Government's efforts to reform and rebuild the courts and the administration of justice since 1945, will appear in issue No. 135 of the Information Bulletin.

was neither a breaking of new ground nor an isolated act. It was just one incident in a series which had begun many years before. Hitler's explanation of his conduct in suppressing the Roehm Putsch of 1934 was another link in the same chain. It is remarkable for its candor and for the fact that it established as a matter of public record the official attitude of the Nazi Party toward law and the judiciary: "Whenever someone reproaches me with not having used the ordinary courts, I can only say to him: 'At that hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation and hence the Supreme Law Lord (Oberster Gerichtsherr) of the German people.'"

An understanding of how this degradation of the judicial function was achieved and what it meant

is crucial to a general understanding of the nature of National Socialism. In some respects it is implied by Germany's political history and by the manner in which German law developed.

German law is not the product of an uninterrupted development. At least two factors have operated to prevent this. For one thing, Germany did not achieve a national existence until 1871, and even after that date the federal structure of the Reich tended to encourage the perpetuation of regional legal traditions. For another, the natural growth of a common or folk law was stopped short by the introduction of Roman law, which had been rediscovered by scholars at the Italian universities, in the 14th and 15th centuries.

ENGLAND, unified politically and isolated geographically, was able to stand firm, and the common law flourished unchecked. Based on an ever-expanding series of judicial precedents rather than on statute, the common law nevertheless proved itself capable of adapting itself to changing social conditions. Its essence came to be a firm reliance on the spirit rather than on the letter. As Chief Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court wrote "The life of the law is not logic but experience."

The absolutism of Roman law called for the categorization of all laws in rigid and comprehensive codes. During the 16th and 17th centuries many German states, principalities and towns enacted such codes, but it was not until 1871 that a criminal code uniform for all of Germany was promulgated. Other Reich codes followed in swift succession.

The creation of a law applicable to all of Germany did not imply, how-

ever, a centralized administration of justice. Before 1933 a Reich Ministry of Justice existed, but its administrative functions were limited to supervision of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), the Supreme Economic Court (Reichswirtschaftsgericht) and the Patent Office.

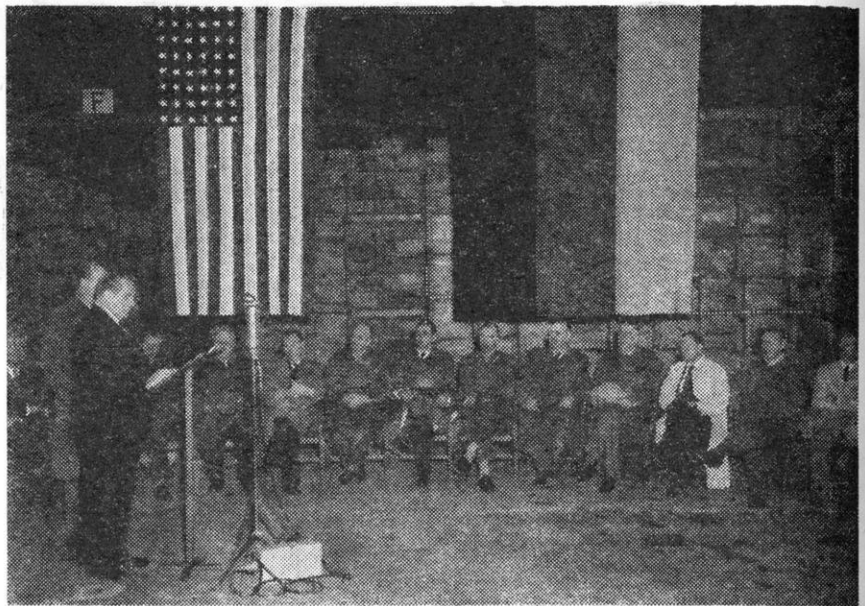
There were also a few special types of courts under other Reich ministries. All other courts were supervised by the state ministries, which also controlled prisons, set standards for legal education and admission to the bar, and appointed judges and public prosecutors.

German ordinary courts included the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal (Oberlandesgerichte), District Courts (Landgerichte), and Local Courts (Amtsgerichte). In addition, there was a complex of courts of special or limited jurisdiction, including Labor Courts, Administrative Courts, Honor Courts for Attorneys, Entailed Estates Courts, Shipping Courts, and Prize Courts. Not all of these were under the Ministry of Justice.

**M**ANY OF THESE tribunals performed quasi-judicial functions which, in the United States, would be assigned either to the regular courts or to such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board or the Interstate Commerce Commission. Jurisdiction over criminal cases was carefully restricted, the Weimar Constitution forbidding the establishment of "extraordinary" courts.

During the economic crisis of the early 1930's, however, a number of ordinances and regulations, issued under emergency provisions of Article 48 of the Constitution, attempted to curb political unrest and in so doing curtailed procedural rights to a dangerous degree. The way was now open for the establishment by the first von Papen government of Special Courts (Sondergerichte) to try certain political offenses. These courts, in their composition and procedure, foreshadowed later Nazi efforts along the same lines.

This was the situation, then, which greeted National Socialism upon its accession to power in 1933:



**Dr. Hermann Weit, minister of economics for Wuerttemberg - Baden, speaks at ceremonies marking the transfer of the US Army medical depot at Weinheim to the German economy. The depot contains \$2,700,000 worth of supplies. High-ranking American and German officials are shown at the ceremonies.**

(Signal Corps)

**1.** A codified law, drafted by men trained in the technique of Roman law, was in force throughout Germany. The spirit which lay behind it may have been over-impressed by the formal content of the statute and favorably disposed to abrupt legislative change. This was perhaps to Hitler's advantage.

**2.** The actual administration of justice was decentralized among the states. A strong regional tradition might have been expected to resist the trend toward totalitarianism.

Hitler undertook first to consolidate his own position. On March 24, 1933, the Reichstag passed the Enabling Act, turning over its powers to Hitler's government and, in effect, transferring the legislative function to the executive. Next, as has already been pointed out, he assumed the title of Supreme Law Lord, or Supreme Judge. In two quick strokes he had arrogated to himself the powers and functions which, in America, are distributed among the President, the Congress and the Supreme Court in a pattern of checks and balances designed to make abuse of authority impossible. Whatever checks and balances remained in Germany after 1934 had

their existence in the mind of one man.

**H**AVING VESTED in himself the necessary powers, Hitler was now ready to attack the organizational structure of the courts. In 1934 the sovereign powers of the states were transferred to the Reich, and in September of the following year State Ministries of Justice were liquidated and their legal powers centralized in Berlin. The stage was set for a uniform and systematized exploitation of justice.

Creation of new tribunals, principally for the trial of political and racial cases, had already begun. The People's Court, or Volksgerichtshof, was a child of the Reichstag fire. When the Supreme Court acquitted three of the four defendants in the trial which followed that event, its jurisdiction in cases of treason was taken away and given to the People's Court, which was to be composed of two professional judges and five trusted Nazi laymen. The number of lay representatives was later reduced to three. It is interesting to note that van der Lubbe, the one defendant convicted in the Reichstag trial, was sentenced

under a law passed after the alleged crime was committed.

Hereditary Farm Courts, Peasants Courts and Hereditary Health Courts were created to implement Nazi theories of blood and soil, and the purity of the German race. Finally, von Papen's Special Courts were revived to permit prosecution under favorable conditions of a variety of newly-invented criminal offenses.

**I**T MIGHT BE supposed that the Enabling Act had provided an adequate instrument for the translation of National Socialist ideology into law. Under its provisions, the executive could deviate not only from constitutional procedures but also from the substance of the constitution itself. If Hitler wanted to make free speech a capital offense, he had only to say so: it was law.

But apparently this power was not broad enough. Punishment had to be meted out for those offenses which would have been crimes if it had occurred to the Fuehrer to make them so. The law of June 28, 1935, defined crime by analogy—that is, crime which owed its existence to the fact that it resembled a recognized statutory crime—and crime according to "the sound instinct of the people." In addition, the courts were authorized to pronounce sentence on alternate grounds; thus a person might be convicted for theft or receiving stolen goods if neither offense was satisfactorily proved but it appeared that one or the other had taken place.

**H**ANS FRANK, President of the Academy of German law, summed up the new approach: "In the future, criminal behavior, even if it does not violate an existing law, can receive the deserved punishment if the offense is criminal according to the healthy feeling of the people." A second thought on the matter was contained in his statement before the International Military Tribunal in 1946: "A thousand years will pass, and this guilt of Germany will still not be erased."

These doctrines were perhaps the most revolting of all Nazi legal innovations. If by virtue of some supra-rational insight or, more probably, be-

cause Hitler told him so, the judge detected crime where none had been before, he merely had to find a suitable analogy or fit it into the elastic framework of "the sound instinct of the people."

Superficially, it might appear that this Nazi theory of law, in which the judge was permitted to deviate almost at will from the formal statute, resembles the Anglo-American common law, where every effort is made to test the facts against accumulated experience in the form of precedents. Nothing could be further from the truth. The touchstone of the common law is still justice; Nazi judicial reasoning functioned in the rarefied, and frequently cloudy, atmosphere of "the will of the Fuehrer," "the healthy sentiment of the people," and "German Blood and Honor."

Crimes of this esoteric type were usually tried in Special Courts or the People's Court, and the history of these tribunals is an accurate reflection of the degeneration of justice under Hitler.

The Decree of March 21, 1933, set forth procedural regulations for the Special Courts. The pre-trial judicial examination required under the Code of Criminal Procedure was eliminated. Any offer of evidence could be refused, "if the court has come to the conclusion that the evidence is not necessary for clearing up the case." There was no appeal against decisions of Special Courts, and sentences were to be promptly executed. At least one Special Court was to be attached to each Court of Appeals. In actual practice they proved so useful that a Special Court was set up as a chamber in each District Court. Provided they had proved themselves reliable Nazis, the same judges sat in both the Special Courts and the regular criminal courts.

**W**HEN THE PEOPLE'S Court was organized the following year, it began to acquire its share of political and racial cases. Since originally it had jurisdiction only over cases of treason and high treason, it was necessary to redefine these offenses, and a 1934 law gave the



US, British and French trains remain idle at the Grunewald yards, Berlin. The Western Powers cancelled military train service after imposition of new Soviet Zone travel restrictions, announced on March 30. The Soviets had insisted on having their troops board and inspect trains traveling through their zone between Berlin and the western zones. Since the new restrictions, only a few US trains have reached Berlin with supplies. Air service is handling passenger travel and maintaining supply lines for Americans in Berlin.

