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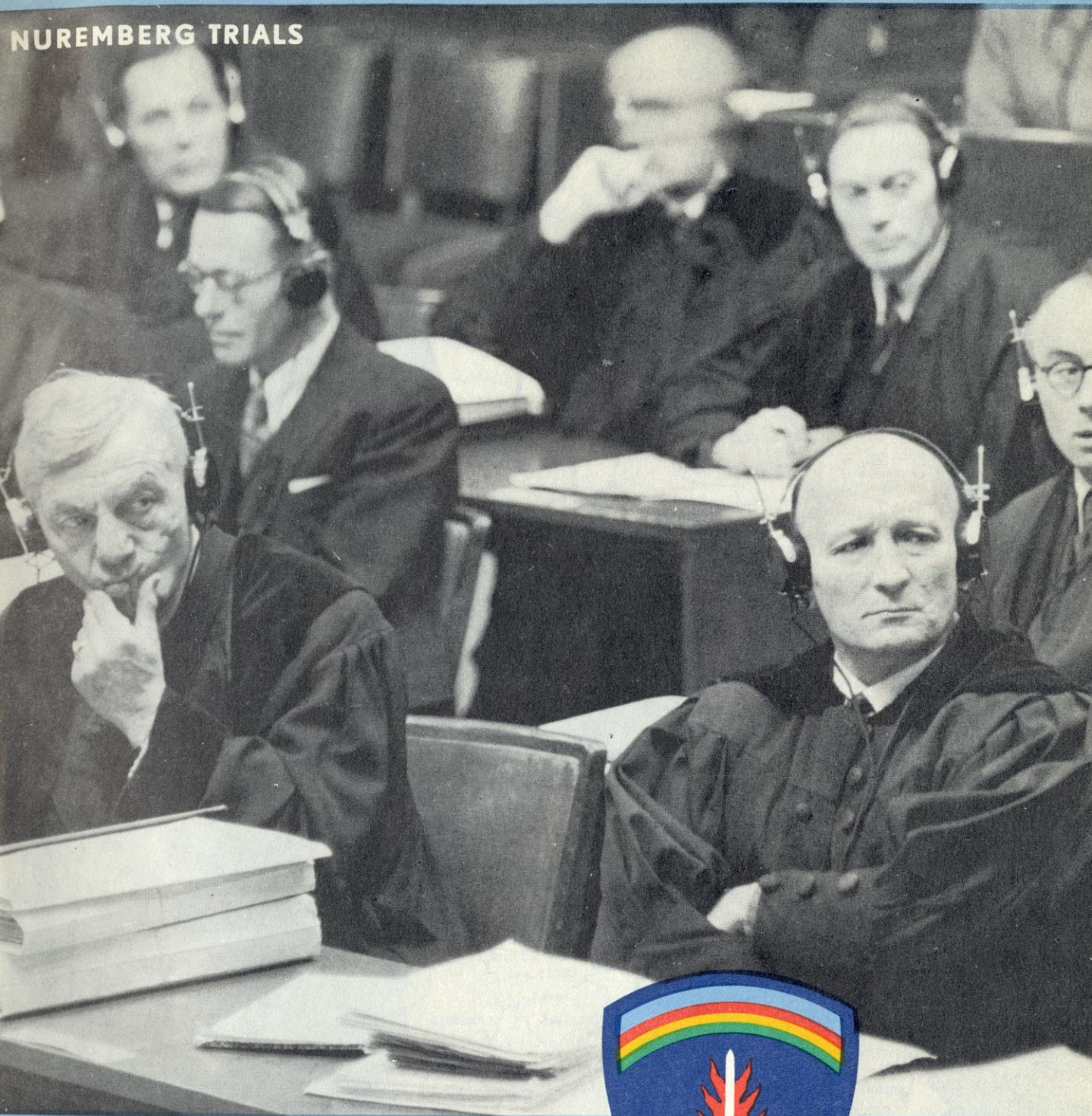
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NUREMBERG TRIALS



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



Photo from PRO, OCC

NUREMBERG TRIALS—The defendants at the War Crimes trials in Nuremberg were allowed representation by the best German attorneys available. The cover picture shows some of the defense counsels at the trial of physicians and scientists. A comprehensive article on all the current trials appears on Page 3.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

H. Peter Dreyer, writer of the article **Nuremberg Trials**, is Acting Public Relations Officer for the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes. Previous to joining the OCC organization, he was on the staffs of the Frankfurt, Berlin, and Nuremberg Bureaus of DENA, the German news service established by the Information Control Division.

The reviews contained in **New Books on Germany's Past** were prepared and furnished by the Research Branch of the Information Control Division, OMGUS.

The report on **Anti-Semitism in Germany** was prepared by the Information Control Division and distributed by the Office of the Director of Public Relations, OMGUS.

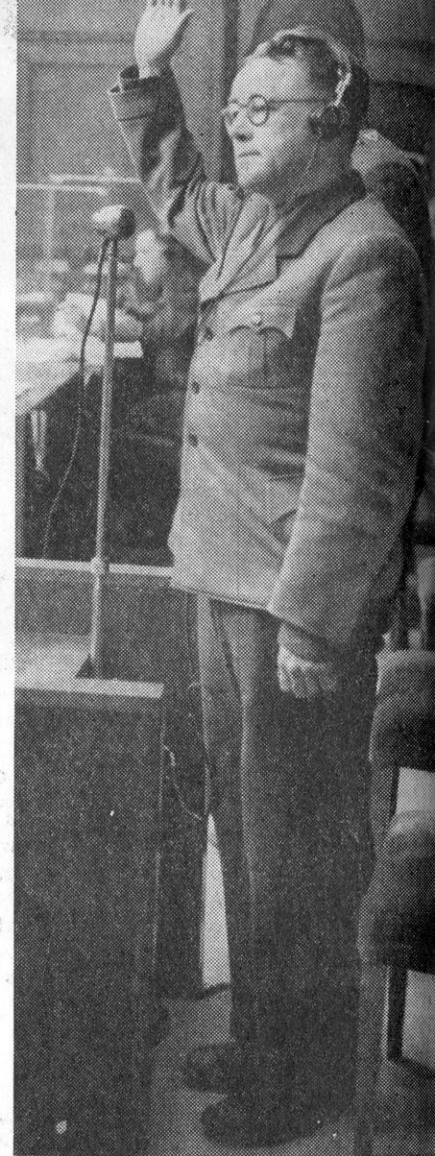
Material for **Juvenile Detention Home** was furnished by Mildred Biklen, Public Welfare Branch, Berlin Sector, to give a picture of that Institution's work in education and rehabilitation among the young boys of Berlin.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

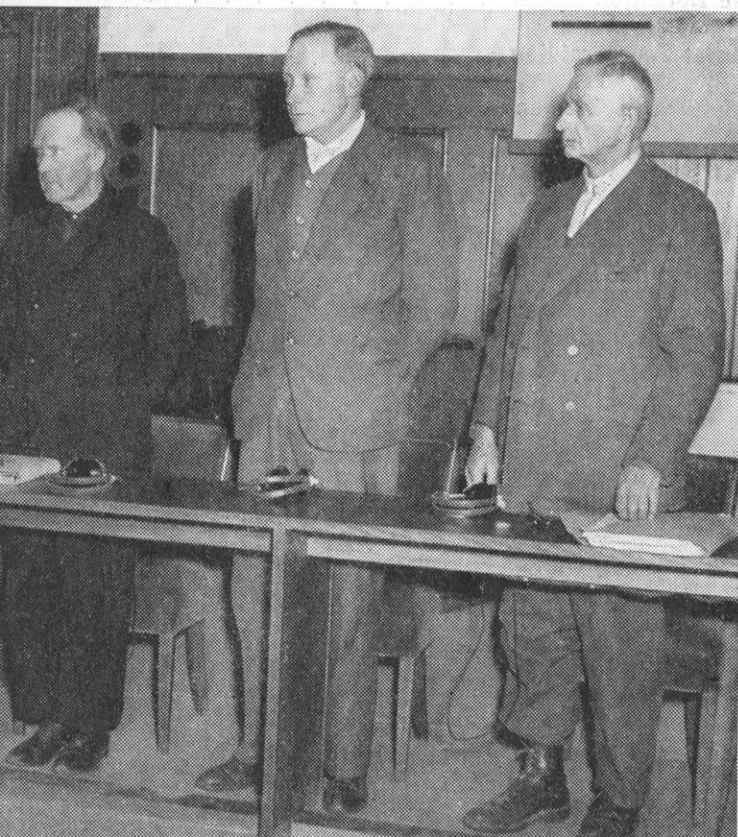
WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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AMONG THE DEFENDANTS. (Above) Erhard Milch, former fieldmarshal, hears his sentence of life imprisonment (Photo from PRO, OCC). (Right) Defendant Gebhardt begins his testimony at physicians-scientists trial (Army Signal Corps photo). (Lower left) At the first industrialists trial, left to right, Otto Steinbrinck, Bernhard Weiss, and Friedrich Flick (Army Signal Corps photo). (Lower right) At the physicians-scientists trial, left to right, front row, Karl Brandt, Siegfried Handloser, and Paul Rostock; back row, Gerhard Rose and Siegfried Ruff (Photo from PRO, OCC).



