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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

MEDICAL MISSION

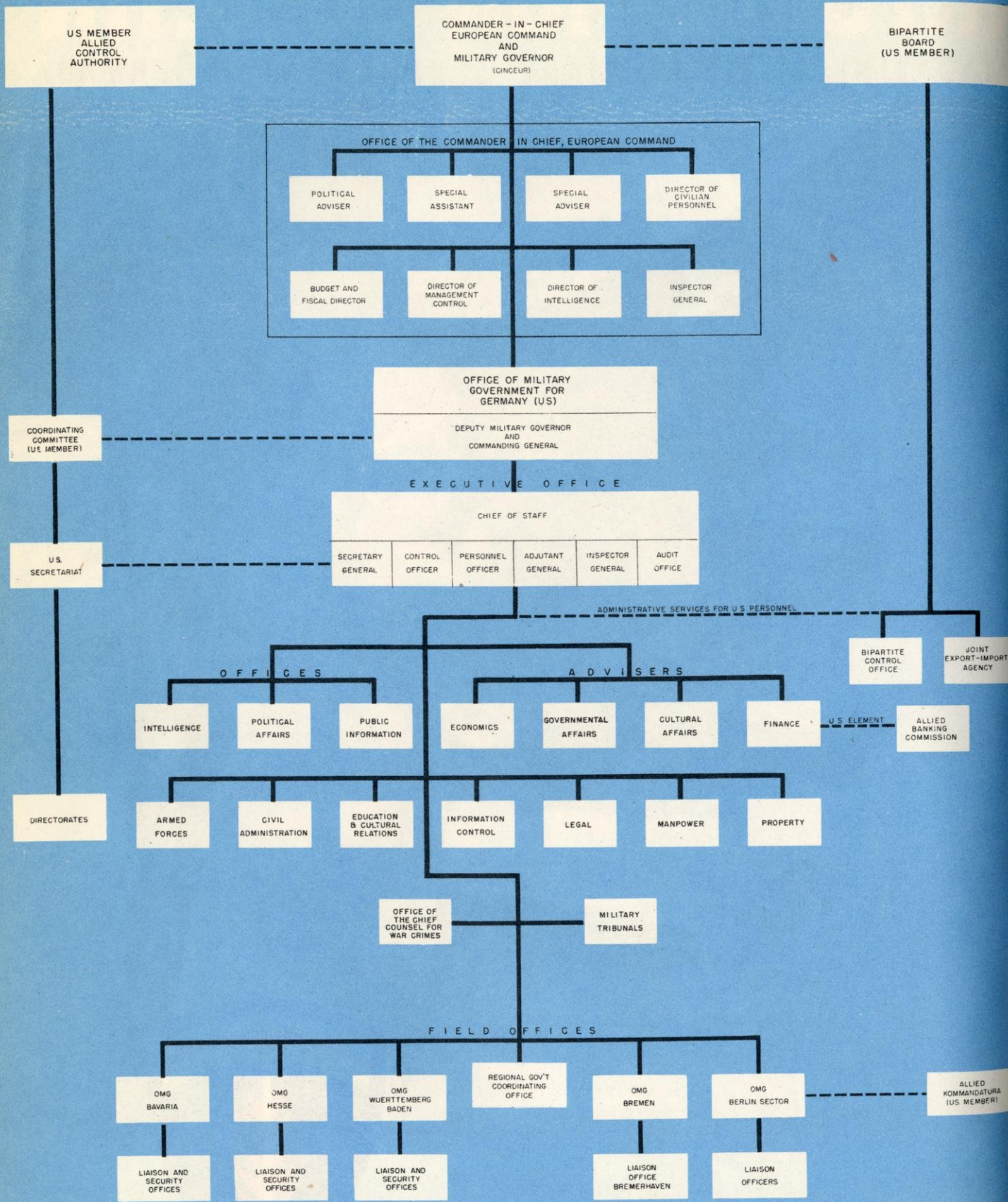


NO. 141

AUGUST 10, 1948

THIS ISSUE: THE RUHR -- VITAL TO RECOVERY

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

MEDICAL MISSION—Two members of the American medical mission to Germany watch a delicate operation in Berlin. They are (right center, under light) Dr. Dallas P. Phemister and (far right) Dr. Benjamin H. Robbins. The operation was performed by a leading German surgeon, Dr. Erwin Gohrband, at the Alt-Moabit Hospital, Robert Koch Institute. An article on the medical mission appears on page 12 of this issue. (Signal Corps photo)

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

The Board for the Disposition of Nazi and Militaristic Literature, established at OMGUS Headquarters on Aug. 14, 1947, was dissolved July 15.

The Board of Clemency, OMGUS, and state boards of clemency were dissolved July 31.

A five-cent per word rate increase on ordinary telegrams, and proportionate increases in the rate for deferred telegrams and night letters, from the Bizonal Area of Germany to the United States and possessions went into effect on Aug. 1. Under the new rates, ordinary telegrams to New York City cost 30 cents per word, deferred telegrams 15, and night letters, 10. To other points in the United States the rates is 34 cents ordinary, 18 cents deferred, and 12 cents night letter.

Bipartite Agencies

Bizonal German authorities have been given complete authority and responsibility in the field of radio without prior MG approval of their operations, except for the allocation of radio frequencies, the attendance at international radio conferences or the exercising of control over radio broadcasts.

A new livestock policy seeks to improve the balance between livestock numbers and field crops. The new program proposes to increase the number of cattle, to maintain the number of breeding sows, and to reduce the number of sheep to the prewar level.

Ordinance No. 41, concerning the establishment of an office of legislative counsel of the Bizonal Economic Administration, was approved by the Bipartite Board. The functions of the office include advice on the form of legislation of the Economic Administration, legislative and admini-

strative responsibility in the field of patent law, assistance in litigation by bizonal agencies, liaison with judiciary authorities in the states and other such responsibilities as may be given by ordinance or by the Executive Committee.

The release of \$1,800,000 from the ERP tire fund for the purchase of raw materials for bizonal tire factories was given concurrence by the Bipartite Transportation Group. The present production of bicycle tires provides a satisfactory export item.

Food imports arriving in the Bizonal Area during June reached 714,944 tons, breaking the previous monthly high, established in April, by almost 100,000 tons. The June total almost doubled the monthly average for food imports during 1947.

The Bipartite Board has specified that efforts should be made by the German authorities to negotiate reciprocal agreements with neighboring countries under which foreign commercial road vehicles passing through the combined economic area would not have to pay a toll.

Bizonal Activities

The first plenary session of the German High Court was held at Cologne July 9, at which Chief Justice Herbert Ruscheweyh swore in other members of the court. The establishment

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 94, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

of a German High Court for the Bizonal Area was announced Feb. 9.

Fresh eggs were removed from ration control at the end of June. They had been issued on the general ration in April, May and June.

The First ERP "Form 21," which authorizes the purchase of rolling stock, was received from Washington. It makes available \$3,500,000 which will be applied toward the purchase of rail cars from Belgium. The "Form 21" is the official document notifying the contracting parties that funds are available.

JEIA

A contract between Casella Farbwerk Mainkur, manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs in Fechenheim, near Frankfurt, and the World Commerce Corporation of New York called for the manufacture and export of dyes worth \$1,543,330.

Twelve arriflex portable cameras have been ordered in Bavaria by the Government of New Zealand to film the scheduled visit of King George to New Zealand. The arriflex camera is a professional reporter's lightweight 35-mm movie apparatus.

A Bavarian firm is seeking to pour a perfect piece of glass to be used by Boston University for the biggest aerial camera lens ever made. The huge glass blank is one of five which the firm of Schott & Genossen of Zwiesel, Bavaria, is pouring under a series of contracts with Boston University dating from August, 1947, to June 10, 1948.

Bavaria

An iron lung was rushed from Berlin to the US Zone in an attempt to save the life of a German child in Straubing, Bavaria, stricken with bulbar paralysis. One American child in

(Continued on Page 15)



Surface workers pick stones out of coal as it comes from the washer on its way to be loaded into railroad cars at the Friedrich Krupp Hanover coal mine in Bochum, near Essen. (Photographs are by Al Byers, JEIA)

The RUHR—VITAL TO RECOVERY

A MOST VITAL operation in which the United States is taking part in Europe today is the supervision of the production of coal in the Ruhr area of northwest Germany. This operation affects every American, at home or abroad. The importance of Germany's ability to learn to take care of and support itself cannot be overemphasized.

The European Cooperation Administration, which is handling the Marshall Plan, is essential to put a war-torn world back on its industrial and economic feet. But Paul Hoffman, the administrator of the ECA, is depending upon Europe to help itself, rather than to depend entirely upon the generosity of the American people. For Europe to help itself, the light steel industries necessary to the production of consumer goods—and the

By Robert R. Estill

Chairman, US/UK Coal Control Group

heavier industries necessary to manufacture equipment for the recreation of an internal transportation system—depend entirely upon the Ruhr.

Without coal there can be no steel; without steel there can be neither agricultural implements nor consumer industries; without those there can be

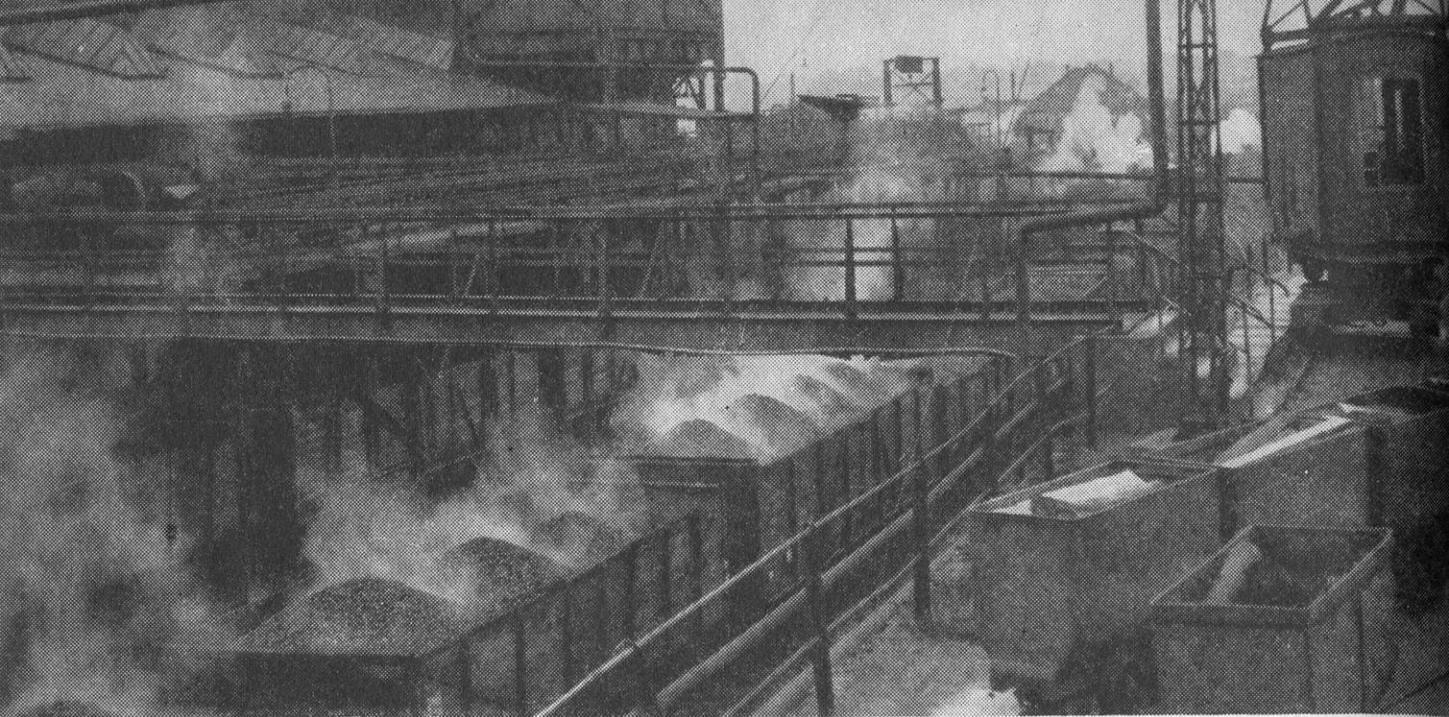
This article was adapted from the manuscript of a radio address delivered by Mr. Estill over the National Broadcasting Company network July 2 to the American people, and has been approved for publication in the *Information Bulletin*.

no import, nor export, and without commerce there can be no recovery, nor repayment of reparations or war debts.

