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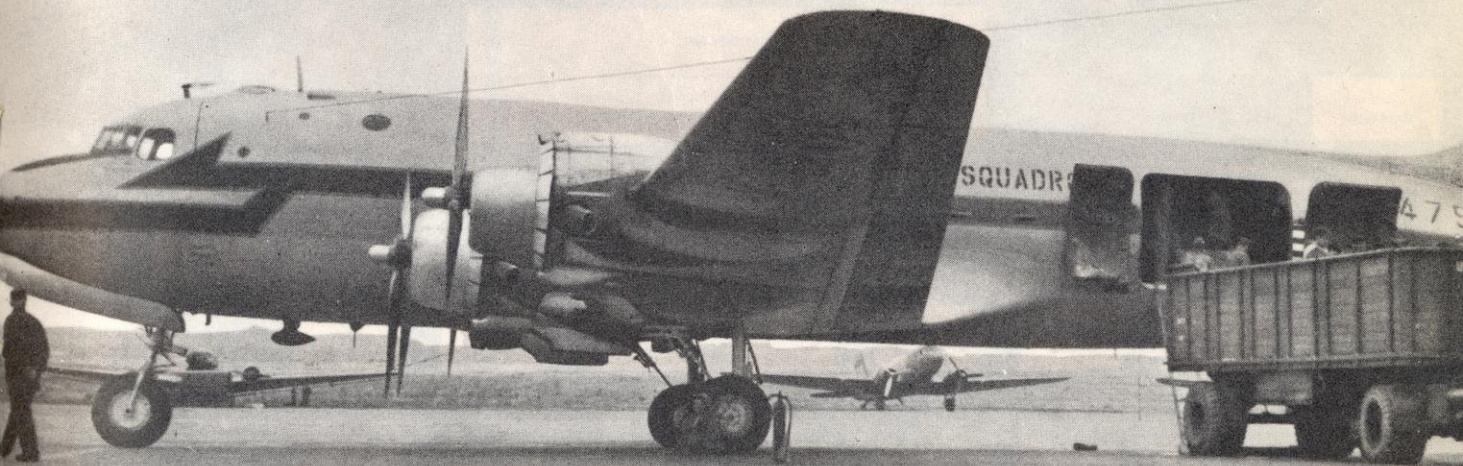
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

COAL FOR BLOCKADED BERLIN

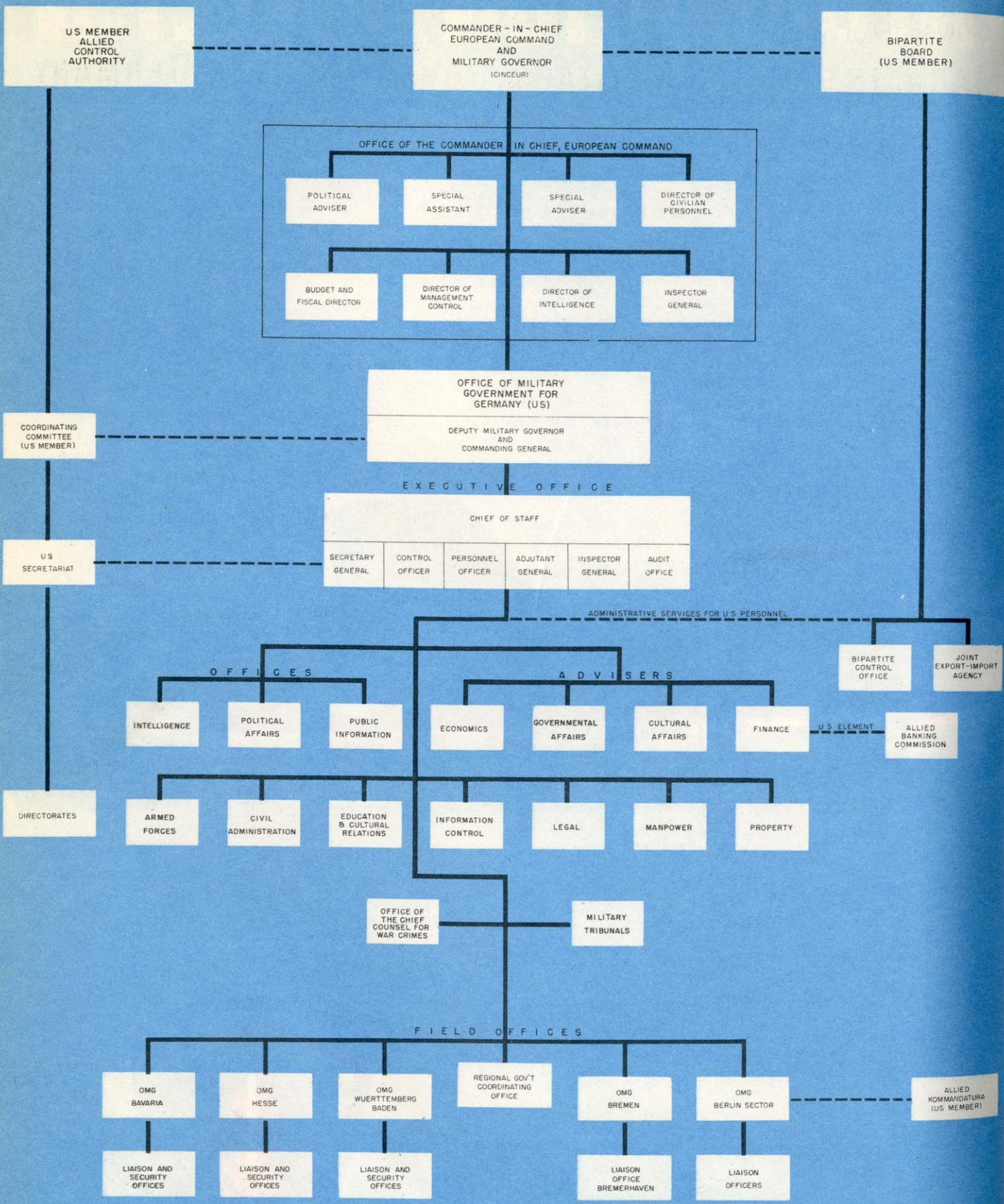


NO. 140

JULY 27, 1948

THIS ISSUE : MAIL OUT OF BERLIN

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

COAL FOR BLOCKADED BERLIN—The first C-54 Skymaster to arrive with coal at Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, from Frankfurt is shown being unloaded. The flight was part of the Air Force's "Operation Vittles", a round-the-clock air lift supplying the fuel and food needs of American and Allied personnel and of 2,400,000 Germans in the three western sectors of Berlin who have been isolated by the Soviet blockade.

(Army Signal Corps)

The Information Bulletin is the bi-weekly magazine of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Occupational ACTIVITIES

OMGUS

A comprehensive survey, designed as a reference book for persons interested in federal institutions and federal-state relations in other countries, has been prepared by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. It is being translated into German.

Philip W. Thayer, professor of international law at the Foreign Service Educational Foundation in Washington, has arrived in Berlin as a special consultant to the Legal Division, OMGUS.

Reduction of the American personnel at DENA, US-licensed German news agency, to one liaison officer was announced by the Press Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS.

A group of American steel experts arrived in Berlin to discuss steel production with OMGUS officials. Later the group began a survey tour of the western zones.

Bipartite Agencies

The Bipartite Control Office announced that 3,500 tons of dehydrated potatoes are being purchased for air shipment to blockaded Berlin. This will reduce the bulk of food cargoes flown to the city by plane. The dried potatoes are being obtained from England and will be paid for by the United Kingdom as part of her contribution toward feeding Germany.

Richard C. Simonson, former chief of the Bipartite Civil Service Group, has returned to the United States. Major W. A. T. Wade, British member of the group, is serving as acting chairman.

The Bizonal Area will import 222,000 tons of crude oil during the second half of 1948. The step-up from the 90,000 tons imported during the first half of the year reflects the increased refining capacity being made

available in the Bizonal area. The refining reactivation program calls for crude oil imports in 1949 of 750,000 tons during the first of the year and 1,000,000 tons during the latter half.

JEIA

A contract was approved between Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur, a chemical and dyestuff plant in Fechenheim, near Frankfurt, and the World Commerce Corporation of New York, calling for the manufacture and export of dyes totaling \$1,543,330. It is expected that the German economy will benefit by more than \$1,000,000.

The purchase of 33,800 tons of Swedish pulp for \$5,536,690 was announced by JEIA for delivery this year. The pulp will be turned over to German industry for manufacture into paper and tire cord, and for use in textiles for export.

Bizonal Activities

Increased water levels in the Rhine River at the end of June enabled craft to load up to 95 percent of capacity. The Weser and Elbe River levels remained low, and almost all traffic from Bremen to the Ruhr had to take the Kursten and Dortmund-Ems route.

The Czechoslovak Ministry of Transport has been authorized to

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 93, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of action offices throughout the occupied area of Germany.

increase its transit goods traffic for the Bizonal Area to 10,000 tons per month, involving the use of 200 vehicles.

The 1947-48 farm-to-market deliveries of grain as of May 31 amounted to 1,895,700 tons in flour equivalent, or 88 percent of the year's quota. The deliveries of potatoes amounted to 3,773,300 tons or 73 percent of the year's quota.

Total fellings of all woods in the first eight months (Oct. 1, 1947-May 31, 1948) of the forestry year amounted to almost 5,500,000 board feet, representing 73 percent of the cutting program for the year. Seventy-eight percent of the amount cut has been delivered to buyers. Firewood and soft mine-timber fellings were 90 percent of their programs.

A 14-day cold spell brought to a sudden halt the rapid-spreading mass infestation of German soil by the Colorado beetle, which, according to earlier reports, was seriously threatening this year's potato crop.

Fertilizer distribution for agricultural purposes in the first 11 months of the current crop year amounted to approximately 211,900 tons of nitrogen, 186,600 tons of phosphate and 373,900 tons of potash.

The continued shortage of soda ash deliveries to the soap industry has increased the number of stoppages at plants producing washing agents.

Western Germany

Reports for 1947 on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, required by international opium conventions, are being compiled for the US, UK and French zones for forwarding to the Narcotics Commission of the United Nations. The 1946 report covering the four zones of Germany

(Continued on Page 21)

MAIL OUT OF BERLIN

By Richard J. Elwood

Reports Officer, Communications Group, Office of the Economic Adviser, OMGUS

A member of the first group of interns sent to Germany in late 1946 as career MG personnel, Mr. Elwood spent six months with the Press Branch of Information Control Division, OMGUS, and six months in training in all phases of Military Government in Berlin and in the zone. Since November, 1947, he has been with the Communications organization in OMGUS. He was graduated from Iowa State Teachers College, with graduate work at the University of Iowa, and during the war served three and half years as a Navy flier in the United States and in the Pacific.

FOURTEEN MONTHS ago the four deputy military governors agreed at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee that parcel post service between Berlin and the three western zones would be resumed on May 15, 1947. They accepted the weight and size limits, contents restrictions, and rates, recommended by their subordinates to regulate the service.

Details of implementation, worked out by the German Postal System, routed all packages posted in Berlin and addressed to the three western zones to Post Office SW77 for loading and consignment by rail through the Berlin-Helmstedt corridor. The service operated so smoothly that by March 1, the volume of parcels being sent through the corridor to the western zones had grown to 30,000 daily.

During March, however, the first indication of an ultimate breakdown in this type of service appeared. Early that month a backlog of packages began to accumulate at SW77 when Berlin officials of the Soviet Transport Division restricted to five the number of cars of western zone parcel post

of storage space in that post office and others in the vicinity was crammed with packages.

