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GERMAN CHILDREN'S PARTY



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Salvage Program to Obtain Critical Construction Materials.	AG 400.93 GDS-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Specimen Card of USFET Registered Travel Authority for Correspondents	AG 210.482 BPR-AGO 19 Sept 1946, USFET
Availability Information	AES 400.13 4 Oct 1946, USFET
Personnel Inventory of the Army 15 November 1946	AG 320.2 AGU 7 Oct 1946, USFET
Class VI Supplies	AG 400 GAP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Elimination of Nonprofitable Military Personnel.	AG 210.8 GAP-AGO 14 Oct 1946, USFET
Report for Regular Army Enlisted Men Voluntarily Extending Term of Enlistment to 3 Years.	AG 319.1 AGU 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Belgian Communal Elections	AG 000.1 GAP-AGE 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Unidentified Household Goods	AG 414 RYT-AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Vehicle Licensing Program	AG 451.02 GDS-AGO 16 Oct 1946, USFET
Ammunition Supply	AG 471 GDS-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Shipment of Non-Citizen Dependents' Household Effects	AG 414 GDS-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Officers in Charge of Swiss Tour Groups	AG 210.45 GAP-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Application of the Salary Differential	AG 248 GAP-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Assignment and Movement of Troops in European Theater	AG 370.5 GCT-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Clearance of Personnel for Cryptographic Duties	AG 311.5 ASA-AGO 17 Oct 1946, USFET
Conversion and Redesignation of Certain Quartermaster Corps Units	AG 322 GCT-AGO 18 Oct 1946, USFET
Reporting of Subversive and Disaffected Personnel	AG 383.4 GBI-AGO 19 Oct 1946, USFET
Issuance of Perishable Subsistence	AG 430.2 RMJ-AGO 19 Oct 1946, USFET
Operating Procedures between Occupational (970th) Counter Intelligence Corps and Military Government	AG 322 GBI-AGO 19 Oct 1946, USFET



Signal Corps Photo

GERMAN CHILDREN'S PARTY – The picture on this week's cover shows two brothers playing the accordion at a party attended by 400 German children in Grohn, Bremen Enclave. American soldiers serving with local army units were the main source of entertainment at the party which was sponsored by the Red Cross Club of the Grohn military community.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Material for **The German Political Scene** was assembled by the Election Affairs Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, and the article was prepared by Richard M. Scammon Chief of Branch. It is an evaluation of the current political situation in all four occupation zones.

Prefabricated Houses was compiled from material furnished by the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, and from an article which appeared in "The Bavarian," weekly newspaper of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Land Youth Conference is one of two articles which appear in this issue on army assistance to German Youth. It was prepared from a report furnished by the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse. The second article **German Youth Program** is an account in pictures of how one unit of the US Army is implementing the current program.

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By Richard M. Scammon

With the popular referenda on the state constitutions and the election of the state legislatures, scheduled for 24 November and 1 December, the US Zone rounds out the cycle of elections begun in the rural communities (Gemeinden) last January.

In the British and French Zones, local government voting was held in September and October and tentative plans have been made for voting at the Land level in these two areas next spring. Meanwhile, the Soviet quarter of Germany has gone through a speeded-up schedule of elections ending 20 October with Kreis and Landtag balloting.

OUTGROWTH OF POTSDAM

All these elections have been an outgrowth of the Potsdam Declaration which included a recognition of political party activity and a statement of the desirability of extending the "representative and elective principle" to governments up to the Land level. While there has been no general quadripartite control of elections except in Berlin, certain principles of electoral procedure and of electoral behavior have emerged more or less constant in all four zones. Thus an age rule of 21 years has been universally adopted in place of the 20 years of the Weimar period; as customary in almost all democratic states, a short residence period is required of voters, a period varying from three months in the Soviet Zone to a year in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden. Through all the zones, women have been by far the more numerous than men on the voters' registers — a figure of 60 to 65 percent is normal and in some extreme cases as high

as three to one. Additionally, there appears to be general evidence that the voting participation of women has been slightly less than that of men and that they have followed a more conservative and confessional political line than has the male segment of the electorate.

Although there is a general concentration of the German public on day-by-day problems of food, clothing and shelter, and although the average German citizen — like his French, British or American counterpart — tends "to look down his nose" at "politica" in general and at "politicians" in particular, the popular participation in elections in all zones has been heavy. The percentage figures of those voting have been consistently higher than for local government elections in western European democracies and are above the figures in the American congressional balloting of November 1946.

SYSTEMS OF ELECTION

The large percentage of Germans who have voted in the elections of this year in the four zones have done so under systems of election largely similar to those in use under the Weimar Republic. There have been some efforts to eliminate the plague of small "splinter" parties in the American Zone and to develop local party nominees rather than accepting a list of names handed down from central party headquarters, but the basic pattern of the closed-list system of proportional representation has been retained in the French, Soviet and US Zones. In the British area the local government elections were held under the British and American system in which candidates are chosen from individual districts and the man

SCENE



who gets the most votes in the district wins. While this system was somewhat modified by the introduction of proportionalism to cover a few seats in each council, the results did not mirror the actual vote. To the mathematical German, used to the exact reproduction of his vote secured under the pure proportional-representation systems of the Weimar days, this came as a considerable shock and produced some unfavorable comments in the British Zone press. Recently British MG has announced that the question of voting systems will be "re-examined" this winter and it is possible that the method to be used in the anticipated spring voting will more closely parallel that in force in the other zones.

ORDERLY BALLOTING

But no matter what the system of voting used, almost without exception the balloting in Germany in 1946 has been orderly, honest, and administratively efficient. Allied observers from all powers have been impressed with the competence with which German civil officials approached the immense task of recording the views of tens of millions of their countrymen. Faced with the job of making up lists of voters in such bomb-tangled cities as Berlin, Frankfurt, Cologne, Leipzig and Hamburg, the elections have had fewer charges of fraud or incompetence thrown at them than may be heard at election time in several good-sized American cities.

While the election officials were busy organizing the voting in the four zones during the past year the party leaders were likewise active. Licensed first in the Soviet Zone, — even before the Potsdam Declaration on political parties — their activities were authorized in the US and British areas in the late summer of 1945 and lastly by the French, nonsignatory of the Potsdam Declaration. In the three Western Zones, there has been an increasingly developed political pattern emerging from the elections and party strife of the past year. In general this

(Continued on page 23)

(Left) A crowd assembled in Piter Platz in Brandenburg awaits the arrival of political speakers at a rally held during the Soviet Zone elections in September. Photo by Reis

LAND YOUTH CONFERENCE



A new and important approach to democracy in Germany was made in Assmannshausen-on-the-Rhine on 22 October. MG personnel, WAC's, GI's, American civilians and German youths, adults, youth committee leaders and members of the German Ministry of Culture met together on an equal basis to discuss the re-education of German youth. The three-day youth officer training conference was designed for the delegates from Greater Hesse, but interest on the part of the Americans was so great that representatives came voluntarily from all over the US Zone.

The success of the conference was due in large part to the frankness and earnestness of the discussions and the interest evinced to hear the other person's point of view. The discussions, all in English, were conducted by both Americans and Germans of a variety of educational backgrounds and skills.

REBUILDING YOUTH CENTERS

Among the subjects dealt with was that of the rebuilding of the youth centers and camps by the Germans with the assistance of the Army. The Special Services Section presented plans for the establishment of workshops to further the handicraft program. The success of the whole effort depends in part upon the cooperation and encouragement which the German parents and families give their children.

One observer noted a tacit but mutual understanding between the American and German delegates that the program is not to be considered one of philanthropy. Gifts of chocolate and chewing gum never instilled democratic thinking in anyone. Rather, the

(Left) A Quaker youth from Kassel addresses the three-day training conference of US personnel assigned to German youth assistance.