Nuremberg Trials



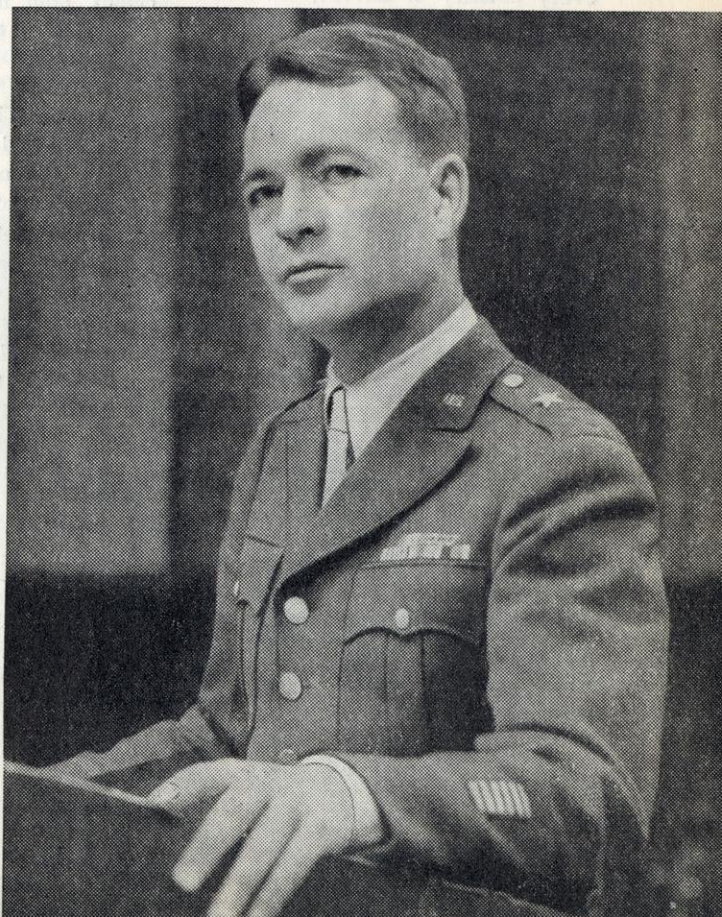
By H. Peter Dreyer

The eyes of the world turn once again to Nuremberg where 24 directors of IG Farben, the largest and most powerful chemical combine of the world, have been formally charged with participation in a long list of war crimes. If this indictment has received much more notice than the war crimes trials held during the past few months at Nuremberg, Dachau, Ravensbrueck, and other places inside and outside Germany, if it recalls to mind the original accusations against Hermann Goering and other top Nazi leaders, this is not entirely due to the character and size of the Farben Combine. There is a very definite parallel: like Goering and his fellow defendant these 24 Farben officials have been accused of the gravest of war crimes—the planning and preparation of war itself, an accusation which must be all the weightier since outwardly at least the Farben directors were not ministers, generals, or party leaders, but industrialists and businessmen—so-called private citizens.

Yet, for all its outstanding importance, the Farben case also forms a very distinct part of the pattern set by the trials which have been going on in Nuremberg for the past six months and which had been planned even before the International Military Tribunal had concluded its sessions. It was

(Above) Palace of Justice where the trials are being held. (Below) Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, opening the case against the physicians and scientists.

Photos from PRO, OCC



realized at an early date that it would not be sufficient to try only Goering and the top level ministers and Nazi leaders. The policies which these men were making—policies which the International Military Tribunal branded as criminal—were executed by others who in so doing rendered themselves equally guilty. Were these others who contributed as much as their leaders to the Nazi crimes to go unjudged and unpunished, the work done by the IMT would remain unfinished and without a chance of success. It was for this reason that the suggestion was made for the continuation, under Allied Control Council Law No. 10, of the trials in Nuremberg before American tribunals. This suggestion found its final expression in the establishment by MG Ordinance No. 7 of tribunals in the US Zone for trial of major Axis war leaders, and in the appointment of Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.

While the courts now sitting in Nuremberg are staffed with American judges and while American attorneys are now working on the preparation of the cases and their presentation in court, Nuremberg has not lost altogether its international character. In addition to visitors from practically every country of Europe, there are many resident foreign delegations representing the interests of their governments at the trials of the German war criminals. And although the trials are no longer conducted in the four languages of the IMT—English, French, Russian, and German—the necessity of holding them in English and German still demands a large staff of translators and interpreters, in addition to all the other technical personnel required to keep this huge machine in operation.

Four Divisions Functioning

The work of the Office of Chief of Counsel is split up into four main divisions—a Military Division, an SS Division, a Ministries Division, and an Economics Division—and among themselves these divisions prepare their cases individually. To date, each one has brought in at least one case, while at the same time continuing work on other cases.

The one case to be completed so

far was that against the former Luftwaffe Fieldmarshal Erhard Milch, who was accused chiefly for his share in the procurement and allocation of slave labor to run the German war machine. He had occupied a key place on the Central Planning Board which supervised Germany's industrial production during the last years of the war and determined how the workers obtained from German occupied countries by every means of compulsion, ruse, and fraud were to be allocated and used. Milch was acquitted on the charge of participation in the medical experiments which form the subject of another current trial in Nuremberg, since the court held that his knowledge of these experiments could not be adequately proved. He was, however, sentenced to imprisonment for life for his share in the control of slave labor. Retribution for crimes against humanity, such as those committed by Milch, must be swift and certain, the tribunal staetd. "Future would be dictators and their subservient satellites must know what follows their defilement of international law and of every type of decency and fair dealing with their fellow-men. Civilization will be satisfied with nothing less."

The horrors of the concentration camps both in their general outline and in their application to some of the individual inmates are the subject of two trials currently held by the SS Division. The first deals with Oswald Pohl and 17 other leasers of the WVHA, the main economic and administrative office of the SS which was responsible, among other things, for the maintenance of concentration camps and the allocation of inmates for labor purposes. The prosecution has completed its case. It called witnesses who testified to the brutal murder of children in concentration camps. Since there were not enough gas chambers to take care of them, some of the children were burned alive, with a band playing the "Blue Danube Waltz" to drown the cries of the victims. One of the prosecution witnesses was Dr. Eugen Kogon, an inmate of Buchenwald camp and author of the book "Der SS Staat" which has been translated into five languages. (Dr. Kogon's book is re-

viewed in this issue of the *Weekly Information Bulletin* in the article "New Books on Germany's Past.")

Some Admit Experiments

Dr. Kogon also testified in the trial of the 23 Wehrmacht and SS doctors who are charged with carrying out medical experiments on inmates of concentration camps. In this trial which has now gone on for four months most of the defendants have already been on the stand. Many have admitted that some of the experiments they carried out led to the death of one or several persons, although invariably they have tried to protect themselves by saying that they believed these people to be criminals who had been sentenced to death. In the ranks of these doctors are scientists of previous repute and recognized leaders of the German medical profession standing accused along with politically-promoted SS doctors. One of the men in the dock is Karl Gebhardt who grew up with Himmler. In his testimony he has thrown some light on the strange development of Himmler, the man whose name is linked not only with the concentration camps in general but more particularly with nearly every type of experiment charged by the prosecution.