Sacks containing three tons of German mail are loaded at Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, aboard a C-47 US Army plane by two enlisted men for a flight to Frankfurt.
(Army Signal Corps)



The mail must go through!

That traditional byword of the American postal authorities has taken on renewed glamor in Berlin these days as the American occupation forces and the German postal authorities have combined efforts to foil attempts to sever the natural flow of mail and parcel post out of Berlin and isolate the city from contact with a large part of Germany.

Since March, Soviet authorities have striven without success to gain unilateral control of all postal facilities. Mail and parcel post packages are still going out of Berlin to their destinations in western Germany.

Four-power accord had characterized efforts in the communications field from the beginning of the occupation until the suspension of quadripartite meetings on March 20, and sustained progress had equalled that in any other field of quadripartite activity. Step by step, postal services had been restored to a point approaching the prewar level, zonal boundaries notwithstanding.

Then, 10 days after the last quadripartite meeting, a stubborn "curtail the mail" policy appeared under auspices of the Soviet Military Administration, despite its quadripartite commitments.

The first step was to impose a blockade on German parcel post from Berlin to the three western zones. The impetus of the normal service choked parcel post facilities in the city when the outlet was suddenly blocked. Before word of the blockade was spread in Berlin half a million parcels had piled up.

At Post Office SW77 a short distance inside the US Sector line near the center of the city, 116 loaded mail cars were backlogged. On nearby railroad sidings and under special guard were 15 more cars filled with parcel post for the western zones. Every inch

that would be accepted in Berlin for transportation through the corridor each day. However, bilateral negotiations between US Military Government and the SMA resulted in the prompt removal of the backlog. A similar situation arose again later in March, and was resolved with equal dispatch.

WITHOUT NOTICE on April 1, the Soviet Zonal Reichsbahn Transportation Division refused to accept from the German Postal System any mail cars loaded with parcel post addressed to the western zones. Immediate attempts by Military Government to reach a solution through the previously successful channels were fruitless.

The matter was under discussion throughout April among US, British, and French Military Government authorities on one hand and Soviet authorities on the other. At the same time Berlin postal officials made constant efforts to meet the somewhat obscure requirements quoted by local transportation officials so that the loaded mail cars would be acceptable for transport through the corridor. All efforts were without avail, and failed even to elicit from Soviet authorities an official statement in support of the unilateral ban.

Not until early in May was the situation clarified. On May 6 the *Taegliche Rundschau*, the official Soviet German-language newspaper of the Soviet Military Administration, published a new set of regulations for the parcel post service from Berlin to the western zones, as set forth by the Central Administration for Posts and Telecommunications, German Economic Commission for the Soviet Occupation Zone; and on May 8 the same newspaper published a "clarification" of the earlier item.

The regulations presumed jurisdiction by a Soviet zonal agency over the quadripartite-controlled city of Berlin. Further, by adding the restrictions applied by the Universal Postal Union on international parcel post to those approved by the Allied Control Authority, the new regulations in effect set up Berlin as a separate postal state from the viewpoint of the three western zones. In addition to these two sets of restrictions on con-

tents, the unilateral enactment added "food, liquor, extracts, essences and spices."

Five post offices in the Soviet Sector were designated to accept all Berlin parcel post addressed to the western zones, regardless of the sector of the sender's residence. These post offices alone, according to the regulations, would have facilities for examination by postal employees of the content of all packages posted.

Any parcels held in post offices on May 10, the effective date of the promulgation, would be subject to inspection and forwarding under the newly prescribed procedure, or to return at the sender's request. Inclusion of prohibited articles would be grounds for confiscation of packages mailed on May 10 or after, but food, etc., would not be removed from parcels mailed prior to that date.

On May 19 an official of the Soviet Transport Division ordered German Postal System officials to unload the 131 mail cars. The postal authorities refused to observe the order on the grounds that Post Office SW 77, because it is located in the US Sector, was not under the jurisdiction of the Soviet agency.

A week later, the same official notified US Military Government that it would be billed for demurrage accruing on the unloaded mail cars. No bill, however, has been received to date; but if one should be computed at the standard rate it would exceed 2,000,000 marks.

DURING THE first month of parcel post service under the unilateral Soviet controlled regulations approximately 120,000 packages were transported from the five Soviet Sector post offices to the western zones. That quantity represented only four days' volume when parcels were freely accepted under the quadripartite agreement.

Parcel post service between the Soviet Zone and the western zones was never resumed after the war, although it was on quadripartite agendas as a US proposal for two years.

The Soviet-supervised agencies turned to first class mail after its initial success in stopping parcel post. For

11 days late in June while the western Allies were organizing the air-lift supply line to break the Soviet-imposed blockade of Berlin, no German mail got out of the city.

When sufficient space became available on June 30 in US cargo planes returning to Frankfurt, the US Air Forces came to the assistance of the German Postal System, and Berliners in the western sectors had airmail service at surface mail rates. The German Postal System simultaneously placed a temporary 50-gram (1.7-ounce) maximum on outgoing mail from the western sectors to prevent flooding the limited air facilities.

A temporary post office was set up at Tempelhof Air Base to handle the unprecedented volume of airmail. Special military arrangements were made to escort German postal trucks onto the Rhine-Main Air Field near Frankfurt to pick up the mail bags. In three drays 110 tons of first class international and interzonal mail were flown out. Also, on July 1, the emergency airmail service began carrying out the backlog of parcel post. Although space and time would not permit a speedy removal of the packages, the steady paring at the mass of accumulated parcel post had made appreciable progress by mid-July.

But most heartening to postal men in the Western World is that a principle has once more been maintained. Even in Berlin where postal stoppage has become a new political weapon, determined men are still saying, "The mail must go through," and making it stick.

Foreign Money Privileges

Czech refugees residing in Hesse will be accorded the same foreign exchange assets privileges extended to displaced persons, according to the OMGH finance branch.

Hessian state banks will accept foreign currencies, including Czech money, for safe deposit from all Czechs who fled their homeland and entered the US Zone after Jan. 31. These assets will be returned to their owners upon their authorized departure from Germany.

PLAN SUBMITTED FOR FEDERAL SETUP

Principles of Government for Three Western Zones Are Contained In Papers Presented to Ministers President by Military Governors

THREE DOCUMENTS setting forth the principles for a federal type government for Germany were presented by the military governors of the western occupying powers to the ministers president of the 11 state governments of the three zones at a conference in Frankfurt July 2.

The documents, based on the recommendations of the London Six-Power Conference, call for a constituent assembly to draft a constitution for a German federal government, an examination of zonal boundaries to determine what modifications are necessary, and a presentation of views regarding relationship of the new government with the occupying powers.

The military governors said their representatives will be available to advise and assist the ministers president and the constituent assembly in any matters which may be brought to their attention.

Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, speaking for the German officials, said the state executives, after considering the documents and obtaining the views of their governments, would advise the military governors when they would be ready for a subsequent meeting for further discussions of these subjects.

The contents of the three documents follow:

On Constituent Assembly

The military governors of the US, UK and French Zones of Occupation in Germany, in accordance with the decisions of their respective governments, authorize the ministers president of the states of their respective zones to convene a constituent assembly to be held not later than Sept. 1, 1948.

The delegates to this assembly will be chosen in each of the existing states under such procedure and regulations as shall be adopted by the

legislative body of each of these states. The total number of delegates to the constituent assembly will be determined by dividing the total populations at the last census by 750,000 or some similar figure as may be recommended by the ministers president and approved by the military governors. The number of delegates from each state will be in the same proportion to the total membership of the constituent assembly that its population is to the total population of the participating states.

The constituent assembly will draft a democratic constitution which will establish for the participating states a governmental structure of federal type which is best adapted to the eventual reestablishment of German unity at present disrupted, and which will protect the rights of the participating states, provide adequate central authority, and contain guarantees of individual rights and freedoms.

If the constitution as prepared by the constituent assembly does not conflict with these general principles the military governors will authorize its submission for ratification. The constituent assembly will thereupon be dissolved. The ratification will take place by each participating state by means of a referendum requiring a simple majority of the votes in each state under such rules and procedure as it may adopt. When the constitution has been ratified by two-thirds of the states, it will come into force and be binding upon all states. Thereafter, any amendment to the constitution must be ratified by a like majority of the states. Within 20 days following the coming into force of the constitution, the institutions for which it provides shall be established.

Concerning Boundaries

The ministers president are asked to examine the boundaries of the several states in order to determine what modifications they may want to

propose. Such modifications should take account of traditional patterns, and avoid, to the extent feasible, the creation of states which are either too large or too small in comparison with the other states.

If these recommendations are not disapproved by the military governors, they should be submitted for the approval of the people of the affected areas not later than the time when the members of the constituent assembly are chosen.

Prior to the completion of the work of the constituent assembly, the ministers president will take the necessary steps for the election of the assemblies of those states, the boundaries of which have been modified, so that these assemblies and those of the states, the boundaries of which have not been modified, will be in a position to determine the electoral procedures and regulations for the ratification of the constitution.

German-Allied Relations

The establishment of a constitutional German government will necessitate careful definition of the relationship between this government and the Allied authorities.

It is the view of the military governors that this relationship should be based on the following general principles:

a. The military governors will grant legislative, executive and judicial power to German governments and reserve to themselves such powers as are necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the basic purpose of the occupation. Such powers are those to enable the military governors to:

(a) Conduct or direct for the time being Germany's foreign relations.

(b) Exercise the minimum control over German foreign trade, and over internal policies and measures which

could adversely affect foreign trade, necessary to ensure a respect for obligations entered into by the occupying powers in regard to Germany and the proper use of funds made available to Germany.

(c) Exercise such controls as have been or may be agreed upon, as for example, regarding the international authority for the Ruhr, reparations, the level of industry, decartelization, disarmament and demilitarization, and certain aspects of scientific research.

(d) Protect the prestige and ensure the security of the occupation forces and the satisfaction of their requirements within defined limits agreed upon between the military governors.

(e) Ensure the observance of the constitution which they have approved.

b. The military governors will resume their exercise of their full powers in an emergency threatening security, and if necessary to secure compliance with the constitutions or the occupation statute.

c. The military governors will exercise the above-mentioned controls, according to the following procedure:

(a) Any amendments to the constitutions will be submitted to the approval of the military governors.

(b) In the fields mentioned in a) to e) of paragraph a. above, the German authorities will comply with the decisions or directions of the military governors.

(c) Unless otherwise provided, in particular for implementation of paragraph b) above, all laws and regulations emanating from the federal government shall come into force automatically within 21 days unless disapproved by the military governors.

The military governors will have a special responsibility to observe, advise and assist the federal and state governments in regard to the democratization of political life, social relations and education. This shall not imply any restrictions of the legislative, executive and judicial competence accorded to these governments in these matters.

The military governors request the ministers president to submit their observations on the above principles. The military governors will then

communicate these broad principles, modified as they may then agree, to the constituent assembly, as a guide to that body in its work of preparing the constitution, and will receive from it the observations which it may wish to put forward. When the military governors announce their approval for the submission of the constitution to the states they will publish simultaneously an occupation statute incorporating these principles as finally modified in order that the people of the states may understand that they accept the constitution within the framework of this occupation statute.

Church is Given Grant

The Roman Catholic Church of Berlin was given a grant of 40,000 marks from the US Military Government reorientation fund. The money was to be used for various approved projects involving adult education, translation of theological reference books, and the training of church musicians.

Ruhr Recruiting Drops

The sharp decline in recruiting for the Ruhr coal mines during the last few months was ascribed to the "Bonus B" plan of JEIA and other inducements offered by manufacturers in the US Zone.