The coal we are helping to hoist out of the Ruhr pits is for the benefit of the American people, just as much as it is vital to the existence of the German people. After all, we must, as a national responsibility, try to reestablish Germany as a new democracy.

A TRI-POWER agreement was reached in 1947 by the United States, Great Britain and France on the amount of Ruhr coal to be exported each quarter to the countries of western Europe, whose economies and industries were destroyed by the war.

As coal is of such vital importance to the quick recovery of these countries—and as exports from the Ruhr



Freight cars loaded with briquettes at the Muelheim-Ruhr—Heissen factory.

are calculated on a sliding scale based on the over-all total of clean coal production—it is not difficult to understand the US Government's desire to increase coal production as rapidly as possible. As these nations regain their economic independence, they will no longer be a drain on ECA funds and, thus, upon the taxpayers of the United States.

Producing coal in the Ruhr, since the occupation, has been most difficult. More than one-fourth of the 250,000 miners' homes were destroyed and 60 percent of the remainder were damaged seriously. The surface plants of the mines were almost destroyed by aerial bombs and artillery fire; in fact, 10 percent of the prewar production facilities were destroyed and only one plant in the area escaped damage entirely.

Transportation facilities, both rail and water, were completely disorganized. Production, which during the war ran as high as 420,000 tons a day, had dropped to less than 50,000 tons. There was a corresponding decrease in available labor; the forced—or slave—labor used during the war was, of course, immediately released at the time of the occupation. Food of all kinds for the remaining labor was in scarce supply, as well as clothing, and essential consumer goods.

THE MORALE of the miners and their families was at the lowest possible ebb. The entire Ruhr was stunned by a crushing defeat and no man knew who his boss really was, or when he would eat or work. All of this was hardly conducive to producing coal.

The picture presented above, although totally inadequate to portray the severity of the actual conditions as they existed, gives some idea of the difficulties encountered by the men whose duty it was to produce the coal most vital to the rebuilding of the German economy.

In a country where the law of supply and demand had been violated for some 15 years, the economy is bound to be in complete disorder. During the Nazi regime, demand continuously exceeded possible production. Since the occupation, however, the production had been curtailed for various sound reasons, with the effect that the minimum demands of the surviving economy have not been met.

The unavoidable consequences are indeed clear. Austerity was caused throughout the entire economy and a perfect preconditioning developed for the black market. The starvation of the population has been limited to the extent that foreign help could be obtained to augment the small contri-

bution from indigenous supplies. Meats and fats, more vital to the miner than possibly any other heavy worker because of the very nature of his labors, have been so scarce at times that the miners and their families have gone for weeks at a time without either of these essentials.

DURING THE SUMMER of 1947, canteens were established at each mine, where the miner could obtain one hot meal a day but, due to the abnormally low calories obtainable by his family, he would take home a portion of his hot meal, thereby weakening the intended effects of the plan on production. The miner also had to miss many shifts of work at the mine in order to provide, through black market channels and through his own garden, enough additional food to raise the level to a bare existence for his family.

A population living under such general conditions is bound to lose all initiative, even for the reconstruction of its own properties. Everyone naturally looked after the minimum daily necessities for himself and his family, but no more than that. The community, as such, had ceased to exist. It was every man for himself. The consequence is that more or less all of life was running on the prin-



Spraying a coke mound at the Friedrich Krupp mines, in Essen-Bergeborbeck.

principle of an economy of self-preservation instead of an economy of efficiency.

CURRENCY REFORM was implemented in the three western zones of occupation on June 21. From an early observation it is having a beneficial effect on the whole economy. Certain foods, such as vegetables and consumer goods, are making their appearance for the first time since the beginning of the occupation. This has brought a sense of optimism into the German population as a whole which is very noticeable at this time.

However, currency reform alone will not improve conditions or put western Germany back on its feet so that it may contribute its share toward making the Marshall Plan a success. The problem is still to back the currency with production—and to sell with this currency sufficient food and consumer goods to the population so that efficient and enthusiastic work will again be obtainable from the great mass of the industrial workers.

It appears that more local food will be on the market, especially if the farmer realizes that the new mark is sound and backed by all types of consumer goods in the markets. At the present moment, the crops in Germany look very good—which is most

encouraging. The drought last year was almost disastrous—especially when coupled with what appeared to be a world shortage of nearly all foods. This improvement should alleviate at least one of the most retarding factors.

The shortage of steel and non-ferrous metals has had its effect on the mining industry. Maintenance of equipment during the war was almost entirely neglected, leaving most machinery, both underground and surface, in a deplorable condition. The steel shortage has prevented our implementing any constructive program in rehabilitating existing machinery, as we have barely enough steel to make the necessary repairs on a day-to-day basis.

Daily reports from the mines show considerable tonnage being lost due to frequent breakdowns. Many machines are idle due to the lack of material for repairs. Conveyor belts have been overtaxed with a resultant inefficiency. Noses for pneumatic picks have worn almost to the point of uselessness. Steel arch supports on the main haulageways have largely been replaced with wooden ones, which require frequent and expensive replacements.

During 1947 it was found necessary to offer certain food and consumer goods as an extra incentive for increasing coal production. While

we did get additional production from these incentives, it dropped immediately after the miners had received these benefits. One of the incentive plans, however, will eventually prove its worth. Under this plan, purchases for the miners' scarce foods and consumer goods are made with a dollar fund which, in turn, is received from the income on coal exports.

These foods and goods are made available to the miners through 700 different distribution stores and are paid for by the miners in marks. The amount a miner is allowed to purchase is based primarily on his earnings during the month. Since this plan has been operative only since April, the full value of its benefits have not yet been assayed, but we are confident that we will get the results.

The production trend since Jan. 1 has been upward. The daily average in January was 254,769 tons, and in March it rose to 288,139 tons, which incidentally was the best month, up to that time, since the war ended. April's daily tonnage dropped back to 268,467 tons, but June's average went up to 285,131 tons daily, and, on Monday, June 28, there was the largest daily tonnage since the war—308,768 tons.

I am happy to report that June's production, was more than 7,500,000

tons. Without incentive foods, the men loading coal would literally not have had the strength to get so much out of the ground.

THE US/UK COAL Control Group is doing everything in its power to increase the coal production of Germany, so vital to the European economy; but, we are battling more than the mines, mining equipment, and seriously lowered morale. We are battling political and labor conditions, unbelievable in the United States. The Communist Party (KPD) constantly attempts to put sand in the gears—at the same time demanding a united Germany with great fervor.

In Berlin I saw carloads of the very same coal for which we sweat in the Ruhr—and one of those gondolas, carried the slogan, "Vote KPD." Nevertheless, all that extra, emergency coal had to be sent up to this beleaguered city because the brothers of the KPD had created a situation so dangerous to the German and western economies that only emergency measures could counteract it. It was, therefore, coal which was called upon again to relieve the emergency.

US Plays Lose Ground

Interest in American plays decreased in Munich during the past year. The trend there seems to be in favor of operettas and musical comedies, and the American works so far made available for production in Germany are mainly dramas which frequently overtax the facilities of the German repertory theaters.

However, in the field of music there is a growing demand for American compositions, as indicated by continued capacity audiences at concerts sponsored by US Information Centers.

Ban on Pension Payments

Military Government has refused to permit Wuerttemberg-Baden to pay pensions to dependents of civil servants who are prisoners of war or who are still missing. This is in accordance with MG Regulation, Title 16, forbidding the making of payments arising out of war, and forbidding the making of payments to unemployed officials.

Largest Information Center Opened

The largest US Information Center in the US Zone was opened in Munich July 12 by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy Military Governor, who told an audience of 300 MG and Bavarian officials that "if the German people are given access to the educational and cultural ideas which prevail in the western world they will hereafter reject any form of government which would impose controls on freedoms of speech and freedoms of the press."

to books, theater, and the radio under a government that guarantees the liberty and dignity of the individual man."

Murray D. Van Wagoner, Bavarian state OMG director, said the center would permit Germans to exchange opinions and ideas with Americans who are sympathetic with their efforts to achieve "healthy constitutional government and a sound economy."



Hitler's former party headquarters in Munich, now an information center.

(OMGB PIO)

Known as the Amerika Haus Muenchen, the Information Center is situated in Hitler's former party headquarters, site of the signing of the Munich Pact in 1938. The Information Center, newest of 23 centers in Germany, includes a 10,000-volume library of English and German language books, rooms for study, lectures, discussions, a music library and a large movie auditorium now under construction.

Decrying the censorship applied to culture and education by the Nazis, General Hays said: "A free people must have access to the world's knowledge and must be in a position to decide for themselves what they shall read; what they shall listen to; what they shall believe. This is only possible when there is a free access

Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, thanked Military Government for providing the additional cultural facilities to the German people. He expressed the hope that the information center would become a place of mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation.

Although Germany was long denied a clear view of what was happening in the outside world, he said: "The period of darkness is now over. The evil spirit has been driven out of this building. May it be replaced by a new spirit of peace, culture and goodness."

Dr. Thomas Wimmer, Munich chief mayor, pledged the city government's support to the Amerika Haus and urged all its citizens to make full use of its facilities.

GERMANY'S ROLE IN EUROPEAN RECOVERY

Under Secretary of the Army in Statement During Berlin Visit Says Bizonia Will Make 'Very Real' Contribution in Next Year

By William H. Draper, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Army,
US Department of the Army

WHEN I LEFT Berlin almost a year ago for discussions on coal in Washington with British officials, I expected to be back in two or three weeks. This assignment (Under Secretary of the Army) was given to me instead, and I haven't been back until now, although I had hoped to return long before this. During the past year I went to Japan and Korea twice because I had not been familiar with the problems there which came within the range of my job.

My purpose, aside from a normal inspection tour of the Austrian and German picture, is to have discussions here with respect to the part that Germany could play in the European Recovery Program. Obviously that is a very important factor, in my opinion at least, for all of Europe

and certainly for Germany. That naturally involves the food picture, the coal picture, the steel picture, and industry in general.

I might give you my reaction to conditions in Germany. I have been here—in Berlin and in Frankfurt—only a few days, so my impression is sketchy.

The food situation, I would say, is definitely better. The ration in western Germany—bizonal Germany—

is higher than it has been at any time since the occupation began. The crop prospects are definitely better than they have been at any time since the end of the war and certainly better than last year, and the world availability is improved. We don't feel that the food battle is won by any means, but it is certainly on the way. That is basic to any recovery.

I was told in Frankfurt that the potato crop, which suffered so badly

IT IS TRUE that 5,000,000 tons of potatoes are only the equivalent of 1,000,000 tons of wheat. It takes five tons of potatoes to equal the calorie level of a ton of wheat, but that will make a tremendous difference, particularly in view of the important part potatoes have always played in the diet of the German people.

The general level of industry when I left here was about 40 percent of the 1936 level. It is now over 50 percent, which means about a 20 percent increase in that period.

The coal production hit nearly 309,000 tons a day recently. A year ago it was around 240,000 tons a day. That is a substantial and important increase in coal production.

A step that we have all recognized had to come someday to lay the basis for real recovery — the question of currency reform—is under way. It will present difficulties, but it is absolutely essential in order to form the basis of real

collections and real interchange of goods on a sound basis for a long-range recovery program.

Exports, which are the only final answer to a self-supporting program, were \$225,000,000 here last year. I am told that the exports for the past six months will exceed the total for last year. That in itself is very real evidence of the improved conditions.

Just having flown over and ridden around Berlin, I am impressed with a



Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper, Jr., (placing cigarette in ashtray) at press conference in OMGUS headquarters, Berlin. Others are (left to right) William Haggard, director of public information, OMGUS; Maj. Gen. George P. Hayes, US Deputy Military Governor, and Lt. Col. Stanley C. Larsen, Department of the Army, Washington. (Army Signal Corps photo)

from the drought last year, looks good, and that a very large additional acreage has been planted this year. The fear of beetles, which was evident two or three weeks ago, seems to have diminished, and it would look as if a crop of some 12,000,000 tons last year might be increased to as high as 17,000,000 tons this year. Such an increase will make a great difference.

very definite change for the better in the shops and the roofs repaired. I am tremendously impressed with the calmness and the courage of the German population under today's trying conditions.