(Signal Corps)

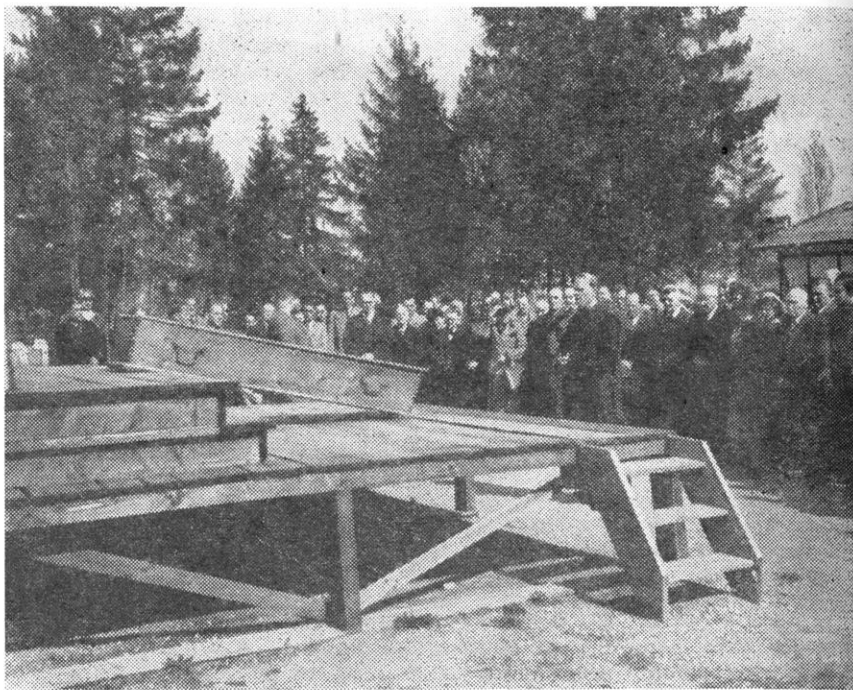


court extensive discretionary powers in deciding what treason was and how it should be punished. The growing caseload ultimately led to the establishment of five separate chambers, or Senates, which met in various cities as occasion arose. The seat of the People's Court remained in Berlin. The building is now ACA headquarters, with the Control Council meeting in the former main courtroom.

The fact that it was necessary to have a court with exclusive jurisdiction over treason cases—and that this court was almost continuously in session—gives some clue to its nature. The number of treason cases tried in the United States during the past century could be counted on the fingers of one hand. But in Germany treason came to mean little more than opposition to National Socialism, whether active or passive, and "traitors" were numbered in the thousands.

**A**S TIME WENT on new laws widened the jurisdiction of these extraordinary tribunals. The courts were vested with power to impose the death sentence in an increasingly greater variety of offenses, such as that of listening to foreign radio broadcasts. With the advent of war they really came into their own. The People's Court was given jurisdiction over violations of certain war ordinances; Night and Fog (Nacht und Nebel) cases were assigned to the Special Courts.

Night and Fog grew out of civilian resistance to German occupation, a matter of grave concern to the High Command. In the summer of 1941 a memorandum issued by Field Marshall Keitel put the case with some frankness: "In view of the vast size of the occupied areas in the East, the forces available for security purposes in those areas will be sufficient only if all resistance is punished not by legal prosecution of the guilty, but by spreading of such terror ... as is alone appropriate to eradicate every inclination to resist among the population." This statement might serve as a preamble to the Night and Fog Decree itself, which was issued four months later, on the same day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.



One hundred fifty former Austrian internees of the Dachau concentration camp stand in front of the camp crematorium during a memorial service for the 238,000 persons who were cremated there during the Nazi regime. A priest gives thanks for those who were spared. The Austrians made a special pilgrimage to the camp on the 10th anniversary of its founding. (Signal Corps photo)

In a covering letter, Keitel explained further: "Efficient and enduring intimidation can only be achieved by capital punishment or by measures by which the relatives of the criminal and the general population do not learn his fate." Under the decree those accused of resistance could be turned over to Military commissions (Standgerichte), which, however, had power only to acquit or to impose the death sentence. If the death sentence was ordered, it had to be carried out within 24 hours. If outright acquittal did not appear likely or the death sentence a certainty, the commissions did not handle the case at all. The prisoner was taken to Germany and delivered to the Ministry of Justice for trial by the Special Courts.

Elaborate precautions were taken to insure that no one outside Germany would ever discover what disposition had been made of Night and Fog cases. The accused was not permitted to call witnesses or to introduce evidence on his own

behalf because some word might get back to his family at home. No record was kept of the proceedings or of the sentence. In 1943 the courts were ordered not to appoint defense counsel unless the accused was unable to defend himself. Since in most cases the victim did not learn the charges against him until a few moments before the trial, and since he was not allowed to introduce either witnesses or evidence, it is doubtful whether even the ablest lawyer could have helped him.

**A** PERSON convicted in one of these secret trials and given other than the death sentence was confined in a prison or concentration camp where even the jailers did not know his name. In the unlikely event that he was acquitted or if he had completed his sentence, he was turned over to the SS for "protective custody" for the duration of the war.

The Night and Fog Decree was applied in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Czechoslovakia. Indeed, its provisions were

stretched to include purely political offenses committed within the Reich itself. The secrecy in which the program was shrouded makes any precise estimate of the number of victims it claimed an impossibility, but Ministry records indicated that the figure was in excess of 7,000 as early as the Spring of 1944.

In 1942 the People's Court began to receive its share of Night and Fog cases. But Hitler, who had refused a Wehrmacht request to try these cases on the ground that Army justice was not supporting the war effort vigorously enough, finally grew impatient with the manner in which the Ministry of Justice was cooperating. In 1944 he ordered the transfer of all Night and Fog cases to the Gestapo.

**I**F THE SPECIAL Courts, staffed with Party members and pursuing Party ends, could not meet Hitler's exacting standards, it is no wonder that the ordinary courts often failed to please him. In his capacity of Supreme Law Lord, he took a keen interest in the administration of justice. As one Nazi official expressed it, "Here is a man who represents the ideal of the judge in its perfect sense and the German people elected him for their judge—first of all, of course, as judge over their fate in general, but also as 'Supreme Magistrate and Judge.'" Hitler accepted this latter role quite literally.

The personal interest which he took in relatively minor cases caused some consternation in the Ministry of Justice, which never knew what he would dig up next. After a number of rebuffs, Acting Minister Schlegelberger wrote, in 1941: "It would be invaluable if you, my Fuehrer, would bring it to my attention when a verdict does not meet with your approval. The judges are responsible to you, my Fuehrer; they are conscious of their responsibility and are firmly resolved to discharge their duties accordingly . . . Heil, my Fuehrer!"

This somewhat humiliating plea was scarcely necessary, since Hitler never hesitated to express his disapproval of a judgment and to cause

it to be set aside. Upon his personal orders, those sentenced to prison terms by the courts were turned over to the Gestapo for execution. Sometimes his will found its way into the proper legal channels. When he objected that a sentence in a certain case was too light, Schlegelberger was able to report that within 10 days of the original complaint the Supreme Court had quashed the sentence and the prisoner had been executed.

Evidently Hitler was unimpressed. In an impassioned speech before the Reichstag on April 26, 1942, he announced his dissatisfaction with the judiciary and his intention to remove "without regard to his person or his established rights whoever, in my view and according to my considered opinion, has failed to do his duty." Four months later he authorized the Reich Minister of Justice "to deviate from any existing law" in exercising control over the judiciary and its decisions.

**I**N ORDER TO bring the actual administration of justice more closely into line with what Hitler wanted, the Ministry undertook in September of that year the distribution of Judges letters, or Richterbriefe, which told the bench exactly what was expected of it. One such letter discussed a case in which a special coffee ration had been distributed in a small town. A number of Jews applied for the ration but naturally did not receive it, whereupon the food authorities imposed fines upon them for making unsuccessful application.

One Jew appealed to the local court, which decided that the fines were illegal. The letter of comment is perhaps as good an example as any of what 10 years of Nazism had done to the legal mind.

"The judge should have asked himself, 'What is the reaction of the Jew to a decision which, without devoting one word to the healthy folk attitude toward this insolent and arrogant Jewish conduct, takes 20 pages to prove that he and 500 other Jews are right and victorious over a German authority?'"

"Even if the judge was convinced that the Food Office had arrived at an incorrect judgment . . . he should have chosen a form for his ruling which avoided at all costs harming the prestige of the Food Office and thus putting the Jew expressly in the right toward it."

It is a matter of some wonder that the Jew, so utterly and thoroughly divested of his legal rights, was permitted to appeal at all. A decree issued in 1942 directed that Jews and Poles must never appear as witnesses in court against Germans. If it was absolutely necessary to have their testimony, they were to be interrogated privately and their evidence received "with utmost caution." They were not sworn, but were of course liable to prosecution for perjury. As early as 1941 Jews in the Eastern territory could be put to death not only for such offenses as anti-German utterances or defacement of official notices, but even for serious contemplation of such acts.

As the war ground to its conclusion, the last vestiges of justice were discarded. In January, 1944, a decree provided that no defendant in any court was entitled to defense counsel if the judge decided it was unnecessary. In May of the same year judges were freed from all restrictions as to penalties to be imposed in criminal cases. Those offenders prejudicing or endangering the war effort—and the court was given widest latitude in interpretation—could be put to death if the punishment prescribed by law was "insufficient for expiation of the act according to the sentiment of the people." And virtually no appeals could be taken against judgments of any court.

**T**HE HISTORICAL facts connected with the breakdown of justice under the Third Reich are easily ascertained. The laws are on the books, the speeches were carefully reported, the memoranda were filed away with German thoroughness. More difficult to assess in the character of the men who, if they did not actually support the corruption of justice, were unable either to

(Continued on page 16)

# US BLAMES SOVIETS FOR ACC IMPASSE

Note Cites Systematic Unilateral Policy Pursued in Soviet Zone;  
Basic Rights Are Being Denied, Concentration Camps Are in Use

*The United States, in a note to the Soviet Union made public on March 26, said the threat to the authority of the Allied Control Council arises not from the actions of the United States, but rather from the consistent pursuit by the Soviet Union, in the Soviet Zone of Germany, of a systematic unilateral policy.*

*The note said that the responsibility for the failure of the Soviet Union to include its zone in the economic arrangement made by the United States and the United Kingdom in their zones lies upon the Soviet Union itself.*

*Basic human rights, the note said, are being denied the population in the Soviet Zone, and concentration camps are being used again.*

*The note, which was in reply to a note of March 6 by the Soviet Union concerning discussions held in London among the United States, United Kingdom and France on the future of Germany, follows in part:*

**I**N THIS (Soviet) note of March 6, the Soviet Government reiterated the views expressed in the Soviet Embassy's communication of Feb. 13, 1948, to the effect that the London discussions were in agreement on control machinery for Germany.