In addition, newspaper accounts and stories brought back by returned recruits told of unfavorable Ruhr housing and working conditions. Other influence were the prospects of jobs in France under the Franco-American recruiting scheme, and administrative difficulties, such as shortages of personnel, office equipment, and vehicles at the Hoechst Assembly Center, which hampered the recruiting campaign.—From *Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.*

39,959,439 Evangelists

The Evangelical Church in Germany reported a total current membership of 39,959,439 in the four zones of occupation as compared to 38,969,009 in 1939.



(Army Signal Corps)

Lt. Col. William G. Davidson, Jr., deputy chief of the Public Information Division, Hq. EUCOM, at Heidelberg, studies Special Paoting medal and citation awarded to him by the Chinese government for supervising the administration of a post-war program in Washington whereby Chinese students were sent to the United States for instruction and training in aviation.

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Money Reform Clears Way for New Start

With the first announcement of currency reform on June 18, editorials reflected deepening gloom and an increasingly negative attitude that was not immediately dispelled when tension was broken by promulgation of MG Law 61.

Most papers added pages or issued special editions to publish the full text of the law, usually with photographs of the new currency. A few papers found time too short to comment.

Many said that with the true facts at last evident the way was clear for a new start. Some blamed Nazis, others said that if anything went wrong with the reform the Americans would be responsible.

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) pointed out that while "some months ago the announcement of currency reform was generally received with unfeigned satisfaction, the mood during the last few weeks changed and hope turned into oppressive misgiving." It added:

"The ever-repeated announcements and almost never-failing denials have probably increased rather than blunted fears and doubts. This unmistakable reversal of the public mood indicates that our people feel that, with the surplus money, veils are going to be torn away, and that the plain view will demand strong nerves."

Dr. Karl Debus wrote in the *Mittelbayerische Zeitung* (Regensburg) about the experiences of an editor-in-chief on X-Day (20 June):

"Anybody who felt the public tension could not doubt that we were living through a historical day. Old editors have so many 'historical days' behind them, but as to nervous strain none has surpassed this one. We know that we stand at a turning point not only of our economic fate, but that a new political day has dawned which will be followed by weeks and months of historical rearrangements in Western Germany, in the Soviet Zone, in

the whole of Europe. The currency reform is part and parcel of a world-political decision that will shape our whole lives... In any case, confusion subsides and a path opens."

The *Giessener Freie Presse* in an article titled "His Majesty, the Pfennig" described the probable results of the currency reform:

"The currency reform as such creates no new factories, no new agricultural areas, no raw materials and no consumer goods. It is merely an attempt... to restore purchasing power to income earned by honest labor... We will all learn to esteem the pfennig again; its coronation day will be this fateful June 21, 1948... Many businesses will close... Unemployment will threaten us again. But it is to be hoped that the Marshall Plan will help us back to economic terra firma... We view the accomplished separation from East Germany with heavy hearts, but will never abandon the hope that these ties one day will be renewed."

The *Oberbayerisches Volksblatt* (Rosenheim) said currency reform will not eliminate the black market. It declared:

"There is only one remedy against black markets — a surplus of goods. Although currency reform is a prerequisite, normalization of our production is also dependent upon removal of political restrictive factors, such as dismantling, Ruhr control, JEIA, and

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, 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.

production prohibitions in certain lines... To be realistic, we should recognize that the black market is based on economic law. It should be legalized, and participation punished only insofar as real crimes, such as theft, counterfeiting of food ration cards, etc. are involved."

The *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) at the end of an article on currency reform turned to the question of Berlin:

"After the events of the last few weeks and months it is hardly imaginable that the Allies will come to an agreement about a currency reform for Berlin. There can be only one logical solution: the western sectors of Berlin must be included in the currency reform of the West in order to demonstrate that Berlin is in fact an advance base of western democracy and shall remain so."

The *Passauer Neue Presse* said: "The currency reform must be a turning point, economically as well as morally. Failure would mean collapse... Workers and employees these days look with anxiety to the firms that employ them. They have worked for three years for bad money. Now there will probably be shady bosses who... will throw those on the street to whom they owe the chance to begin anew."

Cause for Optimism

Reaction to the Six-Power Agreement in London ranged from lukewarm to unfavorable, with the Ruhr uppermost in editors' minds. Imposition of international control as well as failure to establish Trizone were blamed on the French. Strong demands were voiced for an occupation statute and direct elections to the constituent assembly.

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* weighed the London resolutions and found cause for optimism:

"After all, although it would have been better if Germans sat at the conference table when these most important decisions were made, it must be admitted that German viewpoints

and opinions were carefully taken into consideration, particularly by the United States and Great Britain, and that the tenor and language of the London communique envisages a free and democratic governmental form for Germany ... The document of June 7, 1948 may be regarded as a step forward ... The door to further and better developments has wisely been left open."

The **Offenbach Post** spoke of a "feeling of profound disappointment" aroused by the final report of the London Conference:

"We hoped that the conference would overcome the zonal boundaries which are the chief cause of our misery. We expected a miracle. Instead we got a veiled admission that the western powers still differ as to our future."

Examining the conference results in detail the paper said:

"We have no occupation statute ... We may not leave our boundaries. We had hopes that a western German constituent assembly could meet on Sept. 1, 1948, and that in January a western German government could be in office on the basis of this constitution and could exercise rights that would clearly differentiate it from our present shadow governments. But nothing of the sort has been adopted."

The **Echo der Woche** (Munich) said the fact that a German central government would have no voice in disposing over Ruhr products would "tie a heavy stone around its neck," and "if the principle of international control of German industry was to remain permanent as stipulated, then the Lorraine, Luxembourg and Belgian iron and coal industries, as well as the Dutch Rhine ports, should also be put under international control."

The London proposals state "nothing positive about such problems as the level of German industrial potential, dismantling, and free German export trade ... these questions, however, will be decisive for economic resurgence or further decline in Germany."

The **Giessener Freie Presse** also found in the Ruhr the crux of the London agreements:

"For Germany the question in what form the western zones can be made into a political unit is of lesser im-

portance ... More important is the danger that the distribution of the production of the Ruhr will become a bloodletting that will put punch into eastern propaganda theses ... The Ruhr question absolutely demands a western European economic union ... It would be an unimaginable tragedy if the freer thinking of the Americans demonstrated in the Marshall Plan should go under in the brambles of European petty politics and historical resentments. In this connection we endorse the word of the Swiss *Weltwoche*: 'It is not a too much, but a too little of American initiative and leadership that could endanger the western block and the security of Europe.'"

The **Volkswille** (Schweinfurt) declared the London decisions deprive any future German state of its economic foundations:

"In their Duesseldorf conference the ministers president expressed general German opinion when they disputed the justification for international control of the Ruhr ... Since Germany has lost the Saar and Upper Silesian coal deposits, Ruhr coal will have to supply all of German industry as well as provide fuel for home consumption throughout the southwest ... Once before brutal economic power politics proved to be a decisive obstruction to

understanding ... The vital interests of German industry and German right to self-determination must not be disregarded."

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** took issue with the nationalistic tone adopted by Dr. Adenauer, chairman of Christian Democratic Union of the British Zone, in discussing the London proposals:

"Dr. Adenauer's tone reminds us painfully of the attacks made by the German nationalists on the Weimar coalition after World War I. Adenauer sees in the London proposals evidence that the Western Powers want to create a system ... of forced labor for all of Germany. It is bitter to have to concede that the sharp reprimand coming from England is justified ...

"In judging the London proposals we must keep in mind the sober fact that Germany now has to bear the consequences of the criminal war started by Hitler ... There is much in these proposals that raises doubts in our minds. For instance, the disregard of the German suggestion to place all of Europe's industrial centers under international control ...

"Let us announce our objections and keep our aim in mind — a peace-loving, healthy, sovereign Germany — but let us renounce nationalistic gestures and trust that time will not stand still. The London recommend-



German children in Mannheim try out their new shoes, donated by a German-language newspaper in New York through CRALOG. (DENA-Bild)

ations mark a start, not the last word."

The **Marburger Presse** called on Germans to face realities:

"The situation of the German people is evident. It borders on the hopeless... The only way out is the will to work, cool judgment and realism... But wide circles of the German people have learned nothing from the Hitler times and continue to forget or ignore their own past sins, while hotly enlarging on the mistakes of others... The most depressing aspect is that men of intelligence, who should know better, use this ruinous characteristic of the German people for their own ends...

"We hope that Germans will not again label their Eberts, Rathenaus and Stresemanns traitors, while regarding the gentlemen of another future Harzburger front as representatives of true German interests. May they turn their backs to nationalistic braggarts, whose activities were once before the curtain-raiser to a time of evil."

"Cultural Imports"

A Military Government search for suitable reorientation lecturers and the disclosure that a sum of \$100,000 is available to pay them inspired an ironical editorial entitled "Cultural Imports for \$100,000" in **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich):

"A hundred thousand dollars is a nice bit of money. It speaks well for a Military Government that sets aside such a large sum for cultural purposes. But just because it is a large sum of money for our standards and because these dollars could really achieve so much that is really vital, useful and enduring, it would be wrong to register gratitude...

"Military Government should go a step further and shelve military principles in spending this money... Vacation courses for foreign professors could have been arranged, our universities could have been equipped with new science books unobtainable otherwise. It would have been easy to think up something fruitful...

"We are too poor and mentally exhausted to be able to get anything out of a dollar-paid People's University of the 'KdF' (culture through lectures)



Pic Robert C. Wilson has been placed aboard an L-5 liaison plane for a flight from the Grafenwohr training center to Munich, to undergo an emergency operation. He was taken ill while on maneuvers with the 1st Infantry Division.

(Army Signal Corps)

type. We hope that the culture budget for 1948 will be better applied."

Lack of Remorse

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** commented on the last words of the seven SS physicians who were hanged at Landsberg. The paper found their lack of remorse almost as shocking as the atrocities committed by them. It quoted Reich physician Dr. Mrugovski: "I die as a German officer through a brutal enemy."

It also quoted a book on the medical experiments of the SS compiled by two German physicians who described how healthy girls had their legs amputated: "Under similar circumstances a Ukrainian girl had one arm and parts of both shoulders amputated. She, too, was killed through an injection."

The paper continued: "These girls surely wept and screamed and pleaded. It did them no good... It was possible to think that these physicians in view of the gallows would have an awareness of what they had done... But they remained true to themselves. They had had no mercy and they spoke no word of repentance."

Patricia Praised

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** said that advance publicity given the 20-year-old American violinist, Patricia Travers, aroused scepticism, then added:

"Many thought: This is probably largely propaganda fame, corresponding to the currently all-too-frequent idolization of everything American—at the most a hothouse virtuosity in typically-American sensational make-up. But the Frankfurt listeners had occasion to discover the truth for themselves.

"The impression made by the artist who carried herself in a pleasantly simple fashion, not at all like a star, was really amazing; a faultlessness in technical execution the like of which we do not possess in Germany today. Everything was rendered so naturally and effortlessly that the difficulties in these works were completely obliterated. Is it then a phenomenon of mere virtuosity after all? One could believe that... But in the tones that this violinist draws from her famous instrument one hears more; there, unmistakably, something spiritual becomes audible."

US NOTE PROTESTS BERLIN BLOCKADE

Says Soviet Actions Have Created an Extremely Serious Situation; Insists on Free Traffic; Suggests Talks to Resolve Differences

Following is the text of US note delivered July 6 at Washington to the government of the Soviet Union through its ambassador to the United States, Alexander Panyushkin.

THE UNITED STATES Government wishes to call to the attention of the Soviet government the extremely serious international situation which has been brought about by the actions of the Soviet government in imposing restrictive measures on transport which amount now to a blockade against the sectors in Berlin occupied by the United States, Great Britain and France.