Whereas the Doctors' trial shows the depths into which part of the German medical profession had sunk, the Justice case, the first brought by the Ministries Division, performs a similar function with regard to the German legal profession. The 15 Justice Ministry officials—judges and prosecutors who have been on trial for the past two months—stand accused of having perverted the rules and regulations of the German law and of having turned the German legal system into a mere tool of Nazi politics and propaganda. An interesting feature of this case is that these former judges and prosecutors now find themselves as defendants before a court which gives them those rights which they denied others. One particular complex of questions presented by the prosecution deals with the notorious People's Court which under the Nazi regime was the first and last instance in all political crimes. During

the final stages of the war the People's Court dealt out death sentences for the most insignificant and trivial offenses.

Case of Private Citizens

The defendants in all the cases described so far have one thing in common—they were officials, members of the government, high civil servants, officers of the armed forces, or prominent party leaders. The cases of the Economics Division, of which the Farben indictment has already been mentioned, deal with a different category of persons, ostensibly private citizens who for reasons of personal profit or ambition were involved in the Nazi crimes. The case against Friedrich Flick and five other directors of the Flick Combine, the biggest privately-owned steel and iron works in Germany, started only recently. Since the beginning of the trial the prosecution has attempted to show that slave labor was being used in some of the Combine's steel works; that these workers—foreigners and prisoners of war—were badly fed and housed, that they were beaten, that there was no adequate protection from illness and epidemics, that many deaths resulted from their treatment — and that the defendants knew of all this. Also, that the defendants had been at great pains to get this cheap labor for their factories.

In the Farben case, 21 officials have been served copies of the indictment charging them with war crimes and crimes against humanity on a mass

scale. Three of the officials were absent when charges were filed early this month: Karl Wuerster and Ernst Buerger, both former members of the Farben board of directors, were to be brought to Nuremberg as soon as possible; Max Brueggemann, secretary of the board, was ill in prison. The trial will begin in about four weeks.

But these are only trials currently proceeding. There are plans for several others which will mature during the next few months. There will be a trial against German field marshals and generals for war crimes committed in the field; one against foreign office officials and high civil servants belonging to other ministries; cases against Gestapo and SD leaders; and, also cases against the Krupp armament works and other large economic enterprises. In all these cases war crimes will be charged.

Germans Observe Proceedings

What of the German reaction? Germans may now enter all the court rooms and watch the progress of the trials for themselves, something they were not allowed to do during the International Military Tribunal. German correspondents, particularly of the news agencies, are present at all sessions of the courts and although

coverage was not too good during the first few months, there recently has been a very definite change for the better. This has coincided with the beginning of the Economic trials when the number of German correspondents at Nuremberg grew to 25 journalists coming from all four zones. The radio stations, too, have shown increasing interest. The Munich station, for example, now devotes three 15-minute transmissions each week to the current trials.

The question of German interest is all the more vital since the importance of these trials does not lie solely in the punishment of the guilty individuals. As General Taylor stated at the beginning of the Doctors' trial, "The perverse thoughts and distorted concepts which brought about these savageries are not dead. They cannot be killed by force of arms. They must not become a spreading cancer in the breast of humanity. They must be cut out and exposed, for the reason so well stated by Mr. Justice Jackson in this courtroom a year ago:

"The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated."

(Left) Mrs. Hanna Solf, prosecution witness at the People's Court trial and widow of a former German foreign minister and diplomat, tells of her experiences before the Nazi court and in concentration camp. (Middle) Representatives of the German press entering the court room to cover the proceedings. (Right) Bernd von Brauchitsch, former colonel and military adjutant to Goering, as a defense witness at the Milch trial.

Photos from PRO, OCC and Army Signal Corps



LAENDER ADVISED TO ADOPT DECREES

Stronger German Action for Collecting Foodstuffs Also Urged at Council Meeting; Stricter Controls on Use of Production Declared Imperative

In addressing the 20th meeting of the Laenderrat at Stuttgart 6 May, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, stressed the importance of deliveries of foodstuffs, utilization of production, and future of education. The text of his speech follows.

At this particular time I would like to congratulate you on the functioning of your Parliamentary Advisory Council. It has, as I understand it, already had three meetings and has given helpful advice on nine laws under consideration. It has opened its meetings to the press, which I am sure will prove beneficial.

There is a problem which I would like to bring to the attention of the Laenderrat and that is the promulgation in the several Laender of laws which have been passed by the Laenderrat. During the past year you have adopted 24 laws or decrees. However, 37 percent of those have not yet been promulgated by all of the Laender. One of these, the Law for the Misuse of Foreign Relief Supplies, was passed by the Laenderrat last fall and has not been promulgated in any of the Laender. I am sure that the Laenderrat will agree with me that it will have to place into effect a follow-up system to see that these laws are carried out promptly and promulgated in the Laender. I would like to say on behalf of Bavaria, which is sometimes accused of being non-cooperative, that its record is by far the best of all the Laender.

Necessity for Cooperation

There are two things that I think extremely important. I do not want you to interpret what I am saying as criticism of the past. I do want you to interpret it as a pointing out of the necessity for greater cooperation than we have yet had.

The first problem, of course, is related to Germany's first major problem—food. I am not convinced nor do I believe you gentlemen of the Laenderrat are convinced that

the utmost has yet been done in collecting foodstuffs from the farm. Take the question of livestock—there is no question that there is a resistance on the part of the farmer to deplete his livestock, which means more to him than money during a period of inflation. Yet it is difficult to understand why there is fat, healthy livestock in such large numbers on the farm when you go into the cities and see the faces of hunger there. You know as well as I know that food which should be going to human beings who need that food is going to feed livestock.

Goods for Farmer

I think we both recognize that the availability of consumer goods for the farmer would go far to help this problem. Perhaps in each of the Laender you might give consideration to a program which might help to this end. Very obviously we do not want a police state. Nevertheless, a state cannot be stronger than its ability to see that its own laws are executed. It seems to me that the strengthening of your administrative machinery for the collection and distribution of food is one of the most important problems before you. I think, also, that it is extremely important that you make a last-minute drive to get the maximum spring planting and the maximum amount of home gardening started during the next month.

In connection with this problem, I want to reiterate that food is still a world problem today and with all of the goodwill in the world we are still having great difficulty in buying the food that is necessary to meet our commitments here. We are having to compete in our bidding for such food against other countries who were our Allies during the war and who now have an even lower ration scale than in Germany. In spite of that, I am confident that we shall meet our commitments in grain. We are also trying very hard to buy fat in the world market, although I must admit that we have not yet succeeded.

There is another related problem which I would like to bring to your attention and that is the problem involved in the misuse of production. I realize again that in periods of rigid price control it is very difficult to get the manufacturer into the free market. Nevertheless, we know and you know that a very large number of manufacturers is utilizing a portion of their production to keep their labor or to obtain greater prices through illegal distribution than is possible under the controlled prices which govern the normal distribution. This results in inequitable distribution and uneven utilization of resources to help a privileged few and breaks down the entire structure.

I urge you to establish administrative controls which will enable the closing of such plants and to make sure that the production which does come out of such plants is distributed for the benefit of all the German people. Above all, I urge you to work together and not to say that this is the fault of each other, of the bizonal agencies, of the non-cooperation of the several Laender, or of the requirements of Military Government. There is a way out of your present economic conditions and the more you cooperate the quicker you will find that way.

Liberalization of Education

I want to repeat that I have not said this is criticism. I know that the problems involved are complicated and difficult of solution. It is the desire of Military Government to help and cooperate with you in this field in every way it possibly can.

Finally, my last subject is one that is as much a Land as a Laenderrat subject. Having had a reason earlier to express my satisfaction and pride in Bavaria, this time I am afraid I am going to be a little bit the other way in respect to Bavaria. We had asked and received from each of the Laender their proposals for the liber-

(Continued on Page 16)



NEW BOOKS ON GERMANY'S PAST

Four Germans—an historian, two philosophers, and a sociologist—recently have written books released by US-licensed publishing houses discussing phases of Germany's past which should be of great value to those persons interested in the German mind and history.

Die Schuldfrage (The Question of Guilt) by Karl Jaspers, a professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, is the most comprehensive and intelligent treatise on the collective guilt thesis to date. In this booklet the author distinguishes among four different types of guilt: criminal, political, moral, and metaphysical. The supreme judges to decide about the amount of guilt and punishment in the case of criminal guilt are the law courts; in the case of political guilt, the victorious powers; in the case of moral guilt, the individual's own conscience; and in the case of metaphysical guilt, God alone.