In its memorandum of Feb. 21, 1948, the Department of State pointed out that these talks were arranged for a discussion of problems in Germany of mutual interest to the three Governments and that there is no provision in the Potsdam agreement, or other agreements relating to Germany concluded by the four occupying powers, which prevents any of the powers from discussing between themselves questions of common concern.

The US Government notes that the Soviet Government continues to fail to recognize that the three powers have been obliged to consult among themselves at this time as a result of the unwillingness of the Soviet Government to implement the principles

of economic unity as well as other principles of the Potsdam agreement. The Soviet Government claims that the other occupying powers have undertaken a series of unilateral actions, contrary to the four-power agreement with respect to Germany.

The Soviet Government cites, as the first expression of such policy, the agreement between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the economic fusion of their respective zones of occupation in Germany. The note of the Soviet Government states:

"It is well known that the question of creating a unified Anglo-American zone was not even submitted for the consideration of the Control Council." This statement does not correspond to the facts. At the meeting of the Allied Control Council in Berlin on July 20, 1946, General McNarney (then the US Military Governor) made the following statement on behalf of his Government:

"The US Government is of the view that no zone in Germany is self-sustaining. The treatment of two or more zones as an economic unit would improve conditions in the zones concerned.

"Therefore, the US Government has authorized its representative on the Allied Control Council to join with the representatives of any other occupying power or powers in measures for the treatment of our respective zones as an economic unit, pending quadripartite agreement which would permit the application of the Potsdam decision to treat all of Germany as an economic unit so as to attain a balanced economy throughout Germany.

"While the United States would prefer quadripartite agreement to implement the Potsdam decision for the establishment of central German administrative agencies for Germany as a whole, its representative is prepared to cooperate with the repre-

sentatives of any or all of the other occupying powers in Germany in establishing administrative arrangements to secure economic unity.

"The United States does not intend" by its present proposal to divide Germany but rather to expedite its treatment as an economic unit.

"Any arrangements which representatives of the United States may make with the representatives of any other occupying power will be open on equal terms to the representatives of all other occupying powers at any time they are prepared to participate.

"The US Government proposes this arrangement because of its belief that Germany can no longer be administered in four air-tight compartments without free economic interchange, unless economic paralysis is the result. The US Government is unwilling to permit creeping economic paralysis to grow if it is possible to attain economic unity between its zone and any other zone in Germany as a prelude to economic unity for all Germany."

**A**CCORDING to the official minutes of the Allied Control Council (CONL/M(46)19), the meeting agreed in view of the unpreparedness of the other delegations to defer consideration of the US proposal. At the next meeting on July 30, 1946, according to the official minutes (CONL/M(46)20), the Control Council considered the US Government's proposal. At this meeting Marshall Douglas, (then the British Military Governor) announced that after full consideration the British Government had authorized him to accept, in principle, General McNarney's offer. Comments on the US proposal were made by the Soviet representative at this meeting and by the French representative at subsequent meetings.

It should be recalled that the same offer of the US Government to join its zone economically with that of

any other occupying power had previously been made before the Council of Foreign Ministers by the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, on July 11, 1946, at Paris, and was subsequently reiterated by him in an address at Stuttgart on Sept. 6, 1946. The responsibility for rejection of this offer and for failure to include its zone in this economic arrangement lies upon the Soviet Union itself.

**T**HE THREAT TO the authority of the Allied Control Council does not arise from the actions of the United States, but rather from the consistent pursuit by the Soviet Government in the eastern zone of Germany of a systematic unilateral policy of its own. The Soviet Government has failed to observe the principle of economic unity provided for in Section III, B, 14, of the Potsdam agreement.

It has likewise failed to insure, as provided in Section III, B, 15 (C), of the same agreement, "the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports."

It has carried out reparation removals of industrial capital equipment from the eastern zone without regard to agreed limitations on such removals and without consideration of the legitimate peacetime requirements of the German economy.

It has also continuously taken reparation in the form of resources and current production contrary to the understanding at Potsdam. The Soviet Government under the guise of reparation has taken into its possession in gigantic trusts (the so-called Soviet A.G.'s) major industrial establishments in the eastern zone accounting for 25 to 30 percent of the total remaining industrial productive capacity.

The Soviet Government has furthermore carried out in its zone a unilateral policy with respect to political activity. The Potsdam agreement envisaged that local self-government would be re-established throughout Germany on democratic principles; that all political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion

should be allowed and encouraged; and that representative and elective principles should be introduced in the various levels of government.

In actual practice, however, the Socialist Party was suppressed by the imposed amalgamation with the Communist Party into the Socialist Unity Party, which has become the new bulwark for a totalitarian regime in eastern Germany, while the other authorized political parties have been subjected to pressure, discrimination and intimidation, and have not been enabled to function freely.

Basic human rights are being denied the population, while concentration camps are being used anew for individuals unwilling to accept this new totalitarianism. It is the unilateral policy of the Soviet Union which has cut off eastern Germany from its natural intercourse, political and economic, with western Germany.

The Soviet Government not only charges the other three governments with the inadequate functioning of the Allied Control Council but also with the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers to reach agreement on German questions during its 1947 sessions held in Moscow and London. The officials records of these con-

ferences do not confirm the Soviet Government's assertion that it made efforts to bring about four-power agreement by meeting half-way the proposals of the other powers.

The Soviet Government resorts to a curious logic when it seeks to demonstrate its assertion by enumerating proposals of the Soviet Union not found acceptable by the other three powers. By a sincere effort to arrive at reasonable compromises, the Governments of the United States, were United Kingdom and France were able to arrive at many agreed positions, only to find that the Soviet Government was not likewise ready to seek solution acceptable to all four powers.

**I**T IS IMPOSSIBLE not to draw the inference from the known proceedings of the Allied Control Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers that the Soviet Government has been pursuing in Germany objectives different from those of the other occupying powers, who are seeking the pacification of Germany and the economic recovery of Europe as a whole, including Germany.

This inference appears to be borne out by the extensive remarks in the



(Signal Corps)

Members of the welfare group of the Nuremberg Military Post Women's Club prepare clothing for distribution among the needy. The clothing was sent from the United States by friends of the club members. In the picture are (seated) Mrs. H. E. Bowen and Mrs. D. C. Clymer.

Soviet Government's note of March 6 directed against American aid in the economic recovery of Europe as well as against the economic and political cooperation of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg confirmed in the treaty signed at Brussels, March 17.

It is not these steps which have led to the political cleavage of Europe as claimed by the Soviet Government, but rather prior actions of the Soviet Government and a group of eastern European states under Soviet influence which have disrupted the normal framework of the European community and interfered with the progress of recovery from the effects of the war.

In the light of the foregoing, the United States Government is not able to agree with the Soviet Government's interpretation of the London discussions on the German question. The London discussions sought the solution of the urgent political and economic problems which have arisen as a result of the continuous failure to reach and implement quadripartite agreement, due to the attitude of the Soviet Government.

As was stated in the communique issued on March 8 by the representatives of the powers participating in the informal London discussions: "The participating powers had in view the necessity of ensuring the economic reconstruction of Western Europe including Germany, and of establishing a basis for the participation of a democratic Germany in the community of free peoples. While delay in reaching these objectives can no longer be accepted, ultimate four-power agreement is in no way precluded."

### 30-Day Visits Authorized

Foreign businessmen, including potential buyers and sellers who require accommodations from the occupation authorities as well as those who can arrange for their own food, lodging and transportation, are now permitted to remain in the Bizonal Area for 30 days during any six-month period, the Joint Export-Import Agency at Hoechst announced. The limit prior to March 15 was 15 days.



Four hundred fifty thousand seedlings are being planted in heavily-cut areas of the Grunewald in the US Sector of Berlin under a spring reforestation program. Shown inspecting seedlings and checking on the method of planting with German forestry officials and a Military Government interpreter (right) is Mr. Andrew J. Nichols, (without hat) of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector.

(Signal Corps)

## Germans Suspicious of Politics

Germans in the US-occupied area have a definite suspicion of politics and only 41 percent of those questioned in a recent survey believe that individual participation in political activities would help in the reconstruction in Germany, the Information Control Division, OMGUS, disclosed.

Along with several queries relating specifically to politics, this pertinent question was asked: "Would you be willing to work an hour longer every day for the reconstruction of Germany?" Eighty-two percent of those questioned answered "Yes."

The German population's attitude towards politics was undertaken by the ICD Opinion Survey Section. The survey was made in the US Zone and in the US, British and French Sectors of Berlin.

Thirty-six percent of the Germans answered "No" to this question: "Do you think it would help in the reconstruction of Germany if more Germans would take an interest in politics?" Twenty-three percent of those inter-

rogated had no opinion one way or another, and 41 percent replied affirmatively.

One of the significant points revealed by the survey was that the classes of German most vigorous in their contention that individual political interest and activity would not help Germany's reconstruction were former members of the Nazi Party, who represented 48 percent of those giving negative answers, and persons having 12 years or more of formal education, who made up the remainder of that group.

Germans who do not believe political interest and activity would not aid in Germany's recovery gave various reasons for their beliefs. For example, 11 percent of those answering negatively said politics frightened them; 10 percent saw greater promise in actual reconstruction work, and expressed the opinion that obtaining food and earning money were more important than politics. Six percent of this group described politics as the basis for discord and division.

# Farmers Lend a Helping Hand

★ ★ ★ ★  
Dieburg Makes 1,200,000-Pound Potato Contribution

A Hessian rural county that gave the Nazi regime a "hard time" in collecting food, has emerged, under US Military Government, as a model food collection agency, the Office of Military Government for Hesse has announced.

The farmers of Dieburg, a small strip of land in the foothills of the Odenwald, contributed 1,200,000 pounds of potatoes from their own authorized stores in order to help out their less-fortunate fellow citizens, while at the same time they produced more than 96 percent of their assessed quota.

The voluntary drive was the result of a meeting on Feb. 2 of all mayors and leading farmers of the county, called by Karl Ritzert, who was ousted as mayor of Darmstadt during the Nazi regime.