Signal Corps Photo



Signal Corps Photo

Dr. James R. Newman, Director of Military Government for Greater Hesse, delivers an address of welcome to the conference on its first day of discussion.

job at hand is to build a German program of democracy, led and inspired by German youth, with American guidance and advice available when needed, so that it will have the strength to continue on its own when outside help has been removed.

The young people, working through these youth councils, the growth of which MG wishes to encourage, are convinced that they are on the right road, the road that leads to mature, responsible citizenship in a democracy, but they will need a great deal of

assistance before they reach that goal. These youths and their MG advisors feel that the right start is being made.

The Greater Hesse youth conference was a step in the implementation of a recent USFET directive which outlined the program of army assistance to German youth. The USFET publication called upon US military and civilian personnel and their dependents in the Theater to assist in the mission of teaching and demonstrating American democracy to German youth.

A US civilian member of the Youth Activities Branch, OMG Greater Hesse, is shown as she discusses the conference program with German youth officials

Signal Corps Photo



PREFABRICATED HOUSES

A large-scale manufacture and sale of German-made prefabricated houses would amount to a partial solution of two world problems: The universal housing shortage and the revival of the German export economy. Germany has almost all the required raw materials for such a program and the necessary labor. Likewise, the acute housing problem in Europe and other war areas of the world needs no amplification. In the United States alone it is estimated that there

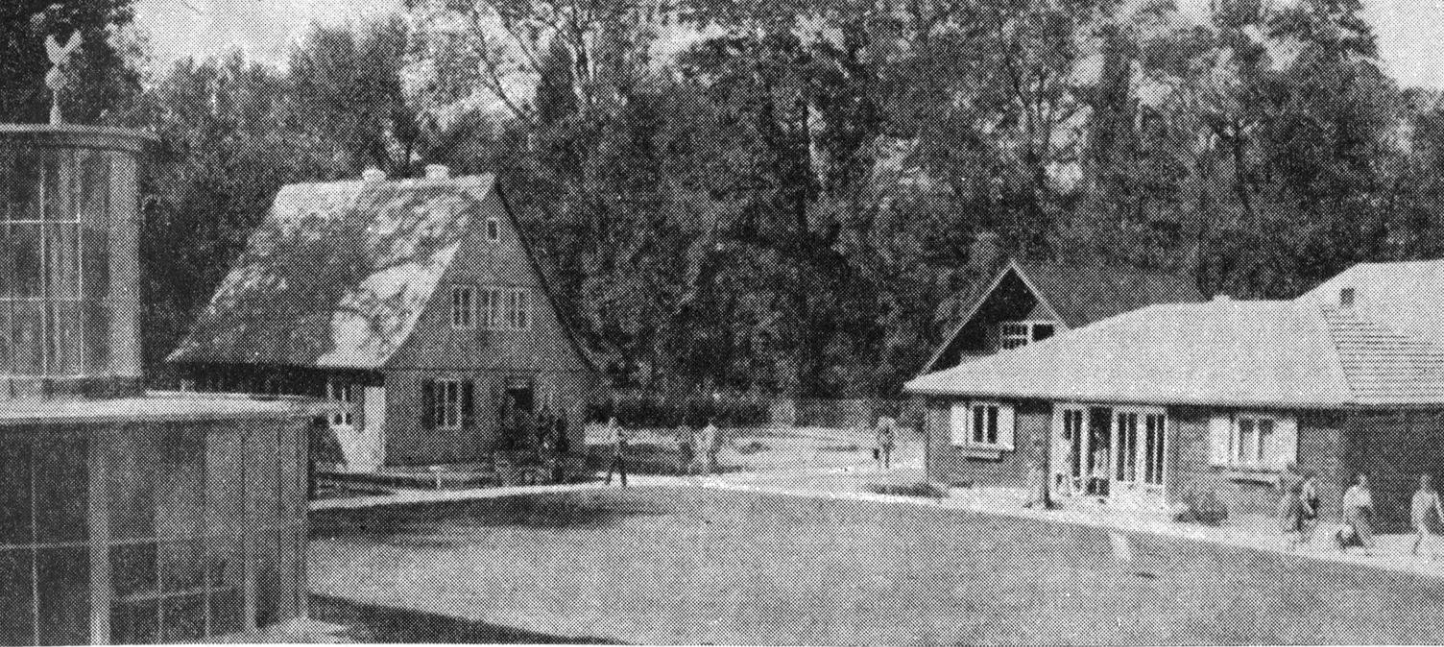
is a need for 12,000,000 additional dwellings in the next ten years.

The Potsdam Declaration provides for "the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production" so that "in organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries." It further provides that policies "shall be established in regard to... import and export programs for Germany as

The interior of this prefabricated house at the Munich export exhibit was completely furnished by Bavarian manufacturers.

Photo by the Bavarian





A portion of the prefabricated village at the Munich export exhibit where prefabricated houses of American, British, French, and German design are on display.

Signal Corps Photo

a whole." Thus, the proposed prefabricated housing industry meets with the specific objectives of Allied policy.

Housing is one of the few large industries in the world that remains in a handicraft scale. This is the major cause for the present shortage. The only way to produce enough housing to catch up with or meet the mass demand is by producing a complete housing unit or units through factory methods. The critical emergency of most of the continent and England during the next five years can not possibly be met by the standard handicraft methods of housing construction, nor will the standard building materials alone be sufficient to supply these demands. New factories, new methods and new materials will have to be added to Europe's present potentialities to implement and meet housing requirements.

MASS PRODUCTION NECESSARY

No nation, to the present time, has entered into prefabrication of housing on a large enough scale either to make it practical or to sell the public on the idea. The relatively small scale production of certain types of housing in factories has not yet had a chance to demonstrate itself. To achieve full bene-

fits of mass production, the product must be produced not in hundreds but in thousands.

Enough vacant industrial space will exist to house the new industry, since a great deal of machinery has been removed, having been either eliminated as war potential or taken in reparations. There may exist much useful machinery which is not a war potential and which may be used peacefully in this new industry. Also, it may be necessary to build new, specialized equipment for the manufacture of prefabricated houses.

MATERIALS AND LABOR AVAILABLE

Raw materials and labor for the industry are at hand in Germany. A gas concrete of honey-comb texture has been developed. This is extremely strong, light in weight, and has an insulative quality. Plastic wall-board can be made from grain husks and grass waste material handed together.

The entire idea of the prefabricated housing industry is still in the experimental stage, but a few concrete steps have been taken toward its realization. A German technical panel, consisting of the foremost German experts on the subject, has been formed in Stuttgart to study prefabricated housing and its requirements as a new large-scale in-

dustry.

This panel has produced a variety of designs and types of dwelling units deemed most practical for domestic and foreign consumption, and in addition, the plant designs, equipment and material requirements for such an industry. At present, twelve types of experimental houses are nearing completion in the vicinity of Stuttgart. These are being erected on a site especially designated for the purpose by the city of Stuttgart. The houses will be the basis for further experimentation in the field of prefabrication. These and any future houses to be built will serve as a show room for prospective buyers.

EXPERIMENTS IN BERLIN

Stuttgart, however, is not the only German city interested in prefabricated housing. During the past year Berlin has been conducting experiments in the same field. In the main, these experiments have dealt with the field of plastics in housing. An exhibition of plastic model houses was opened in the Kaiser Wilhelm Schloss in Berlin in August. Each of the four occupying Powers submitted model houses for the exhibit, and the designs of these houses were based upon standards of European countries that might import them if Germany were in a position to produce them on a large scale. The models do not pretend to be the final product of a housing industry but rather they are a first step in research for Germany, who has lagged behind the rest of the world in this field. It is believed that if Germany had sufficient plastics, it could produce many new and interesting features in the field.