The United States Government regards these measures of blockade in Germany as clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers.

The rights of the United States as a joint occupying power in Berlin derive from the total defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. The international agreements undertaken in connection therewith by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union defined the zones in Germany and the sectors in Berlin which are occupied by these powers. They established the quadripartite control of Berlin on a basis of friendly cooperation which the Government of the United States earnestly desires to continue to pursue.

The agreements implied the right of free access to Berlin. This right has long been confirmed by usage. It was directly specified in a message sent by President Truman to Premier Stalin on June 14, 1945, which agreed to the withdrawal of United States forces to the zonal boundaries, provided satisfactory arrangements could be entered into between the military commanders, which would give access by rail, road and air to United States forces in Berlin.

Premier Stalin replied on June 16 suggesting a change in date but no other alteration in the plan proposed by the President. Premier Stalin then gave assurances that all necessary measures would be taken in accordance with the plan. Correspondence in a similar sense took place between Premier Stalin and Mr. Churchill.

IN ACCORDANCE with this understanding, the United States, whose armies had penetrated deep into Saxony and Thuringia, parts of the Soviet Zone, withdrew its forces to its own area of occupation in Germany and took up its position in its own sector in Berlin. Thereupon the agreements in regard to the occupation of Germany and Berlin went into effect.

The United States would not have so withdrawn its troops from a large area now occupied by the Soviets had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of its agreed right of free access to its sector of Berlin. The right of the United States to its position in Berlin thus stems from precisely the same source as the right of the Soviet Union. It is impossible to assert the latter and deny the former.

It clearly results from these undertakings that Berlin is not a part of the Soviet Zone, but is an international zone of occupation. Commitments entered into in good faith by the zone commanders, and subsequently confirmed by the Allied Control Authority, as well as practices sanctioned by usage, guarantee the United States together with other powers, free access to Berlin for the purpose of fulfilling its responsibilities as an occupying power. The facts are plain. Their meaning is clear. Any other interpretation would offend all the rules of comity and reason.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever on this point, the United States Government

categorically asserts that it is in occupation of its sector in Berlin with free access thereto as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal allies. It further declares that it will not be induced by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights. It is hoped that the Soviet government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point.

THIS GOVERNMENT now shares with the governments of France and the United Kingdom the responsibility initially undertaken at Soviet request on July 7, 1945, for the physical well-being of 2,400,000 persons in the western sectors of Berlin.

Restrictions recently imposed by the Soviet authorities in Berlin have operated to prevent this government and the governments of the United Kingdom and of France from fulfilling that responsibility in an adequate manner.

The responsibility which this government bears for the physical well-being and the safety of the German populations in its sector of Berlin subject to its authority is outstandingly humanitarian in character. This population includes hundreds of thousands of women and children, whose health and safety are dependent on the continued use of adequate facilities for moving food, medical supplies and other items indispensable to the maintenance of human life in the western sectors of Berlin.

The most elemental of those human rights which both our governments are solemnly pledged to protect are thus placed in jeopardy by these restrictions. It is intolerable that any one of the occupying authorities should attempt to impose a blockade upon the people of Berlin.

The United States Government is therefore obliged to insist that, in

accordance with existing agreements the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the western zones and Berlin be fully restored. There can be no question of delay as the restoration of these essential services for the needs of the civilian population in the Berlin area are imperative.

HOLDING THESE URGENT views regarding its rights and obligations in the United States sector of Berlin, yet eager always to resolve its controversies in the spirit of fair consideration for the viewpoints of all concerned, the Government of the United States declares that duress should not be invoked as a method of attempting to dispose of any disagreements which may exist between the Soviet government and the Government of the United States in respect of any aspect of the Berlin situation.

Such disagreements, if any, should be settled by negotiation or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter in keeping with our mutual pledges as copartners in the United Nations. For these reasons the Government of the United States is ready as a first step to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities for the settlement of any question in dispute arising out of the administration of the city of Berlin. It is, however, a prerequisite that the lines of communication and the movement of persons and goods between the United Kingdom, the United States, and the French sectors in Berlin and the western zones shall have been fully restored.

US Zone Daily Paper Is Given New Name

The only German-language daily newspaper in the US Zone, the *Tageszeitung*, published as a special feature of the International Press Exhibition recently in Munich, has been continued under a new name, *Die Abendzeitung*. The newspaper, published six days a week with a circulation of 25,000 copies per day as a non-profit enterprise, is edited by Werner Friedmann, who also is

This glossary of political parties in Germany was prepared by the Political Activities branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, giving their status as of July 15.

MAJOR PARTIES:

- CDU — **Christlich-Demokratische Union**: Christian Democratic Union. Authorized in all zones and all states, including Berlin. Known as CDU except Bavaria, where called CSU (Christlich-Soziale Union, or Christian Social Union). United through loose, federal Arbeitsgemeinschaft (Coordinating Committee).
- SPD — **Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands**: Social Democratic Party of Germany. Authorized in all zones and states, except the Soviet, where suppressed in 1946. Authorized in Berlin. Organized nationally with headquarters in Hanover, British Zone.
- KPD — **Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands**: Communist Party of Germany, and its affiliate the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands, or Socialist Unity Party of Germany). The KPD is authorized in the three western zones, the SED in Berlin and in the states of the Soviet Zone. In the latter area the SED is allegedly a merger of the former KPD and SPD organizations, but a similar merger in Berlin was overwhelmingly rejected by the SPD membership, and the Soviet military authorities refused to permit the SPD membership in their zone to vote on the merger proposal. KPD—SED is nationally organized and controlled.
- DPD — **Demokratische Partei Deutschlands**: Democratic Party of Germany. A name used to designate a loose confederation of various state and zone-level moderate parties as follows:
1. LDP — **Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands**: Liberal Democratic Party. Soviet Zone, Berlin, and Hesse in the US Zone. There is no connection between the Soviet and US Zone parties, and the Berlin party is split between the non-Communist majority and a Soviet-controlled minority.
 2. FDP — **Freie Demokratische Partei**: Free Democratic Party. British Zone, Bavaria and Bremen in the US Zone.
 3. DVP — **Demokratische Volkspartei**: Democratic People's Party. Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen in the US Zone and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern in the French Zone. The DVP name is also used generally for the LDP-FDP-DVP group in the US Zone.
 4. DP. — **Demokratische Partei**: Democratic Party. South Baden and Rhine-Palatinate in the French Zone.

MINOR PARTIES

US ZONE:

- BP — **Bayernpartei** (Bavarian Party) State-wide in Bavaria.
- WAV — **Wirtschaftliche Aufbauvereinigung**: Economic Reconstruction Association — In Bavaria.
- AP — **Arbeiter-Partei**: Labor Party. Several counties in Hesse, especially in the Offenbach area.
- DB — **Deutscher Block**: German Block. Bavaria and several counties in Hesse.
- NDP — **Nationale Demokratische Partei**: National Democratic Party, Several Hessian counties.

There are also miscellaneous small local parties authorized in single counties or even in individual communities, especially in Bavaria.

BRITISH ZONE:

- DP — **Deutsche Partei**: German Party. Formerly Lower Saxon State Party (NLP)—Mainly in Lower Saxony, but also authorized in Bremen in the US Zone.
- ZP — **Zentrumspartei**: Center Party. The whole British Zone, and several localities in the US Zone.
- SSV — **Süd-Schleswig-Vereinigung**: South Schleswig Association. Schleswig-Holstein only.
- DKP — **Deutsche Konservative Partei**: German Conservative Party. Whole British Zone. Also known as Deutsche Rechtspartei, or German Right Party.
- RVP — **Rheinische Volkspartei**: Rheinisch People's Party. North Rhine-Westphalia.

FRENCH ZONE:

No minor parties authorized.

SOVIET ZONE:

No minor parties authorized as such, but several "Democratic anti-Fascist" groups have presented lists of candidates in elections. These include the VdgB (Verein der gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe) — Peasants' Mutual Aid Association; FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend) — Free German Youth; Women's Committees; the FDGB (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund) — Trade Union Block; and the Kulturbund — Cultural League. Two new zone parties have recently been organized, one for farmers, the other, known as "National Democratic", (no connection with NDP in Hesse in the US Zone), based on ex-NSDAP (Nazi Party) members.

BERLIN:

No minor parties authorized.

editor-in-chief of the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*.

"The decision to continue the *Tageszeitung*", Ernest Langendorf, chief of the Press Branch, OMG Bavaria, stated, "is based not only on strong popular demand but also because it will serve as a school for young German journalists who have not had any opportunity for practical training on a daily newspaper."

Dr. Maier Resigns

Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, has resigned his seat in the bizonal Council of States, giving as his reason the pressure of other duties. He was replaced by Dr. Heinrich Koehler, deputy minister president.



Paul F. Taggart, OMGWB food and agriculture chief, discusses the food situation at the Sinsheim session. (HEUTE)



Heinrich Mann, municipal economic official, addresses Pforzheim forum. (PIO)

TOWN MEETINGS

The People Ask—

Wuerttemberg-Baden
Of "Open Forum"

WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN has taken the lead in the US Zone in holding open forums and town meetings throughout the state to bring officials and citizens together for discussions of questions and problems.

The open forum, based on the previously successful Radio Stuttgart's Forum, was initiated at the beginning of the year by OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden as part of its reorientation program. Once every month a public session is scheduled in a county seat of the state.

Heads of OMGWB divisions and German officials sit as a panel to answer any question put by a member of the audience.

Also, every month more than 100 town meetings are held in suburbs

and rural villages, attended by county MG officers and local municipal officials, as well as private citizens.

The material and photographs for this display were assembled from an illustrated article in HEUTE, MG German-language magazine, and from a release by the Public Information Office, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden. HEUTE's photographs were by Hilmar Pabel.

The purpose of the open forums and town meetings is to stress to the Germans that responsibility of public officials to the public is a prerequisite of real democracy.

The response of the public was tremendous from the first. However, the officials lost their early reticence only when they saw that the audience liked the idea of asking questions and receiving straight-forward answers.

For example, in Esslingen County, none of the state legislators was interested in accompanying the county administrator and MG officer to the first town meeting. Then the SPD member of the legislature attended and became enthusiastic, followed by the DVP and CDU delegates. Only the Communist representative showed no interest in answering questions.

Though invited, none of the ministers of the Wuerttemberg-Baden state government was interested in parti-

Construction worker at Pforzheim asks: Why can't I get work shoes? (PIO)

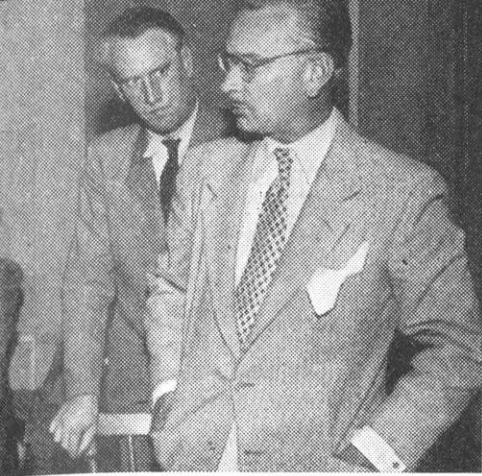


Mayor Dietz of Kirchartd inquires on seizure of surplus goods. (HEUTE)



Why can't some wild boars? ask





George L. Erion, OMGWB official, explains coal production at Pforzheim. (PIO)



Dr. Johann Peter Brandenburg, chief mayor of Pforzheim, answers a question on building materials. (PIO)

MEETINGS

e Officials Answer

s Successful Series

minars, Discussions

icipating in the early monthly forums. But at the fifth meeting in Pforzheim, one minister and two deputy ministers took part.