Urging the farmers to cooperate in helping city labor get a fair share of potatoes, Ritzert, and Dieburg's Senior Liaison and Security Officer, Capt. Mervin S. Clark, told the farmers that factory workers could produce the commodities agrarians wanted only when properly fed.

Within five days after the meeting, citizens' committees had called on every farmhouse in the county, asking for 60 pounds of potatoes from each individual self-supplier's authorized 400 pounds allowance. With almost 6,600 Dieburg farmers contributing in varying amounts, the 600 tons of potatoes were quickly collected.

Dr. James R. Newman, Director of OMGH, called the campaign the "first example of spontaneous consideration of the welfare of their fellow man by people notoriously independent under the Nazis. No law was issued to force these farmers to contribute, yet they voluntarily gave from their own private, legally-permitted stocks to help out their own people.

"This is tangible evidence," Newman continued, "that these people are learning something of living together in a wholesome cooperative spirit. It

is most encouraging to me to see man helping his brother in times of stress."

Captain Clark pointed out another significant Dieburg trend. The county is one of the leaders in the present Hessian "signup" project, a plan whereby farmers are asked to contract to cultivate a specified acreage.

## Coal Price Increased

An increase of RM 10 per ton on the average price of hard coal has been approved by the Bipartite Board. This increase, which raises the average price from RM 15 to RM 25 per ton, was recommended by the German bizonal authorities and is effective as of April 1, 1948.

As the new average price will not meet the full production cost, the Bipartite Board has also approved an interim subsidy provision of RM 3 per ton on hard coal produced during the second quarter of 1948. A proviso is made that this amount constitutes a maximum limit for budgetary purposes, but that actual payment of the subsidy will be based upon proved requirements of the hard coal industry.

## Bizonia Will Receive Eight More Depots

The US Army will turn over eight more of its depots and installations by June 30 to STEG, a German public corporation, the OMSTEG Branch of the Bipartite commerce and industry group has announced.

These installations, plus the Medical Depot at Weinheim which has already been released, will complete the turnover of a third of the 27 US Army Depots marked for liquidation under the terms of the recent bulk sale agreement by which the Bizonal Area economy receives all remaining US Army surplus in Germany.

These depots include quartermaster, ordnance and signal installations, two vehicle parks containing trucks and special purpose vehicles, and many kinds of Army trailers.

Although no exact figure is available for the total value of the surplus contained in the eight installations, it has been estimated that the entire 27 depots which figure in the bulk sale agreement contain stocks representing an original cost of from RM 50,000,000, to RM 1,000,000,000.

The installations are situated at Griesheim, Wolfgang, Nuremberg, Neu Aubing, and Mannheim.



Aluminium parts from wrecks of German and American warplanes are shown being carted away from a field near Munich, to be smelted and used in German industry. The program is being handled by STEG, a German public organization.

(DENA-Bild)



Group discussion, based on the Troop I&E Bulletin, is the backbone of the US Army's troop information program. Here, a group reviews the history of World War II.

(TI&E photo)

# TROOP

## Information & Education

**A** GOOD EDUCATION is the foundation upon which successful careers are built; factual information lessens the probability of misunderstanding, allays rumors, and aids in arriving at a sound conclusion concerning local, national, and international problems.

Many years ago, the Army understood fully the value of information and education. With the advent of World War II and the calling to the colors of millions of young men, funds were made available, and an intensive information program was launched. Educational opportunities were provided in the form of the United States Armed Forces Institute, and the Army Specialized Training Program.

The object of those programs, which still remains the object of the Troop

**By Col. Otis McCormick**

*Chief, Troop Information and Education*

Information and Education program, was to "make the American soldier the best informed of any Army and to give him an opportunity to become the best educated."

Now, three years after the close of the war, the Army still is operating an extensive information and education program. In Europe this is carried out by the Troop Information and Education Service of the European Command. This Service, consisting of the Chief's office in Frankfurt, the 7700 Troop Information and Education Group in Stuttgart, *The Stars and Stripes* at Pfungstadt, and the American Forces Network with the key station in Frankfurt, covers the entire US Zone in its activities.

The Service brings to the troops their weekly information program, offers them chances for education, provides them daily with an 18-hour radio program consisting of news, other information, and entertainment, and a daily newspaper, (*The Stars and Stripes*) and its weekly magazine supplement, WEEKEND.

Working with a small force of administrators, educators, writers, and research men, the 7700 Troop I&E Group, Stuttgart, supervises, under the direction of the TI&E Chief, the education system in the zone; prepares the weekly Troop I&E Bulletin for troop discussions, and conducts a course for training in discussion-leading and educational advisement.

It also conducts United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) courses, makes scientific researches on soldier

attitudes and opinions, and operates a depot which provides text books for information and education activities in the zone.

**E**DUCATION offered consists of resident instruction, extension courses, and self-teaching courses. In each military post an Army Education Center supervised by a trained civilian educator has been established. With an enrollment of approximately 8,000 students, and conducting some 117,000 hours of instruction per month, these centers offer courses in modern languages, science, literature, photography, art, and many other subjects.

Each soldier within the zone has an opportunity to attend either an Army Education Center or to enroll in USAFI courses. Most of the instruction is in off-duty time, although a few subjects, such as typing and shorthand, are given during duty hours.

Three of the Army Education Centers, at Frankfurt, Nuremberg, and Munich, offer basic educational training to raise the standards of those who have not had the opportunity to attend school in the United States, to the equivalent of the fifth grade. In addition, a training center for Negro troops at Kitzingen gives two hours on-duty education training per day for each individual who has not completed high school.

USAFI courses for the European Command are conducted by the European Branch, USAFI, a part of the 7700 Troop I&E Group. USAFI offers some 300 high school, technical school, and first year college level courses in two forms—self-teaching, and correspondence.

In the self-teaching courses the student studies without supervision until he feels he can take an end-of-course test. Correspondence courses, on the contrary, require a certain number of lessons to be submitted, graded and corrected prior to the end-of-the-course test. Upon successful completion of the end-of-course test in either type course, high school or college credits may be granted.

Enrollment in USAFI averages approximately 15,000 students. The initial

enrollment fee of \$2 permits the soldier student to take as many courses as he may desire. However, he may study not more than two courses at any one time.

USAFI acts as a clearing house for 59 American colleges and universities which offer high school and college level courses to military personnel. The advantage is that USAFI pays for the lessons while the soldier must pay only for text books and materials.

An additional service offered by USAFI is the test consisting of such field examinations which measure knowledge of high school and college subjects: General Educational Development Tests (GED), to measure a person's level of education, whether he has formally taken the course or acquired the knowledge by experience; and end-of-course tests which may entitle the student to school credits in the United States.

USAFI Headquarters in Madison, Wis., also helps arrange student accreditation with his high school or college. More than 2,000,000 academic courses have been graded for work done in the Army Education program.

The Army Education Centers offer advice on education and arrange for tests, for accreditation, and other matters in which the student may be interested. They test the student's level of education to determine what

courses he should take. This service is free.

Another service provided by USAFI is the two trailers that travel from place to place in the zone, offering over-the-counter USAFI enrollment. Each trailer has an educational adviser and a complete stock of forms, textbooks, and materials. A soldier has only to go to the USAFI trailer, pay \$2, and obtain a complete course of study.

The Troop I&E Bulletin is the basis for the weekly one-hour information discussion required of all troops in the zone. The objective of this bulletin is to give factual information on current problems. Some of bulletins which have been published included two on the Soviet Union, one on democracy, and two on communism.

**B**ULLETINS are also prepared for orientation of newly-arrived troops, to give them a thorough understanding of their missions in Germany; the pitfalls; how they are expected to conduct themselves, and a history of Germany and the German people. Material also is prepared for the orientation of dependents.

The Attitude Research Section conducts many surveys to determine the feeling of enlisted men and officers toward current problems. These studies are used by staff sections and

**Editorial offices and production department of *The Stars and Stripes* are housed in this building in Pfungstadt, Germany.**

(S & S photo)





commanders as a basis for planning, or for corrective action.

The Troop I&E Staff School trains about 75 discussion leaders every two weeks.

**T**O PROVIDE daily objective news to the command, *The Stars and Stripes* is published at Pfungstadt, about 20 miles south of Frankfurt. *The Stars and Stripes* not only publishes a daily paper and distributes it in Germany, Austria, Trieste, Greece, and Saudi Arabia, but also operates news stands throughout the zone. These sell some 80 current national periodicals. *The Stars and Stripes* provides in many places a delivery service for its newspaper, as well as for WEEKEND, and the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Since the beginning of its career in London on Aug. 18, 1942, *The Stars and Stripes* has gone through a number of transitions, and has appeared in a variety of forms, including a single mimeographed sheet turned out on the battlefields of Normandy, and a three-language daily printed not only for American troops but also for the besieged French and German-speaking populations of Strasbourg during some of the darkest days of the war.

The paper began as a weekly put together in the plant of a London job publishing house. It moved later to the Printing House Square offices of The Times of London. This edition, and the first Mediterranean edition, which appeared in November, 1942, as a weekly printed in a dirty shop on the edge of the Casbah in Algiers, spawned the editions of *Stripes* that kept soldiers informed of the march of world events throughout the war, and during the occupation.

The continental phases of *The Stars and Stripes* began with a 5,000-copy mimeographed issue turned out a fortnight after D-day in the little Norman village of Ste. Marie du Mont. The next issue came out at Ste. Marie Eglise. The staff had no sooner got out its first few issues than Cherbourg was liberated. The first big continental edition was printed there, starting on July 4, 1944, with a press run of 100,000.



Troops line up as they wait their turn to enter the mobile United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) trailer truck. (Signal Corps photo)

**T**HE SECOND edition was turned out by the Journal de l'Ouest, at Rennes, printing 200,000 copies daily from Aug. 21 to Sept. 20, suspending publication two weeks after the Paris edition began printing in the plant of the New York Herald Tribune's European Edition. The Paris edition spawned numerous subsidiaries as the front moved farther and farther away. But throughout the war, Paris remained the home base. From its first run of 20,000 copies, the Paris edition expanded until it was printing 800,000 daily at the war's peak.

Meanwhile, the Mediterranean edition had moved up through Naples and Rome into France, where editions were established at Nice, Marseilles, Grenoble and Dijon. Then the two editions were combined for continental operations, with the Paris edition over-all, serving as a clearing center through its teletype system, for news from all fronts.