PREFABRICATED VILLAGE

The city of Munich opened a display of prefabricated houses in August. There, the potential buyer may visit a village of nine prefabricated houses, each completely furnished by Bavarian manufacturers of furniture, which was also designed with an eye on export trade. Prices for the houses vary from RM 4,000 to 24,000. The German construction firm who produced them states that the houses can be erected within a very

short time, that they are comfortable and weatherproof, and that, accompanied by complete instructions, they can be erected by any competent craftsman.

This is an opportunity which presents itself to the Allies in control of Germany to solve one of their own problems and one of the world at large. The world needs houses and the Germans need a peaceful industrial program. German industrialists can finance the program, and war plants can be converted for use in a new industry. The ideas which stem from the German planning committee will be public property from which all can benefit. At the beginning, the majority of the houses manufactured would be exported, but the conceived plan foresees the time when Germany's own desperate need for dwellings can be alleviated.

Denazification Proceedings

The denazification program in the US Zone showed continued activity during the month of September. There were 1,648,787 registrations during the month, bringing the total number, since the initiation of the program, to 11,118,169.

To date approximately 50 percent of all registrations in the Zone have been found "apparently not chargeable." In Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden a total of 1,403,245, or 27 percent of the number of cases charged were found not chargeable.

Considerable divergence appears in Classes I, II, III, and IV, as between the charges of public prosecutors and the findings of the tribunals. Of the total 31,952 cases tried during September the public prosecutors charged 2 percent as Class I Major Offenders, 15 percent as Class II Offenders, 11.6 percent as Class III Lesser Offenders, and 49.5 percent as Class IV Followers. The tribunal findings followed an entirely different pattern. Of the same 31,952 cases the trial tribunals found only 0.1 percent as Class I Major Offenders, a little less than 2 percent as Class II Offenders, 7.6 percent as Class III Lesser Offenders and nearly 66 percent as Class IV Followers.

NEW "Nuremberg" TRIALS

The United States has set the stage for its part in bringing the remainder of the German war leaders to justice, in accordance with the quadripartite procedure provided by the International Military Tribunal in its recent ten-month trials of the top men in the Nazi and militaristic hierarchy for waging aggressive war and committing crimes against peace and humanity.

Between 225 and 250 German governmental officials, industrialists, financiers, professional persons and others involved in the Nazi scheme for world domination are held in the US Zone for trial. The first group to have their day in court is made up of 23 Nazi physicians scheduled for arraignment the last of this month in the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg on charges of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The trial of the accused physicians will take place in one courtroom while five more courtrooms are being prepared in the Nuremberg building for simultaneous trials of other individuals and groups by US Zonal tribunals under the authority of the Allied Control Council Law No. 10 in accordance with the Charter of the International Military Tribunal. The trials are also provided for in MG Ordinance No. 7 of 24 October 1946, based on an executive order of January 1946.

To succeed Justice Robert H. Jackson as US Chief of Counsel is Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, who will also serve as Chief Prosecutor for the United States. The Office of the Chief of Counsel has been transferred to OMGUS, the Chief of Counsel reporting directly to the Military Governor and working in close liaison with the Legal Advisor, OMGUS, and with the Theater Judge Advocate, USFET.

RESPONSIBILITIES OUTLINED

The Theater Judge Advocate is responsible for the investigation and trial of war crimes committed to the prejudice of US nationals, especially prisoners of war and atrocities committed in concentration camps before seizure by US forces. The Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, on the other hand, is responsible for the prosecution of major war criminals, their agents and accessories, and members of organizations declared criminal by the International Military Tribunal.

Each tribunal established under Ordinance No. 7 consists of three members and one alternate, one of whom the Military Governor appoints as presiding judge. The first tribunal, which has already been selected, is composed of Walter B. Beals, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington; H. L. Sebring, Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida; Johnson Tal

Crawford, Justice of the Oklahoma District Court, and the alternate judge, Lt. Col. V. C. Swerringen, formerly Assistant Attorney General of Michigan and Special Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

A central secretariat is to assist the six tribunals in the same capacity as the General Secretary served the International Military Tribunal. The new Acting Secretary General appointed by the Military Governor is C. E. Sands, formerly with the Allied Secretariat in Berlin, where he set up the Secretariat for OMGUS. The Secretariat also is responsible for all administrative and supply needs of the tribunals, supplies information for the courts, serves as liaison between the prosecution and defense counsels, and arranges aid for the defendants in procuring witnesses and evidence authorized by the tribunals.

Ordinance No. 7 further states that regarding international trials: "The Military Governor may in his discretion enter into an agreement with one or more other zone commanders of the member nations of the Allied Control Authority providing for the joint trial of any case or cases." In such cases, the tribunals might include qualified jurists chosen by the other member nations.

JUDGEMENTS BY MAJORITY VOTE

The decisions and judgments will be reached by a majority vote of the members hearing the case, a quorum of members consisting of three, or in the case of illness and no available alternate, two. The members of the tribunals will not be limited by technical rules of evidence, but may admit any evidence which they deem has probative value. The Tribunals or their members cannot be challenged by either side and their judgments are final and not subject to review, although the Military Governor may alter the sentences and may reduce, but not increase, their severity.

A sentence of death will not be carried

into execution until confirmed in writing by the Military Governor. Executions may be deferred for not longer than one month "if there is reason to believe that the testimony of the convicted person may be of value in the investigation and trial of other crimes."

For the first of the US Zone trials in Nuremberg, 23 Nazi physicians were indicted on 24 October by the American government for having formed a conspiracy to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity. The indictment was signed by the US Chief of Counsel and filed with the acting General Secretary of the Zonal Tribunal. Each of the physicians are charged individually under at least three of the four counts listed in the indictment.

10 ACCUSED AS SS MEMBERS

Ten of the defendants, all of whom are lodged in the Nuremberg jail, are accused of having been members of the SS. Of these, one of the most notorious is Karl Brandt, who, aside from being a general in the SS, was formerly Adolf Hitler's personal physician, the Reich commissioner for health and sanitation. Other high-ranking SS officers are Karl Genzken, chief of the medical department in the Waffen SS; Karl Gebhardt, personal physician to Himmler and president of the German Red Cross; Rudolf Brandt, personal administrative officer to Himmler; Joachim Mrugowsky, chief of the Hygienic Institute of the SS; Helmut Poppendick, chief of the personal staff of the medical division of the SS; Wolfram Sievers, director of the Military Scientific Research Institute; Victor Brack, chief administrative officer in Hitler's Chancellery; Waldemar Hoven, chief doctor of the Buchenwald concentration camp, and Fritz Fischer, the assistant to Karl Gebhardt at Hohenlychen hospital.

The remaining 13 defendants bear titles of former positions as notorious as those listed above. Herta Oberhauser, the only woman in the group, was a physician in the Ravensbrueck concentration camp. Adolf

(Continued on page 16)

Progress by Military Government

Sixteen Months of American Occupation in Germany Reviewed
By Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Broadcast to United States

I am grateful to the Columbia Broadcasting System for the opportunity to talk to you tonight on "Our Military Government of Germany." My time is limited so I do not propose to talk to you of American policy. That has been clearly enunciated by our Secretary of State. I do propose to try to tell you something of the problems which we have faced during a year and a half of Military Government. At the same time I would like to pay tribute to the personnel of Military Government who have worked long and hard to solve many of these problems.