MG officers in the field recently reported that the quality of the questions asked by the audiences has improved since the first town meetings were held. Questions on problems of a personal, petty nature have decreased while more intelligent questions were being asked.

The idea of town meetings has spread outside of the MG sponsorship. German municipal officials are conducting their own meetings along the same lines. Several major political parties have also recently conducted forums.



Pforzheim housewife complains: There is a family of three in the building where I live who had three rooms and a kitchen. (PIO)



(above) Explanation of German fishing is sought by Johann Keck, refugee from Czechoslovakia. (below) Applause for sharp discussion at Sinsheim. (HEUTE)

What should be done about the wild boar problem also is brought up at Sinsheim by another citizen. (PIO)

The wild boar problem also is brought up at Sinsheim by another citizen. (HEUTE)



THE REAL ISSUE IN BERLIN CRISIS

Wartime Director of the OSS Says the Scuttling of ERP Is Soviet Russia's Real Aim in Blockading the City

By **William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan**

Major General, US Army, Retired, and Wartime Director, Office of Strategic Services

THE SOVIETS have defined the issue. The issue is not as they pretend, that the Allies have introduced currency reform into western Germany. Nor even the right of the western Allies to remain in Berlin. The real issue is whether the European Recovery Program is to be stopped at the outset, thus determining whether Europe shall be helped to economic recovery or whether it is to be left to economic chaos, political disintegration and eventual Soviet domination.

The blockade of Berlin is a menacing and dangerous tactic designed to test the will and resolve of the western Allies to achieve economic recovery for western Europe. General Lucius D. Clay (US Military Governor) has met the challenge of the blockade with boldness and resolution. The dramatic success of "Operation Vittles" which has maintained Berlin's food supply despite the siege of the city, was completely unexpected by the Soviets.

General Clay's firm and decisive action has regained the initiative for the western Allies. To strengthen this position he must receive effective and immediate support of the United States. If the people of our country are accurately informed, I

believe they will promptly and unreservedly insist that our government take the necessary measures to support General Clay as the surest way of preventing war.

However, we should not delude ourselves. The maintenance of the food supply of Berlin by air, even though indefinitely continued, will postpone but will not resolve the basic issue. And on the basic issue—which is really war or peace—we shall gain nothing were we to yield Berlin to the Soviets now. The tactics of economic strangulation employed in Berlin today can be repeated tomorrow or a week from now in Vienna, or anywhere else.

IF THE SOVIETS have any genuine intention of participating in the reconstruction of Europe or any desire to relieve the hardships on the German population, they can show their good faith now by lifting the blockade. If, on the other hand, the Soviets intend war—war will not be avoided by the surrender of Berlin by the western Allies to the Soviets. If she is only bluffing, now is the time to call the bluff.

Whatever Soviet intentions may be, the surest way to find out is for the western Allies, led by the United States, to take a firm stand on Berlin now.

If we pursue any other course we surrender our hard-won initiative, we destroy our present strong moral position with the Allies, the German people and before the world. Our prestige would be dissipated and our leadership discredited. Even if we abandoned Berlin it would weaken, not improve, our physical and military position, and there would be no guarantee that Russia would act any differently than heretofore, and the Soviets would be the first to exploit our weakness. They would intensify their pressure to drive us progressively to weaker positions until fi-

nally our retreat would become a disorganized rout, or to trap us into an overt act of war.

Common sense dictates that no amount of appeasement will fully unmask Russian intention, and on the other hand, firmness and purposeful action are the only measures that can prevent war.

WHAT ARE THE means that America can and should employ to support the Allied position in Berlin? As an ordinary citizen I do not know of all the political and economic means that our country can apply to support our stand in Berlin.

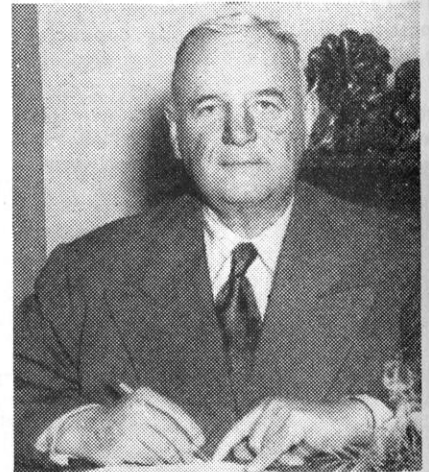
But I do know that there are many citizens like myself who recognize that the issue presented here goes far beyond Berlin or even Europe. For what happens in Berlin has its repercussions in every area where our country and the Soviet Union face each other, whether in Europe or the Middle East or the Far East.

Therefore I believe the United States, together with its Allies, can and should impose economic sanctions against her in other parts of the world.

However and wherever that can be done, I think our Government should

(Continued on Page 20)

(Army Signal Corps)



Maj. Gen. W. J. Donovan

General Donovan made this statement during his visit to Berlin in mid-July on a brief inspection trip in Germany.

During World War II General Donovan organized and directed the highly successful Office of Strategic Services. In the first world war, as a colonel in the old 69th New York Infantry, he was wounded three times, received the Congressional Medal of Honor and 10 other decorations, and earned the nickname of "Wild Bill."

JUSTICE CASE at Nuremberg

By Charles M. LaFollette

Director, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden

Part III

IN GERMANY, before Hitler and his Nazis brutalized far too many Germans, one murder would have shocked the community, and the murderer if duly convicted would have been punished without question or qualm. Let those, who now try to stir up martyrdom for the Nazi killers convicted at Nuremberg, ponder a little upon the decadence of German moral standards, which they, by their acts, not only must be held to condone but also held to seek to reestablish.

We have now discussed the substantive international criminal law *nullem crimen sine lege*, war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in Control Council Law No. 10 and the construction placed upon the definitions in it by the prosecution and the court, with particular emphasis upon the restricted construction placed upon the definition of crimes against humanity.

An orderly presentation requires me to proceed to a discussion of the several categories of crimes, tried and punished under the Nazi regime, which the court found resulted in the commission of crimes by the defendants under Control Council Law 10. These classifications by the Tribunal of crimes tried, which led to crimes committed by the defendants in the Justice Case under Control Council Law 10, are the following:

5. Crimes of treason and high treason.
6. Crimes of various types committed by Poles, Jews and other foreigners.
7. Crimes committed under the "Nacht und Nebel" (Night and Fog) program, and similar procedures.

However, this statement is more intelligible if we transpose it into a statement of categories of crimes committed by the defendants in the Justice Case. I believe a fair statement of the issues, decided by the court in the Justice Case as being necessary to a decision, is the following:

1. Crimes arising out of the trials, conviction and sentencing of Poles for allegedly committing treason and high treason against the German Reich.

2. Crimes arising out of the relationship of the individual defendants to the governmentally sponsored persecution upon racial grounds of (a) Jews, (b) Poles.

3. Crimes arising out of the relationship of the individual defendants to the governmentally sponsored persecution on political grounds, of racial German nationals.

(There was evidence introduced by the prosecution of governmentally organized persecution of clergymen upon religious grounds in the case of the defendant Cuhorst. Some of the evidence related to judgments rendered before Sept. 1, 1939, which the court rejected as not properly charged in the indictment. Evidence of judgments rendered after Sept. 1, 1939, the court found not sufficient to establish proof beyond a reasonable doubt sufficient to warrant conviction. The latter conclusion is not stated expressly by the court but is logically inferable from its judgment of not guilty.)

4. Crimes arising out of the relationship of the individual defendants to the enforcement by the Justice Ministry of the "Nacht und Nebel Erlass."

This is the third in the series of five articles presenting the detailed review of the Justice Case before the Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, as given by Charles M. LaFollette before an inter-zonal conference of jurists and lawyers in Munich early in June.

Mr. LaFollette, who is now director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, was the prosecutor at the trial of 15 former members of the Nazi Ministry of Justice and high-placed jurists during the Nazi regime.

5. Two special and additional crimes alleged against the defendant Klemm, (a) his active participation in the Hitler program to incite the German population to lynch downed Allied fliers, (b) his connection with the slaughtering of 800 prisoners in Sonnenberg Prison by the Gestapo in the face of the imminent capture of the prison by the advancing Russian army.

THE PROSECUTION alleged against various defendants each and all of the above crimes both as war crimes in Count II of the indictment and as crimes against humanity in Count III. When one remembers the phrase used by the International Military Tribunal, "those acts which were not war crimes were crimes against humanity," one understands that the law in this field has not yet firmed up. This does not justify the conclusion that men have been found guilty who were in fact innocent.

The indecision arises from several causes, first, the inability of the prosecution in some instances to establish clearly whether Jews, non-Germans or Germans or all three were killed; second, the fact that where Jews, who were also citizens of overrun nations, were killed, it was possible that both crimes could have been committed at the same time by the same murder, extermination or enslavement of the same persons.

That is to say, that Hitler's unprecedented declaration of war against a nebulous enemy designated as

"international Jewry" created no state of war or belligerency to which the Hague conventions could apply, yet the mistreatment of the Jew was also an act which could come within the prohibitions of the Hague conventions and thereby become a war crime although it was also a governmentally organized atrocity and offense within the purview of the definition of crimes against humanity.

Thirdly, the de-citizenization, to coin a word, of the Jew within Germany, while clearly a part of the governmental plan of extermination, also had to be faced and answered, if the Nazi defendants were to be prevented from claiming that Hitler's laws had made the Jew an alien within Germany. They argued that thereby they had the right to impose certain limitations upon the rights of Jews within Germany, short of killing them, (no defendant had the courage to testify that believed in killing Jews just because they were Jews) such as limitations upon civil rights and internment as "enemy" aliens.

Of course, the fantastically diabolical cleverness of Hitler's attacks upon the Jew lay in the fact that though he created an enemy nation, "international Jewry," this enemy nation did not exist, therefore it had

no ambassador, minister or consular representatives to present its case, or to file diplomatic protests. It had no treaties of alliance or of mutual military aid. The Jew in Germany as an "alien" represented a status foreign to any known to the law of nations.

Fourth, the question of whether the crimes committed against Poles by the application of the law against Poles and Jews were war crimes or crimes against humanity presents an issue lying within the twilight zone of the applicable law.

ALL OF THESE factors led to some difference of approach between the prosecution and the court as to whether the facts fulfilled the provisions of Control Council Law 10. The results were not affected by this different view of the facts nor of the application of the law to the facts, for no defendant was wrongfully convicted. Of course, the decision of the court, not the arguments of the prosecution, constitutes the law of the case.