The original Germany edition was established in April, 1945, in Pfungstadt, in the emergency plant of the Frankfurter Zeitung. Early in May, 1945, a second Germany edition was established at Altdorf, near Nuremberg. In the spring of 1946, the Pfungstadt edition was abolished, and

only the Altdorf edition continued to publish.

At the same time *The Stars and Stripes* began its transformation from a GI newspaper to a self-supporting, largely civilian operation. Then, on Dec. 5, 1946, the paper moved from Altdorf to Pfungstadt.

Today's *Stripes* is a professionally-produced 12-page daily with a 16-page Sunday edition, and its affiliate, the 24-page weekly magazine, WEEKEND.

The *Stripes* sets itself the goal of presenting a balanced cross section of the news of the world, meeting all the diversified interests of occupation personnel, from sports to the intricacies of current world political and economic developments.

To accomplish this, *Stripes* employs a professional staff of newspapermen in the actual handling of the news in Pfungstadt, and maintains bureaus in Berlin, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Trieste, and Paris. The New York bureau relays to Pfungstadt, via Signal Corps teletype, news supplementary to the services provided by the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service.

*Stripes* maintains its own photographic staff, and, in addition, obtains

photographs from Acme and International News Photographs for world photo coverage.

Army teletype facilities link PIO offices throughout the command with *Stripes*, making available information of more local interest.

WEEKEND has evolved from a long string of supplements to *The Stars and Stripes* until today it stands alone as a weekly magazine dealing with feature articles of special interest to occupation personnel.

ONE OF THE most important information agencies operated by the Troop Information and Education Service is the American Forces Network.

"This is AFN—serving American Forces in Europe;"

That "station-break," announced every half hour, sums up the purpose of the American Forces Network. Since its inception in July 1942, AFN's mission has been to provide information, education, and entertainment for US forces serving in Europe. Although these "forces" now include civilians and servicemen, and dependents of both groups, AFN's three-point purpose remains the same.

The physical set-up of AFN consists of four studio installations and eight transmitters. Studios and transmitters are situated at Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen, and Berlin. Additional transmitters are at Stuttgart, Bayreuth, Bremerhaven, and AFN's short-wave transmitters at Ismanning, near Munich.

To accomplish its mission, AFN maintains a staff of some six officers, one warrant officer, 101 enlisted men, 31 American civilians, eight Allied civilians, and 150 indigenous personnel. Headquarters AFN in Frankfurt serves as key station, relaying all transcribed programs for direct dissemination by local stations, as well as administrative center for all AFN installations. Also, all program planning for AFN is accomplished at AFN-Frankfurt.

As a result, most of the AFN personnel is stationed in Frankfurt, with outlying stations and transmitters maintaining only sufficient strength to operate in the local area.

WHAT IS BROADCAST over AFN from 0600 to 2400 every day? Approximately 50 hours of every week is filled with transcriptions of programs formerly broadcast in the United States. These discs are furnished by the Armed Forces Radio Service, of which AFN is a part.

To the listener that means he can tune in and get Bob Hope's show, go up Allen's Alley with Fred Allen, join Bing Crosby in the Music Hall, sit around the Chicago Round Table, cheer his favorite in the Army-Navy game, or hear President Truman address Congress. The best in Stateside entertainment, information, and edu-



A soldier-student steps down from a USAFI trailer after obtaining a complete course of study. (TI & E photo)

cation is shipped to AFN to carry out its triple purpose.

The remaining 76 hours of every broadcast week are filled in by studio productions, originating in any one of AFN's four studios. On the entertainment side, this might include disc shows, broadcasts or orchestras from GI Clubs, and dramatic presentations.

Informationally, it might include "GI Bull Session," a dramatized version of the TI&E Bulletin; interviews with personalities in the occupation, or local bulletin boards filled with timely announcements of local interest.

And from the education standpoint, such programs as "Epic of America," "The American Story," and "The American Radio Theater" are carried over AFN.

Surveys have been made of listener groups to ascertain listener preferences. On the basis of these surveys and after careful discussion of the programming phase of AFN, these percentages of time have been allotted to each type of program:

Popular Music	43.0
Comedy	7.5
Variety	7.5
Information & Education	11.6
Classical Music	10.0
News (all types)	7.0
Western Music	5.0
Sports & Special Events	4.0
Drama	2.7
Religion	1.7

Incidental to its mission concerning Americans in Europe, AFN recently obtained some figures on European listenership. A series of spot announcements were transmitted via medium-wave and short-wave facilities in mid-November, inviting all listeners to give details of reception.

More than 1,600 letters were received from listeners in 31 countries, from the British Isles, to Greece, Egypt, the Azores, Turkey, Australia, North Africa, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Spain, Hungary and numerous ships in the Atlantic.

These letters, without exception, praised AFN for having introduced and maintained American standards of radio entertainment and dissemination of information.

IN LINE with AFN's mission, local programs from each station, and network programs produced by AFN personnel play a part.

The local bulletin boards, for example, each day give five to 15 minutes (varying with the station) to events and items of interest to residents of the community. These include announcements such as the shutting off of electricity at certain hours, and of amusements.

"Men of Munich" is a program which introduces local men and women with interesting jobs in the occupation. Every Sunday there is a half-hour of entertainment for children of occupation personnel, starting with Uncle Don reading the funnies and closing with the Singing Lady.

"Occupation Report" on the last Friday of every month is a detailed

monthly report from the Military Government state directors concerning the occupation. "Special Assignment" gets the facts on current stories in the US Zone.

AFN also takes a leading part in campaigns such as the March of Dimes, for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. AFN collected more than 3,000 used Christmas cards, which are being used to teach English and art in German youth activities.

Strictly as a service, all stations carry advice for dog owners on a new program called "Going to the Dogs." Another Service is a lost-and-found column of the air on every station.

The Blue Danube Network, operated by US Forces in Austria, provides the same type of radio service as AFN. With stations at Vienna, Linz, and Salzburg, it covers the entire US Zone of Austria.

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## Improper Leases Revealed

Upon discovery that certain semi-official organizations have been leasing property for their use directly from the Germans, Military Government has instructed its field Property Control Officers that this practice is not in accordance with Military Government procedure.

No official or semi-official organization operating in the occupied areas of Europe may lease directly from German civilians, companies, or firms. All such contracts must be made through the proper Real Estate Officers of the US. Army in the area concerned.

Present leases made outside the proper channels will be voided, and the property necessary for the functioning of the organizations will be requisitioned by the Army and reassigned to the interested organizations.

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## Needy Students Selected

The Universities of Munich, Erlangen, and Wuerzburg are selecting names of needy, worthy law students eligible for 30 scholarships recently set up in these schools by the Legal Division, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

# Revised Postal Books Authorized

In accordance with a quadripartite decision in January, 1948, revised postal publications are authorized, containing Universal Postal Union regulations necessary for the administration and operation of international postal service for Germany.

These publications will be prepared in German and French (the latter being the official language of the Universal Postal Union). It has been agreed that the Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Section of the Magistrat of the City of Berlin will prepare preliminary drafts for submission to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Allied Control Authority, for approval.

All books will be printed by the State Printing Office (Staatsdruckerei) in Berlin, and expenses involved will be divided among the zonal postal administrations in proportion to the number of copies ordered.

Five separate books will be prepared as a result of this decision. The Universal Postal Handbook (Weltposthandbuch) will contain general service regulations for all international postal services between all the countries of the world.

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(Continued from page 7)

## Courts in Germany

resist the tide or to step aside and watch it pass.

Few judges or Justice Ministry officials were members of the Party before 1933. Many anti-Nazis resigned or were ousted immediately after Hitler came to power. Early in 1933, for example, it was estimated that all non-Aryan judges had been removed, and the following year Hans Frank declared: "It is unbearable to us to permit Jews to play any role whatsoever in the German administration of justice." This meant, in effect, that non-Aryan lawyers were henceforth barred from practice in the courts. The ranks were doubtless filled with others more sympathetic to National Socialist ideals and aspirations.

But many remained from the Weimar regime. It has already been point-

The Postal Book-Letter (Briefpostbuch) will consist of detailed information on letter mail services authorized in the international postal service, specifying classes of letter mail, permissible weights, sizes and content, and rates.

The Postal Book-Parcel Post (Paketpostbuch) will consist of complete regulations for the international parcel post service covering rates, content, size and weight limitations, routings, and items prohibited by the various countries of the world.

In addition, a table (Table CP-1) will be prepared containing data as to rates, transit fees, routes of transmission, and lists of intermediate countries and maritime services involved between Germany and all other countries.

Reichspost officials will also compile a revision of the Customs Regulation Book (Zollhandbuch), which will include rules and regulations governing all categories of postal matter transmitted via international postal channels between Germany and foreign nations.

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ed out that their training and background may not have equipped them for resistance to innovations which, however vicious, masqueraded under the proper statutory cloak. Many may in all sincerity have failed to see the way the wind was blowing in 1933, and others, more perceptive, may have thought that by working behind the scenes they could meliorate a distressing situation. The disillusionment of these latter as events unfolded must have been utter and complete. Upon the surrender in 1945 the Allies—and anti-Nazi Germans—were confronted with two problems of utmost urgency and importance: what to do with those who had made themselves a part of the Nazi system of justice, and how to revamp the law and its judicial application so as to make any recurrence of the debacle impossible.

## Trustees Appointed For 43 Farben Units

The far-flung I. G. Farbenindustrie is slowly being decentralized, and the units are being placed under separate management when they are retained as an integral part of the German economy. In doing this, Military Government has been releasing units designated to be released to the I. G. Farben Control Office.

The most recent figures show that of the 50 I. G. Farben units designated, 43 have trustees appointed for their management by the I. G. Farben Control Office and that, of this number, 30 have been actually released by Property Control to the I. G. Farben Control authorities.

Hesse state was the richest area in the I. G. Farben kingdom with 23 units.

Seven units remain for which I. G. Farben Control Office must appoint trustees and 13 units yet to be released from Property Control. These figures apply only to the 50 plants so far designated for release to the I. G. Farben Control authorities. — *Military Government Report No. 31.*

## ERP—and Germany's Opportunity

*Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, the US Deputy Military Governor, spoke at the reopening of the enlarged Wuerttemberg-Baden export exhibition in Stuttgart.*

*He said that the Bizonal Area's export-import program gives Germany its first chance to show that the German people are ready to accept their responsibilities under the Marshall Plan, and to meet their obligations among the free nations of the world. His speech in part follows:*

**T**HE GREATEST hope for the peace of the world today lies in the spirit which has impelled countries of different languages, traditions, and economic usage to join together as neighbors and friends for mutual recovery.