Politically Liable

Jaspers states that no matter whether all Germans are politically guilty, they are politically liable. With painstaking deliberation Jaspers takes up every single aspect of the guilt complex; he also touches on the guilt of the Allies, but he finds strong and eloquent words to warn the reader not to dodge his own soul-

searching by accusing the accuser. The Nuremberg trial is viewed as a most encouraging symptom of an experiment in international cooperation and law. Jaspers' search for truth and his very great sense of differentiation are remarkable because of their unsparingness.

The concluding chapter of the book is entitled "Our Purification." "Neither subservient confessions of guilt nor spiteful pride can be our attitude toward the victorious powers. Punishment can be expiated and political liability can be fixed by a peace treaty and thus be brought to an end. But moral and metaphysical guilt cannot be expiated. They never cease to exist. He who endures them will undergo a process lasting his whole lifetime. Without the way of purification out of the depth of the guilty conscience, no truth can be realized... humility and moderation are our share."

Die Deutsche Katastrophe (The German Catastrophe) was written by the 84-year-old historian Friedrich Meinecke, recipient of an honorary degree from Harvard University. The circumstances under which this book was produced are typical of the handicaps under which present-day German authors have to labor: without a library, notes, or access to any other source material. The nearly-

blind historian wrote his book in a farmhouse where he had sought refuge at the end of the war. He belongs to the school of "classical liberal" Prussian historians of the last century.

Wrecked by Hitler

Meinecke views the Nazi movement as a synthesis of the two most dynamic waves surging over the civilized world in the 19th century, the nationalist and the socialist wave. The success of this synthesis was wrecked by Hitler's lack of moderation.

The writer, however, does not dwell nearly long and thoroughly enough on the complete and pernicious corruption and distortion of both the nationalist and socialist wave by Hitler and fails to broach the important question: How was it possible that Hitlerism crushed Marxism in Germany and yet is depicted as having arrived at a synthesis... of the two waves?

Once a great admirer of Bismarck, Meinecke still maintains that Bismarck was able to bring about a harmony of "might and mind," even though the seeds for ruthless power politics and Prussian militarism were planted and cultivated under his rule. Meinecke has some penetrating things to say about Prussian power

politics: he believes Bismarck and the German bourgeoisie elevated Bismarck's Machiavellian "Realpolitik" to a metaphysical principle and thus, contrary to current belief, it became devoid of genuine political realism.

The author does not believe, that Hitler's rise to power was inevitable. He sees historical "accidents" at work in at least two instances before 1933. He believes that Hindenburg, Hugenberg, and Schleicher were to a large extent responsible for Hitler's advent. While advocating a break with Germany's militarist tradition, the writer does not, however, shrink from saying: "Once again, a good guiding spirit seemed to be leading the German people. That was when the First World War broke out. The spiritual upsurge in the August days of 1914 is for all who were witnesses of one of the everlasting memories of the highest order."

Burnt-out Crater

Meinecke, who views Germany as "a burnt-out crater of great power politics," believes that the power of a future Germany will not rise beyond that of the small nations like Holland, Belgium, or Sweden. Germany's mission lies in the conservation and revitalization of its cultural achievements. All Meinecke has to suggest in practical terms, beyond the usual demands for federalism and a "United States of Europe," is the creation of Goethe societies to recite Goethe's poetry and thus bring to the German people consolation and re-orientation in the form of its classical literature.

All in all, this is the book of a very old man of considerable historical knowledge. Meinecke's views are at once conservative and liberal; he manages to correct some of his historical insights previously gained, but he fails to explore fully the economic causes for Hitlerism and the reasons for the failure of the Weimar Republic.

Zu Deutschlands Schicksalswende (On Germany's Crossroad of Destiny) is the title of a collection of lectures and speeches made by Prof. Julius Ebbinghaus, former professor of philosophy and president of Marburg University, on various occasions. The seven highly academic speeches deal

with national socialism and morality, the new state and the new universality, nationalism and patriotism, youth and fatherland, the power of the state and the individual's responsibility, the collective guilt thesis, and solidarity and disagreements.

Although the occasions during which the various speeches were delivered were of different character, there is nevertheless an inner connection between all of them. The author in his foreword expressed the hope that the ideas set forth in his collection of speeches may help to lead the German people back to the theses of Kant "true teacher of mankind whose heritage may deliver the Germans from all misery the roots of which lie in the erratic and erroneous notions about the destiny of man."

Addressed to Students

Ebbinghaus discusses in his speeches the essence of denazification, the Nazis' corruption of national morality, the ills and sins of blind patriotism and nationalism, and the mission of universities in a post-war Germany. Most of the speeches are directly or indirectly addressed to the new generation of students whose past ideals and idols, eloquently and effectively projected against the background of Kant's philosophy, are proved to be morally untenable and nationally unjustifiable.

The author's uncompromising insistence on law, justice, and "spiritual disarmament" essentially contributed to his unpopularity among the members of the faculty: he was not re-elected president of Marburg University.

Der SS-Staat (The SS State) by Eugen Kogon carries the subtitle "The System of German Concentration Camps." Kogon is a Viennese sociologist of strong Catholic leanings. He is active and prominent in leftist CDU circles of Hesse. Kogon is presently the licensee of a monthly magazine called **Frankfurter Hefte**.

Kogon accomplishes what all other authors have neglected. He presents an wealth of authentic material. Documents, orders, charts, blueprints on Nazism's most sinister and destructive side—the SS in the con-

centration camps—are abundant in his book. He furnishes the reader with a profound analysis of the structure and the practices of the SS in the camps. He cites facts and figures and sources; he describes the history and pattern of the camps; he portrays the depraved way of the life of the SS guards; he describes their scientific system of torture and torture in the service of medical science; he dwells on the political, criminal, national, and racial composition of the camp inmates, their warfare, solidarity, intrigues, and tragedies.

Seven Years in Buchenwald

Kogon brings to his talks the equipment of a sociologist and the astonishing capability of a patient (he himself spent seven years in Buchenwald) to describe the process and progress of an operation performed on his own body without loss of consciousness. The result is a most compelling sociological, psychological, and criminological study of the Nazis pattern of terror and torture.

The inescapable conclusion the intelligent reader draws from this work is that the composition and climate of the camps is but a microcosm of what was true for Germany as a whole: a suicidal and infernal struggle for the survival of the fittest—in many cases the worst types. It is clear that in such a struggle oppressors and oppressed are vanquished alike.

Kogon blames Allied propaganda techniques and German mental resistance—the latter not necessarily caused by the former—for the failure of penetrating and rousing national consciousness of the Germans to the horrors and lessons of the camps. Because the Allies linked the collective guilt thesis with the camp atrocities, Kogon writes, the vast majority of the Germans defended themselves by saying, "We cannot be called guilty of happenings of which we were ignorant." The chance to turn the atrocities, their reality, scope, and frequency, into a moral lesson for the Germans has been missed so far. And Kogon concludes that Germany's moral regeneration has become that much more difficult because of it.

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Before November 1946, an act which sociologists would consider a cardinal sin against society was committed regularly in Berlin: juvenile delinquents were sent to local jails where they associated with hardened criminals and followed no educational, recreational, or vocational program of any kind. Because of the lack of homes for young offenders in the city, overcrowded jails were used where beds were insufficient and the boys were forced to sleep on the floor.

Juvenile delinquency had increased materially by 1946 over the prewar years. In 1938, the Juvenile Courts and the Public Welfare Office handled 6,108 cases, while in 1946 there were 17,562 boys and girls 14 years and over who had committed delinquent acts. In one of the smallest boroughs of the US Sector of Berlin, the number of offenses by juveniles increased from 46 in 1938, to 150 in 1946. Since the number of juveniles in the borough was half as large in 1946 as in 1938, the juvenile delinquency rate

was actually six times as great as in the earlier year.

Ample Space for Activities

To relieve this problem of delinquency and rehabilitation, a Juvenile Detention Home was established at the direction of the Director of Military Government, Berlin Sector, under the direct supervision of the Public Welfare Branch. The best available site was a former civilian internees camp in Lichterfelde West. Considerable repairs were necessary to make the nine barracks habitable, but the grounds—a full city-block square—afforded ample space for gardening and outdoor recreational activities. Emphasis was placed on social rehabilitation rather than punishment, and the German Public Welfare Department was made responsible for the operation of the Home.