Before proceeding to discuss divergent points of view, it would be well to first disclose the instances in which the prosecution, in its closing argument, and the court, in its decision, were in agreement. They agreed:

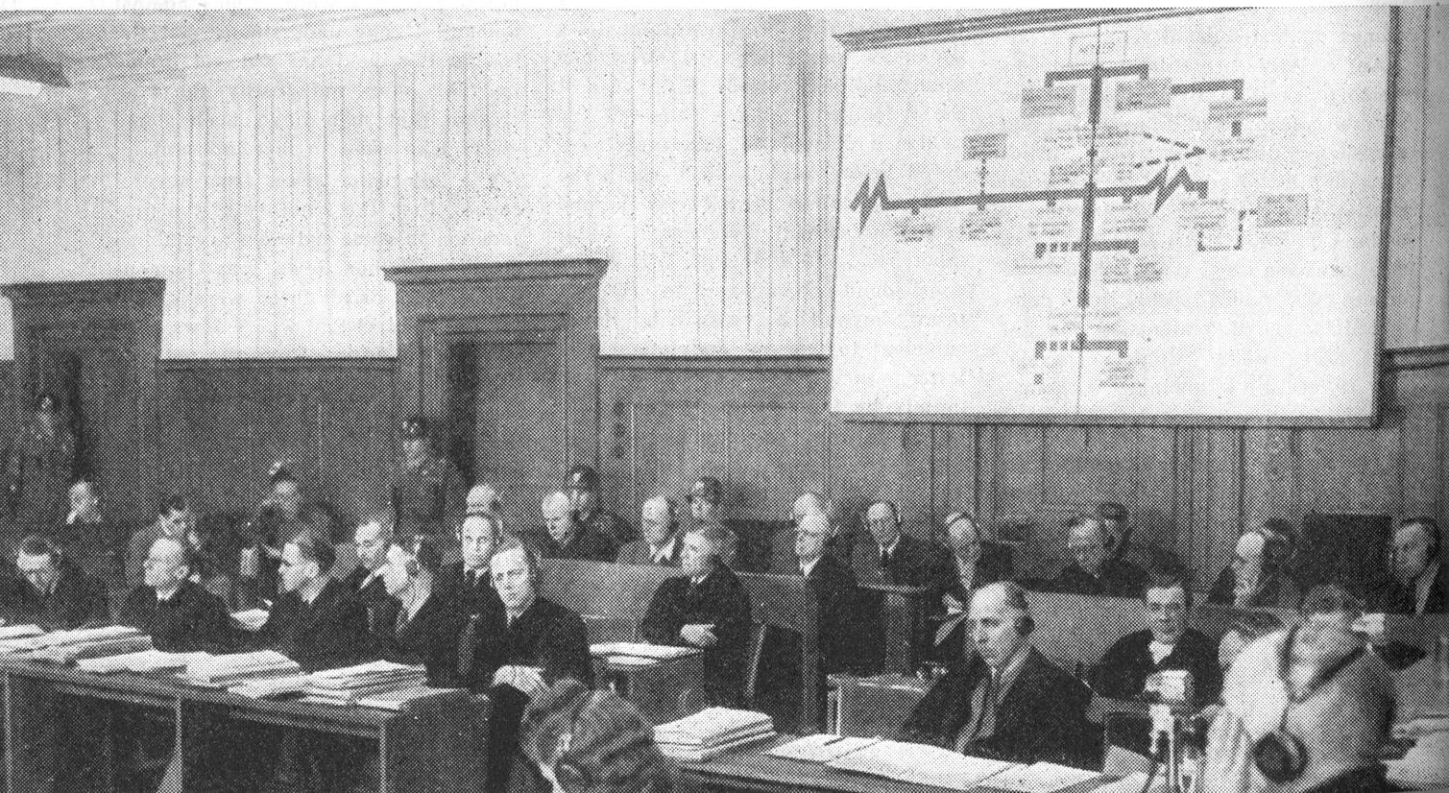
1. That the crimes set out in classes 2 (a) and 3 hereinabove, were crimes against humanity.
2. That the crimes set out in class 4 were war crimes as was the crime set out in class 5 (a).
3. That, inasmuch as there was credible evidence that both Russian nationals and German nationals were among the 800 persons shot by the Gestapo at Sonnenberg, that the defendant Klemm was guilty of committing both a war crime and a crime against humanity.

They disagreed as to the crimes set out in (a) class 1 and (b) class 2 (b).

THE PROSECUTION was of the opinion that the trial and conviction of Poles for treason and high treason, under the facts in evidence, was an act in violation of the Hague conventions, whereas the court considered the acts done to Poles, particularly those done under the Law against Poles and Jews, as coming within the definitions of crimes against humanity.

The same difference of opinion arose of cases in class 2 (b), the conviction of Poles, within the "Alt Reich", by the application of the Law

Looking toward the defendants in the Justice Case, in the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg. Fifteen former Nazi judges and public prosecutors were placed on trial. (PIO OCCWC)



against Poles and Jews in cases where they were prosecuted and convicted for acts done within the "Alt Reich".

An understanding of the validity of the points of view where the parties were in agreement and of the reasons for the differences of opinion where they were not, requires a consideration of the Hague Conventions on Land Warfare and a brief discussion of the Law against Poles and Jews and the reasons given by the German government for its adoption and enforcement.

The Hague Convention provisions that are pertinent are the following:

Prisoner of War

Article 5. Prisoners of war . . . can not be confined except as an indispensable measure of safety, and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

Article 6. The state may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to rank and aptitude, officers excepted. The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war.

Sec. II

Article 23. In addition to the prohibitions provided by special conventions, it is especially forbidden:

(h) to declare abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party.

Sec. III

Article 43. The authority of the legitimate power having, in fact, passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the law enforced in the country.

Article 46. Family honor and rights, the lives of persons and private property as well as



Flanked by two American military guards, Joseph Altstoetter stands stiffly as the court in the Justice Case sentences him to imprisonment for five years. Altstoetter was former chief of the Civil Law and Procedure Division in the Reich Ministry of Justice.

(PIO OCCWC)

religious convictions and practice must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.

The law against Poles and Jews came into effect on Dec. 4, 1941. It was not the first act or piece of legislation applied against Poles in violation of the Hague Conventions, particularly Articles 23 (h), 43 and 46, supra. Obviously it is not the first discriminatory legislation passed and enforced by the Hitler government against Jews. Draconic as it is, even it did not satisfy the thirst for the blood of Jews so that in 1943 it was held inapplicable to them, the veil of pseudo-legality was rent and thrown away and the Jews were turned over to the Gestapo for direct action. But it was until the end of the war the device used in the "Alt Reich" for persecuting and exterminating Poles.

ARTICLE 43 of the Hague Conventions is also referred to as laying down the rule of "military necessity" as the sole excuse for refusing to perform the duties therein enjoined upon the occupying power. In other words, the phrase "unless absolutely prevented" has been construed as laying down the rule that only the existence of conditions which endanger the occupation in

fact will excuse or justify the occupying power in denying the rights to citizens of the occupied enjoined upon the occupier.

Even then, the law enforced by the occupier can only be one calculated to maintain order sufficient to preserve not only the unhindered occupation of the occupying power's military dispositions but also to prevent chaos from engulfing the occupied citizenry.

It can never justify a discriminatory occupation statute which shows on the face, not a desire to restore or maintain order but a deliberate intent to enslave and exterminate. I cannot set out the statute or its provisions verbatim but I do quote a part of the closing argument of the prosecution which sets out its salient discriminatory features:

"This decree of Dec. 4, 1941, among other things, ordered Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories to conduct themselves in 'conformity with German law and regulations' and to abstain from conduct liable 'to prejudice the sovereignty of the German Reich or the prestige of the German people'. The decree provided that the death penalty 'shall be imposed' against Poles and Jews if they commit an act of violence

'against a German on account of his being of German blood.'

"In cases where the death penalty was not initially provided the decree stated 'it shall be imposed' if 'particularly objectionable notions' or 'grave reasons were shown'. Juveniles could be sentenced to death (at that time German juveniles could not be) and a Pole or Jew could be persecuted 'if punishment is in the public interest.'

"We must keep in mind that the patent purpose of this law was not to preserve order in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, a concept which finds justification in international law ... This decree was for ... the punishment of crimes by Poles and Jews against Germans and had no relation whatsoever either to the requirements of military necessity or the keeping of domestic order in Poland for the benefit of a Polish nation composed of people enjoying the privileges of full citizenship."

However, the clinching argument is predicated upon the rule that in any event "military necessity" must exist to justify the denial of the rights guaranteed by Article 43. It is also clear that the "military necessity," which is in turn the only standard by which to measure the claim of the occupying power that it is "absolutely prevented" from performing the duties enjoined on it, is an exception and therefore an affirmative defense.

THE PROSECUTION in this case was not required to prove the absence of "military necessity" in order to show a violation of Article 43. On the contrary when the evidence showed that the occupying power had not respected the "law enforced in the country," by adopting and enforcing the Law against Poles and Jews, then it was incumbent on the defendants to show the existence of facts which created a "military necessity" justifying that act. There is not one scintilla of such evidence in this record.

On the contrary there is positive proof that "military necessity" was not even considered as the basis or

reason for applying the law. This proof, largely if not totally, came from evidence offered by the defendants. The proof consists of articles by Freisler in Deutsche Justiz (German Justice) for December, 1941, and January, 1942, approved by Schlegelberger, which unequivocally show that the reason for enacting and applying the Law against Poles and Jews was purely political. If they were political then they did not depend upon "military necessity."

But, "military necessity" is the only reason recognized by international law as a justification for denying the people of the occupied country the rights guaranteed by Article 43. Therefore political reasons, which are demonstrated by the evidence to have been the only reasons, for the enactment and enforcement of the Law against Poles and Jews, cannot justify the act and therefore all convictions and executions rendered under it were at least prima facie illegal and the duty to justify them lay upon the defendants in the dock.

SUFFICIENT PROOF of the fact that political considerations were the sole motivation is found in the following quotes from Freisler's article in Deutsche Justiz:

"Therefore the interpretation of the penal laws and the creation of penal laws as a whole as well as in any individual case was always subject to the motivating thought of the aims of the German political work in these Gaus.

"The political task of the administration of criminal jurisdiction is not at all incompatible with justice. The directives for arriving at a just decision, especially in the case of the law pursuant to Cipher II in the criminal jurisdiction for Poles are derived by viewing the German people and Reich as a whole in regard to the necessity of the State, the judicial comprehension of which is given by the political aims of German work in the annexed Eastern districts."

On the state of such evidence who will rise and say that the Law

against Poles and Jews had any validity in international law, let alone in Christian morals and ethics?

It is true that the Justice Ministry had no jurisdiction over the enforcement of this law outside of the "Alt Reich." But by its provisions it was applicable within the "Alt Reich" against Poles who had been citizens of Poland residing in Poland prior to Sept. 1, 1939, and who thereafter appeared in the "Alt Reich." Such Poles were subject to its jurisdiction, administered by German courts until the collapse of the 1,000-year Reich ended hostilities. Clearly it was not a valid law because the reasons for its enactment did not satisfy international law. Convictions under it, unexplained and unjustified, were therefore acts "in violation of the laws and customs of war" and war crimes.

The prosecution contended that "Certainly Germany by wrongful removal of Poles from Poland, where application of the decree was clearly unlawful, to Germany cannot thereby evade the crime which would have resulted from the enforcement of the same decree against the same people in Poland... It is, therefore, clear that the trial of Poles wrongfully deported to Germany under this decree was still a war crime even though the venue was changed by such deportation."

THIS VIEW OF the law, namely, that deportation of Poles to Germany did not make the application of the Law against Poles and Jews against them in Germany any less a war crime, together with the fact that there was a complete absence of evidence under which it could possibly be found that the Poles owed any allegiance to the German Reich, which is the gravamen of the crime of treason or high treason, led the prosecution to the belief that the convictions of the type hereinafter set out, against Poles for treason and high treason, were also war crimes.

The prosecution did not believe that Poles "voluntarily" came into Germany to work after Sept. 1, 1939, therefore, for the reasons hereinabove

set, it considered cases against Poles to be war crimes. But is also contended that if the court chose to believe that Poles came into Germany to work "voluntarily" that the application of the Law against Poles and Jews was a part of a plan to persecute and exterminate Poles on racial and political grounds. To this extent it was in agreement with the court's conclusion that these cases could be found to be crimes against humanity.

The court considered the matter in a broader scope. It reviewed all of the relevant evidence upon the issue of a governmentally organized plan to persecute and exterminate Poles and Jews, and concluded that the enactment and enforcement of the Law against Poles and Jews was one element of that plan, or that it was evidence of that plan.

It therefore concluded that in those cases, the application of the Law demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the judge was motivated by a purpose to exterminate Poles in furtherance of 'the governmentally organized plan to do so, and found him guilty of a crime against humanity.