Less than two weeks ago the US Congress voted a loan of over \$6,000,000,000 for assistance to war-ravished nations throughout the world. The European Recovery Program is unique in the history of the world.

The only "restriction" on the ERP money is that it is to be used for

food, machinery, and raw materials essential for the recovery of the recipient nations.

A fundamental prerequisite of participation in the European Recovery Program as stated in Secretary of State Marshall's first enunciation of the plan 10 months ago was that each nation included should take every step within its power necessary for a revival of its economy. The nations concerned have been doing just that and have chopped away at trade barriers that have obstructed European trade throughout history.

The bizonal export-import program is Germany's first chance to show the rest of the world that the German people are ready to accept their responsibility under the Marshall Plan and to meet their obligations among the free nations of the world. Nineteen forty eight should be a year of greatly increased exports and surging recovery everywhere in the western zones of Germany.

This plan is more than simply a design for economic recovery. By eliminating old trade barriers and by substituting cooperation for economic conflict, it is helping to construct the foundation for a peaceful world.

The inclusion of Germany in this plan must indeed be encouraging to those who have been confronted with the problems of food, clothing and shelter in this state.

**I**T MEANS more than just a great step forward towards this country's economic betterment. The willingness of countries which have just concluded a war with Germany now to include her in this program is a milestone on the road to friendship and peaceful cooperation as well.

The very spirit of this plan is that of self-help, friendship and cooperation. The door was and is open to those who do not seek self-aggrandizement, who truly wish to build a new and peaceful Europe, who wish to erase the wounds of history, who really seek the greatest good for plain people.



A package containing streptomycin reaches Berlin by air for the treatment of a four-year-old German girl, Gunda Berkmann, critically ill with tubercular meningitis. Col. Fred Crimmons (left) deputy chief of Templehof Air Base, piloted the special C-47 flight. Shaking hands are Capt. Samuel Fagge, medical officer from Frankfurt, and Dr. Eugene Schwarz, acting chief of the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector. The streptomycin was donated by the Women's Auxiliary of the US Rhine-Main Air Base.

(Signal Corps)

# Aid to School System Urged

At a conference of all American teachers in the US Zone held at the Chiemsee Rasthaus in Munich, Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner, director, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, urged them to help make the German school system more democratic through discussion groups and personal contact with German teachers.

Governor van Wagoner contrasted American methods of education, in which development of individual personalities is stressed, with the rigid "Fuehrer prinzip" regimentation methods emphasized in Germany.

"Military Government has been very concerned about the German education system from the beginning of the occupation," the Governor told his audience. "We gave the Germans ample time to rectify it themselves. Very little progress was made. Therefore during the past year we have set down definite requirements for their compliance in reforming the school system.

"During the past few months in Bavaria I have been amazed at the type of educational system which still exists here, the Governor continued. "The elementary and secondary schools are built on a two-track system. Children at the age of 10 are separated. Those of wealthy families and presumed exceptional ability go on to what is called the gymnasium, which prepares them for college. The children of farmers and poorer families and those with less ability are sent to vocational and part-time schools for trade training.

"No cognizance is taken of the fact that 10 years of age is much too soon to determine what a child's ability and future should be. Only eight percent of the youth attend the gymnasium and 92 percent receive only vocational training and go into apprenticeship."

Lack of free text books, absence of courses in civics and social sciences, and insufficient education for teachers in lower grades were among the other evils of the present system pointed out by the director.

Governor van Wagoner said that as one enters a German schoolroom, "Here is what you will find in most instances. The children will jump to attention, stiff as little soldiers. There will be no smiles, no giggles, not a whisper. At a command from the schoolmaster they will sit down.

"Throughout the lessons this atmosphere of strict discipline will be maintained. I would a thousand times rather see American children with their spit-balls, their note-passing and whispering. At least they are developing as individuals."

The Governor recommended that frequent personal contacts be developed between American and German teachers:

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## Monuments Repaired

The German authorities are progressing slowly on the repair of war-damaged cultural monuments.

Romanesque work of exceptional importance was discovered during the restoration of a church in Johannisberg Castle (Hesse).

Repairs also are being made at the Palace in Darmstadt (Hesse), part of which collapsed in October, 1947, causing serious damage to the vault in which the state archives are stored.

The archive material itself was slightly affected and is being successfully reclaimed. — *Military Government Report No. 31.*

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## Bavaria Receives Hitler's House

Title to Hitler's "Braunes Haus" and the former administrative building of the Nazi Party has been transferred to the Bavarian government in the first turnover of Nazi property.

The transfer ceremony was witnessed by Minister President Hans Ehard and Murray D. van Wagoner, director the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. Return of the property was carried out according to Control Council Directive No. 50 pro-

## Bipartite Board OK's Rise in Steel Price

The Bipartite Board has approved the German recommendation for an average price increase of RM 66 per ton of raw steel, with corresponding increases on other qualities and rolling mill products. The Bizonal Executive Committee has been instructed to give effect to this increase as from April 1, 1948.

No subsidy is to be paid during the second quarter on steel production. In approving the increase the Bipartite Board has taken into account the effect on the cost of steel of the coal price increase and of the introduction of a 30-cent conversion factor for imported ore, as well as the probable scale of operations during the second quarter of 1948.

Steel and pig iron production in the Bizonal Area in March hit a new post-war high, the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group has announced.

Steel ingot output reached 343,325 tons, equal to a 4,000,000-ton annual rate, or 31,569 tons more than the previous peak established in October 1947. Pig iron production reached 297,597 tons, jumping 45,326 tons over the high set in December 1947.

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## Training School Formed

The first post-war training school for workers of a private voluntary welfare organization, the Catholic Caritas-Verband, is being established with the authorization of US Military Government, Public Welfare Officials of OMG-Berlin Sector revealed.

viding for transfer of former Nazi Party property to the previous owners, or to governments of the different German states.

Under property control in Bavaria are 2,191 properties, valued at approximately RM 200,000,000, which had been used by the Nazis. Transfer applications have been submitted for 1,100. The properties are slated for economic, social or cultural uses.— *ICD News of Germany.*

## Occupational Activities

was also completed in 89 of the 105 Category I war plants and in all but three of the 13 industrial plants available for reparations under the "advance delivery" program.

The third shipload of special food-stuffs which are being imported to provide a more varied and balanced diet for the Bizonal Area consumer has arrived in Bremen aboard the Granville S. Hall. It consisted of 4,554 tons of prunes and 4,047 tons of dried peas, part of a total consignment for the Bizonal Area of 115,000 tons of dried prunes and raisins from California. An initial shipment of 8,000 tons arrived on March 18, and a second shipment of 4,754 tons on March 21.

The Joint Export-Import Agency has announced the purchase of approximately \$ 6,500,000 worth of hides and skins for the manufacture of shoes for the German population in the Bizonal Area. The 25,000 raw tons of hides and skins purchased during the first three months of 1948 will produce an estimated 12,000,000 pairs of shoes and will enable Bizonal Area tanners to operate their plants at near capacity.

German shipping companies are to be permitted a limited resumption of foreign trade. Officials of the Bipartite Transport Control Group said new regulations provide that once all German internal commitments have been met, German shipping firms may undertake the management and chartering of their own vessels in conjunction with their chosen foreign agents, under supervision of the Maritime Ports and Shipping Branch of the Group.

## US Zone

On April 8, Bavarian border police and customs authorities began travel control operations at the Munich airport. The control is restricted to persons subject to German police jurisdiction and travelling on the one commercial airline authorized to operate at the airport.

A total of 185,000 metric tons of Ruhr coal has been programmed for movement by rail to Regensburg (Bavaria) and by barge from Regensburg

to Linz, Austria, during the 13-week period which began March 29.

Local rains in the Rhine Basin during the latter part of March resulted in a rise of approximately one meter in the level at the Kaub (Hesse) gauge, permitting a resumption of maximum loadings on coal barges. The level of 1.95 meters at the Kaub gauge on April 7 continued to permit 100 percent loadings.

During the latter half of March, 64 cultural items, consisting of modern paintings and antique furniture, were shipped to the Netherlands. In the same period 87 units of cultural material, presumably restitutable, were taken into US custody for determination of ownership.

Material for the press exhibition, scheduled to open in Munich on May 5 has been arriving from the United States. It includes original copies of early American newspapers, motion pictures, and other documents making up a complete history of the US press.

A liaison representative of the International Council of Christians and Jews, which is located in Geneva, arrived in the US Zone to assist in the development of local inter-group councils.

An April 1 the UNRRA cards formerly used as official identity docu-

ments for displaced persons became invalid. Only holders of new identity cards are now authorized to live in assembly centers.

The Third Congress of Liberated Jews was held at Bad Reichenhall at the end of March. This assembly consists of 250 representatives of Jewish displaced persons in the US Zone who elect the Central Committee of Liberated Jews, the recognized representative group of Jewish displaced persons in the Zone.

## French Zone

By decision of French Military Government, the State Central Banks of the French Zone became members on April 1 of the Bank Deutscher Laender. This step is considered significant in the establishment of closer working relations between the French and the combined US and British Zones.

## Wuerttemberg-Baden

The Ministry of Education agreed to the permanent appointment of expelled teachers, if they were politically reliable and up to specified standards in training and achievement.

Military Government education officials have distributed 325 packages, containing clothing, school supplies, food and books, to Wuerttemberg-



Workmen in a Frankfurt foundry prepare a mold for the casting of the Dove of Peace, which will be erected at the Rhine-Main Airport. The symbolic figure was made by Grete Fendel, Frankfurt sculptress. In its final form it will be ringed by two airplane models. (DENA-Bild)

Baden schools as donations from schools in the United States.

The typhoid epidemic at Eislingen, first reported on March 12, reached a total of 232 cases and 13 deaths as of April 7. Control of the epidemic has been unsatisfactory because the main filtration gallery of the water supply system needs repairs requiring several months. Institution of chlorination has been hampered by unavailability of proper apparatus. Efforts are being made to obtain chlorination equipment from Hamburg.

### **Hesse**

The rapidly developing outbreak of upper respiratory disease, first reported on March 18 in three districts in Western Hesse near Limburg has reached a total of over 4,000 cases of "grippe" reported in Hesse. Clinical and laboratory studies have failed to identify the infection as influenza A or B. Clinically most cases resemble a mild typical form of pneumonia.

Military Government has approved the release of funds for two reorientation-fund projects. The first is a grant-in-aid to match the funds provided by districts (Kreise) to employ 10 full-time professional youth leaders. The second project is a training school for youth leaders.