The Theater Commander, General McNarney, not only commands all of the troops in the European Theater of Operations but is also the Military Governor of the United States Zone. In this latter capacity, he is the representative of the United States on the quadripartite Allied Control Council. However, he has separated direct Military Government responsibilities and activities from the Army Command and placed them in the Office of Military Government for Germany, which is headed by the Deputy Military Governor.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF MG

The Office of Military Government is composed of approximately 6,000 civilians, officers and soldiers, in almost equal numbers. This overall strength includes the personnel engaged in quadripartite government in Berlin; in the three state capitals of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse; and in the two cities which lie outside these states — Berlin and Bremen. It also includes the small field detachments, composed of four representatives each, which are stationed in each of the counties in the American Zone. These detachments have observation as their primary mission, to observe and report the extent to which our

policies are being carried out by German administration.

When our invading armies fought their way into Germany, the tactical troops carried with them trained Military Government detachments. These detachments found that national, regional, and local German government had collapsed. They had to administer the cities and counties crossed by our fighting troops on their march through Germany. They had the initial problems of restoring utilities; of developing law and order; and, at the same time, preventing the spread of epidemics. They did their job well.

LONG-RANGE PLANNING GROUP

Concurrently, a planning group, which later became the Berlin-Headquarters of Military Government, was at work to formulate plans for long-range government of the United States Zone. This group was also planning for the participation of the United States in quadripartite government for Germany as a whole.

The problems which Military Government faced in its early days can be demonstrated by a few statistics. In June 1945, railroad utilization in the United States Zone was less than 7,000,000 ton-miles per day, as compared to 25,000,000 ton-miles in September of this year. In May 1945, postal service and telegraphic and telephonic communications for Germany were practically non-existing. In September of this year, more than 112,000,000 letters, almost 2,000,000 parcel post packages, and 18,000,000 newspapers were handled in the United States Zone. International mail had reached a figure of 2,667,000 items. In September, there were more than 5,000,000 long distance telephone calls within our zone, and more than 1,000,000 telegraphic communications.

In May 1945, the entire school system of

GERMAN YOUTH PROGRAM

The pictures on these two pages show activity at the Bremen boys club, Bremen's contribution to the German youth program. The club, which was organized by GI's of the 104th Labor Supervision Group, provides entertainment and activities for boys from 10 to 18 years.

This boys club is one of many for both boys and girls that are being formed

throughout the US occupied areas of Germany as part of the current campaign of Army assistance to German youth. The campaign has the immediate objective of reducing juvenile delinquency in the Zone and the long-range objective of teaching democratic concepts to those Germans, who may, in the years to come, guide their country to membership in a peaceful family of nations.

(Below) A soldier from the 104th Labor Supervision Group plays ping pong with two German boys at the Bremen boys club; (above right) a GI and a group of Germans watch as a German youth puts finishing touches on a portrait; (below right) US soldiers assist members of the Bremen boys club in assembling toys for orphan German children.

Signal Corps Photos





Pokorny was a specialist on skin and venereal diseases; Wilhelm Beiglboeck, consulting physician for the German Air Force; Siegfried Sandloser, Nazi medical chief for the German Armed Forces. Paul Rostock, chief surgeon of the Berlin clinic and chief of the Reich office for Medical Science and Research; Oskar Schroeder, chief of the Luftwaffe's medical service and chief-of-staff of the inspectorate. Also, there are Kurt Blome, deputy Reich health leader and Nazi official for the Cancer Branch of the Reich Research Council; Gerhard Rose, general in the Luftwaffe and chief of the Department for Tropical Medicine; Siegfried Ruff, director of the Nazi Aviation Medical Department; Hans Wolfgang Romberg, a doctor of the staff of the Experimental Institute for Aviation. Of the final three, Hermann Becker-Freyseng was a captain in the medical service and both Georg Weltz and Konrad Schaefer were doctors at Aviation Institutes of Medicine, the former in Munich and the latter in Berlin.

COUNTS OF INDICTMENTS

The first count of the indictment is that of conspiracy, of which all 23 are alleged to be guilty in that they united together to form a common plan involving war crimes and crimes against humanity. The second count is defined as being war crimes against civilians of German-occupied countries and against members of armed forces of enemy nations. Count three of the indictment alleges that the 23 defendants are guilty of having committed crimes against German nationals of civilian status and against civilians of other countries as well. The German nationals are described as being Jews, political prisoners, or "useless eaters." The fourth count alleges that 10 of the 23 are guilty of having held membership in the SS, the Nazi security police organization which the International Military Tribunal has declared to be a criminal organization.

The details of the indictment's individual

and specific charges make unpleasant reading. The medical experiments charged against the defendants include high altitude and freezing, sterilization, and poisoning experiments. The charges say that wounds were inflicted into the legs of the experimental subjects and infected with bacteria such as streptococcus, gas gangrene and tetanus. Circulation of the blood was blocked by the tying off of blood vessels at both ends of the of a battlefield wound. The prosecution also wound to create a condition similar to that charges that "infection was aggravated by the forcing of wood shavings and ground glass into the wounds."

SKELETON COLLECTION

Continuing its recitation of accusations, the prosecution paints the picture of 112 Jews being selected for the purpose of completing a skeleton collection for the University of Strassbourg. They were photographed, measured, killed, defleshed and the skeletons were then assembled — all in the interest of Nazi science.

Karl Brandt, Blome and Brack are charged under the third count for the specific crime of euthenasia. The three combined their talents and efforts, the prosecution charges, to create a mass extermination program in the Reich whereby hundreds of thousands of the aged, insane, incurably ill and of deformed children were secretly but systematically murdered in cold blood by gas and lethal injections. The indictment goes on to state that "German doctors involved in the 'euthenasia' program were sent from time to time to the eastern occupied countries to lend the expert assistance in the mass extermination of the Jews."

The US Government has further charged that those defendants who are judged guilty of war crime commission have by their acts violated the Hague Regulations of 1907, the Prisoner-of-War Convention of Geneva in 1939 and the general principles of law as derived from the criminal laws of all civilized nations.



Absorption of Expellees

Failure of the Laenderrat to reach an agreement on the absorption of expellees from the Sudetenland and other eastern territories drew sharp comment from OMGUS.

OMGUS' action resulted from a request by the Laenderrat for an MG decision to determine the exact percentages of expellees each of the three states of the US Zone must accept. Neither the Laenderrat nor its Directorate had been able to agree to such a distribution key.

"This decision should be made by the Laenderrat and not by the Military Government," OMGUS stated in returning the matter to the Council of States for "prompt and just action." The MG statement added:

"The lapse of time taken in unreasonably biased and uncrompromising discussions, bodes ill for efficient government, and failure of agreement on this matter indicates a lack of realization of the fundamental democratic concept that chosen representatives must accept for their constituency the equal responsibilities and burdens as well as the equal privileges of democratic government.

"Accordingly, this request for decision is returned without action by Military Government and the Laenderrat is urgently requested to take prompt and just action and to report thereon."

Spruchkammer Cases

The Spruchkammer cases of 146 Bavarian clergymen were completed by the end of October, according to the Bavarian Denazification Ministry. The actions resulted from the evidence uncovered by the MG Special Branches in Bavaria during the course of their denazification activities prior to the promulgation of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Out of this first group of ministers and church officials to be tried by the German Tribunals, 11 were found to be Class II

offenders, 32 were classified as Class III Nazis, 69 in Class IV and 28 in Class V. The remaining six were found to be unaffected by the law.

The heaviest sentence was decreed against a Berchtesgaden minister who was given a three-year confinement in a labor camp, fines and costs totaling RM 17,000 and prohibition from preaching for ten years. The minister had been an early member of the SA and NSDAP as well as a holder of the "Golden Eagle Badge."