IT PROBABLY WOULD be desirable for you to know what we see in Washington in this first year of the European Recovery Program so far as Germany is concerned. Until the new foreign policy of the United States was complete, the appropriations given to the Army for use in Germany were based on a so-called disease and unrest formula—to take care of the necessities of food, fertilizer, seeds and petroleum.

Under such a regime, which made real progress and whose mission was to sustain life and preserve the economy for recovery or for better times ahead, it was necessary to conserve every asset and every dollar in dealing with other European countries. In the future it will be necessary to have trading between the countries on a mutually-advantageous basis.

With the European Recovery Program a part of our foreign policy for the 17 countries, including Germany, it now becomes possible, as I see it, for Germany to play a very important part in contributing to the recovery of the rest of western Europe. After all, Germany before the war was the greatest single market in Europe for these other countries' production. At the same time Germany was the producer of innumerable goods, machinery, and services for the other countries of western Europe.

To a very large degree during the war, and even more so since the end of the war, those services — that production — that buying power of the German market — have been pretty well removed from the rest of Europe.

Now, the program itself as it was planned and forwarded to Paris last fall, and from there to Washington, contemplated that for the Bizonal Area a little less than \$2,000,000,000 of imports were required to put Germany on a reasonable, tolerable standard of living and in a position to contribute in production to the other countries concerned. That doesn't mean appropriations of \$2,000,000,000.

That means total imports, including food, all the necessities of life and including the necessary raw materials in order to get productive machinery going again.

As the plan adopted becomes one for implementation and operation rather than the one for plans, it is to be taken care of roughly in the following manner: approximately \$675,000,000, from the Army appropriations which have now been made, appropriated for the Army for disease and unrest; some \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 for the same purpose from British contributions and appropriations. The share for industrial pro-

This article is a digest of a statement made by Mr. Draper to American, Allied and German correspondents at his press conference July 2 in Berlin. Mr. Draper, a former major general, was one of the original members of the US Group Control Commission set up in Paris in early 1945. GCC became OMGUS with Headquarters in Berlin. He served as director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and as adviser to the Commander in Chief and Military Governor until his appointment as Under secretary of War a year ago.

duction and raw materials from the European Recovery Administration was planned at \$437,000,000.

The total of these figures leaves a gap which I have indicated will come from German exports themselves. That is a planning figure, an anticipated figure, not one that is in hand, of course, but is an indication that while it may be high and I don't expect to see it fully realized, it still can be approximated because the actual monthly exports in April and May were \$50,000,000 or at the rate of \$600,000,000 a year.

I will recapitulate: a \$2,000,000,000 program—if that is actually operated there will be in my opinion a tremendous upsurge in Germany and throughout the countries that deal with her; \$675,000,000 from appropriations to the Army; \$70,000,000 or

\$80,000,000 contribution by the British; \$479,000,000 from ERA; and the balance, possibly \$800,000,000, from German exports themselves. This last figure indicates what an important part German exports play.

Comparing Germany's \$200,000,000-odd exports of last year, with the rate of more than \$400,000,000 per year for the first six months of this year and possibly reaching between \$600,000,000 and \$800,000,000, by the end of 1948, you will see the progress that is being made.

FORTUNATELY Mr. W. Averell Harriman, who is the European representative for ECA, came to Berlin at the same time I did. We had discussions with General (Lucius D.) Clay, (Military Governor), and had an opportunity later in Frankfurt to look over the programming there and to see the ways in which Mr. Harriman's organization and the Department of the Army will cooperate to expedite the beginning of the ECA program.

I was very pleased to see by comparison the progress that had been made organizationally and practically in the old bizonal organization of a year ago when it was just getting under way, and the present bizonal economic organization of Germans, and the British and American officers connected with it in Frankfurt. That organization, of course, will be developed to a greater degree under the new program.

Mr. Harriman and I met with several of the heads of the German Economic Administration. We were very pleased to hear them say that in their opinion, and they called it the opinion of all Germans, Germany must, would and could in this next year contribute to general European recovery.

About a month ago I took up with Mr. Fairless, (Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation) the possibility of stepping steel production into higher gear. The agreed level of steel is between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 tons a year for the bizonal area. Actual production is running now at the rate of about 4,000,000.

The problem of raising steel to somewhere near the agreed level as

(Continued on page 10)

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



The Plan for Western Germany

The Allied proposals for a western German government dominated editorial opinion of the licensed press of the US Zone. The first reaction was strongly negative, evidently under the influence of statements by political leaders. However, newspapers within a few days began to carry some dissenting opinions.

Wilhelm Kaisen, president of the Bremen Senate, in the **Weser-Kurier** (Bremen), regarded the London recommendations for a western German government as "a great design by the Anglo-Saxon powers to draw France into the reconstruction of western Europe and to cause her to renounce claims on Germany that have so far made the revival of German economy very difficult.

"The London documents put limitations on the demands of the French that we Germans would not have been able to attain in direct negotiations... Should we turn down the projected consolidation? That would be a very foolish thing to do. I can conclude from the very strong national words of some German party leaders only that they want to paralyze German internal progress.

"This progress consists of three things: creation of a mouthpiece for 40,000,000 Germans; a chance to build a clear administrative organization, if we are capable and willing to build one; and, finally, the possibility to liberate the French Zone from its isolation."

Erwin Schoettle, SPD leader and licensee of the **Stuttgarter Nachrichten**, expressed disappointment with the proposals of the three military governors concerning the proposed government. If the proposals are supposed to be treated as an indivisible whole, the ministers president, he advised, should decline the role assigned to them:

"Western Germany needs no constitution. A statute of administration regulating competencies of state and

central authority would be sufficient. A constituent assembly, not to mention a western German national assembly, is superfluous; for the preparation of a draft of such a statute a small commission would suffice... We have no interest in being pushed into the role of founders of a new state that would only serve to camouflage the true situation as to governmental power."

Bridge to Berlin

The **Muenchner Merkur** carried a report by its Berlin correspondent: "The steady roar of mighty American transport planes, which even at night land at Tempelhof Field at eight-minute intervals, lulls to sleep Berliners who recall that a little more than three years ago the same motors had scared them out of bed. The effect that the air bridge has on public morale—a device defying the Soviet blockade of Berlin, a daring creation considered impossible a few weeks ago—is extraordinary."

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) blamed the Russians, but counseled reserve and patience on the part of the German population:

"The Allies have created this situation and the Germans, particularly the Berliners, bear the consequences. The Atlantic and UN Charters are beginning to be merely academic doc-

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.

uments; the Soviet measures to starve Berlin's population approximate the crimes condemned in Nuremberg... As far as Germans are concerned it is in our interest to seek every means looking to a compromise... We can only lose if the conflicts of the occupation powers become more critical."

Heinz Liepman said in an editorial in the **Weser-Kurier** (Bremen) that there is a big difference between the way the Berlin crisis is treated in the US and German press. The US press does not speculate on the question whether the western powers will keep their promise to stay in Berlin:

"'We find it incomprehensible', the editor-in-chief of a major American news service remarked over the trans-Atlantic telephone, 'how one can discuss whether we will give up Berlin or make a compromise. One might just as well ask us whether we will give up Japan or Alaska or, for that matter, California. We are in Berlin by rights; why should we leave it?'

"And that is the attitude prevailing everywhere in the United States in all strata of the population and in the press. This American attitude is unshakable. Only if the Russians understand that will they perhaps revise their initial fateful refusal... And this, at the moment, seems the sole chance for a peaceful solution."

Tax Law Changes

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** said that "the tax laws promulgated since the collapse of Germany at the end of World War II show the development in the political attitude of the occupation powers toward the German people. The laws of Feb. 11, 1946... indicated implacability. Accumulation of capital appeared undesirable and the idea of saving money worthy of punishment. The eastern partner in the Allied Control Council no doubt found pleasure in signing these laws; he could expect—aside from the socialization of income—that the law

would effect the ruin of the existing social order.

"With Law 64 revising tax legislation this epoch belongs to the past. In spite of tax rates which 10 years ago would have been regarded as oppressive, the new order brings noticeable relief in comparison with the past...

"The turning point is unmistakable: our taxing system is again to be built on western principles."

Reform Helps Labor

The *Giessener Freie Presse* published a report from its west German correspondent on labor conditions after currency reform:

"The manpower requirements of the iron, building, and transport industry continue as high as heretofore. In mining there is a 100 percent employment for the first time since the war... North Rhine-Westphalia reports that the manpower reserve is rising and that people who have hitherto avoided honest labor are taking up even unpopular work. Even those who in the past convinced authorities that they were physically disabled are reporting voluntarily. All signs point to the fact that the static condition of the labor market is beginning to loosen up and that official pressure to work will now be replaced by economic necessity."

"The *Weser-Kurier* (Bremen) said that a just capital levy must be put through quickly by German officials, otherwise Military Government will again step in:

"No German official body could have dared to do what Military Government did.. But the Lastenausgleich (literally: equalization of burdens) must be carried out by us Germans... and too much time must not be lost in discussion, otherwise Military Government will intervene here, too... It should be kept clearly in mind that the prime purpose of the Lastenausgleich will be to find those who need help because they lost everything in the war, and also to identify those who did so well by themselves that they can now carry the burden."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* said: "Times are past when all we could do about Germany's sins against humanity was to repent. Now we can work, but... we have to prove that in our country human dignity prevails again. Let us therefore see to it that those whom we could have helped with good will do not go under in despair."

The *Muenchner Merkur* (Munich) called for a boycott of the black market:

"If the 'D' Mark remains stable we can at last begin to live honest lives... We appeal to the government and the occupation power to wage ruthless war on the black marketeers. They are making desperate efforts to reestablish 'cigarette currency'... All government measures will be useless unless each individual among us cooperates. All of us must boycott the black market."

(Continued from Page 8)

Germany's Role

quickly as possible is a fundamental one and one that will have a bearing on the realization in Germany on coal mining, machinery itself, the exporting of machinery to surrounding countries, and generally on the entire recovery program and the economy itself.

Mr. Fairless was good enough to offer to send a group over to study the problem with our British associates and our Military Government people here. They arrived a few days ago.

On the whole I feel that in the past year the gradual improvement of conditions has laid the basis for a very marked improvement especially now that the possibilities of getting raw materials will become realistic. I might add that during the first few months of this year something over \$200,000,000 worth of imports have already been laid on and ordered, \$59,000,000 worth of imported goods, basic materials other than food, actually arrived in the month of May, so you can see that the arrival of the raw materials which ECA should bring in greatly increased volume, has already begun.

I feel that next year can see Germany taking a very real part in European Recovery.

18,000,000 Coins Minted

The Stuttgart mint, which resumed the production of German coins in April, has delivered some 18,000,000 of the 10 pfennig pieces to the Land Central Bank of Wuerttemberg-Baden.



General Pierre Koenig, military governor of French-occupied territory in Germany, salutes the American flag during his inspection of the 1st Infantry Division at Grafenwoehr. The review was in honor of the return of the 16th Infantry Regiment (reactivated) to the 1st Division.

(Army Signal Corps)

New Appointments Announced

Dr. Charles D. Winning, former director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office at Stuttgart, has been appointed director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Bavaria.

For 20 years a member of the faculty of the Business Administration College, New York University, Dr. Winning entered Germany in March, 1945, as civil affairs officer with the US Seventh Army in charge of a field MG detachments. He later joined the staff of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Office of Intelligence Research, State Department, in Washington.

John Elliott, consultant to the Director of the Civil Administration Division, succeeded Mr. Scammon as chief of the Political Activities Branch. Mr. Elliott is on leave for the MG assignment from his post as correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune.

William E. McCurdy, professor of law at Harvard University, was appointed associate director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, succeeding Whitney Harris, who recently return-

Oldest CAD Member

Seymour R. Bolten, executive officer of the Political Activities Branch, Civil Affairs Division, OMGUS, has returned to the United States to study international affairs at Harvard Graduate School. Mr. Bolten was the oldest member of CAD in point of service, having been with the division since its inception in 1945.

determining bizonal food requirements for next year in connection with the establishment of a food import program.

Dr. J. W. R. Thomson of Montreal, Canada, representative of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been given a liaison status with OMGUS to present UNESCO's programs and objectives in the US occupied Areas of Germany. His office is in Stuttgart.

R. G. Phelps, chief of the Oil Section, Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group has returned to the United States to reenter private business. He was succeeded by Col. L. R. Hulls of the British element of the Bipartite Control Office.