Tax revenues for Hesse were increased in January by more than RM 27,000,000, according to Don Spigler, OMGH finance chief. The increases, he said, resulted mainly from property and motor vehicle taxes.

### **OMGUS**

Arrangements have been completed under which persons living in United Nations or neutral countries may use Reichsmark funds they have on deposit in the US Zone to make limited payments to near relatives in the United States or the US Zones, OMGUS has announced. The amounts are limited to RM 100 each month to any one relative, or RM 300 to all relatives.

### **Berlin Sector**

US Military Government has authorized two institutions for the blind, the Blindenhilfswerk and the Allgemeine Blindenverein, to carry on non-political welfare activities in the US Sector of Berlin.

Seven hundred fifty long tons of heavy structural steel have been released to the Germany economy by US Army engineers from stocks of captured enemy material in Berlin. The steel will be used in the US and British Sectors for priority construction projects, including buildings, bridges, and public utilities.

More than 35,000 articles of excess US Army clothing, valued at approximately RM 500,000, have been distributed in the US and British Sectors of Berlin through STEG, a Military Government-sponsored German corporation, since the beginning of STEG shipments last November. The items include 11,108 wool blankets, 5,394 overcoats, 2,740 coats, 146 work suits, 456 field jackets, 426 shirts, 1,506 drawers, 3,189 pairs of cotton gloves, 2,920 pairs of leggings, 1,438 cloth helmets, 733 work caps, 256 ties, and 7,764 pairs of work shoes.

Repairs totalling RM 15,000,000 were made on property held in custody by US Military Government in the US Sector during the two-year period Jan. 1, 1946, to Jan. 1, 1948. The repairs included the reconstruction of 3,410 living rooms, providing additional quarters for 4,108 Berliners.

The first audio-visual aids were demonstrated to teachers at the Textbook and Curriculum Center. A magnetophone (a play-back voice recorder) was shown as part of the current in service teacher training program. Films depicting life in Texas,

Canada, New England, and Washington, D.C., also were shown to 400 educators.

### **Bavaria**

Climaxing a six-day trial which involved one of the largest illegal slaughtering rings ever uncovered in Bavaria, the Military Government Intermediate Court at Altoetting handed out 39 convictions. Sentences imposed on meat dealers and farmers, convicted of selling their cattle for illegal slaughtering, ranged from 90 days to three years.

The Civil Administration Division, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, has absolved the "Verband der Koerperbehinderten" (Association of Disabled) of accusations of non-compliance with MG regulations. Charges, including those that the organization fostered Nazi and militaristic tendencies, were termed completely unfounded.

### **EUCOM**

A EUCOM report on applications from Americans for marriage to German nationals shows that 3,147 out of 4,894 applications were approved since the ban on such marriages was lifted 15 months ago.

Dutch nationals employed by EUCOM are now paid the full amount of their salaries at their place of employment, Headquarters, European Command, has announced. Formerly, Dutch employees allotted one-half of their salary to dependents or other designated residents in the Netherlands.

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## **Bosch Is Ordered to Decentralize**

Decartelization authorities of the US and British Military Government have served upon Robert Bosch, GmbH, huge electrical equipment combine, an order to decentralize the organization, which was termed "an excessive concentration of economic power."

The firm was ordered to effect the severance of all ties of ownership, control and management between Bosch and its plants or facilities with the exceptions of certain plants at Stuttgart and Giengen, and such sales outlets as are necessary for the

distribution of goods produced at these plants.

The firm is required to file with the German decartelization agency for Wuerttemberg-Baden within 90 days a plan for executing the measures.

The MG directive, an OMGUS spokesman explained, was aimed to prevent excessive concentration of economic powers and monopolistic tendencies. He said the question of the future establishment of the Bosch works was not yet settled. — *ICD News of Germany*.

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## ERP Called Great Historic Deed

**Frankfurter Neue Presse** called the enactment of the Marshall Plan a great historic deed:

"If the European nations resolutely and wisely take advantage of the opportunity offered, they now have the elements necessary for serious and durable reconstruction, not only economic, political and social, but also spiritual and psychological. Western Europe has the chance to build a cooperative structure in its own as well as in the world's interest."

**Schwaebische Donau-Zeitung** (Ulm) warned that ERP is merely a start, not the final solution, of the problem of Germany and Europe:

"The amount authorized by Congress will not suffice to put Europe on its feet again. But before expending further sums, Congress wants to see how we react to the blood transfusion. It is a mistake to expect wonders from the Marshall Plan; it is nothing but a blood transfusion ... that will revise us and enable us to redouble our own efforts."

**Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) said:

"After Lend-Lease, the Marshall Plan represents the second great economic aid program with political implications, originating in the United States but enveloping in fact the whole world. Many people still regard the Plan as a temporary expedient, based on the desire of securing an export market for a later date. There is certainly some truth in such speculations, but these reasons pale beside the fact that the United States for the first time is inaugurating a world-power policy in striking contrast to its (isolationism) tradition ..."

**Frankfurter Rundschau** welcomed the Marshall Plan as the only possibility for European rehabilitation, but said it would postpone German unity indefinitely:

The drivel about 'American monopoly capitalism' cannot fool us ... The destruction of the European economy is so great that one must be blind not to realize the absolute necessity for this foreign aid. It would be most unreasonable to wait for a miracle to happen in Germany, without foreign help. It would probably end in another regime of force ... backed by the same mass elements that supported Hitler ... Will ERP attract the East Zone into the framework of Germany unity? We doubt it, but the door remains open."

## Gain in Prestige

**Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) said the East-West dispute in Berlin over Soviet-imposed travel restrictions has resulted in a gain in prestige for the United States:

"The West has won a victory ... Its effect will be felt not only in Berlin and West Germany but will also extend to the East Zone ... There is no likelihood of the Western Powers withdrawing from Berlin ... Not only has the Russian plan to draw Berlin behind the Iron Curtain collapsed for at least the time being ... but the Russian aim to draw attention away from the enormous impression made by President Truman's signing of ERP has also failed."

## 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.

**Hochland Bote** (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) said that experiences under the Nazis make it difficult to fool the Germans:

"We are not impressed by the SED press when it welcomes the erection of barriers in the middle of Berlin and demands German unity in the same breath. We can differentiate between the Soviet press when it completely suppresses President Truman's speech, and the American newspapers which print the statements of Russian statesmen word for word. We shudder when we hear that in Prague, listening to foreign broadcasts is again punishable by imprisonment. We aren't surprised to hear that the US Government is forced to protest against Russian radio-jamming tactics. We have seen all that before."

## German Federalism

**Marburger Presse** advocated German federalism and called for action toward this aim:

"Western Germany must soon decide whether its people are prepared to be political realists, or whether they will exhaust themselves in the fruitless hope that the borders between eastern and western Germany will be soon removed ... If federalization is the salvation of Europe as against Russian expansion, then the same applies to Germany, too ... Either she will become democratic, federalistic and European-minded, or Germany and Europe with it will sooner or later fall a victim to bolshevism."

## Calls for Treaty

Friedrich Stampfer said in the **Offenbach Post** that a politically and economically consolidated Europe, under prudent leadership, could force bolshevism to retreat. First, however, he said, Germany must be given a peace treaty and self-determination:

"With the creeping cancer of military dictatorships in its system, Eu-



rope cannot win the fight against another dictatorial system.

"To make Europe immune against the bolshevist infection, a politically as well as economically free Germany is required . . . If the Western Powers would reestablish peace in Germany; give its people a voice in its affairs, and proclaim equal freedom for all, including those behind the Iron Curtain, they would deal a deadly blow to Communist propaganda and the whole Western satellite system."

### 'War' Speculation

Walter Sassnick, who recently visited Switzerland, wrote in the *Nuremberger Nachrichten*:

"The seriousness of the political situation is being recognized abroad, too, but nowhere is there so much talk about the probability of war as in Germany. . . . He who uses the word 'war' in these days, as a dangerous phrase of speculation and propaganda, is a criminal because coldly, deliberately, he wants our and Europe's destruction. Viciously, he plays with the fate of millions. Cynically and without a heart, he calculates on the death of mothers and children. We ought to have enough experience to be absolute haters of war. . . . He who wants war is just as hateful as war itself."

### Warns Germans

*Niederbayerische Nachrichten* (Straubing) warned the Germans against trying to play both sides against the middle:

"International developments lead many Germans to again overestimate the importance of their country . . . Germany is not the center of European hopes . . . America's policy with regard to western Germany will be best understood if it is borne in mind that its object is to prevent the 'crumbling away' of more nations . . . and to build a dam as far east as possible . . . It would be a very great mistake to think of Germany in the role of a blushing bride, standing between suitors from East and West, waiting to give her hand to the one making the best offer."



The US Army, in conjunction with the Office of Military Government for Bremen, has turned over to the crowded German postal system the above building in Bremerhaven. The building had served as an Army postoffice. (Signal Corps)

### Denazification Hit

*Muenchner Merkur* said that the denazification law on the whole was a failure:

"We ask, now that the purge has ended, that positive action be taken on behalf of those who are no longer to be labelled as 'Nazis.' They should henceforth be regarded more as German citizens, not as lesser offenders or followers. They should have the same rights as others. The housing bureaus and other authorities should no longer be permitted to classify these people according to their political past. In this way the narrow understructure of our youthful democracy could be considerably broadened."

*Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo* (Schwaebisch Hall) carried a declaration by the chairman of the Spruchkammer of Schwaebisch Hall, who resigned from office in protest against the latest modification of the denazification law:

"The public feels that the law has been softened just when the real culprits are up for trial . . . The consequent ire of the people turns against the denazification courts. But the Spruchkammer is only on executive organ. It has neither caused nor

desired the inequality before the law that has become a fact . . ."

### Ehard Criticized

*Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) continued the efforts of licensed US Zone editors to achieve closer cooperation with German government officials. In an editorial headed "The Reticent Chief of State," the Munich paper pointed out that General Clay has held 48 press conferences to which German journalists were invited; Minister President Ehard only two:

"As much as we esteem Dr. Ehard's restrained and moderate manner, so beneficially different from the porcelain-smashing trumpeting of other Bavarian politicians, this seems to us not quite the right way of improving relation between the Government and the public."

The editorial quoted from Eric Reger's report of the friendly, informal press conference he attended at the White House in Washington, and added:

"Here we see a Government head sincerely attempting to provide information. His General in Germany does it with the same matter-of-factness. The chief of the Bavarian Gov-

ernment . . . has up to now preferred to miss the chance to remove misunderstandings, and to give his difficult office a little 'publicity.'"