Other clergymen found affected by the law received sentences ranging from 1½ years in a labor camp to fines, confiscation of property, and prohibition from church activities for varying periods.

CARE Packages

The end of the maritime strike in the United States will enable an additional 145,000 CARE packages, containing food and other essential items for German civilians, to arrive in Bremen before mid-December. Orders for 90,690 packages for distribution in the US Zone have already been received. Distribution has been proceeding since last August from stocks of more than 100,000 packages in German warehouses.

The distribution of CARE packages is the responsibility of German private welfare agencies which have been organized into the German Central Committee for the Distribution of Foreign Relief Supplies.

Weather Information

During the winter months information service on highway snow and ice conditions will be provided 24 hours daily by the German highway maintenance authorities. The service will be operated by English speaking German personnel, and will provide information for the convenience of persons desiring to ascertain snow and ice conditions on the main routes in the US Zone.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

Two Bavarians who had been considered for important positions with bizonal agencies were rejected by the OMGB Special Branch for Nazi affiliations or sympathies. One of them was held for trial on a charge of having falsified his Fragebogen on seven major counts.

The purchase by a French firm of four marine diesel engines was announced by the OMGB Export-Import Section. The engines were originally owned by the Hamburg-American Lines and were slated for installation in one of the lines' ships being constructed in a French shipyard during the German occupation. The French firm paid 1,088,000 dollars for the engines which had been stored near Nuremberg during the war.

BIZONAL DENAZIFICATION MEETING

German denazification officials from the US and British Zones met at Bad Homburg on 24 October. Denazification standards and procedures in the two zones were reviewed. The US Zone denazification Law for the Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism was studied with a view towards adopting similar provisions in the British Zone.

German and MG authorities have begun taking a census of the entire population in Germany as of the situation that existed at midnight of Tuesday 29 October. The first results will be known by 13 November, by which time a headcount of the population in all four zones will become available.

In order to avoid spoilage of produce in fields, approximately 6,000 US soldiers and approximately 3,000 US vehicles will be employed until the middle of December to transport the crops. Six prisoner-of-war truck companies will also be used.

The total consumption of electric power remained around 119 million KWH, of which 53 percent was hydrogenerated, 9 percent generated from brown coal, and 12 percent was net imports. The rationing of electric

power in US military establishments in the US Zone is in force.

Thirty or more carloads of lumber each day are moving into Rhine ports for current export to the United Kingdom. Stocks on hand total about 7,900 cubic meters, with the loading in process at four of the five ports. Enough lumber has been cut and seasoned to fulfill the two million dollar commitment for 100,000 cubic meters.

RUBBER ALLOCATION

An emergency allocation of 500 tons of crude natural rubber has been obtained from the British Zone so that the manufacture of tires and tubes may continue. Stocks in the US Zone are exhausted.

There have been 170 more claims for restitution received at the last report. Two complete oil-cracking installations were among the industrial machinery returned to France, as well as 18 carloads of porcelain, crystal and glassware. Textiles, machinery and two Gobelin tapestries were returned to Czechoslovakia, and machine tools were restored to Belgium and Yugoslavia.

The Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts has been authorized to inaugurate notification of the non-delivery of telegrams by telegraphic means within the US Zone and interzonally between the US, British and French Zones.

GIFT PARCELS ARRIVE

Additional shipments of approximately 140,000 gift relief parcels from the United States arrived recently at Bremen. Of these parcels 84,000 are destined for the US Zone and the remainder for the British Zone.

Radio Frankfurt's School of the Air has been in operation to help offset the textbook shortage and to supplement school studies in Greater Hesse. These programs, presented four times weekly, are prepared by a special staff in consultation with Greater Hesse education authorities.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters and directives may be obtained by writing to the originating headquarters.

Procurement of Lumber

Procurement of lumber by military units, not to exceed the amounts allocated by OMGUS, should be procured in the following manner:

Since lumber ration stamps now have a validity of 30 days only from date of issuance all military units and Purchasing and Contracting teams are advised to place orders with indicated sawmills immediately upon receipt and for total amounts of lumber ration stamps issued. Arrangements are to be made with the sawmill operators for specific dates when material will be available for delivery. When such arrangements have been made, strict adherence is necessary, otherwise such quantities of lumber will be made available to the German civilian economy.

The procurement of lumber by military units should be made by using German specifications and standards insofar as are comparable to English standards; that is, using meters and centimeters rather than feet and inches. There are on hand at sawmills quantities of seasoned material of specific sizes which should be utilized insofar as possible.

Highway Maintenance

Long-range planning for highway transportation and maintenance is the responsibility of the German authorities, says an OMGUS letter, AG 611 (TD), dated 22 October, in criticizing the present critical shortages in certain items of supply. The sole responsibility of MG is to assist in procurement which cannot be accomplished by the German authorities themselves.

The letter directs that it should be made

clear to the German authorities that it is their responsibility to (1) investigate and know their long-range requirements, (2) exhaust every effort of their own to obtain requirements from indigenous resources or production and (3) give notice sufficiently in advance through the Laenderrat of import requirements that require MG procurement assistance.

The majority of procurement by import and all procurement of US surplus must continue to clear through OMGUS, the letter says.

Shipment of Animals

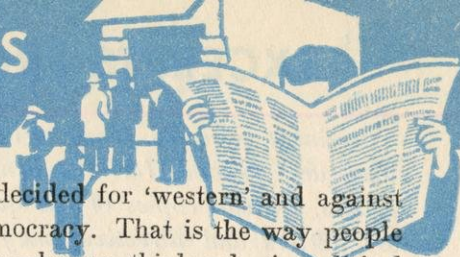
Individuals planning to ship animals or animal products from one zone to another will be required to have a Veterinary Certificate, as stated in OMGUS directive AG 454 (IA), dated 14 October 1946, "Veterinary Certificate for Shipment of Animals and Animal Products."

The Certificate will be used in the following cases: all common carrier shipments; all shipments of more than 50 kilometers by any means; and any other shipments as ordered by competent authorities.

Travels Orders

If you are planning a trip that will necessitate your traveling through the Russian or French Zones of Occupation, or through Switzerland, regardless of the fact that such may not be the ultimate destination, you will be required to have in your possession travel orders written both in English and in the appropriate other language, according to USFET directive AG 300.4 AGP, "Travel Orders and Clearance", dated 17 October 1946.

"Orders directing travel to Berlin from points within the US Occupied Zone of Germany, regardless of mode of travel, must be written in both English and Russian, inasmuch as travel through the Russian Zone of Occupation is involved," the directive states.



Berlin Elections Acclaimed as Victory for Democratic Forces

Extensive editorial comment in the licensed newspapers of the US Zone acclaimed the results of the municipal elections in Berlin on 20 October as a victory of democratic forces. The citizens of Berlin, as a rule widely disliked by South Germans, were hailed as the standard-bearers of the new democracy. Typical editorial excerpts were compiled by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS.

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg) said all of Germany owed thanks to the Berlin voters "who have to live under incomparably more difficult conditions than the population of the western and especially the southern zones of occupation. It added: "We hope and wish that many a Bavarian will now correct his hasty judgment of the Berliners and that these elections will contribute to a better understanding between north and south."

"This decision of the voters (in Berlin and the eastern zone) is a protest against the suppression of the SPD in the East Zone, a demand for the raising of the ban which cannot be ignored," said the **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe). "For although votes for the SPD were not possible in Saxony, Thuringia, etc., the SED suffered a defeat here too; CDU and LDP together attained a majority against the SED 'Let the will of the people be the highest law!' the SED concluded its appeal of 19 October about the 'Fundamental Rights of the German People.' The German People on Sunday proclaimed its will unmistakably."