Guy E. Hughes, deputy chief of the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, accompanied by the bizonal director for Food and Agriculture, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoenin-gen, departed by plane for Washington to attend important conferences on world cereal allocations to be held in the United States and Canada. These conferences will be held under the auspices of the International Emergency Food Committee.

Stanley Andrews, Chief of the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Group, recently discussed the bizonal position in the Inter-European food trade with Averell Harriman, special ECA representative, in Paris.

Dr. Sterling W. Brown, chief of the Interfaith Relations Section of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, attended the international conference on intergroup education of the International Council of Christians and Jews in Freiburg, Switzerland.



Maj. Irene O. Galloway (above) is the new WAC staff director of the European Command. She succeeded Col. Kathleen McClure. In her six years in service, Maj. Galloway has been with the Office of the Director, WAC, and with the Personnel and Administration Division, General Staff, Department of the Army, Washington. (Army Signal Corps photo)

In September, 1946, he became deputy director of the RGCO, the organization which supervised the German Council of States (Laenderrat) for the US Zone, and was named director Jan. 1, 1947, succeeding Dr. James K. Pollack. RGCO was recently disbanded, having completed its mission.

Other appointments have been announced as follows:

Richard M. Scammon, chief of the Political Activities Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, since October, 1946, has returned to the United States to become chief of the Division of Research for Europe of the

ed to the United States. Mr. McCurdy served with the Legal Division since the early occupation of Germany, except for a year in 1946-47.

James E. Heath has been named chief of the Legal Advice Branch, succeeding Mr. McCurdy, and Harry H. Mitchell has been appointed his deputy. Mr. Heath has been with the Legal Division since 1947 and Mr. Mitchell since September, 1946.

Maj. William S. Reed, requirements analyzer with the US Department of the Army's office of food administration, arrived from Washington for a two-month temporary duty tour in the Bizonal Area. He is helping in



Dr. Otto Krayer (center) and Dr. Dallas P. Phemister (left), of the US medical mission, watch as a German physician at the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, examines the spine of a German child. (Photo by Richard A. Lukin)

Medical Mission *in* GERMANY

FOR THE FIRST time since World War II a US medical mission is in Germany, reestablishing contacts with members of the German medical profession and exchanging information on medical advances made during the past 10 years.

Fifteen medical scientists have been lecturing at German universities and medical institutes since their arrival from America July 2 on a two-months' tour arranged by the Unitarian Service Committee.

To Dr. Otto Krayer, chairman of the mission, the trip also has been an opportunity to renew friendships with many German doctors. Born in Germany, Dr. Krayer held several high medical posts in Berlin until 1933. He

By Henry S. Matteo
Assistant Editor, Information Bulletin

went to the United States in 1937 and has since become a US citizen.

The mission, sponsored by the cultural affairs adviser to the Military Governor and the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, was approved by both the State Department and the Department of the Army.

Thus far the group has lectured in Frankfurt, Berlin, Goettingen and Munich. It will visit Tuebingen and Freiburg, in the French Zone, and

Heidelberg before leaving Frankfurt Sept. 2 by air for New York.

The mission was unable to arrange a visit to Leipzig, in the Russian Zone. But individual mission members conferred informally with German medical scientists in the Russian Sector of Berlin as well as in the US, British and French Sectors.

New techniques used by the American medical profession have been demonstrated for the benefit of German scientists, who in turn have provided valuable information concerning their own methods, which will be reported by the mission at the conclusion of the tour.



German and American members of the medical profession get together for an informal exchange of ideas at the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin. Among the group is Dr. Otto Krayner (paper in hand) conversing with a German physician.

Dr. Francis D. W. Lukens (right) of the medical mission uses a blackboard to stress a point in his talk with Dr. Franke, of Leipzig. Dr. Lukens is associate professor of medicine and director of the George S. Cox Medical Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania.

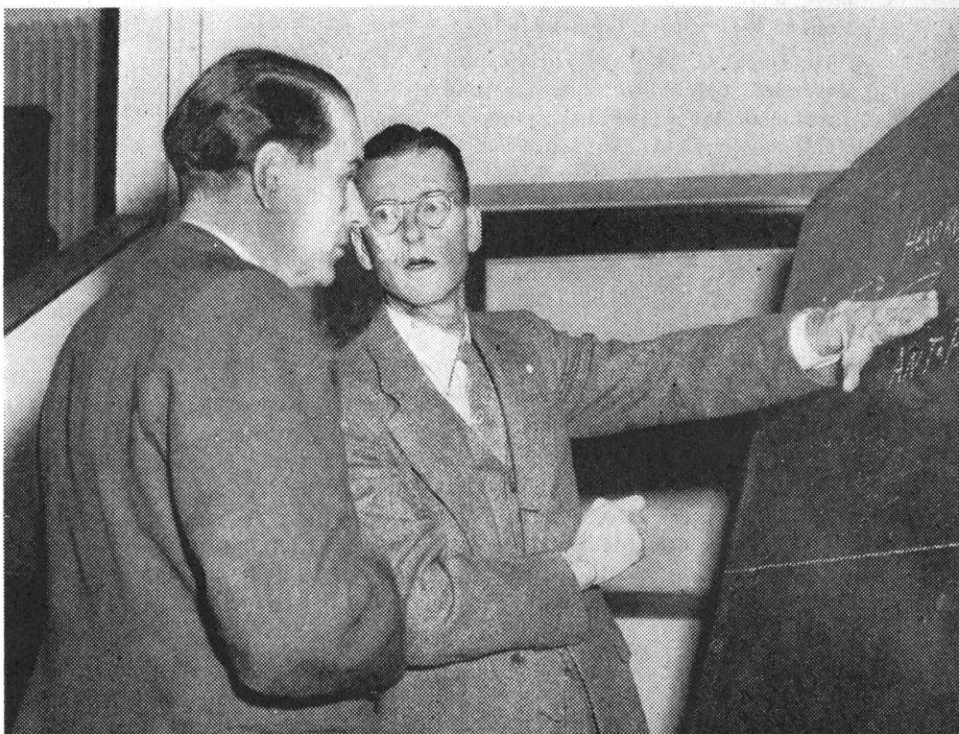
(Signal Corps photos)

German surgeons in Berlin were "quite surprised," according to Dr. Krayner, to learn of the large-scale practical workings of blood banks and transfusions which are being widely used in the United States.

Dr. Krayner, who is associate professor of comparative pharmacology and head of the department of pharmacology at Harvard Medical School, Boston, said the Germans recognized "very clearly" the importance of this advance.

The techniques used in this connection were explained in lectures by Dr. Dallas B. Phemister, vice-chairman of the mission, who is professor emeritus of surgery and formerly head of the department of surgery, University of Chicago, and by Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr., professor of obstetrics and gynecology and head of obstetrics and gynecology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Dr. Phemister and Dr. Taylor spoke at the Robert Koch Institute in the British Sector of Berlin after which they answered numerous questions on the subject put to them by German



surgeons. They also addressed a large group of physicians at the US Information Center in the American Sector.

A NEW TECHNIQUE used in the isolation of active principles and purity of chemical compounds, which Dr. Krayer described as "a very important subject," was demonstrated by Dr. Lyman C. Craig, associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

Dr. Krayer said the new technique, invented by Dr. Craig, has been used among other things to separate and characterize the various penicillins, which have different biological activities. "This technique," he added, "was entirely new to the German scientists and I think it is new to many Americans."

Explaining the significance of isolating certain principles, Dr. Krayer pointed out that a chemical preparation might have both harmful and beneficial components, "and if we can separate the harmful and use the beneficial component for medical treatment, the importance of a method to do this is clear."

Dr. Krayer, in a lecture at the Robert Koch Institute, told of his work on the action of drugs, particularly the action of veratidine, an alkaloid, and described his methods for studying the effect of such drugs potentially useful in the treatment of circulatory disorders.

Other members of the mission who have lectured and given demonstrations in their special fields include:

Dr. David G. Cogan, associate professor of ophthalmic research and director of the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School, Boston.

Dr. Herman DeWilde, instructor in clinical dentistry at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. John T. Edsall, associate professor of biological chemistry, Harvard Medical School.

Dr. George Keble Hirst, chief of the division of infectious diseases, Public Health Research Institute, New York.

Dr. Francis D. W. Lukens, associate professor of medicine and director of the George S. Cox Medical Research



Audience at the University of Frankfurt during a lecture by the Unitarian Service Committee's medical mission to Germany.

(Photo by Richard A. Lukin)

Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Dr. Benjamin H. Robbins, professor of anesthesiology and head of the department of anesthesiology at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Carl F. Schmidt, professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

Dr. Erwin W. Straus, director of professional education and research at Veterans Hospital, Lexington, KY., and formerly professor extraordinarius of psychiatry at the University of Berlin.

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, dean of the Tufts College Dental School, Boston.

Dr. William M. Wallace, assistant professor of pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School and assisting visiting physician at the Children's Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Friedrich Wassermann, professor of anatomy at the University of Chicago.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, stressed the importance of the mission's visit to Germany and said the Unitarian Service Committee had made an "excellent" selection for chairman in Dr. Krayer.

Dr. Krayer was a lecturer in pharmacology (the science of drugs) at the University of Berlin from 1929 to 1932 and also acting head of the Department of Pharmacology in Berlin from 1930 to 1932. He was named professor extraordinarius at the University of

Berlin in 1932 and served in that post until 1933.

From 1934 to 1937 he was professor of pharmacology at the American University of Beirut, Syria.

"He is an excellent selection because he has the German point of view and tradition, and also has the American viewpoint," OMGUS public health officials said. "With his wide contacts and his knowledge of the German medical profession, he is invaluable."

Dr. Krayer was a member of the Unitarian Service Committee's mission to Czechoslovakia in 1946 which made valuable contributions to the Czech medical profession, including a method to halt threatened hemorrhages instantly in operations involving even hemophiliacs—born "bleeders."

THE UNITARIAN SERVICE Committee, which has sent post-war medical missions to Poland, Austria, Italy, Finland and Greece in addition to Czechoslovakia and Germany, is the service branch of the Unitarian Church in America with headquarters in Boston. It is financed by voluntary contributions by church members and others interested in its work.

The idea of sending medical missions to war-torn Europe stemmed from a study of malnutrition made in Italy for the Unitarians by Dr. Maurice Visscher. He suggested that European relief and rehabilitation needed more than foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and surgical equipment; it also needed expert medical care.

He gave Czechoslovakia as an example. Between 1939 and 1945 the

Nazis kept the medical schools closed, persecuted the doctors and isolated the medical profession from the remainder of the world. Dr. Visscher pointed out that it would not be of much use to send new drugs and equipment to Czechoslovakia, for the doctors would not know how to use them. He stressed that they first must be taught new techniques.

The success of the mission to Czechoslovakia — the Committee's first — was attested by US Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt when he said:

"Wherever I have traveled in Czechoslovakia since the mission departed, I have heard nothing but praise . . . These men left an everlasting mark which the Czechs and Slovaks will always remember."

DR. ERWIN KOHN, director of Medical projects, Unitarian Service Committee, who organized the mission to Czechoslovakia, summed up the aims of the mission to Germany in a memorandum to the OMGUS cultural affairs adviser:

"Judging from the experiences in previous medical missions undertaken with the cooperation of UNRRA and the World Health Organization Interim Commission, the Unitarian Service Committee believes that such a mission would not only benefit German medical science in a technical way, but would also do much to lift the morale of the whole German medical profession by demonstrating in a concrete fashion that the United States is eager to resume normal professional and cultural relations."

(Continued from Page 2)

Occupational Activities

Regensburg was among the 86 cases of infantile paralysis reported in Bavaria, where three deaths have been attributed to the disease.

The typhoid fever epidemic in Altobering County, Bavaria, has passed its peak. The number of new cases is decreasing and no secondary epidemics have occurred. There had been 873 cases and 51 deaths reported in the county as of June 30.



The first school for railroad apprentice workers in the eight districts of the Bizonal Area was opened recently in Bad Schwalbach. Berthold Mehne (right), president of the Reichsbahn, hands Hans Sorg, head of the school, the key to the building. Looking on are Heinrich Haenel (middle), mayor of Bad Schwalbach, and Paul Apel, a member of the faculty.

(DENA-Bild)

The US occupation forces released 106 properties in Bavaria during May. These buildings and houses were returned to the German economy.

Export contracts signed in Bavaria since the occupation began have amounted to more than \$100,000,000. More than \$41,585,990 worth of goods under these contracts already have been shipped.