**Muenchner Merkur** complained that the press was excluded from a highly-important international meeting at Regensburg, and that Bavarian politicians give only scant and often inaccurate information to the newspapers:

" . . . Since yesterday, 60 foreign and more than 100 German scientists and politicians have been assembled in Regensburg. They debate—so much we can assert from a sparse announcement—questions of European federalism. We expect that the Bavarian representatives there will develop views and plans that heretofore have been limited to a small circle. Our people, we believe, have a right to know what its leading government representatives have to say about this or that question . . ."

## Bidders Approved

Approval has been received from OMGUS on the selection of the highest qualified German bidders for five Wuerttemberg-Baden coal distributing companies which are part of German combines being broken up by Military Government in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement.

Eight companies in Stuttgart, formerly under the control of such mammoth combines as the Hermann Goering Werke, Stinnes, Flick and Krupp, were opened to competitive bidding in December 1947, under OMGUS Order No. 1. Highest qualified bids were approved for five of the plants. No bids received qualified for the three others.

The following highest qualified bidders for five of the coal properties were approved: Alfred Schaffrath for the Franz Baeuerle firm; Wilhelm Rentschler for the Westermann firm; Carl Schmidt for the Kohlenkontor, Erich Thier for the Louis Thier firm, and Wilhelm Ernst for the Wuerttembergisches Kohlengeschaeft.

## Holiday Courses Set

Holiday courses at Marburg University for 200 German and 100 foreign students will be held from July 24 to Aug. 13.

# Bizonia Halts People's Congress

The activities of the so-called People's Congress (Volkskongress) in the US and British Zone have been halted by Military Government order. This organization was repudiated in the US Zone by recognized political parties except the KPD (Communist Party), although it purported to represent all parties and sections of the population—a device which the SED (Socialist Unity Party) had attempted to use previously.

Until this prohibition, the promoters of the People's Congress sought to form similar membership organizations on state level which were to be affiliated with the central Congress organization in Berlin.

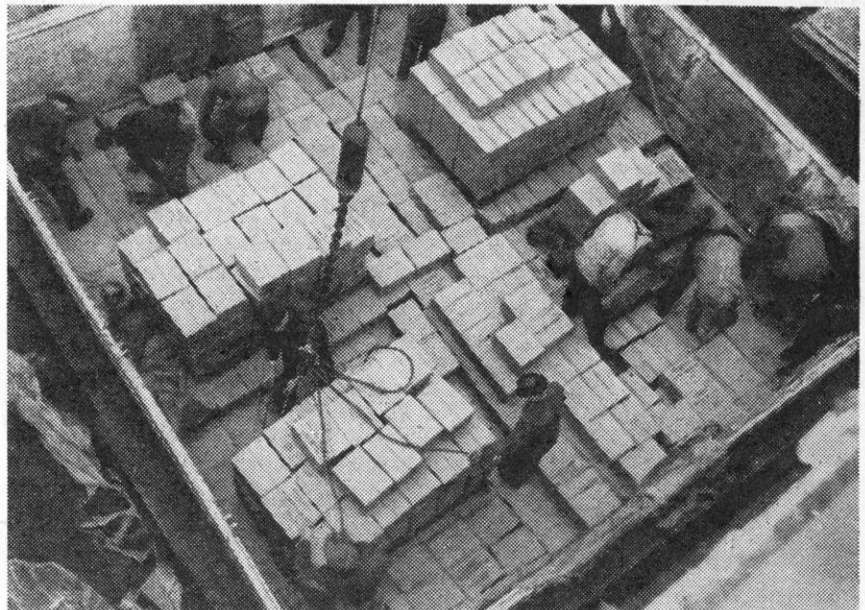
Before the prohibition of such organizations in the US and British Zones, a "People's Congress for Unity" was held in Bremen for the state of Lower Saxony (British Zone). On Jan. 17 and 18 the Congress, attended by approximately 1,000 delegates, was rejected by all non-Communist parties. The bulk of the delegates came from the KPD or its periphery organizations.

Among the 59 delegates who claimed other than KPD-SED party membership, none was well known and the legitimacy of their claim itself is doubted in several instances. The program resolutions and activities of the conference followed the pattern of the Berlin model. — *Military Government Report No. 31.*

## Lease Policy Backed

At a meeting held in Rotenburg (Bavaria) on Jan. 12, representatives of the US-licensed newspaper publishers indicated their support of the policy of Military Government to effect mandatory leases of newspaper plants if the owners showed unwillingness to sign voluntary leases.

The meeting resulted in agreement upon a standard form of a lease and in the appointment of a committee to work out final details for the execution of mandatory leases for a minimum period of five years. — *Military Government Report No. 31*



Workers unload a cargo of 9,000 tons of raisins and dried vegetables from the SS George D. Prentice at Bremen. The cargo is part of a total of 90,000 tons of dried foods earmarked for arrival during the spring of 1948, for the German economy. The foods will be distributed through the Joint Export-Import Agency.

(Signal Corps)

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 30, Hq EUCOM, 30 March 1948. Section I—**Officer Career Planning**; Section II—**Currency Conversion** and Section III—**Photography**.

Training Memorandum No. 1, **Troops and Schools**, Hq EUCOM, 31 March 1948.

**Identification Symbols**, AG 311.22 (AG), 1 April 1948. Gives a list of symbols assigned to EUCOM for the purpose of identifying cables and correspondence.

Weekly Directive No. 13, Hq EUCOM, 2 April 1948. Contains the following sections: Sec. 1—**Restriction on Visiting City of Heidelberg**, AG 680.3 SGS. Sec. 11—**Use of British Medloc "C" Train to Hook of Holland by Military or US Civilian Personnel on Duty Travel**, AG 531 RYT. Gives instructions to be followed by personnel wishing to make use of this train. Sec. III—**Deduction for Quarters—First Three Graders Who Have Family Allowances**, AG 246 FIN. Sec. IV—**Procurement of Spare Parts**, AG 451.1 GSP. Gives information for the guidance of all concerned. Sec. V—**Audit of Non-appropriated Funds**, AG 123 FIN. Gives substitution for Section X, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No. 12, 26 March 1948. Sec. VI—**Report of Surrender or Apprehension of Absentees**, AG 220.712 AGP. Concerns the filing of EC Form 19-26 Delinquency Report. Sec. VII—**Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX. Sec. VIII—**Standardization of Materials Handling Equipment**, AG 400 GSP. Sec. IX—**EUCOM Small Arms Competitions, 1948**, AG 353.8 GOT. Gives information for the guidance of all concerned regarding the competitions to be held at Grafenwoehr Training Center, Grafenwoehr, during the period 7-21 August 1948. Sec. X—**AGRC PRO Station**, AG 726.1 MCH. Concerns the location of the Paris station. Sec. XI—**BAOR Traffic Regulations**, AG 010.8 GPA. Gives information for the guidance of all concerned. Sec. XII—**Extended Active Duty**, AG 210.3 GPA. Gives substitution for EUCOM letter AG 210.3 GPA-AGO, 2 March 1948. Sec. XIII—**Dayroom Equipment and**

**Furnishings**, AG 123 FIN. Sec. XIV—**Change of Mail Address for EUCOM Chief Signal Officer**, AG 311.18 AGO. The official mail address has been changed from APO 757 to APO 403. Sec. XV—**Personnel Rosters**, AG 330.3 AGO. Gives substitution for Section XVII, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No. 8, 27 February 1948. Sec. XVI—**Change to TM 14-600**, AG 019 AGL. Gives correction for Section VIII, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No. 12, 26 March 1948. Sec. XVII—**Rental Charges for the American Express Company, INC**, AGO 230 GSP. Sec. XVIII—**Dual Tires on 2½-Ton Trucks**, AG 451.92 GSP. Asks that this practice be discontinued. Sec. XIX—**Ordnance Technical Inspections**, AG 333 ORD. Lists the units to be inspected. Sec. XX—**Multiple Addressee Command Letters**, AG 312 AGO. EUCOM to conserve paper is discontinuing listing individual commanders in multiple addressee command letters which are applicable to all major commands. Sec. XXI—**Rescissions**, AG 461 AGX. Sec. XXII—**Regulations for Individual Leave Travel to Italy**, AG 200.4 AGP. Lists the new regulations effective 1 May 1948. Sec. XXIII—**Ordnance Field Maintenance Activities-Production Chart**, AG 322 ORD.

**European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances**, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 April 1948.

Circular No. 36, **Procedure for Movement of Household Goods to the Zone of Interior**, OMGUS, 7 April 1948.

**Downgrading of Treasury Department Publications**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 7 April 1948. This list covers classified documents for 1944.

**Downgrading of War Department Pamphlets**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 7 April 1948. Lists documents to be declassified as per Civil Affairs

Division, Department of the Army instructions.

**Downgrading of War Department Pamphlets**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 7 April 1948. Declassification of Coal Mining Industry material for Europe, the Balkan States and Japan.

**Advance Copy of Change 4 to Title 15, "Manpower,"** AG 010 (CO), OMGUS, 8 April 1948.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests I 30-1, I 30-3.** AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 8 April 1948. Concerns the following: L 30-1 Draft Law Amending the Second Amendment to the 1946 Law Concerning the Structure of Criminal Courts; L 30-3 Draft Law Concerning Presentation of a Health Certificate Prior to Contracting of Marriage; D 57-3 Information on Money and Valuables Taken from German Prisoners of War and D 57-5 Acceptance of German Orphans in England.

**Allied Military Missions**, AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS, 8 April 1948. Gives substitutions for OMGUS letter 8 February 1948.

Circular No. 32, Hq EUCOM, 8 April 1948. Section I—**Relief From Unlawful Restraints of Personal Liberty**; Section II—**Interference With or Obstruction of Justice in German Courts or Other Tribunals by Persons Subject to Military Law**; Section III—**Casualty Reporting**; Section IV—**Rescission and Section V-Amendment**.

Circular No. 34, **Overseas Separation**, Hq EUCOM, 10 April 1948.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests Interim 30-1**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 10 April 1948. Concerns the following: INT 30-1 Draft Law Concerning Application of the Denazification Law to Returning Prisoners of War; D 52-3 Comment Concerning the Future Organization of Central Credit Institutes and D 57-2 Mailing of Newspapers to German Prisoners of War in France.

**General Orders No. 14**, OMGUS, 13 April 1948. Concerns the appointment of Mr. Phillips Hawkins, US Civilian, as Deputy to the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, in addition to his other duties.

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