The **Neue Presse** (Coburg) warned against any exploitation of the Berlin election results by reactionaries with the aim of spreading hostility against any nation. "It is simply a distortion of the essential meaning of the elections when it is being maintained that

Berlin has decided for 'western' and against 'eastern' democracy. That is the way people would argue who can think only 'in political blocs' and who, in the last analysis, are playing with the idea of war. No, the great mass of the laboring population has not voted for this or that bloc, but to document emphatically its will to Socialism."

Task of the SED

In a post election editorial the British licensed **Socialdemocrat** in Berlin declared that inasmuch as the Berlin population has withdrawn its confidence in the SED, there is only one task left for the SED: "The party is on the wrong way and we are therefore of the opinion the functionaries of the SED should draw therefrom the only possible logical conclusion, namely, to dissolve their party and to support the Social Democratic fight for liberty."

"We believe in the idealists of this party . . . yet this will not lead us to unite with the Communist leadership of the SED," declared the paper. "The Communist leadership has failed, as it failed in the past"

Party Press

Das Zeit-Echo (Schwaebisch-Hall) published an editorial speaking against the party press and for the idea of non-partisan newspapers. It said:

"When papers become mouth-pieces of a single party, the editors cease to be free personalities and have to play the role of party officials We must admit that the party information sheets that have been authorized in the US Zone are by and large well edited and do good work. That solves the problem, so that there is no further need to make the big press subservient to the parties. That our point of view displeases the parties we can well understand. But we cannot make concessions."

Plea for Understanding

In a long article in the **Tagesspiegel**, US-licensed independent newspaper in Berlin, Karl Germer advised that the Germans must strive particularly to bring about understanding between the eastern and western parts of Europe.

“We will come up to the expectations of posterity when we rid our politics of fantastic ideas and work for a better future for our children from present reality,” declared Germer. “On this line our first great task is to bring about understanding between the western powers and the USSR.”

Declaring that the rest of the world knows almost nothing of the development in the USSR of Marx's and Lenin's doctrines of a planned social order, Germer stated it is only the Soviet Union which can explain this “in order to present to the rest of the world the experience of a deliberately planned social economy and on the other hand in order to give its own political workers the chance to study the development of the socialist idea in western Europe.”

Bow Not to Terror

In commenting on the recent bombings of the buildings of the Spruchkammer (German denazification court) in Stuttgart and Backnag, the **Stuttgarter Zeitung** said it was “a mistake to start the building of democracy before the ground was leveled.” The editorial continued: “Behind these detonations stands the ‘spirit’ of the murderers of Erzberger and Rathenau, of the Reichstag arsonists, and of the bestial brutality of the concentration camps . . .

“Anybody who had followed our political development since the collapse could not have been surprised. We have taken our political clean-up job too lightly. We have shown no real earnestness and we are already now harvesting what we have shown. . . . The explosions were intended to spread terror. We have not bowed down to terror before, and we'll do so even less

now. We are strong enough to bring the unknown perpetrators and their backers to justice. We render the spirit of democracy the greatest service when we show that even a democracy can be tough.”

Nuremberg Executions

Editorial comments on the Nuremberg executions were run by three of the Soviet controlled organs in Berlin, which pointed out in the main that the dangers of Nazism are not yet eradicated, and that much still remains to be done.

The **Taegliche Rundschau**, overt Soviet organ, declared the German working people “demand a strong clearance of fascist elements and the remains of the Nazi spirit from Germany.” The paper asserted the sentence showed the unanimity of the court and the four great powers and then cited the dissent of the Soviet judge.

Neues Deutschland, SED organ, declared the German people will not rest until all these war criminals are brought to justice . . . We demand German courts for the despoilers and enemies of our mother country.” **Der Morgen**, LDP organ, declared that the German account with the beaten leaders has not been settled, though they met their just deserts.

Appeal Board Cases

The **Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung** in an editorial criticizing the refusal of the public to testify in Appeal Board denazification cases, said, “Whoever has anything to contribute to lightening the task of the boards must feel obligated to do so and to stand by his statements. He serves only justice thereby. The Nuremberg (War Crimes) Tribunal has protected the attorneys for the defense and it would not occur to any German official to discriminate against them. That goes for every witness before an Appeal Board: He need not fear, even in his most secret thoughts, that one day a new Gestapo will come knocking at his door.”



Disarmament Discussions Seen As Illustration of UN's Value

Discussion of practical steps for a general reduction of armaments, now on the agenda of the UN Assembly, is regarded by editors and commentators in the United States as a forward step and one illustrating the value of the Assembly.

Editorials have enthusiastically endorsed US chief delegate Warren Austin's declaration which expressed approval of the principle of disarmament earlier voiced by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov but added the important proviso that disarmament must include effective safeguards.

Baltimore Evening Sun: "... Senator Austin quickly seized upon what he had earlier called the 'constructive' elements in Mr. Molotov's remarks, developed them and showed how they could form the basis for 'positive action for peace and security.' The wisdom of this course is plain to see. It emphasizes agreements on fundamental principle rather than disagreements on detail. It defines a common ground on which the nations can stand and work provided only that their devotion to the principles they profess is equally sincere."

Cincinnati Inquirer: "General reduction of armaments is obviously a desirable goal... For the American people, who have never been militaristic, it is an attractive idea. Disarmament now or in the future must be general in scope, and not disarmament by example... We can reduce armaments with safety only if the world community first establishes an effective system of collective security."

Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, in a radio commentary said: "These calm and wise remarks (of Austin) made a strong impression on other delegations to the Assembly... Russia's proposals for disarmament are, of course, very

important and very hopeful, if they are coupled with Senator Austin's proviso that there must be effective safeguards in the shape of inspections to guard against secret arming. Without inspection there will be no control. But with inspection a genuine step in the limitation of the selfish side of national sovereignty will have been taken."

The **Monitor** itself in an editorial on Austin's and Molotov's speeches said in part: "This interchange has not greatly altered the diplomatic positions of the two nations. Indeed it has focused a clear light on their differing concepts of 'international' as applied to methods. Russia is thinking in terms of sovereign states agreeing by treaty to police themselves. The United States is thinking in some measure of their agreeing to let the United Nations police them. But the two speeches have produced a definite gain — a fresh start in emphasizing the common interest of Russia and America in peace. Even talking about disarmament is turning attention toward peace... We believe that further discussion of methods will show superiority of the methods America proposes. But we hope it will also keep open the door toward peace and emphasize common ends more than differing methods."

Commentator **Joseph Harsch:** "Had Mr. Austin chosen, he could have picked flaws in the Russian proposals and on the basis of those flaws he could have argued that the Russian virtue rested on a questionably sincere foundation... instead, he declined with commendable dignity to indulge in recriminations and from there proceeded to go the Russians one better on both disarmament and on disclosure of military dispositions... We now have the pleasantly unaccustomed and welcome spectacle of Russian and American delegates vying with each other in devotion to the cause of disarmament... The people of the world have suddenly been given an idea, an idea that disarmament might be had."

pattern includes —

The German **Social-Democratic Party** (SPD), well organized everywhere save in the most completely rural areas as the industrial working class, plus some middle class and intellectual adherents, along lines of moderate evolutionary socialism. Its leader, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, a pre-1933 Reichstag member and for many years an inmate of the notorious Dachau concentration camp, maintains party headquarters at Hanover in the British Zone, and is supported by a whole hierarchy of party officials and a number of SPD members running into some hundreds of thousands. The party is the direct inheritor of the SPD of the Weimar and Imperial days and is largely based, like the British Labor party, on the organized worker.