Bremen

The first of two truck-mounted seismographic units bought for use in the Bizonal Area has arrived at the Bremen port. The instrument was purchased in the United States to aid in finding new oil resources in the Bizonal Area. The soundings are scheduled to take about four years, beginning in the Emsland area near the Dutch border.

The Einswarden-area Nordenham ordnance depot near Bremen was turned over to the German STEG corporation from US Army control. The depot contains 9,000 tons of Army ordnance material which has been declared surplus.

Hamburg

A single contract for the sale of \$2,000,000 worth of brewers malt to Switzerland brought the total of export contracts concluded in Hamburg during June to \$5,451,967. Other major individual sales in Hamburg were agricultural tractors for French Morocco, processing pig iron for Sweden, and processing electronic valves for Holland.

Hesse

Fifty-five Hessian firms entered the export trade during June, increasing to 587 the number of businesses engaged in exporting goods from Hesse through JEIA.

Giessen, a midstate Hessian city, celebrated its 700th birthday July 10.

Hessian rural police officers have uncovered the files and card index of the former local Nazi group of Fronhausen. The files were found buried in the ground. The cache also yielded six small caliber rifles.

North Rhine-Westphalia

A special Swiss train arrived at Duesseldorf with 540 German children aged 4 to 10 years old, who were returning from a three-month "building up" holiday in Switzerland. They had stayed in Switzerland with private families under arrangements made by the Swiss Red Cross and the German Welfare Office.

Schleswig-Holstein

A group of British university students has arrived in Kiel to help Kiel University students in the voluntary work of clearing rubble from bomb-damage sites.

Wuerttemberg-Baden

The World Bureau of Girl Scouts held two training courses of two weeks each at the Leadership Training School in Ruit, near Stuttgart. Approximately 70 young German women participated.

A DM 150,577 judgment has been awarded to Mrs. Anna Kornbluh, a Polish displaced person, by the MG Court for Civil Actions at Stuttgart,

as recompense for the death of her husband in a truck-trailer accident.

British Zone

The last group of prisoners of war to be repatriated from the United Kingdom arrived in Germany. The party numbered 452.

Production of synthetic rubber at plants of the Chemische Werke Huels in North Rhine-Westphalia and of the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Leverkusen, was halted by British MG orders in line with the Level-of-Industry Plan which permitted synthetic-rubber output only until the importation of rubber requirements became economically feasible.

Ruhr Area

In order to equalize congestion in the Ruhr and other parts of the British Zone, it has been decided to move certain military installations to the less congested and less heavily damaged area in the vicinity of Muenchen-Gladbach.

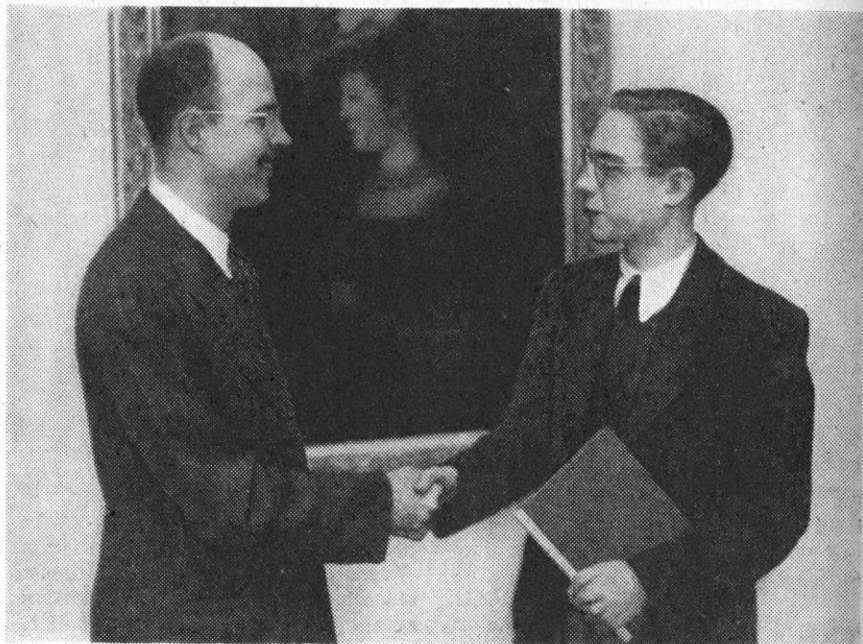
Correcting an erroneous impression that German coal exports are still accountable in the devalued Reichsmarks, UK/US Coal Control Group officials have given assurance that such exports have been in Deutsche marks since the start of currency reform.

Purchases in the United States of \$750,000 worth of mining machinery and equipment for mines in the Bizonal Area were approved by JEIA. Among the major purchases were mine locomotives and electric motor generator sets.

Berlin

From November, 1947, to June, 1948, Americans in Berlin donated more than \$30,000 to the Community Chest for needy German residents of the US Sector, according to Mrs. F. L. Devereux, chairman of the Community Chest Board of Directors. In addition to cash donations, quantities of shoes, clothing, and other items were received from various American firms and organizations for general distribution.

The Soviet action in halting the supply of fresh milk to the western



Theodore A. Heinrich (left), line arts chief of the Office of Military Government, Hesse, congratulates Hans Voss, 19, on being the 50,000th person to visit the Rembrandt show at the Wiesbaden collecting point. Voss received a book of Rembrandt reproductions as a memento of the occasion. The painting in the background is that of Saskia, wife of the 17th century Dutch master. (OMGH PIO)

sectors of Berlin has had no adverse effect on the health of infants and children, since 50 tons of dry whole milk and 324 tons of canned milk had been stockpiled against such an emergency, and milk concentrates are being flown in.

Dr. Elizabeth Winkelmann, special German consultant to the Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, left for the United States for a year of specialized study under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Winkelmann is one of nine German and Austrian educators selected for this particular phase of the MG cultural exchange program.

A British MG economic registration office was opened in Berlin-Schmargendorf to register the value and destination of all materials, semi-finished and finished industrial products being dispatched by all manufacturers and traders from the British Sector of Berlin.

In the first six months of 1948 American MG Courts in Berlin sentenced 97 persons to a total of 172 years imprisonment for possession of fire-arms in violation of Control Council

Order No. 2. More than 60 of those convicted were in the age group 15 to 25. In 41 cases the offenders were under 21.

EUCOM

US military personnel who wish to visit Italy will take their travel documents directly to the nearest Italian consulate to obtain visas instead of sending the forms to the EUCOM Adjutant General's Division, as had been required. Travel document forms can be obtained from post headquarters.

Banking Program Started

OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden has begun an on-the-job training program in the field of banking and public finance for qualified young Germans. The program aims at familiarizing future German finance officials with the policies and procedures of Military Government. The Finance Ministry and financial institutions have been invited to nominate candidates for training.

JUSTICE CASE at Nuremberg

By Charles M. LaFollette

Director, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden

Part IV

BRIEFLY, I WANT to present cases illustrating the acts for which certain defendants were convicted.

First, the defendant Lautz. The Tribunal in its opinion has dealt so adequately with the facts and law which demonstrated his guilt of committing crimes against humanity that quotations with very little, if any, comment will suffice.

"We recognize that in territory under belligerent occupation the military authorities of the occupant may, under the laws of customs of war, punish local residents who engage in fifth column activities hostile to the occupant. It must be conceded that the right to punish such activities depends upon the specific acts charged and not upon the name by which these acts are described. It must also be conceded that Poles who voluntarily entered the Alt Reich could, under the laws of war, be punished for the

violation of non-discriminatory German penal statutes.

"These considerations, however, do not justify the action of the Reich prosecutors who in numerous cases charged Poles with high treason under the following circumstances: Poles were charged with attempting to escape from the Reich. The indictments in these cases alleged that the defendants were guilty of attempting, by violence or threat of violence, to detach from the Reich territory belonging to the Reich, contrary to the express provisions of Section 80 of the law of April 24, 1934. The territory which the defendants were charged with attempting to detach from the Reich consisted of portions of Poland, which the Reich had illegally attempted to annex.

"If the theory of the German prosecutors in these cases were carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that every Polish soldier from the occupied territories fighting for

This is the fourth in the series of five articles presenting the detailed review of the Justice Case and the Military Tribunal's decision in Nuremberg, as delivered by Charles M. LaFollette, prosecutor of the case and now director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, before an interzonal conference of jurists and lawyers in Munich in June.

The photographs accompanying this article are of the 15 defendants in the case. Each is identified by the name of the defendant, his professional position during the Nazi regime, the verdict of the Tribunal and the sentence. The photographs were furnished by the Public Information Office, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, at Nuremberg.

the restoration to Poland of territory belonging to it would be guilty of high treason against the Reich and, on capture, could be shot. The theory of the Reich prosecutors carries with it its own refutation.

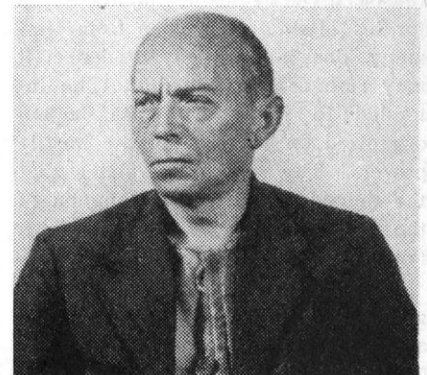
"Prosecution in these cases represented an unwarrantable extension of the concept of high treason, which constituted in our opinion a war crime and a crime against humanity. The wrong done in such prosecutions was not merely in misnaming the offense of attempting to escape from the Reich; the wrong was in falsely naming the act high treason and thereby in-



Franz Schlegelberger, state secretary and acting minister of justice. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Life imprisonment.



Rudolf Oeschley, chief justice of Special Court in Nuremberg. Guilty of crimes against humanity and membership in SS. Life imprisonment.



Oswald Rothaug, senior public prosecutor of People's Court and chief justice of Special Court. Guilty of crimes against humanity. Life.



Ernst Lautz, chief public prosecutor of the People's Court of Berlin. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Ten years' imprisonment.



Curt Rothenberger, state secretary of the Ministry of Justice. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Seven years' imprisonment.



Herbert Klemm, state secretary of the Ministry of Justice. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Life imprisonment.

voking the death penalty for a minor offense."

"Lautz estimated that from 150 to 200 persons were prosecuted for leaving their places of work and attempting to escape from Germany by crossing the border into Switzerland. These cases were prosecuted under the provisions of the penal code concerning treason and high treason.

"On Feb. 24, 1942 an indictment against the Pole Ledwon was filed by Parrisius as deputy for the defendant Lautz. The indictment alleges that on July 28, 1941 the accused left his place of work in Bavaria and attempted to escape by crossing the Reich border, and that he was stopped by a customs official whom he struck with his fist while evading the arrest.

"The indictment states that the reason given by the defendant Ledwon for his attempt to escape from Germany 'does not deserve credence; it may rather be assumed that he intended to join the Polish Legion organized on the side of the hostile powers.' The indictment states that the defendant knew that the aim of the Polish Legion was to restore a Polish state.

"The court, with unwonted candor, states that 'the trial did not show any concrete evidence that the defendant... had any knowledge of a Polish Legion in Switzerland.' It held that due to lack of evidence 'the defendant could not be convicted of the crime of preparation for treason

and of treasonably aiding the enemy.' The opinion of the People's Court continues:

"The defendant is, however, guilty according to the result of the trial, of an offense against penal law ordinance relating to Poles, of Dec. 4, 1941. The general conditions of this ordinance are fulfilled, as the defendant is, by origin, education, and sentiment, a racial Pole and was on Sept. 1, 1939 resident in the former Polish state. In leaving his place of work as an agricultural laborer, of his own accord, at the end of July, ie., during the harvest, he disturbed the orderly procedure of the harvest work of his employer to the detriment of the harvest.

"His action, moreover, was detrimental to the whole of the German people for, in leaving his place of work in order to go abroad, he deprived the German people forever of his labor. Germany, in order to cover her war needs and to ensure food supplies for the front as well as for home, however, needs all persons employed, including foreigners. Every worker who by escape deprives the German war economy for good of his labor, reduces the number of the badly needed manpower and thus endangers the interest of the German people.'

"We have already discussed the essential evil in the practice of prosecutors whereby they charged that Poles were guilty of high treason by attempting to separate from the Reich territory which had never been legally annexed to the Reich. In the Ledwon

case the sinister subtlety of the Nazi procedure is laid bare. If the case had been brought only under the law against Poles and Jews, the People's Court would not have had jurisdiction, so the defendant was charged with high treason for attempting to separate from the Reich territory which did not belong to it.