SO THAT YOU MAY have some knowledge of the evidence and the court's reasoning thereon I quote briefly from the opinion:

"Of especial significance is the record concerning the establishment of penal laws for Poles and Jews in the annexed Eastern territories. On 17 April 1941 the defendant Schlegelberger addressed a letter to the Reich minister and chief of the Reich Chancellery. In it he states that as soon as the Special Courts were introduced in the eastern territories under the decree of 5 September 1939 he tried to make these 'courts with their particularly prompt and energetic procedure centers for combating all Polish and Jewish crime.' He states that 'the procedure of compulsory prosecution was rescinded, as it seems intolerable that Poles and Jews should in this way compel the German prosecutor to issue an indictment.'

"He further states: 'On being informed of the Fuehrer's intention to discriminate in the sphere of penal law between the Poles (and probably the Jews as well), and the Germans, I prepared, after preliminary discussions with the presidents of the courts of appeal and the attorney generals, of the annexed eastern territories, the attached draft concerning the administration of the penal laws against Poles and Jews in the annexed eastern territories and in the territory of the former Free City of Danzig.'

"Again, he says: 'So far I have been in agreement with the opinion held by the Fuehrer's deputy, on the fact that a Pole is less sensitive to the imposition of an ordinary prison sentence. Therefore, I had taken administrative measures to ensure that Poles and Jews be separated from other prisoners and that their imprisonment be rendered more severe. No. 3 goes still farther and substitutes for the terms of imprisonment and hard labor prescribed by Reich law other prison sentences of a new kind, viz., the prison camp and the more rigorous prison camp.'

"A memorandum dated 22 April 1941, bearing the same file number as the letter of Schlegelberger, states that Schlegelberger has transmitted the proposed draft, and adds: 'The draft establishes a draconic special criminal law for Poles and Jews, giving a wide range for the interpretations of the facts of the case, with the death penalty applicable throughout. The conditions of imprisonment are also much more severe than provided for in the German criminal law.'

"On 1 April 1943 a letter from the Reich Ministry of Justice to the public prosecutors of the courts of appeal and others, stated that the "Reich Security Office has directed by the decree of 11 March 1943 as follows:

'a). Jews, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles, are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police (Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution

is located, for the rest of their lives to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Lublin in accordance with the regulations for protective custody that have been issued. The same applies to Jews who in the future are released from a penal institution after serving a sentence of confinement.

'b). Poles, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles are released from a penal institution are to be taken by the State Police (Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the duration of the war to a concentration camp in accordance with the regulations on protective custody that have been issued.

'The same applies in the future to Poles who, after serving a term of imprisonment of more than six months, are to be discharged by a penal institution.'

"As a crowning example of fanatical imbecility, we cite the following document issued in April, 1943, which was sent to the desk of the defendant Rothenberger for his attention and was initialed by him.

'The Reich Minister of Justice
Information for the Fuehrer
1943 No.

'After the birth of her child a full-blooded Jewess sold her mother's milk to a pediatrician and concealed that she was a Jewess. With this milk babies of German blood were fed in a nursing home for children. The buyers of the milk have suffered damage, for mother's milk from a Jewess cannot be regarded as food for German children. The impudent behavior of the accused is an insult as well. Relevant charges, however, have not been applied for so that the parents, who are unaware of the true facts, need not subsequently be worried. I shall discuss with the Reich Health Leader the racial hygienic aspect of the case.

'Berlin, April 1943.' "

This foregoing is only a meager example of the evidence found in

official German documents which the court in the Justice Case set out through more than 20 pages of its record before it concluded as follows:

"The evidence conclusively establishes the adoption and application of systematic, governmentally organized and approved procedures amounting to atrocities and offenses of the kind made punishable by CC Law 10 and committed against populations and amounting to persecution on racial grounds. These procedures when carried out in occupied territory constituted war crimes and crimes against humanity.

"The pattern and plan of racial persecution has been made clear. General knowledge of the broad outlines thereof, in all its immensity, has been brought home to the defendants. The remaining question is whether or not the evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt in the case of the individual defendants that they each conspicuously participated in the plan or took a consenting part therein."

I HAVE GIVEN the divergent views of the prosecution and the court on his issue so that it may be understood that it is possible for the same act to be either a war crime or a crime against humanity, or both. This possibility fundamentally arises out of the vicious, amoral, scientifically invalid concept of race with which Hitler impregnated the minds of the German people. No defendant has been persecuted because a national government's organized policy made his crimes so odious and also widespread that he can and must be convicted of committing two crimes by the same act.

Before coming to a discussion of cases upon which the defendants were found guilty of crimes against humanity I want to point out briefly the ground of the decision. The court held as to the acts of Lautz, a prosecutor, and Rothang and Oeschey, judges, that the evidence demonstrated not that a Pole or a Jew had been convicted merely by applying the Law against Poles and Jews, but because under all of the facts in the case the use and application of that law clearly demonstrated that it was the

lethal weapon by which the defendant served the governmentally organized plan and design to persecute and exterminate on racial grounds. The defendant, Pole or Jew, was convicted not because he was a criminal but because he was a Pole or a Jew.

THE BEST ILLUSTRATION of the application of the rule is after all not found in the examples which justified conviction, but in the case of the application of the rule to the defendant Cuhorst, who was acquitted. I quote:

"As to count three the problem is considerably more complicated. There are many affidavits and much testimony in the record as to the defendant's character as a fanatical Nazi and ruthless judge. There is also much evidence as to the arbitrary, unfair and unjudicial manner in which he conducted his trials. Some of the evidence against him was weakened on cross examination, but the general picture given of him as such a judge is one which the Tribunal accepts.

"The cases to be considered as connecting him with crimes established in this case under count three involve the question as to whether the evidence establishes his connection with the persecution of Poles. In this connection we have given particular consideration to the Skrowen and Petra cases.

"From the evidence available, this Tribunal does not consider that it can say beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of inflicting the punishments which he imposed on racial grounds or that it can say beyond a reasonable doubt that he used the discriminatory provisions of the Decree Against Poles and Jews to the prejudice of the Poles whom he tried."

Anti-Prejudice Drive

A branch of the Gotthold Ephraim Lessing Association for Tolerance was founded in Bavaria to counteract racial and religious prejudice through an educational program designed to promote mutual understanding. Special emphasis will be placed upon work with youth groups.

Talks on America Heard by Germans

Adult educational programs sponsored by the US Information Centers in Germany have included lectures on progress in the United States in the fields of education, public health, athletics, books, and the theater. Also discussed were "Penicillin," "American Literature," "American Civilization," "Recent Economic History," "Monetary Theory," and "Science Today."

Programs designed to further the reorientation of the German people included lectures and discussions on the following topics: "The Problem of English Democracy," "Political Parties in the US and Germany," "Organization of World Peace," "American Democracy," "A Solution to the German Problem," and "The Meaning of Western Civilization."

The lectures were frequently supplemented by motion pictures illustrating the subject under discussion. Film strips shown included: "New York," "National Parks," "Clearing the Slums," "Far Western Region," "Southeastern Region," "Indians of the Southwest," "Forest Ranger," "Centralized School," "Pittsburgh," "Day on the Farm," "Overall View of the U.S.A." and "Cotton Textile Industry."

All centers devote at least one evening weekly to programs of purely cultural value, such as concerts of modern American music, and lectures and discussions of music and drama in the United States.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.*

(Continued from Page 14)

The Real Issue

act promptly and decisively—not only against the Soviet Union but against her satellites as well. Our experience in the last war with Hitler and our experience with Stalin since World War II should teach us that only by such a demonstration of strength and the unshaken resolve to use it in the interests of world peace we will have any assurance of stopping a dictator.

The alternative is clear. We have to make the decision even if it means war.

Occupational Activities

was drawn up by the ACA Narcotics Working Party.

US Zone

The sum of \$95,000 has been made available by Military Government for the purchase of books from Austria for the Bizonal Area. The volumes will consist largely of German translations of American publications, and are to be distributed among US Information Centers.

Living quarters for 59,563 persons in United Nations displaced persons centers had become surplus up to April 12. through repatriation or resettlement of the occupants. As a result, US authorities have returned approximately 150 installations to the German economy.

A total of 14,937 young German volunteers from the three states of the US Zone have passed through the Hoechst assembly center on their way to the Ruhr mines during the 15 months since the inauguration of the Ruhr recruitment program.

British Zone

In accordance with an agreement concluded with the French Government last year, recruitment of not more than 25,000 voluntary British Zone workers for employment in France will commence shortly.

A windfall of 80,000 tons of solid fuel will accrue to bizonal industrial firms during the third quarter of this year as a result of rigid fuel economies carried out by the British Army of the Rhine. During the second quarter of 1948, the BAOR coal allocation was underdrawn by 45,000 tons.

Bavaria

In the first week after currency conversion, deposits in postal savings accounts in the Munich postoffice district averaged from three to five percent of the 40 Deutsche marks per person issued in the first phase of the currency exchange.

More than 50 percent of the German population of Altoetting County submitted to voluntary immunization during the recent serious typhoid epidemic in the town of Neuoetting.

The main square of the settlement for homeless children, being built on the former Nazi Party festival grounds in Nuremberg, will be named Flanagan Square in honor of the late Father Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys' Town in the United States.

Bremen

The coffee trade office in Bremen protested the 30-mark-per-kilogram (\$9 per 2.2 pounds) coffee tax as "unsocial."

Hesse

The Liberal Democratic Kurier, Hessian right-wing party organ normally published four times per month, was limited by OMG Hesse to three issues during July for carrying an article "designed to make the German population doubt US policies and motives."

The issue of 300 rifles from US Army stores through German channels has been authorized in Hesse for a 14-day hunting campaign against crop-destroying game. A similar program was carried out in Bavaria against wild boars.

Children playing in an unused water tower in Fechenheim, near

Frankfurt, discovered 11 German machine guns, 16 machine pistols, several hand grenades, 10 carbines and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. All of the weapons and ammunition were in excellent condition. Army investigators are checking.

The Hesse Labor Ministry termed the building program of the Committee for Workers' Housing "the first practical plan after currency reform." The program envisages resettlement of workers and construction of 2,146 dwellings.

Lower Saxony

An Anglo-German Club has been opened in Hannover. The Club was formed at the suggestion of the British military governor to foster closer relations between the British and Germans.

North Rhine-Westphalia

A special stamp issue commemorating the 700th anniversary of the Cologne Cathedral in August will be issued by the Deutsche Post. The issue will include four denominations of stamps—at 6, 12, 24 and 50 pfennigs—each with a separate design and having a total circulation of



(Army Signal Corps)

German visitors at the "Amerika Haus", US Information Center in Berlin, view charts and photos designed to acquaint the German public with the principles underlying the European Recovery Plan.

about 40,000,000. The four denominations will bear surcharges of 4, 8, 16 and 50 pfennigs, respectively, which will be turned over to the city of Cologne for restoration work on the cathedral and its surroundings.

Hard coal production reached a new postwar production record of 308,768 tons on June 28, and for the first time since March 15 topped the 300,000-tons-a-day level.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

More than 60 relief packages contributed by US school children were received and distributed in May by the OMGWB Vocational Education Section.

A permanent non-partisan organization of Wurttemberg-Baden denazification officials has been formed "to observe whether the denazification activities work out in a democratic manner."

Rationing has been removed from wine and liquor in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The use of approximately 85 percent of the total capacity of the Rheinau brown coal depot, largest and most modern installation of its kind in the Bizonal Area, has been restored by the US Army to its owners, the Braunkohle Syndikat. The depot is situated on the Rhine river south of Mannheim.