KPD SHOWS DECREASED STRENGTH

The German **Communist Party** (KPD) is the present-day counterpart of the Weimar period Communist Party and of the so-called "maximalist" left-wing of the pre-1914 SPD, from which it split off in a series of doctrinal disputes during and immediately following the first World War. While it has a small segment of middle class and intellectual support, it is based largely on the left-wing of the organized labor movement, especially in heavy and mass production industry. Even more than the SPD it lacks support among the farmers and small townspeople and, while the most vocal of all the German parties, it ranks second to the SPD in numbers of actual party members and extent of organization. Despite the view often expressed during the war that Communism would have great influence in Germany once the Nazi regime was overthrown, election results from the western zones show the KPD strength today to be not as great as in the Weimar period. Despite its great activity, the Communist Party cannot claim to have penetrated — save in a negative way — into the life of the average German in the western Zones of occupation.

The **Christian Democratic Union** (CDU), largest party in the French and American zones, is a newcomer to German politics. Since it definitely rejects the Marxist approach, it is violently attacked from the left as a haven for ex-Nazis and reactionaries. Organized in its earliest days on a base of the old Catholic Center Party, it has developed to include the majority of the non-Marxist elements in German political life and today finds itself, as was the Center party, frequently torn by internal dissensions as to social and economic policy. The left elements of the CDU, organized around the Catholic trade unions and led by such men as Jacob Kaiser in Berlin, seek a new sort of "Christian socialism" as the answer to Germany's problems. The right — and today apparently more numerous — wing includes the farmers and many conservatives organized before 1933 in the German National People's Party (DNVP), the German People's Party (DVP), the Bavarian People's Party and many local farmer organizations such as the Wuerttemberg Farmers and Wine-Growers League. The SPD and KPD, making much of these new sources of support, point out that the strong rightist DNVP was known in Baden before 1933 as the Badenian Christian People's Party and that generally the word "Christian" in a European party name has been a substitute for "status quo" — Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and pre-Dollfuss Austria being usually cited as examples. To this the Kaiser wing replies that there is no "status quo" in Germany today and that it is impossible for the CDU, even should its right wing so desire, to return to the "bad old days." Against the influence of conservatives like Dr. Adenauer, former Chief Burgomaster of Cologne, they point to SPD-CDU cooperation on the socialization article of Greater Hesse's proposed constitution as an example of the orientation of the new "Christian socialism."

In addition to the problems set it by right-left differences, the CDU has natural diffi-

culties in trying to weld together its supporters of Catholic and Protestant faith. In a party which makes much of its Christian character, religious lines of difference are likely to be rather more important than in most political organizations, and the joining of Protestant and Catholic together in a political party based largely on the churches has rarely been attempted before on so wide a scale. In Holland the two faiths have separate political party expression and most other countries with church-connected political organizations of some strength are largely of one religious persuasion, as in Belgium, France and Austria. So far, however, both the economic and the religious differences appear to have been overcome — some observers claim largely as a result of the overpowering fear of Communism — and the CDU remains as the largest political party in the area of the combined western zones.

LEAST ORGANIZED GROUP

The **Liberal Democratic party** (LDP), variously known as the Free Democratic and as the Democratic People's Party, the fourth major political organization in the West, is not really a party at all, but simply a name applied to a group of non-Marxist, non-church (especially non-Catholic) parties in the three zones. First hailed as the proper inheritors of the tradition of 1848, the *Fortschrittliche* (Progressive) parties of the Imperial day, and of the Weimar German Democratic party, a middle-of-the-road group to stand between CDU rightism and SPD-KPD Marxism, the Liberal-Democratic parties are passing through a period of organizational and doctrinal confusion. According to one of its leaders, the SPD and KPD have had the organized workers on whom to base their party apparatus and the CDU has had the churches, while the "Democratic" parties have had only the people. Perhaps that is why today these parties are definitely the least organized in the west — in many areas, are not organized at all.

With the lack of party organization — or perhaps because of it — these groups have

not progressed to the point at which the observer can record a definitive struggle between right and left. In Wuerttemberg-Baden in the US Zone, where — as the Democratic People's Party — greatest electoral success has been achieved, the organization stresses its "middle-of-the-road" line, joining SPD and KPD on most social, religious and educational questions, but joining with the CDU to oppose any far-reaching socialist economic proposals. In this Land, pre-1933 officials of the German Democratic Party and of the liberal wing of the German People's party (led by Stresemann's former secretary) had been accustomed to working together and they now form the leadership of the new party there. Under their sponsorship a zonal party for the whole US area has recently been set up amalgamating the separate Land groups into a single organization, and it may be that this development will produce a more cohesive policy in the future.

As against this situation, however, must be set the picture of the LDP and FDP (Free Democratic party) in the British zone. There, in the non-Catholic areas outside the Rhineland, these parties have largely become the nucleus of right-wing groups and the greatest object of SPD-KPD attack. Thus, in many parts of the newly organized Land Niedersachsen the FDP entered into electoral agreements with the Lower Saxon State Party, a conservative and largely farmer splinter organization seeking to re-establish the autonomy of the Hanover area.

FIRST UNIFYING STEP

The SPD and KPD are strongly organized, well-knit parties with national, and even international, affiliations, and the CDU has at least gone to the extent of holding meetings of its leaders on both zonal and national levels and of tying them together with church connections. However, the recent US Zone merger was the first unifying step of the "Democratic" parties.

Party organization in the Soviet Zone is much more difficult to evaluate than in the

western areas of occupation. While the Soviet authorities were the first to license political parties they have also kept a stricter control over party activity than the Western powers and the emergence of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) as a "government" party with the CDU and LDP consigned to the role of "loyal opposition" makes comparisons difficult. That this policy of control has considerable opposition may be evidenced in the strongly pro-SPD vote in the Berlin city elections 20 October as contrasted to the uniform pluralities rolled up for the SED in the Soviet Zone proper. LDP and CDU leaders have consistently maintained that discriminations in the matter of meetings, paper supplies, campaign facilities, and even the right to put up lists of candidates — combined with a strong pro-SED line — have operated against their efficient functioning as political parties.

PICTURE REMAINS SIMILAR

While the peculiarities of the Soviet Zone make comparative evaluations difficult, the pattern of party support in the western zones shows a general sameness to that of the 1919—1933 period. There are divergences from the pattern, and within left and right there have been substantial internal shifts (especially the movement of leftist voters from the KPD to the SPD), but the broad picture remains the same. Nor, perhaps could any substantial changes be expected on a stage of party activity and elections which necessarily leaves most major policy in the hands of the occupation powers. A people as substantially divided as the Germans into *Arbeiter* (workers) and *Buergerliche* in politics, literature, art and even sport, cannot be expected to throw off the voting habits of two generations in a matter of a few years.

But it should not be felt that today's German political parties are at sword points on every issue of public controversy. On the contrary, as will become more and more evident with the emergence of popularly-elected legislative bodies at the Land level, there are a great number of issues on which there is

general agreement — refugees, frontiers, land reform, a certain measure of socialization, and many others — many, indeed, far beyond the power of the parties to effect. Of all the parties only one can be said to have already won its point — the Lower State Party has seen the re-emergence of the Hanover area as a separate State after eighty years of Prussian control. But such is the nature of political parties that it cannot be expected that therefore this one will cease to exist. It, like the others, will seek to make its views felt in the gradual emergence of a democratic Germany. All the parties will suffer from internal squabbles and disputes — personal, ideological, and perhaps with no apparent basis at all. All will seek to clarify their programs in the coming legislative sessions in the US Zone and in the constitution-making work in the British and French zones. All will seek to put their best foot forward to the voters even as do their colleagues in other countries.