On 5 November 1946 the Home was opened and the first child placed in the Institution. Only one of the barracks had been restored and furnished

at that time. As other buildings were reconstructed and equipped the number of boys in the Home increased. By the end of November 60 juveniles were at the Home; on 30 April 1947 the number had jumped to 158. Six barracks are now in full use.

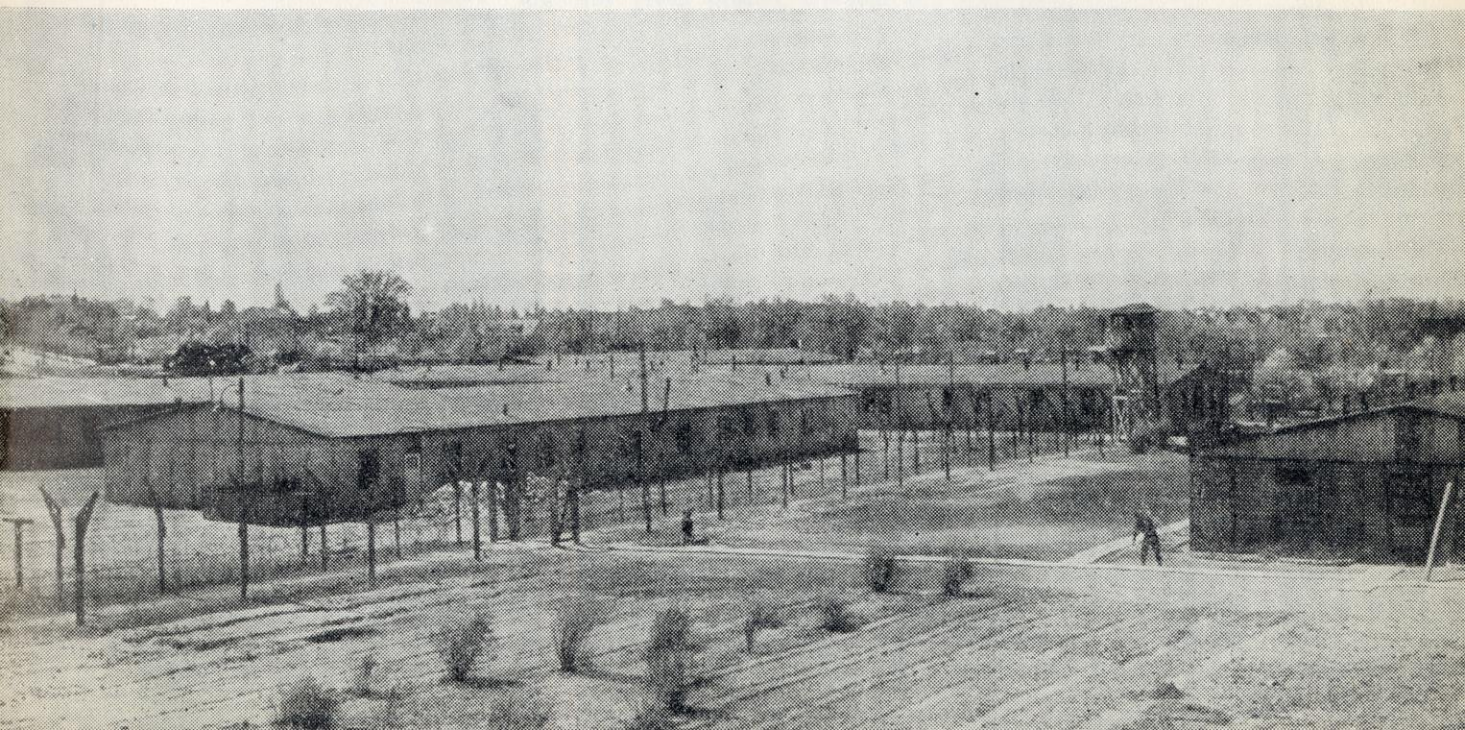
The Detention Home is used for delinquent juvenile boys between the ages of 14 and 18 arrested by the German police or US Military Police for crimes committed in the US Sector. Although it was originally intended that younger boys and girls also would be placed in the Home, it has become more feasible to restrict its use to older boys. A separate institution for delinquent girls and younger boys is to be opened this month in the US Sector.

Economic Need as Motive

Of the 126 youths sent to the Home during March, 76 were arrested by the MG authorities and 50 by the German authorities. The offenses were largely crimes against property and the motive in the majority of cases was economic need. Of the youths sentenced, approximately 53 percent came from homes where the

Scene of the Juvenile Detention Home at a former civilian internees camp in Lichterfelde West, Berlin.

Photo by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS



normal parental influence was lacking, the father in each case being out of the home. A few of the children have neither parents nor home.

Since its establishment, MG Courts have used the Institution to the fullest possible extent. On the other hand, there was considerable resistance on the part of the German judges and law enforcement officers because the Welfare Department rather than the courts has responsibility for the operation of the Home.

Instead of issuing a direct order to the German authorities, the MG Legal Branch began an educational campaign to encourage the German legal staff to recognize themselves the advantage of the Home and its administration. This approach has been successful. The German law enforcement officers are now sending juveniles to the Detention Home pending trial, and the time spent in the Institution is credited to the delinquents. German judges also are sentencing juveniles to a period of rehabilitation in the Home rather than to jail. Both these practices are legal under the law currently in effect (the *Reichsjugendgerichtsgesetz* of 1923).

At the Home, a formal education program is conducted by qualified

teachers. Elementary subjects as well as cultural courses are taught. Instruction also is given in handicraft, carpentry, and gardening. Arrangements have been made for bringing the necessary machinery and teachers to establish a brush factory in one of the shops on the premises. A small library containing 150 volumes of children's books, US magazines, and some of the Armed Forces Editions in English can be read in the library or loaned out.

All the boys are engaged in physical labor or are in class for eight hours a day. The older boys spend all but ten hours of this time each week on work projects. The damaged buildings, beds, tables, chairs, and the bomb debris about the premises is an ample source of employment for a considerable time. In addition to the maintenance of the Institution, buildings, and grounds there are laundry and other services that must be provided.

The leisure time of the boys is filled with a variety of activities. Chess, checkers, cards, and other quiet and more active games can be played in the recreation hall. American equipment is on hand for outdoor sports; the most popular outdoor games at present are soccer, baseball, handball, and medicine ball. The team of the Institution recently was invited by the US Army to participate in a baseball match in Madison Square. US soldiers of the 111th Truck Company also go to the Home from time to

time to play with the boys and teach them American sports.

Church Services Provided

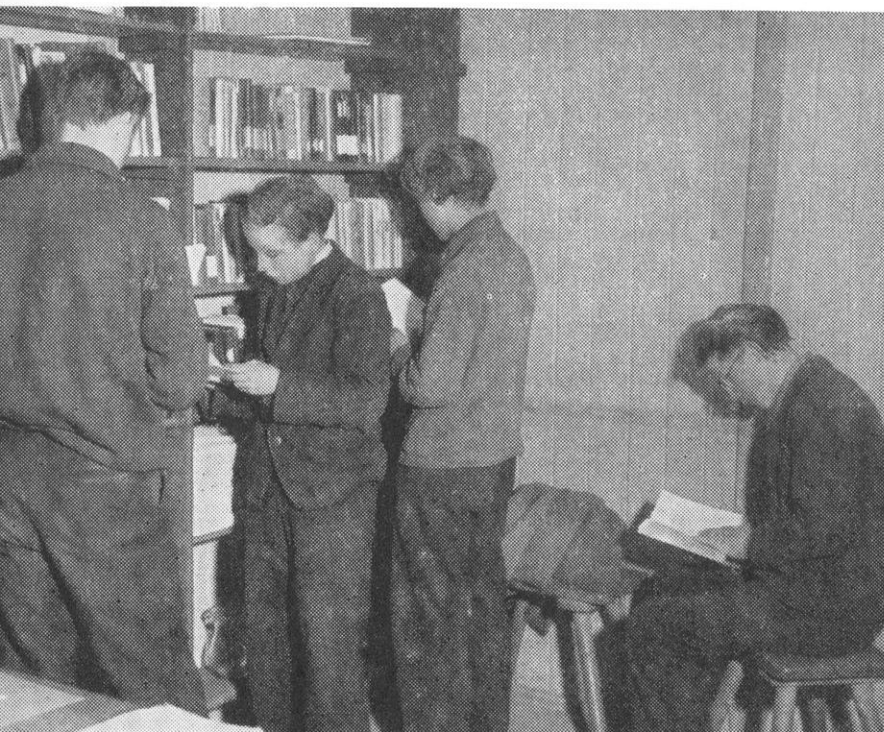
A program of mental therapy also is in effect. Regular group discussions are held. A Hans Sachs play was produced for the recent Spring Festival. And in their spare time some of the boys made a replica of their barracks to be presented as a gift to the American juvenile judge as a token of their respect for him. Recently a choir was organized. Protestant religious services are held regularly in the small chapel in one of the barracks, while Catholic boys are taken to a Catholic church for Sunday services.