"The proof of high treason failed. There remained only the charge that in attempting to escape from Germany and from forced labor there, the defendant assaulted a customs officer with his fist and that what he did was done as a Pole in violation of the law against Poles and Jews. It was under that discriminatory law that Ledwon was sentenced to death and executed."

THE DEFENDANT Lautz was also guilty of using his office to commit judicial murder of a Polish citizen, who, before Sept. 1, 1939, turned a Polish citizen who was a racial German over to the Polish courts for espionage against Poland on behalf of Germany. The facts are adequately set out in the opinion.

"A secret communication by the defendant Lautz to the Reich Minister of Justice is of especial interest. The proposal under consideration was for the prosecution of certain Poles upon the charge of high treason on account of acts done in Poland before the war. In his discussion Lautz quotes from Himmler, the Foreign Office, and the president of the People's Court. The facts on the basis of which opinions

were expressed may be illustrated thus:

"Within Poland and before the war, a Pole institutes proceedings against a Polish citizen of German blood, charging the racial German with Fifth Column activities directed against Poland. During the war the Pole who instituted the prosecution against the racial German is captured. The question was: Can the Pole be prosecuted in a German court on a charge of high treason* against the Reich, basing the charge on the fact that he had prosecuted the racial German in Poland?

"Himmler asserts that foreign police used methods against racial Germans which were contrary to international law and 'the laws of minorities' and that such offenders deserve heavy punishment, but he also states that as far as racial Germans are concerned, Section 91, paragraph 2, of the German Penal Code 'is not directly applicable, as racial Germans, according to formal national law were not German, but Polish citizens. I can only express my opinion in the form of a suggestion, that in case of the betrayal of a racial German by the foreign Poles... Section 91, paragraph 2, of the German Penal Code is to be applied...'

"We emphasize the fact that the question under discussion related to the proposed prosecution of a Pole for acts committed before the war while Poland was in the exercise of its sovereign powers throughout its

territory. The question could not well have related to acts done after Poland has been overrun and part of it purportedly annexed, for, at that time Polish authorities would have been in no position to prosecute racial Germans.

"The defendant Lautz frankly expressed the view that the German statute defining treason did not cover the case under discussion. In that he was clearly correct.

"Stated in plain language, Lautz proposed that the courts should try and convict Poles for acts which violated no statute of any kind, if they deserved punishment according to sound German sentiment. This proposal violates every concept of justice and fair play wherever enforced, but when applied against a Pole for an act done in his own country in time of peace, the proposition becomes a monument to Nazi arrogance and criminality. Such a Pole owed no duty of loyalty to any state except Poland and was subject to the criminal jurisdiction of no state but Poland."

THE DEFENDANT Rothaug was convicted for crimes against humanity committed by him as presiding judge of the Nuremberg Special Court. The court chose from the mass of evidence three cases. We shall cite excerpts from two of those, one involving two Polish girls, and the other, a Jew, Leo Katzenberger, 68-year-old citizen of Nuremberg.

From the court's careful treatment of the first case I quote a few excerpts:

"The first case to be considered is that of Durka and Struss. Our knowledge of this case is based primarily upon the evidence of Hans Kern, the defense counsel of one of these defendants; Hermann Markl, the prosecutor in the case; and the testimony of the defendant Rothaug.

"The essential facts are in substance as follows: Two Polish girls—one, according to the testimony of Kern, 17 years of age, the other somewhat older—were accused of starting a fire in an armament plant in Bayreuth. This alleged fire did not do any material damage to the plant, but they were in the vicinity when it started and were arrested and interrogated by the Gestapo. Both gave alleged confessions to the Gestapo. Almost immediately following this occurrence, they were brought to Nuremberg by the Gestapo for trial before the Special Court.

"The witness Kern was summoned by the defendant Rothaug to act as defense counsel in the case approximately two hours before the case came to trial. He informed Rothaug that he would not have time to prepare a defense. According to Kern, Rothaug stated that if he did not take over the defense, the trial would have to be conducted without a defense counsel. According to Rothaug, he told Kern that he would get another



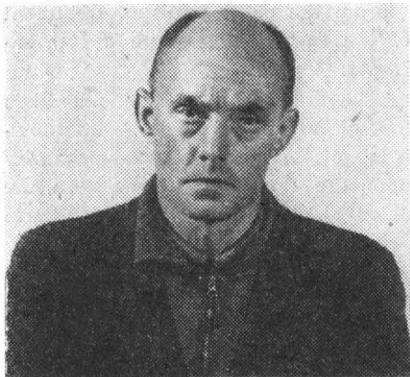
Wolfgang Mettgenberg, representative of the chief of the Criminal Legislation and Administration Division of the Ministry of Justice. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Ten years' imprisonment.



Guenther Joel, legal adviser to the minister of justice concerning criminal prosecution. Guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity and membership in a criminal organization (SS). Ten years' imprisonment.



Wilhelm von Ammon, ministerial councillor of the Criminal Legislation and Administration Division of the Ministry of Justice. Guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Ten years' imprisonment.



Gunther Nebelung, chief justice of the Fourth Senate of the People's Court. Acquitted.



Paul Barnickel, senior public prosecutor of the People's Court. The Tribunal acquitted him.



Joseph Alstoetter, chief of Civil Law and Procedure Division. Guilty of membership in SS. Five years.

defense counsel. In either event the trial was to go on at once.

"The trial itself, according to Kern, lasted about half an hour; according to the defendant, approximately an hour; according to Markl, it was conducted with the speed of a court martial.

"These two young Polish women were sentenced to death and executed four days after trial. In the view of this Tribunal, based upon the evidence, these two young women did not have what amounted to a trial at all but were executed because they were Polish nationals in conformity with the Nazi policy of persecution and extermination."

THE CASE OF Katzenberger is the only one in Germany, to the best knowledge of the defendant Rothaug, as he himself testified, in which a Jew was sentenced to death for alleged racial pollution. I quote from the decision:

"The record in this case shows that Lehman Israel Katzenberger, commonly called Leo Katzenberger, was a merchant and head of the Jewish community in Nuremberg; that he was sentenced to death for an offense under paragraph two legally identical with an offense under paragraph four of the Decree Against Public Enemies in connection with the offense of racial pollution.' The trial was held in the public session on March 13, 1942. Katzenberger's age at that time was over 68 years."

"The salient facts established in connection with this case are in sub-

stance as follows: Some time in the first half of the year 1941 the witness Groben issued a warrant of arrest against Katzenberger, who was accused of having had intimate relations with the woman photographer Seiler. According to the results of the public inquiry, actual intercourse had not been proved, and Katzenberger denied the charge.

"Upon Grober's advice, Katzenberger agreed that he would not move against the warrant of arrest at that time but would wait the results of further investigation. Three further investigations were very lengthy, although Groben pressed the public prosecutor for speed. The police, in spite of their efforts, were unable to get further material evidence, and it became apparent that the way to clarify the situation was to take the sworn statement of Seiler, and this was done.

"In the sworn statement she said that Katzenberger had known both her and her family for many years before she had come to Nuremberg and that his relationship to her was a friendly and fatherly one and denied the charge of sexual intercourse. The evidence also showed that Katzenberger had given Seiler financial assistance on various occasions and that he was administrator of the property where Seiler lived, which was owned by a firm of which he was a partner. Upon Seiler's statement, Groben informed Dr. Herz, counsel for Katzenberger, of the result and suggested that it was the right time to move against the warrant of arrest.

"When this was done, Rothaug learned of it and ordered that the Katzenberger case be transferred from the Criminal Divisional Court to the Special Court. The first indictment was withdrawn, and another indictment was prepared for the Special Court.

"The indictment before the Special Court was prepared according to the orders of Rothaug, and Katzenberger was not charged only with race defilement in this new indictment but there was also an additional charge under the Decree Against Public Enemies, which made the death sentence permissible.

"The new indictment also joined the Seiler women on a charge of perjury. The effect of joining Seiler in the charge against Katzenberger was to preclude her from being a witness for the defendant, and such a combination was contrary to established practice.

"Rothaug at this time told Markl that there was sufficient proof of sexual intercourse between Seiler and Katzenberger to convince him, and that he was prepared to condemn Katzenberger to death. Markl informed the Ministry of Justice of Rothaug's intended procedure against Katzenberger and was told that if Rothaug so desired it, the procedure would be approved.

"Prior to the trial, the defendant Rothaug called on Dr. Armin Baur, medical counselor for the Nuremberg Court, as the medical expert for the Katzenberger case. He stated to Baur that he wanted to pronounce a death sentence and that it was therefore

necessary for the defendant to be examined. This examination, Rothaug stated, was a mere formality since Katzenberger 'would be beheaded anyhow.'

"To the doctor's reproach that Katzenberger was old and it seemed questionable whether he could be charged with race defilement, Rothaug stated: 'It is sufficient for me that the swine said that a German girl had sat upon his lap.'

"The trial itself, as testified to by many witnesses, was in the nature of a political demonstration. High party officials attended, including Reich Inspector Oexle. Part of the group of party officials appeared in uniform.

"We have gone to some extent into the evidence of this case to show the nature of the proceedings and the animus of the defendant Rothaug. One undisputed fact, however, is sufficient to establish this case as being an act in furtherance of the Nazi program to persecute and exterminate Jews. That fact is that nobody but a Jew could have been tried for racial pollution... Katzenberger was tried and executed only because he was a Jew."

THE DEFENDANT Oeschey, who followed Rothaug as presiding judge of the Nuremberg Special Court, sentenced to death a Polish widow, Sofie Kaminska, under the Law against Poles and Jews, and her Ukrainian lover, named Wdowen, solely on the ground that as an eastern laborer he forgot himself and scuffled with a German policemen in trying to keep

Kaminska from being put into a cell at the jail. I now quote:

"Shortly after the invasion of Poland, Kaminska 'came to Germany, being committed to work there.' Kaminska and Wdowen were... both working for a farmer, Gundel. They demanded pay from Gundel, which was refused, and they became more insistent. 'The defendant Wdowen actually gave the farmer a push. In his distress Grundel called for help of the Pfc. Anton Wanner, who was in uniform and happened to be spending his leave there.'

"A quarrel followed. Kaminska slapped the soldier's face, and the soldier slapped her face...

"Shortly thereafter, the soldier was riding on his bicycle and the Pole, Kaminska, threw a stone at him without, however, hitting him. The next day a police official came out to the farm and arrested Kaminska... Wdowen followed to the door of the cell and attempted to assist the Polish woman, Kaminska, in resisting imprisonment.

"The very most that can possibly be said of the evidence, as stated by the defendant Oeschey himself, is that there was a good squabble with mutual recriminations and threats...

"The court said: 'The defendant (Kaminska) had the insolence to attack a German soldier; she took up an offensive position which would have led to a great blood bath if the soldier had not evaded the stone which was hurled at him.' The court also said of Kaminska:

'She thereby characterizes herself as a Polish violent criminal.' The opinion signed by Oeschey states: 'Under paragraph III, Sec. 2, of the Penal Law against Poles, the death sentence must be passed if the law threatens with it.'

"Concerning Wdowen, who was a Ukrainian and therefore could not be sentenced under the law against Poles, the court commented on the fact that he knew that the German economy, on account of wartime conditions, was dependant on foreign labor, 'in particular labor from the eastern territories.' The court drew the conclusion that Wdowen, who had used at most only a little force in attempting to protect Kaminska, was guilty of having taken advantage of extraordinary wartime conditions and of violating the law against violent criminals."

THE TRIBUNAL'S decision was expressed as follows: 'In this case Oeschey, with evil intent, participated in the governmentally organized system for racial persecution of Poles. This is also a case of such a perversion of judicial process as to shock the conscience of mankind.'

Oeschey was also guilty of a persecution and murder of a German racial national in support of the governmentally organized persecution on political grounds in the sentencing to death of the Count Montgelas of Furth, 10 days before the American armies captured Nuremberg. I quote:

"On Feb. 15, 1945, as a final measure of desperation and in the face of im-



Karl Engert, chief of Penal Administration Division and secret Prison Inmate Transfer Division, Ministry of Justice. Not tried because of illness.



Hans Peterson, lay judge of the First Senate of the People's Court and lay judge of the Special Senate of the People's Court. Acquitted.