Berlin

The school reform law as passed by the Allied Kommandatura went into effect July 1 in Berlin.

Five hundred dollars for the purchase of 50 CARE food packages for members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra were presented to the orchestra by Yehudi Menuhin, noted violinist, on behalf of the Dahlem Music Society, an American-German cultural organization established in Berlin by the OMGUS Civilian Employees Association.

The US Information Center in Berlin-Schoeneberg attracted about 140 school children from the Soviet Sector to a film series.

A special issue of prunes and US Army "C rations" was distributed to the population of the US, British and French sectors of Berlin at the end of June.



Maiken Kling, 11, arranges needle work completed by members of the girls' club in Neckargemund for a GYA exhibition of homecraft.

(Army Signal Corps)

French Zone

Hermann Roehling, former head of the steel combine bearing his name, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by a French military court at Rastatt for having aided Hitler's aggressive war, committing war crimes, exploiting foreign industry and having permitted maltreatment of workers in his factories.

Grain stocks in the French Zone were sufficiently large to permit an increase in the daily bread ration from 8.8 ounces to 10.6 ounces starting Aug. 1.

Soviet Zone

New regulations in the Soviet Zone called for the dissolution of all local sport clubs and the formation of a central group controlled by the Soviet-sponsored SED-dominated Free German Trade Union League and Free German Youth.

The Liberal Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone, in a letter to the Central Administration for Education, opposed the system for admission to universities which assures preference to students coming from poor families.

The recently Soviet-licensed National Democratic Party, composed primarily of former Nazis, announced

a program calling for outlawing of war, a law to secure peace, equal status of men and women, German unity, and economic planning combined with private initiative.

The German Economics Administration of the Soviet Zone concluded a \$21,538,000 trade agreement with the Netherlands. The contract was subject to Soviet approval.

EUCOM

A special campaign was conducted in the European Command during July to encourage US military and civilian personnel to make regular investments in United States Savings Bonds by payroll deductions.

Allegations that military training has been conducted in some displaced persons' assembly centers in the US Zone has prompted Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, to remind all commanders of military posts, with assembly centers under their jurisdiction, to be alert for such violations of MG law.

Troop Information and Education classes at the new Heidelberg University building, which was damaged by fire recently, will be resumed Aug. 2, the beginning of the fall term.

MG Curbs Actions Of Czech Refugees

Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, has ordered a Czech refugee committee headed by Dr. Jaroslav Zivansky to cease immediately any further political activity in Hesse.

Zivansky had inquired several months ago regarding activities in which he would be permitted to engage. At that time, Dr. Newman encouraged him to be active in welfare and charitable matters but to refrain from any political activity.

Subsequently, Dr. Newman learned, Zivansky and his group began making unauthorized fund collections, promoted the idea of Czechs returning to their former homeland, commended anti-Allied propaganda, and issued instructions to German government agencies with respect to illegal Czech border crossers.

When interrogated on these purely political activities by a member of the Hesse state refugee organization, Zivansky stated he had an MG license. The Czech doctor later admitted to an official of OMG Hesse that he had no such license.

Dr. Newman has told Zivansky that "under Military Government policy, the formation of expellee groups and organizations having political aims is prohibited . . . It is therefore directed that as of this date the Czechoslovak National Committee will cease any and all activity in Hesse. Further violations will be dealt with by Military Government courts."

Correction

The article, "Police Teletype System in Hesse," in Issue No. 139 of the *Information Bulletin*, was written by John W. Jergensen, former chief of the Criminal Identification, Statistics and Communications Branch, Public Safety Division, OMG Hesse. Mr. William D. Stewart, to whom the article was incorrectly credited, arranged as deputy chief of the Public Information Office, OMG Hesse, for the preparation of the article and forwarded the final draft to this office. The *Information Bulletin* regrets this error.

Woman Reinstated to Berlin Group As her Anti-Nazi Role Is Revealed

Behind the decision by the Berlin Allied Kommandatura local government committee that Mrs. Anne-liese Groscurth could again become a member of the "Notgemeinschaft 1947 — Verband Berliner Buergerinnen," lies a story of anti-Nazi activity.

Mrs. Groscurth was one of the sponsors of this relief organization but, because of her admission that she was a member of the National Socialist Frauenschaft during the Nazi regime, the Allied Kommandatura excluded her from membership when they approved the organization.

It was later learned that Mrs. Groscurth belonged to the Nazi group to cloak her resistance work against the Hitler regime. In this

she was associated with her husband, former chief physician of the Robert Koch hospital, who was a leading figure in the prewar German Society "European Union."

Dr. Groscurth was hanged by the Nazis in Brandenburg prison in 1944, and Frau Groscurth spent eight weeks in prison while her activity was investigated. Other resistance workers were able to prevent the discovery of any incriminating evidence against her, and she did not break down under interrogation.

The Kommandatura's announcement followed representations by the "Notgemeinschaft 1947 — Verband Berliner-Buergerinnen" organization and by the Berlin "Victims of Fascism."

Control Is Removed on Some Products

Removal of government marketing control, effective July 1, was announced by the director of the bizonal Department for Food, Agriculture and Forestry from the following: straw, draught and breeding horses, seeds (except seed potatoes), fruit, vegetables and garden produce from indigenous production, poultry, honey, fodder beets and root crops used for fodder, goats' and sheep's milk, whey and whey products, goats and goats' meat, fresh-water fish, crabs, mussels, very small herrings, and small fish of all types.

The department director also decreed the lifting of price control for draught and breeding horses, effective July 1. As to lifting the price controls on the other products listed above, special instructions were to be issued later.

Previously, government controls on the marketing of hay were abolished.

The bizonal Department for Economics issued on June 5 an order doubling the maximum producer prices for the 1948 harvest of oilseeds, including rape seed, turnip rape, poppy seed, linseed, flax, sunflower

seed and mustard seed. The increase was granted as an incentive to farmers to plant more of these crops.

—MG *Semimonthly Report* No. 93.

Radio Institute Set

Representatives of the school of the air departments of the US-controlled radio stations and of the ministries of education have accepted the proposal of Military Government to hold an institute for radio education during the second week in August.

The institute will be zone-wide and will be under the direction of two visiting consultants from the United States. Emphasis will be placed on the production and utilization of educational broadcasts for the faculty of teacher training institutes, and for other educational agencies.

Germans Visit Schools

Five groups of German pupils in Munich visited the local US dependents' high school, attending classes and studying the system, especially in regard to teaching methods and materials of instruction.

Zone Labor Groups Back Unions' Policy

The Hesse Trade Union Federation and the German Trade Union Federation in the British Zone (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, or DGB) endorsed the policy declaration of the London conference of trade unions in Marshall Plan countries and the work at that meeting of their chairmen, who were representing labor organizations of the US and UK Zones.

In a declaration adopted by its top governing bodies against only one dissenting vote, the Hesse federation contended that the German people, and therefore German labor, were morally obligated to work toward the utilization of German economic resources for the rehabilitation of the European as well as the German economy.

It was further stated that the London declaration had fully recognized the task of all trade unions to promote the interests of the working population in the implementation of the European Recovery Program (ERP).

Satisfaction was expressed that the German trade union representatives were able to participate in the conference as delegates of equal standing. Upon the insistence of the chairman of the US zonal Trade Union Council, who is also chairman of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation, the Marshall Plan has been placed on the agenda for the next interzonal union conference.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.*

Youth Forum a Success

A youth forum on the highly controversial question, "Should There be Student Self-Government in German Schools," sponsored by the Heidelberg US Information Center, was termed "one of the best forums we've ever had" by the center chief, Ralph Lewis.

More than 250 students from grammar school, high school and Heidelberg University attended the heated discussion. Teachers and professors also engaged in the debate from the floor after the formal stage debate was finished.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Circular No. 44, EUCOM Hq, 1 June 1948. Sec I—**Legal Advice and Assistance to Military Personnel:** Rescinds USFET letter AG 013.1 JAG-AGO, Supervision of Legal Assistance Activities by Theater Judge Advocate, 5 July 1946, and clarifies existing EUCOM policy. Sec II—**Individual Transportation in the European Command:** Rescinds Sec II of EUCOM Cir 64 of 1947 and amends EUCOM Cir 57 of 1947 as to accommodations on trains. Sec III—**Transportation of German Civilians within Germany:** Amends EUCOM Cir 23 of 1948 as to air transportation. Sec IV—**Sale of Petroleum Products:** Rescinds Subpar 3, Sec I of EUCOM Cir 31 of 1948 and amends par 22 of EUCOM Cir 94 of 1947. Sec V—**Disposition of Records:** Adds paragraph in EUCOM Cir 27 of 1948 as to reports.

Maintenance Memo No. 4, EUCOM Hq, 1 June 1948. Gives monthly report.

Quarters for Military Government Personnel, AG 624 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 June 1948.

Circular No. 45, EUCOM Hq, 9 June 1948. — Sec I—**Nonappropriated Funds:** Makes five specific rescissions in EUCOM Cir 101 of 1947 and 26 of 1948 and amends parts of Cir 101. Sec II—**Charges for Bachelor Type Billets:** Amends par 3 EUCOM Cir 107 of 1947 as to charges. Sec III—**Amendment:** Amends par 9f(1) (a), Sec III, EUCOM-SOP 95 of 2) May 1948. Sec IV—**Rescissions:** Lists Sec II, USFET Cir 136 of 1946; Sec II, USFET Cir 150 of 1946; Sec IV, USFET Cir 169 of 1946, and par 8 Sec 1, EUCOM Cir 37 of 1948.

Unitarian Service Committee "Medical Mission to Germany," AG 091.112, OMGUS, 19 June 1942. Provides for visiting survey group.

Disposition of Personal Effects, Circular No. 46, EUCOM Hq, 10 June 1948. Gives procedure in European Command.

Circular No. 47, EUCOM Hq, 19 June 1948. Sec I—**Rental of US Government Motor Transportation by Individuals,**

Organizations or Agents: Amends Sec I, EUCOM Cir 16 of 1948 as to cash sales and substitutes for Annex A and B. Sec II—**Control of German Theaters and Entertainment:** Rescinds Sec I, USFET Cir 120 of 1945 and Sec I, USFET Cir 177 of 1946, and gives instructions for cooperating with Information Control Division officials on this subject. Sec III—**Rescissions:** Lists Sec II, Cir 25; Sec III, Cir 55; Sec II, Cir 118; Sec II, Cir 58; Cir 154; and Sec II, Cir 155, all of Hq USFET 1946.

Circular No. 48, Hq EUCOM, 28 June 1948. Sec I—**Official Registered Mail:** Amends Sec 1, EUCOM Cir 80 of 1947 to note AR minimum. Sec II—**Designation of Major Commands:** Amends Sec IV, EUCOM Cir 24 of 1948. Sec III—**Organization of the European Command Exchange System:** Amends EUCOM Cir 103 of 1947. Sec IV—**Occupation Expense Fiscal Policy:** Rescinds par 2, Sec V, EUCOM Cir 89 of 1947 and adds paragraph to EUCOM Cir 36 of 1947 as to required indigenous personnel. Sec V—**Rescission:** Lists Sec I, USFET Cir 164 of 1946.

List of Army Extension Subcourses Available as of 30 April 1948, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 June 1948.

Termination of Regional Government Coordinating Office, General Orders No. 24, OMGUS, 1 July 1948.

Room Numbers and Telephone Numbers of the Bipartite Control Office, AG 322 (Gen) (AG), OMGUS, 26 June 1948. Adds several in Frankfurt to similar letter of June 11.

Establishment of Military Government Civil Airport Section (Bavaria), General Orders No. 23, OMGUS, 26 June 1948. Names field detachment under Armed Forces Division, OMGUS.

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