Sunday also is the day for visiting. Parents and other adult friends are permitted to visit the boys for half an hour. The visiting rooms are comfortable and afford privacy. Parents may even bring food to the boys, but only in quantities that can be eaten during the visit. At the Home the boys are given food ration card No. 2 and all meals are served in individual rooms from a central kitchen. From a nutritional standpoint the boys are as well or better off than the average child in Germany today. When questioned on the subject of food the boys unanimously have expressed satisfaction. Several of the youths gained as much as 10 pounds during the first month of confinement.

On the whole, health is good, partly due to a preventive medicine

(Left) Youth at the Home taking advantage of the books in the library. (Right) Boy receiving medical attention at the Home's infirmary.

Photos by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS



Interns Get Year Training

Twenty-four American college graduates, many of them war veterans, are undergoing a year's training under the supervision of the Personnel Office, OMGUS, in the European Theater toward the goal of assuming career positions with the Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

MG internships are being given by the War Department to a total of 100 specially-qualified college men, preferably World War II veterans, who have expressed a desire to serve Military Government in the US Zone of Germany. The remaining 76 interns are expected to arrive in the theater in the near future.

Under the Personnel Office program, their classrooms are the MG offices and divisions in Berlin and the US Zone, and their instructors the officials themselves. Emphasis is being placed on developing within each intern a broad over-all understanding of the policies and functions of Military Government and, at the same time, a thorough understanding of the relationship between OMGUS headquarters and Land field offices and of the problems encountered in the field.

the outside world. They are assigned private rooms in the Director's building, are given greater freedom of movement, and are frequently enrolled in apprentice training outside the Institution. They may even attend public school, but all must return to the Home each night. Each youth must prove himself reliable and have a record of good behavior before becoming eligible for this category.

At the outset the percentage of escapes from the Home was high. Between 20 November and 10 December when the maximum number in the Home was 56 there were 31 escapes. Beginning in January, as morale rose in the Institution, the number dropped considerably. In the month of January there were three escapes; in February, two; in March, none; in April, three.

The 24 trainees were originally assigned to divisions for specialized training. Under the current rotation program the interns will remain in Berlin for three months, for assignment with various OMGUS operating sections, including Berlin Sector. The next two months will be spent with Land field detachments, and then three months with Land headquarters before returning to Berlin where the final four months of training will be devoted to a specific division and branch.

The head of each executive and functional office and operational division in OMGUS and the Land headquarters is appointing a responsible official in his unit to supervise the activities of the interns during their attachment to the respective unit. The official is responsible for the intern in order to accomplish the following:

1. Instruction in policy and major functions of the unit and its specified branches.
2. Work assignments on current projects of definite training value. This will preclude assignment to routine tasks having little or no training value.
3. Rotation of the intern within the unit.
4. Necessary entries on the intern's qualification card, which will trace his progress throughout the training program.

At the conclusion of the trial training period, successful candidates will be given permanent MG appointments commensurate with their respective capabilities and formal educational backgrounds.

The 100 interns range in age from 23 to 30. All applicants have completed their college training. The high qualification standards set by the War Department for acceptable interns and the huge response from college men desiring career positions with Military Government was illustrated by the fact that from one university 200 applications were received by the War Department, of which only two were accepted.

program. A physician visits the Home semi-weekly and is on call at all times. Newly-arrived boys are given a medical examination and thereafter are examined each four weeks. In case of serious illness the patient is transferred to the prison section of the City Hospital. The dentist makes weekly calls. After the initial examination, six-week checks are given each youth. One six-room barracks has been made into an infirmary under the administration of a full-time nurse. The infirmary consists of first-aid room, nurse's office, examination room, and three room for patients confined to bed. Of these, one will be used for contagious cases. Monthly visits to the Institution are made by a barber. One of the boys with training in this work gives additional service when needed. Personal counseling is done by the Director and the Assistant Director individually and in groups.

Corporal Penalty Barred

The high morale of the Home is perhaps due to the fact that members take part in administering discipline to themselves. The boys are divided into small groups, each with a chairman (a member of the group) and a supervisor (a member of the staff). Violations of a minor nature are dealt with by these group councils. House penalties, such as denying the offender dessert or sending him to bed early, have been effective in most cases. No corporal punishment is imposed and punishment of any kind must be approved by the Director or Assistant Director.

The juveniles placed in the Home are classified into three groups. New arrivals are segregated from the others until the medical examination, social history, and psychological study are made to determine what special treatment is advisable. In the same barracks—though separated from the newcomers—are the youths considered the greatest escape risks. The second group are employed in labor groups all over the premises and at the same time may be given instruction in carpentry, gardening, and other practical vocations. Group three are those being prepared for leaving the Detention Home and re-entering

Anti-Semitism in Germany

Long-range Education Program Held Essential

Anti-Semitism is still strong in Germany, according to a recent survey conducted by the Public Opinion Surveys Unit of the Research Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS.

Nationalistic sentiment among Germans has tended to increase in the past eight months as indicated by comparing figures on this attitude with those compiled in a previous survey. These conclusions were predicated upon interviews with 3,415 persons, selected scientifically as a cross-section of the US Zone and Berlin.

The study indicates that about four in 10 persons in the zone can be said to be seriously disposed to exhibit racial prejudice. Another fifth of the population while not exhibiting positive prejudice are negative in their views and hence cannot be expected to counter any expressions of anti-Semitism.

The result of the survey which was based on the answer to selected questions enable a division of the persons sampled into five groups: those with little bias, 20 percent; those who are nationalists, 19 percent; those who are racists, 22 percent; those who are anti-Semites, 21 percent; and those who are intense anti-Semites, 18 percent.

Many factors seem to influence the formation of these attitudes. Sex proved to be significant in measuring anti-Semitism, since the women of the zone are markedly more biased than the men. Locality also influenced prejudice; small-town people were found to be more biased than those from large cities. Bavaria as a Land displayed the least bias (though Munich has a much greater percentage of anti-Semites than any of the other cities sampled), with Wuerttemberg-Baden the worst, and Hesse not far ahead.

According to the survey, "neither service in the Wehrmacht nor membership in the NSDAP has much bearing on the degree of anti-Semitism. Nor are people who grew up under the Nazi regime much more preju-

diced than people who were adults when Hitler came to power. On the whole, attitudes toward this problem seem to become fixed before the eighteenth year.

"In general, it was found that prejudice toward Jews was greater among people with a lower status in society, those with the least education and those with unspecialized jobs. Religious and political affiliations were also shown to affect attitudes. Protestants tended to be more biased than Catholics, but in both groups those who attended church regularly were shown to be more prejudiced than those who attended irregularly.

"Another factor of some importance in its bearing on anti-Semitism is social and political apathy. There is no question but that the most prejudiced are also the least critical, the least well informed, and the least interested in political affairs and problems. It cannot be determined whether this group insulates itself from ideas and the critical approach because they wish to nurse their prejudices or whether they are prejudiced because they are isolated from the world of ideas. However, the fact is that this apathy and prejudice go hand in hand. Bigoted people in Germany are not only unfavorably disposed toward Jews more frequently than other citizens but tend to hold more unfavorable opinions on such topics as denazification."

The survey emphasizes that "the elimination of anti-Semitism is a long-range problem. The fact that people of better education tend to have relatively less racial prejudice than the uneducated is important, for it shows the way in which the problem must be met. The school, where much of critical opinion is first formed, is the place for combating prejudice of all kinds, and this is no less the case when the problem is anti-Semitism. A positive and well-directed effort to teach racial tolerance in German schools should do much to eliminate the problem over a period of years."