Hermann Cuhorst, chief justice of Special Court in Stuttgart and chief justice of First Criminal Senate of District Court, Stuttgart. Acquitted.

minent defeat, the law was passed for the establishment of civilian courts martial. The statute provided that sentence should be either death, acquittal, or commitment to the regular court. Pursuant to this law Gauleiter Holz set up a drumhead court martial in Nuremberg. It consisted of the defendant Oeschey as presiding judge, with Gau Inspector Hoberkern and a major in the Wehrmacht as associate judges. On April 2, 1945, Karl Schroeder was appointed prosecutor.

"The judges and prosecutor then went to the office of the Gauleiter, where he delivered a speech in which he stated the main point was to stop the American advance; one could count upon introduction of new weapons, and he expected that the court martial would give the necessary support to the army at the front by applying the severest measures.

"The first case to be tried was that of Count Montgelas.

"Eichinger, as attorney for Count Montgelas, received his first information concerning the trial after Montgelas had been convicted and shot.

"Eichinger, who appeared as a witness before the Tribunal, had been employed in February by Countess Montgelas to defend her husband. He stated that he had conferred with prosecutor Dr. Mueller and had been informed that the prosecutor recognized 'the competence of the People's Court and therefore he submitted the record of the case to the chief public prosecutor at the People's Court for a decision. I asked him to inform me immediately after the record was returned, respectively after receiving the decision of the chief public prosecutor. He promised me this, and I was completely reassured.'

"At this time Montgelas was in the sick ward of the prison for solitary confinement. On April 10 Eichinger went to the prison office to examine the files in the Montgelas case, whereupon the director of Nuremberg Prison informed him confidentially that Count Montgelas had been summoned before the court martial on April 5 at 2 p.m., sentenced to death, and shot the next day.

"The crime for which Count Montgelas had been shot consisted of remarks made by him in a private room in the Grand Hotel to a lady, Mrs. Pfeleger of Bamberg. The count had made insulting remarks concerning Hitler, among others to the effect that his true name was Schickelgruber. He also expressed approval of the attempt upon Hitler's life of July 20, 1944.

"We are convinced from the testimony of Eichinger before this Tribunal that if any serious effort had been made he could have been notified prior to the trial of his client. Eichinger expressed the opinion, with which this Tribunal concurs, that a summons issued at 1400 hours (2 p.m.) to appear at 1500 hours (3 p.m) before a court martial is an offense against justice.

"The only witness who appeared against Count Montgelas was an SS Fuehrer, who had been shadowing him for many days in an attempt to secure evidence against him. By concealing himself in an adjoining room and by the use of a mechanical device, he was able to overhear the conversation between Montgelas and the lady and to testify concerning it.

"Eichinger states that the statements of the SS Fuehrer who was the eavesdropper at the hotel were 'in important points contradictory' to the statement Montgelas had made to his attorney and that the latter had already proposed to summon the lady with whom Montgelas had conversed as a rebuttal witness in behalf of the count.

"The wife of the martyr Montgelas stated in the official investigation that Chief Prosecutor Schroeder told her that 'There had not been time to comply with my husband's urgent request to get a defense counsel.' Schroeder also told the countess that she was not to be given any information on the disposal of the body of her husband because he had died a dishonorable death.

"Thus, on the last days of the war, when the American Army was almost at the gates of Nuremberg, and within a month of the total collapse of German opposition, a sick man, after solitary confinement, is indicted on April 3, tried on April 5, and shot

on April 6 without the knowledge of his counsel, in secret proceedings, and without the benefit of witnesses who would have testified for him. Such a mock trial is not a judicial proceeding but a murder."

THE TRIBUNAL STATED its conclusions of law on the Montgelas case in the following language:

"It is provided in CC Law 10 that persecutions on political as well as racial grounds are recognized as crimes. While the mere fact alone that Montgelas was prosecuted for remarks hostile to the Nazi regime may not constitute a violation of CC Law 10, the circumstances under which the defendant was brought to trial and the manner in which he was tried convince us that Montgelas was not convicted for undermining the already collapsed defensive strength of the defeated nation, but on the contrary, that the law was deliberately invoked by Gauleiter Holz and enforced by Oeschey as a last vengeful act of political persecution. If the provisions of CC Law 10 do not cover this case, we do not know what kind of political persecution it would cover."

(The final installment of this series on the Justice Case will appear in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.)

Copyright Is Violated

Production of an American play, "Deep are the Roots," by the Dresden Peoples Theater in the Soviet Zone, brought up the question of international recognition of copyrights, which under German law hitherto had been respected. Although the authors have not released the rights for Russian or German production, the play has been presented in Soviet Russia as well as in the Soviet Zone.

A letter to the Soviet theater officer in Berlin requesting an explanation of this violation of copyright regulations brought the response that the question of the effect of the old German law on the present situation in Germany has never been decided by the Allied Control Authority.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 34.*

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Preferential Telephone Service, AG 483.2 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 June 1948. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 14 May 1948 and gives new instructions.

Weekly Directive No. 24, Hq EUCOM, 18 June 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Special Guards**, AG 370.093 PMG. Gives procedure for providing guards for US and foreign business concerns.

Sec II — **Saluting Weapons**, AG 474 ORD. Details care.

Sec III — **Personnel Records Audit Teams**, Hq EUCOM, AG 333 AGX.

Sec IV — **Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX.

Sec V — **Recollis Rifle T15 E13**, AG 474 ORD. Lists precautions.

Sec VI — **Maintenance of Quartermaster Materials Handling Equipment**, AG 400 GSP.

Sec VII — **Dispatch of Vehicles with Insufficient Gasoline**, AG 451 RYT.

Sec VIII — **Accounting for Funds under Administrative Allotment for FY 1949**, AG 130 BUD.

Sec IX — **Signal Corps Training Films**, AG 353 SIG. Lists "Task Force Frigid" and "Coffee Brewing."

Sec X — **Change in Status of Chemical Ammunition**, AG 471.6 CML.

Sec XI — **Status of Enlisted Personnel Released from Confinement**, AG 220.45 PMG.

Sec XII — **United States Savings Bond Campaign — Security Loan**, AG 018.1 FIN.

Sec XIII — **Materials Handling Equipment in the Hands of the EUCOM Exchange System**, AG 680 GPA. Establishes responsibility.

Sec XIV — **Hunting Wild Boar in Wuerttemberg-Baden**, AG 680 GPA.

Sec XV — **Repair of EES Vehicles**, AG 451 GSP.

Sec XVI — **Printing of Political News**, AG 000.1 TIE. Defines restriction.

Sec XVII — **USAFI Tests**, AG 352 TIE.

Sec XVIII — **Appointment in Regular Army for Assignment in Judge Advocate General's Department**, AG 210.1 AGP. Gives requirements.

Sec XIX — **Winterization of Maintenance Shops**, AG 630 GSP.

Sec XX — **Parcel Post Deliveries through APO 58 (Paris, France)**, AG 311.1 AGM. Defines limitations.

Sec XXI — **Vehicle Tarpaulins, 2 1/2-ton Truck, 6x6**, AG 400.312 ORD. Quotes folding instructions.

Sec XXII — **Use of Improper Oil Seals on 2 1/2-ton Trucks**, AG 451 ORD.

Sec XXIII — **Special Courses at the European Command Engineer School**, AG 352 ENG.

Sec XXIV — **International Holiday Courses**, AG 352 GOT.

Employment and Placement of US Civilians, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 6, Hq EUCOM, 23 June 1948. Rescinds Civ Pers Cir 8 of USFET, 8 Oct. 1945, and details current policy.

Weekly Directive No. 25, Hq EUCOM, 25 June 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Tours and Travel Services of the American Express Company, Inc.**, AG 200.4 SSP. Rescinds EUCOM letter of 14 June 1947 and details current policy with available tours.

Sec II — **Sale of AGRC Gasoline Coupons**, AG 463.7 GPA. Cites limitations.

Sec III — **Restrictions on Visiting Cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim**, AG 250.2 GPA.

Sec IV — **Dual Precedence**, AG 311.2 SIG. Quotes D/A instructions on multiple address messages.

Sec V — **Safety Bulletin**, AG 729.3 PMG. Gives record for May.

Sec VI — **EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables**, AG 312 AGO. Gives plan for publishing consolidated list of directives in force.

Sec VII — **Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX.

Sec VIII — **Permanent Internment in Overseas Cemeteries**, AG 293. GPA Quotes D/A instruction.

Sec IX — **Safeguarding Office Equipment**, AG 400.73 GSP. Urges vigilance.

Sec X — **Engineer Support of European Command Exchange System**, AG 400 ENG. Res-

cinds EUCOM letter AG 600.1 of 11 July 1947 and gives new details.

Sec XI — **Personnel Receiving Additional Pay**, AG 241.17 AGP-B. Rescinds Sec II, EUCOM Weekly Directive No 10 of 1948 and gives new details.

Sec XII — **Distribution and Issuance of European Command Exchange System Ration Cards**, AG 331.3 GPA.

Sec XIII — **Detection of Counterfeit Military Payment Certificates**, AG 000.5 GPA. Requires record of \$5 and \$10 certificates.

Sec XIV — **Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Workers in the US Area of Control, Germany**, AG 430.2 GSP. Rescinds par 3 of USFET letter, AG 430.2 GDS-AGO, "Feeding of German and Austrian Civilian Employees," 13 June 1946, and gives new details.

Sec XV — **Motor Vehicle Dispatcher Stamps**, AG 451 RYT. Directs new stamps on Sept. 15 and gives new instructions.

Sec XVI — **Signal Corps Training Film**, AG 352 SIG. Lists "Military Field Medical Service."

Sec XVII — **Sale of Captured Enemy Material Weapons by Post Ordnance Officers**, AG 474 GSP. Directs repossession of excess firearms sold to any individual.

Sec XVIII — **Ordnance Supplies for PCIRO**, AG 400 GSP. Rescinds EUCOM letter AG 322 GSP-AGO of Dec. 1, and gives new instructions.

Sec XIX — **Naturalization Certificates**, AG 014.391 AGP. Cites D/A instructions in view of prohibition on reproduction.

Sec XX — **Monthly Quartermaster POL Report**, AG 463.7 CQM. Directs corrective action.

Sec XXI — **Choice of Service for Individuals who Enlist or Reenlist in the Regular Army for Three, Four, Five or Six-Year Periods**, AG 340 AGP. Rescinds EUCOM messages SC 26147 of Nov. 13, 1947 and SC 16063 of March 1, 1948, and amends Sec VIII of EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 9 of Oct. 10, 1947.

Sec XXII — **First Sergeants Course at the 7712 European Command Signal School**, AG 352 SIG.

Sec XXIII — **Quota for Troop Information and Education Staff School**, AG 352 TIE.

Sec XXIV — **Recruiting**, AG 340 AGP. Presents first of series to clarify and disseminate information for military procurement.

Sec XXV — **Return of Individuals to the United States**, AG 370.5 GPA. Cites medical restriction.

Sec XXVI — **EUCOM Athletic Policy**, AG 353.8 SGS. Defines TDY policy.

Sec XXVII — **Joint Army-Navy Medical Equipment Repair Course**, AG 352 AGP. Gives details for course starting in November.

Sec XXVIII — **Opening of Belgian Consulate at Hoechst**, AG 091.112 ACD.

Sec XXIX — **Rescissions**, AG 300.6 FIN. Lists USFET letter, AG 400.3 GDS-AGO, "Evaluating and Reporting Theater Transfer of US Supplies and Services to Allied Governments," 26 October 1945; USFET letter, AG 400.3 GDS-AGO, "Evaluating and Reporting Theater Transfer of US Supplies and Services to Allied Governments," 14 January 1946; USFET letter AG 400 GDS-AGO, "Reporting and Evaluating Transactions Involving Supplies and Services Received from Allied Governments," 16 February 1946.

Regrading of Security Classification, AG 312.1 AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 June 1948. Lists 12 documents as unclassified.

Weekly Directive No. 26, Hq EUCOM, 2 July 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Weekly Check of Particular Entries in Certain Personnel Records**, AG 333 AGX.

Sec II — **1948 EUCOM Track and Field Championships**, AG 353.8 SSP.

Sec III — **Special Services Furnishings for Clubs and Dayrooms**, AG 400 GPA.

Sec IV — **Courses Conducted at the European Command Quartermaster School Centers**, AG 352 CQM.

Sec V — **Counterfeit Military Payment Certificates**, AG 123.7 PMG. Lists outstanding defects and imperfections.