In so doing the political parties will be playing one of the most important roles in the life of a modern democracy. It is perhaps possible that democracy can exist today in a large modern state without political parties, but it is highly doubtful. Conversely, it is certain that the first groups to feel the brunt of any totalitarian regime are those same political parties. The job of the German parties in the whole picture of democratic re-education is of primary importance in the rebuilding of the democratic world.

Freight Movements

To expedite the movements of potatoes, sugar beets and wood in the Wuerttemberg-Baden area, 450 freight cars in poor condition have been put back into service. A study was made of the unloading capacity of four sugar beet factories in the Reichsbahndirection, Stuttgart, and it was found that they are able to unload 400 cars every 24 hours. It will take these factories until 1 January to complete the sugar beet movement.

Germany was disrupted, whereas in September 1946, more than 2,350,000 children were back in school. Buildings are still inadequate. Textbooks are insufficient. Nevertheless, the children are obtaining the benefits of educational discipline under the democratic concept of school life which prevails in America.

ACTIVITY OF GERMAN PRESS

In May 1945, the German press had to suspend its activities. In September of this year there were 42 newspapers being printed in our zone, with a circulation of 5,500,000 copies. These papers do not yet represent a completely free press as they are prohibited from criticizing Allied policy in Germany. However, they are free to criticize Military Government. There is no pre-censorship of their context.

Besides the German publications an overt American newspaper and several overt American magazines are printed in Germany to inform Germans about America. A German press-service agency has been licensed to operate in the United States Zone. There is no more important objective for our Military Government than the establishment of a free and independent press in Germany.

Likewise, German radio broadcasting stations have been re-established and are being utilized in balanced educational and recreational programs to promote democracy in German life.

STEPS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT

In May 1945, there was no German administration. State and local governments were run by Military Government detachments with such German help as could be appointed on the spot. Shortly after surrender, Military Government created three German states in the United States Zone. One — Bavaria — had a long tradition; the other two, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden had to be established. German administrations headed by Ministers-President, were appointed to conduct the administration of

these states under our supervision of Military Government. They were given many administrative functions formerly belonging to the National Government to accord with our policy for decentralization of governmental authority.

The first elections were held in our zone in the fall of 1945, at the village level. Our policy in Germany required the building of democratic processes from the bottom up. Today there are elected, politically clean German officials for all villages, cities, and counties. They have been given full responsibility for local government subject only to general supervision by our field detachments.

Last month elected Constitutional Assemblies in the three states in the United States Zone completed democratic state constitutions. These are to be submitted now for ratification by the German people who will, at the same time, elect state officials.

DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM

The United States Zone has been demilitarized. The Wehrmacht has been demobilized. The war plants in our Zone have been, or are now being, destroyed. More than 1,700,000 individual records have been examined and more than 400,000 Nazi Germans have been removed from places of prominence. A still more comprehensive denazification program is being undertaken by German administration under Military Government supervision. The trial of major war criminals in zonal courts composed of United States judicial personnel, is now under way.

The immediate economic conditions in the United States Zone are not favorable. This is due largely to a shortage of coal which is not available in appreciable quantity within our zone. Additional measures are being taken to increase coal production as the revival of German economy depends on more coal becoming available.

Nevertheless, rapid economic improvement has been made possible as coal does become available through extensive repairs

to peace-time industries. An economic unification program is being undertaken with the British Zone which should also assist.

Labor unions have been reestablished from the ground up. We believe that we have healthy, democratic, and free trade unions joined in state federations in each of the three states in the United States Zone.

QUADRIPARTITE GOVERNMENT

In July 1945, the Headquarters of Military Government was placed in Berlin so that its personnel could be in daily association with the Soviet, British and French representatives who compose the Allied Control Authority. Differences in economic and political thinking have prevented to date the establishment of a true quadripartite government for Germany as a whole. There is still no central German governmental machinery. Nevertheless, quadripartite government should not be considered as a complete failure. The Allied Control Council, the Coordinating Committee, and more than 116 subcommittees are meeting constantly to discuss and to solve problems which pertain to Germany as a whole. Many uniform measures have been enacted; such as laws for the punishment of war criminals, for denazification, for demilitarization, for labor practices, for price controls, and criminal code legislation applicable throughout Germany.

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION

The representatives of the four powers have worked together now for more than 15 months. They have learned to know each other, respect each other, and even to understand why patience is so necessary in effecting agreements for the treatment of Germany as a whole. The value of this association cannot be under-estimated. If basic differences can be resolved at governmental level, it promises much for the future.

Military Government has to face the continuing problems of redeployment and of recruitment. However, it is proud of the devoted service which it has had from many

hundreds of Americans. Many of its workers have stayed in Germany at personal sacrifice, realizing that the successful accomplishment of our mission is basically a part of winning the war.

There are many problems still ahead. The permanent resettlement of 1,500,000 expellees from Czechoslovakia and Hungary is both an economic and social task. The minimum German economy must be restored soon if we are to have any hope of lasting success in re-educating the German people to a peaceful philosophy of life and in implanting permanently the democratic processes in which we believe.

However, the foundation is being laid. Special emphasis is being given to the encouragement of youth activities throughout the United States Zone. Military Government and the Army are fully cognizant that the promise of democracy lies in German youth which must be given hope and encouragement for the future.

EFFORT TO REVIVE EXPORTS

All possible measures within the present resources of our Zone and within the limitations of zonal boundaries are being pushed vigorously to improve the present standard of living. Every effort is being made to revive German exports to develop dollar proceeds to lower the cost of occupation.

These measures do not mean that there has been, or will be, any let-up in our basic objectives for the destruction of Germany's war potential, the demobilization of its military might, the denazification of Germany and the punishment of its war criminals.

It does mean that hand in hand with the accomplishment of these objectives goes the constructive phase of our program — the development of self-responsibility in the German people through democratic processes. Our Military Government is but an instrument of American government which has, as its sole purpose, the execution of the policy of the United States in Germany.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS *(Continued from page 2)*

Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (CO) 21 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Aircraft in the European Theater Assigned to Pools	Circular No 156 22 Oct 1946, USFET
Reestablishment of Wage Statistics	AG 248.3 (MD) 22 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Transportation for Army Exchange Service Soft Drinks Bottling Plants	AG 500 GDS-AGO 22 Oct 1946, USFET
Backlog of Dependents	AG 230 GAP-AGO 22 Oct 1946, USFET
Literacy Training	AG 353 GCT-AGO 23 Oct 1946, USFET
Hunting and Fishing Policy	AG 680 GEC-AGO 23 Oct 1946, USFET
Instructions to Special Branch Offices on Denazification under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism"	AG 014.311 (IA) 23 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Directive No 39, Liquidation of German War and Industrial Potential	AG 004 (ED) 23 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Turn-in Points for Ordnance Equipment	AG 475 ORD-AGO 23 Oct 1946, USFET
Revision of MG Plants and Operations Necessitated by Adoption of German Land Constitutions and Bi-Zonal Agreement with British MG	AG 010.1 (CO) 25 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Identification	Circular No. 158 25 Oct 1946, USFET
Applications for Recruitment of new Personnel, Renewal of Contracts, Future Reductions in Personnel, etc.	AG 230.02 (CO) 26 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Tipping in Army Installations	AG 600.9 GAP-AGO 26 Oct 1946, USFET
Availability of US Applicants for Employment (Issue No 3)	AG 201.62 26 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Downgrading of Civil Censorship Submissions	AG 312.1 (IA) 28 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Personnel Survey of the Army as of 15 Nov 46	AG 320.2 (PO) 29 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Advance Copy of Amendments to Part 1. "Price Control," Title 13, "Trade and Commerce," Military Government Regulations	ED 300.6 (P&C) 1 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Vehicle and Traffic Code	Circular No 160 2 Nov 1946, USFET

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