Dr. R. Thomas Alexander, for many years a professor at Columbia University, has been appointed Acting Chief, Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS. Dr. Alexander is responsible for the formulation of policy in German education and is in charge of all phases of MG program for the re-education in the US Zone.

In assuming his position, Dr. Alexander stated: "It has always been realized by Military Government that the re-education of Germany is a long-range job which may take generations to accomplish. However, it must also be realized that this program will succeed only if it has the support of each and every person engaged in the occupation. One thoughtless and irresponsible act by an individual or group of Americans can undo re-education which took months or even years to accomplish.

"The re-education of Germany is not the job of a few men and women but one of the primary responsibilities of all occupational personnel. Such support in thought, word, and deed is as vitally needed as material support of the youth activities program and an understanding of the problems which will have to be met and solved if Germany is to be made over into a peace-loving nation.

"However, the support of the occupational personnel is not the final solution to this problem. In order to help the German re-educate themselves we must have the support of American educational forces. We need help from outside not only in the form of intellectual understanding but in the material forms books, papers, and modern instructional aids. The re-education of Germany is the first experiment of its kind in history, and it must be successful. It cannot and will not be successful unless it is supported by every member of the occupational forces with the help of the societies of teachers and educational experts back home."



Marshall's Appraisal

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) carried a penetrating editorial analysis of the report by Secretary of State Marshall to the American people on the results of the Moscow Conference. It said:

"None of the responsible men, either in Moscow or in the Western Hemisphere, thinks of war. Each of them knows that a new total war would lead, of necessity, to the total destruction of mankind. The statement of the American Secretary of State is designed to give us the reassuring certainty that there is a third way; that the disagreements about peace must neither remain at a total impasse nor be solved with methods of violence. This third way lies in the realm of power politics and is nothing more than the stubborn and persistent employment of political and ideological potential through peaceful means . . .

"Finally, let us not forget that according to Marshall's clear words the peace for Germany, and that means for Europe and the world, can endure only if it creates a just solution for all participants, victors and conquered. It is America's clear desire to set up a fair boundary between Germany and Poland, 'in which a democratic Poland and a democratic Germany will live as good neighbors.'

"Here, too, the last word has not been heard. We can now draw new courage. We may cherish the conviction that America will not lose sight of the entity of the indivisible world and will draw upon all the means within its power to achieve for tortured and confused mankind an age of peace and convalescence."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said: "The ultimate test for the world and for Germany is not decided, as pessimists might perhaps believe. It is probable that the termination of a state of suspense, which cannot possibly last forever, might turn out well for us

and even for the Eastern Zone. A Germany tentatively divided into two halves will become the experimental area of two contradictory economic systems.

"That is not a very pleasant situation as a whole, but is perhaps a fruitful one. They could compete in working, building, and compensating past injustices according to varying principles. They would thus arrive at better results than by merely disputing principles: the question of mankind, limitation of private rights against social or political ones, which has not been solved satisfactorily by either the capitalistic or the anti-capitalistic sphere."

The *Nuernberger Nachrichten* (Nuremberg) made a thorough appraisal of Germany after the Moscow Conference and deplored particularly the resigned attitude of the population. It also feared that the division at Moscow will lead to a division of Germany, which it considers disastrous. It added:

"Moscow has revealed that, at least for the time being, we live in a 'Divided world' until late autumn when the foreign ministers meet again. Dangerous apathy will have time to spread until then. It will be linked with indifference which will prove to be disastrous in our situation.

"The German situation is by no means hopeful. It must have become obvious to even the most unconcerned among the Germans that the consequences of our defeat are being felt more and more every month, without our being able to evade them . . .

"We consider the greatest danger to lie in the fact that a final division of Germany is now more likely than ever. Many Germans do not want to face this danger at the moment because it is still disguised by the memory of the former state of unity and by the sovereign position of the Control Council that extends over the whole Reich territory."

Reaction Warning

Walter Kloeck described in the *Wiesbadener Kurier* the German tendency to return invariably to old tradition after each catastrophe.

"It is not true that the burnt child dreads the fire," Kloeck began. "No more than the moth dreads the flame which burns its wings."

"It must seem strange that the conservative can conceive of no other movement than that which leads back to the starting-point (of the slide). But action, for all too many, is always reaction. For most, it would be better to remain static."

He pointed out how the slide operates, moving Germany back to the days of 1918:

"What happened in Germany is dreadful. But there were decent Germans . . . Certainly. Who can deny that? — But after a while we find that really the great majority of Germans was decent. Later, the idea is crystallized that, all in all, there was only a handful of criminals. The mass of the people was undeniably innocent. Still later? 'Criminal? The others were also no saints . . .' Leading politicians now speak again of a 'just peace' but by no means of a 'merciful' peace. No German statesman will sign an unjust peace dictate! For to be treated unjustly is as atrocious to a German as to act unjustly himself! What's more, the ground for a coming conflict is simply being prepared, unless . . ."

Hope in Work

The *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) carried a May Day editorial which, like many others newspapers, looked for some ray of hope, and stressed the saving grace of work and the value of freedom:

"Today the German people celebrate May Day under a new sign, in an entirely different world. Non-political and neutral trade unions have been created again. Class hatred has spent itself as a result of the total

Regulations for Auto Sale

impoverishment of large parts of the population as a consequence of the totally lost war... We shall not despair... What infused our people with pride and joy when they celebrated May Day in former centuries is still ours today: the strength of our hands, the insight and the inventiveness of our brains, and our hearts' belief in the recovery of our people."

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** also dwelled on the importance of work to help Germany. It criticized especially those who shirk work because the money they earn is worth so little: "To the degree that work is honored, laziness must be condemned. It is the purpose of the workers' holiday to make the demands of the working people a hymn of praise for work."

The paper deplored that recent war experiences have not aroused the pacifist emotions of the people enough to cry for "No more war".

Wishes of People

The **Schwaebische Donau-Zeitung** (Ulm) in discussing the question of a party press said:

"The representatives of the licensed press are not opposed to party papers on principle. They have repeatedly expressed that opinion, for instance, at their meeting in Garmisch-Partenkirchen last December. They realize that, because of the paper shortage, the parties cannot always be granted the amount of space necessary to represent their just interests. But the wishes of the population should be considered... Several papers in the US Zone conducted polls in order to determine public opinion on this question. The result has always been a clear desire for keeping the above-party press."

The paper announced the following results on its own poll, which was answered by 2,172 subscribers: "90.8 percent prefer continuation of the present above-party press, and only 5.9 percent want the above-party press to be replaced by a party press. 16.8 percent would like to have the individual parties issue their own paper in addition to above-party papers."

Sweeping regulations governing the sale, transfer, and registration of motor vehicles in the four Laender comprising the US Zone of Germany and the American Sector of Berlin were promulgated simultaneously by EUCOM and OMGUS.

The regulations are aimed at safeguarding the German economy from the loss of motor vehicles through sales to foreign interests and preventing profiteering in transactions involving motor vehicles by insuring that purchases are made for use and not for resale. At the same time, the blanket ban against the purchase, sale, pledge, transfer, barter, or other disposition of a motor vehicle, in effect since 31 March 1947, was lifted.

The OMGUS regulations are contained in MG Ordinance No. 13, which applies to all persons within the US area of control not subject to military law. The EUCOM restrictions supplement the ordinance by imposing substantially identical prohibitions upon persons subject to military law.

Ordinance No. 13 divides all persons, governments, and businesses in the US area of control into two classes—domestic interests and foreign interests. Domestic interests include all German residents, businesses, and governmental agencies, as well as displaced persons and foreign nationals who are living in the German economy and have been within the US area of control for more than one year. Foreign interests comprise all other persons, businesses, and foreign governments, except persons subject to US military law.

The ordinance does not apply to transactions between domestic interests. However, all transactions in motor vehicles between domestic interests and foreign interests are prohibited unless licensed by Military Government.

Transactions between foreign interests in motor vehicles which have been owned at any time by a domestic interest are also prohibited, except those vehicles which are obtained through proper Army procurement channels, which are authorized German exports or which are regi-

stered under the EUCOM Vehicle and Traffic Code.

These prohibited transactions may be licensed by the Directors of the Land Offices of Military Government or the Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector if the foreign interests concerned are living or engaging in business or the practice of professions in the German economy.