Sec VI — **Wheel Locks for Vehicles**, AG 451.02 ORD. Lists priority.

Sec VII — **Signal Corps Training Films**, AG 352 SIG. Lists "Toward Independence," "Plumbing," and "Brick & Stone Masonry."

Sec VIII — **Officer Candidate Schools**, AG 351. AGP. Gives instructions pending amendment in D/A Cir 136 of 1948.

Sec IX — **Amendment to WD Pamphlet 12-16**, AG 340 AGP. Lists rescissions of authorization for enlistment in USAF of 15 specified specialists.

Sec X — **Open Allotments, Fiscal Year 1949**, AG 245 AGP. Lists open allotments and purposes to be cited in order directing permanent change of station.

Sec XI — **Reenlistment Leaves**, AG 220.711 GAP. Amends Sec XI of EUCOM Weekly Directive No 6 of 1947.

Sec XII — **Amendment to EUCOM-SOP 98, 1948**, AG 400 ORD. Deletes last sentence of par 14d, Annex D, and directs retention of back orders.

Sec XIII — **Reporting of Stolen and Recovered Vehicles and Escaped Prisoners**, AG 451 PMG.

Sec XIV — **Courses at Kitzingen for Officers of Negro Companies**, AG 352 GOT.

Sec XV — **Savings and Life Insurance Program**, AG 019 FIN. Rescinds Sec XIV of EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 1 of 1947 and Sec XVII of EUCOM Weekly Directive No 5 of 1948, and details current instructions.

Sec XVI — **Quota for Courses of Instruction at the 7712 European Command Intelligence School**, AG 352 GID.

Sec XVII — **Feeding of Indigenous Civilian Contract Employees in the US Area of Control, Germany**, AG 430.2 GSP. Revises figures as to ordnance units in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden as given in EUCOM Directive No. 25 (above).

Sec XVIII — **EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables**, AG 312 AGO. Lists those for June 25-July 1 period.

Sec XIX — **Rescissions**, AG 461 AGO. Lists: USFET letters, AG 413.53, "Leica Camera Accessories Sets," 31 May and 9 October 1946; ETOUSA letter, AG 248 OPaE, "Salaries, Civilian Employees," 2 June 1945; ETOUSA letter, AG 315 OPaE, "Improper Use of Unit Exchange Registration Forms (AES Form 106)," 12 June 1945; ETOUSA letter, AG 315 OPaE, "Post Exchange Rations for Prisoners of War," 20 June 1945; USFET letter, AG 337 AES-AGO, "Army Exchange Service Conference," 1 July 1946; USFET letters, AG 331.3 GDS-AGO, "Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Related Services," 23 August and 9 November 1946; USFET letter, AG 014.13 GAP-AGO, "Control of Fraternalization," 5 November 1946; USFET letters, AG 726 GAP-AGO, "Control of Venereal Disease," 23 April 1946, and "Venereal Disease Control," 22 August 1946.

Circular No. 49, Hq EUCOM, 8 July 1948.

Sec I — **Marriage**: Rescinds previous regulations and details current policy. Sec II — **Rescissions**: Lists USFET Cir 176 of 1946, Sec III of USFET Cir 13 of 1947; USFET Cir 118, Cir 130 and SOP 73 of 1945.

Weekly Directive No. 27, Hq EUCOM, 9 July 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Property Accountability**, AG 140 GSP. Removes from USAFE application of Sec I EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 13 of 1947.

Sec II — **Counterfeit \$10.00 Military Payment Certificates**, AG 123.7 FIN. Cites characteristics for detection.

Sec III — **Schedule of Inspections of Field Maintenance Units**, AG 333 ORD.

Sec IV — **Fire Inspections**, AG 671.3 ENG. Directs immediate inspections of places of public assembly.

Sec V — **Supply of Stoddard Solvent**, AG 400 CQM.

Sec VI — **Purchase of Military Rail Tickets**, AG 531 RYT.

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

Sec VII — Supply of Commercial Firms, AG 400 GSP. Amends USFET Cir 165 of 1946 to end this service, except to IRO.

Sec VIII — Serving of Food in Class B Clubs, AG 430 GPA. Rescinds Sec XIII of EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2 of 1948 and details method of arranging privilege.

Sec IX — Disposition of Recovered Radio-sonde Apparatus, AG 413.7 GSP.

Sec X — Signal Corps Training Films, AG 352 SIG. Lists "Military Rock Climbing-Technique of Climbing," "Bookkeeping & Accounting," and "Heating & Air Conditioning."

Sec XI — Weekly Check of Personnel Records, AG 333 AGX.

Sec XII — Administration of Military Prisons, AG 253 PMG.

Sec XIII — Conservation of Packing Materials, AG 457 GSP.

Sec XIV — Issue of Field Equipment for Officers, AG 420 GSP. Amends EUCOM Cir 13 of 1948.

Sec XV — Strength Accountability, AG 320.2 AGU. Quotes lengthy D/A message as to changes in AR 345-60.

Sec XVI — Final and Transcript Statements of Accounts, Deceased Military Personnel, AG 332.3.

Sec XVII — Return to the ZI, AG 370.5 GPA. Cites changes pending revision of EUCOM-SOP 77.

Sec XVIII — Appointment of Commissioned Officers in Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Medical Service, Army Nurses, and Women's Medical Specialists Corps, Regular Army, AG 210.1 AGP-B.

Sec XIX — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables, AG 312 AGO. Lists those for July 1-8 period.

Availability of Military Government Employees (Issue No. 12), AG 201.62, OMGUS, 13 July 1948.

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 July 1948. Rescinds EUCOM letter of June 8 and gives new list.

MG Law No. 12, "Abolition of Employment Preferences in Favor of Former Members of the German Armed Forces and Others," AG 010 (CA), OMGUS, 14 July 1948.

Regulation No. 4 under MG Law No. 2 as amended, AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 14 July 1948. Concerns suits on claims of money against a German government.

Dissolution of Board for the Disposition of Nazi and Militaristic Literature, Staff Memo No. 28, OMGUS, 15 July 1948.

Dissolution of Board of Clemency, OMGUS, General Orders No. 26, OMGUS, 15 July 1948.

General License No. 8, AG 010 (FA), OMGUS, 16 July 1948. Concerns certain transactions under the Bank of German States.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS SPECIALIST

In order to implement the program of the Women's Affairs Section of Group Activities Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, one professionally competent, full-time woman civilian employee of the Department of the Army will be appointed to the division in the Office of Military Government for each state and Berlin Sector as women's affairs specialist.

The functions of the Women's Affairs Section in each state OMG will be as follows:

1. To implement OMGUS office policy on a state level and assist and advise local MG authorities on problems arising in the field of women's affairs.

2. To keep the OMGUS office informed regarding local development in women's affairs and problems or needs requiring OMGUS action.

3. Within the scope of OMGUS policy, to furnish information, advice, and assistance to German governmental agencies, women's organizations, and informal women's groups.

4. To stimulate the participation by women in public affairs and to develop an understanding by them of their responsibilities in the community.

5. To render all possible assistance to German women in acquiring, in accordance with applicable regulations, the material and personnel needed to promote the best interests of women's affairs. — From OMGUS LETTER, AG 353.81 (EC), May 26.

ISSUANCE OF EXIT PERMITS

Military Government has recently reviewed procedures relative to emigration from Germany. As result travel documentation has been decentralized from Combined Travel Board, Berlin, to include four CTB branch offices in Bremen, Stuttgart, Munich and Wiesbaden. Categories of permitted emigration have also been liberalized.

In general, documentation of individuals emigrating from the US Zone of Germany, inclusive of time application for exit is submitted through receipt of a Temporary Travel Document and/or Military Exit Permit, is accomplished within six weeks. However, each application for emigration is reviewed upon its individual merits which, at times, due to MG policy, requires intensive coordination with various MG agencies and may result in travel documentation being delayed beyond a six-week interval.

In addition to the categories of permitted emigration, applications are now being accepted for emigration on compassionate grounds in the following cases:

a. Women whose husbands are resident abroad or widows and their minor children who have relatives abroad prepared to support them.

b. Children under the age of 16 years whose parents, relatives, or friends abroad are prepared to maintain them.

c. Husbands whose wives and/or children are resident abroad, and have been so resident since prior to May 1, 1945, provided they

are not required for Germany economy, e. g., laborers, technicians, physicians, etc. Very strong humanitarian reasons may outweigh German economy requisites; such decisions being at the discretion of Military Government. Applicants in this category will submit, together with their application and evidence of visa, a certificate of availability with the seal and signature of the appropriate German labor office concerned.

d. Aged persons; sick or permanently disabled persons who are physically incapable of contributing to the German economy, and who require medical treatment abroad, which is not available in Germany.

e. Women for the purpose of marriage to residents abroad. Men for the purpose of marriage to citizens of the United States, United Kingdom or France.

"Emigration" as used herein refers to change of domicile to a country outside of Germany.

In the foregoing cases, as in those of German nationals who are proved victims or opponents of Nazism, what is required from the country of destination is not a formal visa with time limit but merely an official letter stating that such visa will be granted by appropriate officials in or out of Germany, in the event that a Military Exit Permit is approved. — From OMGUS letter AG 0141 (SG), June 4.

QUARTERS OF MG PERSONNEL

Post and air installation commanders will support local Military Government to the fullest extent of their ability and will perform for its members all services prescribed herein for attached personnel. These commanders may not disturb the present facilities and quarters occupied by MG personnel without prior approval of the state directors of Military Government.

However, when a set of quarters presently occupied by MG personnel becomes vacant upon any transfer of the occupants, such set of quarters is then available to post commanders to assign in keeping with priority policies.

Post commanders will customarily consult the appropriate state director prior to assigning quarters vacated by MG personnel to personnel not employed by Military Government. Quarters will not normally be withdrawn from Military Government over the protest of a state director. — From Eucom letter AG 624 6SP — AGO, June 2.

CHANGE IN MGR TITLE 9

Part 10 in MGR Title 9 (Public Safety) is changed to include the following:

9-1001 Miscellaneous German Social and Fraternal Groups. This section is concerned with activities of miscellaneous German social and fraternal groups which do not fall under the following classifications: collective bargaining associations (MGR 13-121); economic groups which are not primarily collective bargaining associations (MGR 13-120); associations of the so-called independent professions, such as lawyers, doctors, etc.; political par-

ties and political groups; youth sport clubs; youth clubs; adult education organizations; religious associations; and private welfare agencies.

9-1002 Responsibility. It is the responsibility of the public safety branches or divisions of state OMG's, and of the liaison and security officers to cause the investigation of groups whenever definite indications of the presence of subversive activities make such action necessary. The Counter Intelligence Corps, upon request of Military Government or when deemed necessary for military security, will also investigate these groups for subversive activity and transmit the findings with recommendations to Military Government for action, except in serious cases, when Counter Intelligence Corps may take immediate action. — From OMGUS letter AG 010 (CA) May 28.

VIOLATIONS UNDER LAW 53

Displaced persons and assimiles subject to MG Law No 53 may be prosecuted for violations thereof in accordance with paragraph 4 of Notice No 2 under MG Law No 53, without reference to OMGUS headquarters and irrespective of their status. — From OMGUS letter AG 383.7 (LD), June 4.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE DEFINED

Although the solution of personal legal problems of military personnel and their dependents is not an official responsibility of the Department of the Army, the morale and welfare of such personnel is an important consideration and to that end a policy has been established to assist in making legal advice and assistance available to them wherever possible throughout the military establishment. Persons accompanying or serving with the armed forces and their dependents are included in the category of personnel entitled to legal assistance.

Pursuant to AR 25-250, supervision of legal assistance offices and activities in this command will be exercised by the judge Advocate, European Command.

The rendering of legal advice and assistance is a professional service of The Judge Advocate General and his department. Military personnel will not engage in such activities as part of their official duties unless they are members of or detailed, attached or assigned to The Judge Advocate General's Department; or are designated as legal assistance officers or are otherwise assigned to duty with a legal assistance office by proper orders as provided in AR 25-250. The terms "legal assistance officer" and "legal assistance office" include and are applicable to all Judge Advocates and their offices when engaged in rendering legal assistance.

As it is desired to make legal assistance available to all personnel entitled thereto where practicable, major commands and posts having a Judge Advocate will establish a legal assistance office, if not heretofore established, under the supervision of the staff Judge Advocate of post Judge Advocate, whichever is applicable. — From EUCOM Cir 44.