The ordinance imposes two additional restrictions. UF citizens within the US area of control are prohibited from engaging in transactions in motor vehicles with persons not US citizens or foreign corporations whose principal place of business is not in the United States. Such transactions may be licensed, however, if the US citizen is living in the German economy, if the vehicle concerned is not located within the US area of control or is registered under the EUCOM Vehicle and Traffic Code.

The second additional prohibition prevents a foreign interest from engaging in a transaction involving any motor vehicle which has been acquired in or imported into the US area of control within six months after the importation or acquisition. In the event the foreign interest is leaving the area permanently within this six months' period or a serious emergency requires disposition of the vehicle, the transaction may be licensed.

Finally, German authorities are prohibited from registering in the name of a foreign interest any motor vehicle formerly owned by a domestic interest unless written approval of Military Government to the transaction is presented.

Location with APO

Beginning 1 June, all official correspondence must show the geographical location and APO number on letterheads and on envelopes. This information will also be given preceding the date line in indorsements. An example of this is the following: "Office of Military Government for Germany (US), Berlin, Germany, APO 742, US Army."

IMT Decree Excludes Some from Amnesties

The so-called youth and Christmas amnesties do not apply to members of any organization found to be criminal by the International Military Tribunal. Officers of Public Safety Branch, IA&C Division, OMGUS, stated that persons in the following categories are excluded from these amnesties:

1. All persons who have been Reichsleiter, Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter, or Amtsleiter on the staffs of the Reichsleitung, Gauleitung, or Kreisleitung who were appointed to or remained in such positions on or after 1 September 1939.

2. All persons officially accepted as members of the Schutzstaffel (SS) and members of the police force who were members of the SS, but excluding persons who were members only of the SS Riding Units, those who were drafted into membership by the state in such manner as to give them no choice in the matter, and those who had ceased to serve in the SS prior to 1 September 1939.

3. All members of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) with the exception of members of the Abwehr (counter-intelligence) who were transferred into the SD and those who had ceased to serve in the SD prior to 1 September 1939.

4. All members of the Gestapo except: those employed in clerical, janitorial, or similar unofficial, routine tasks, Border Protection Personnel, or Secret Field Police unless they were also members of another section of the Gestapo, and those who ceased to serve in the Gestapo prior to 1 September 1939.

Pointing out that the International Military Tribunal ruled that membership in the Political Leadership Corps, SD, and Gestapo was at all times voluntary and that membership in the SS was entirely voluntary until 1940, the officials stated that the trials of members of criminal organizations will be entrusted to the public prosecutors and tribunals established under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. In

Scene of Restitution



Neuschwanstein, Romantic palace built in 1869—86 for King Ludwig II of Bavaria, is the site of important restitution of cultural treasures since the war. The palace, which suffered no war damage, was one of the most important repositories of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, including some of the finest of the Rothschild holdings. There were also a few Munich and Ansbach items recovered there. In three months in 1945 nearly 6,000 items were restituted from Neuschwanstein to Paris.

these trials procedural and substantive provisions of the law will apply insofar as they are consistent with the findings of the International Military Tribunal.

If in their trials former members of these criminal organizations are found to be followers or lesser offenders, such findings will not exempt the respondents from the sanctions provided by the law.

Expedite Requests

Liaison and Security Officers are instructed by OMGUS to expedite the applications of fiancées to go to the United States, and to see that these applications reach the Combined Travel Board by 30 May. Law No. 471 expires 30 June 1947 and all approved fiancée applicants should be in the United States by that time.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION

Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Districts in the US Zone of Germany and the Bremen Enclave, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 April 1947. Amends USFET letter of 31 January 1947.

Training for German Employees, AG 230.033 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 14 April 1947. OMGUS indorsement says an instructors manual is being prepared.

Quotas for Recreation Areas, Garmisch and Berchtesgaden, AG 354.1 SPP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 April 1947. Adds American Red Cross personnel to previous letter of 24 March 1947.

Salaries of Indigenous Personnel, Army Motion Picture Theaters, AG 230 GCT-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 17 April 1947. Provides interim regulations pending amendment to SOP 84.

Authorized WAC Personnel for Major Commands in European Command, AG 322 (WAC) GAP-AGP-B, Hq EUCOM, 17 April 1947, Replaces USFET letter of 10 January 1947.

Application of War Department Orders "T"—Non Support of Dependents, AG 230.74 GAP-AGE, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1947. Quotes directive concerning debt complaints against WD civilian employees.

Army Exchange Service Procurement of Special Services Equipment for Posts and Units, AG 400.12 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1947. Replaces letter Hq ETO, AG 400.312 OpGA, of 4 June 1945.

Preparation of Estimate of Obligations (Fund Requirements) for the First Quarter, Fiscal Year 1948, AG 121.2 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1947. Covers appropriated and indigenous fund requirements by appropriation, sub-appropriation and project classification, and sets forth the manner and form in which the estimates are to be presented to the Office of the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, Hq EUCOM. Estimates to be submitted to OMGUS for forwarding must arrive at OMGUS by 26 May 1947.

Ammunition in Hands of Troops, AG 471 GDS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 April 1947. Replaces USFET letters of 17 October and 4 November 1946. Includes form for monthly report.

Emergency Return of Dependents, AG 292 GAP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 24 April 1947. Replaces USFET letter AG 230 GAP-APO of 11 October 1946. Cites provisions for cases of marital estrangement.

Equipment Authorized by Tables of Organization and Equipment, AG 400.34 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947. Requires the turning-in of camouflage nets and sets before 1 June.

Circular No. 22, Hq EUCOM, 25 April 1947. Section I, **Marriage**, amends USFET Cir 181 of 1946 as to authority to approve or disapprove applications for permission to marry Germans. Section II, **Rations and Messing**, amends USFET Cir 131 of 1946 as to "cook's work sheet" with form as Annex R. Section III, **Procurement, Distribution, Rationing, and Consumption of Class VI Supplies**, substitutes for Par 5d, EUCOM Cir 3 of 1947.

Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the European Command, AG 322 GCT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 30 April 1947. Concerns Medical Plan as Appendix D to Annex No. 2.

Circular No. 23, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 1947. Section I, **Uniform Regulations—Military Personnel**, rescinds Sec 1 of USFET Cir 151 of 1946 and amends parts of USFET Cir 10 of 1947. Section II, **Non-Expendable Organizational Equipment**, lists classes of such property that may be dropped from property records on proper certificate.

Circular No. 24, Hq EUCOM, 2 May 1947. Section I, **Aerial Dispersal of Insecticides**, provides procedures for utilization of aircrafts for insect control projects. Section II, **Rotation of Military Personnel to the US**, rescinds Par 2k, USFET Cir 147 of 1946. Section III, **Storage and Handling of Explosives and Ammunition**, rescinds Sec III, USFET Cir 26 of 1946 and requires strict compliance with the provisions of the appropriate manuals on these operations. Section IV, **Transfer of Enlisted Personnel**, rescinds Sec III, USFET Cir 29 and Sec IV, USFET Cir 106 of 1946, and designates commanders authorized to make these transfers.

Downgrading of CCS Papers, AG 380.01 (SS), OMGUS, 5 May 1947. Concerns CCS 697/3.

Military Government—Germany—Ordinance No. 13, "Regulation of Sale, Transfer, and Registration of Motor Vehicles." Attached are copies of law in both English and German. (See separate item page 14.)

Interzonal Travel of German Civilians, AG 200.4 (IA), OMGUS, 5 May 1947. Implements Control Council Directive No. 49.

Correspondence with Allied Representatives, Staff Memo No. 22, OMGUS, 7 May 1947. Lists correct grade, official position, and address of ranking Allied personnel of the Occupying Powers in Germany.

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

Laender Advised (Cont'd from p. 6)

alization of education. The proposals of Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hessen would meet, I am sure, with the satisfaction of all liberal educators everywhere. Bavaria prefers to point out its contribution to the culture of the world under the system it has always had. Bavaria can be proud of the contribution which it has made to the culture of the world.

Many civilizations which have lived in the past and contributed much to the world because they lived in the past have disappeared. I hope that Bavaria is not revelling in reminiscences of past glory, rather than looking into the future. The future-looking people of the world will never be satisfied with an educational system that does not offer to the poorest child the same opportunity it offers to the more fortunate child. I would particularly urge that the Education Minister of Bavaria attend the educational meetings of the Laendererrat because I believe he would have much to learn from his associates in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden.