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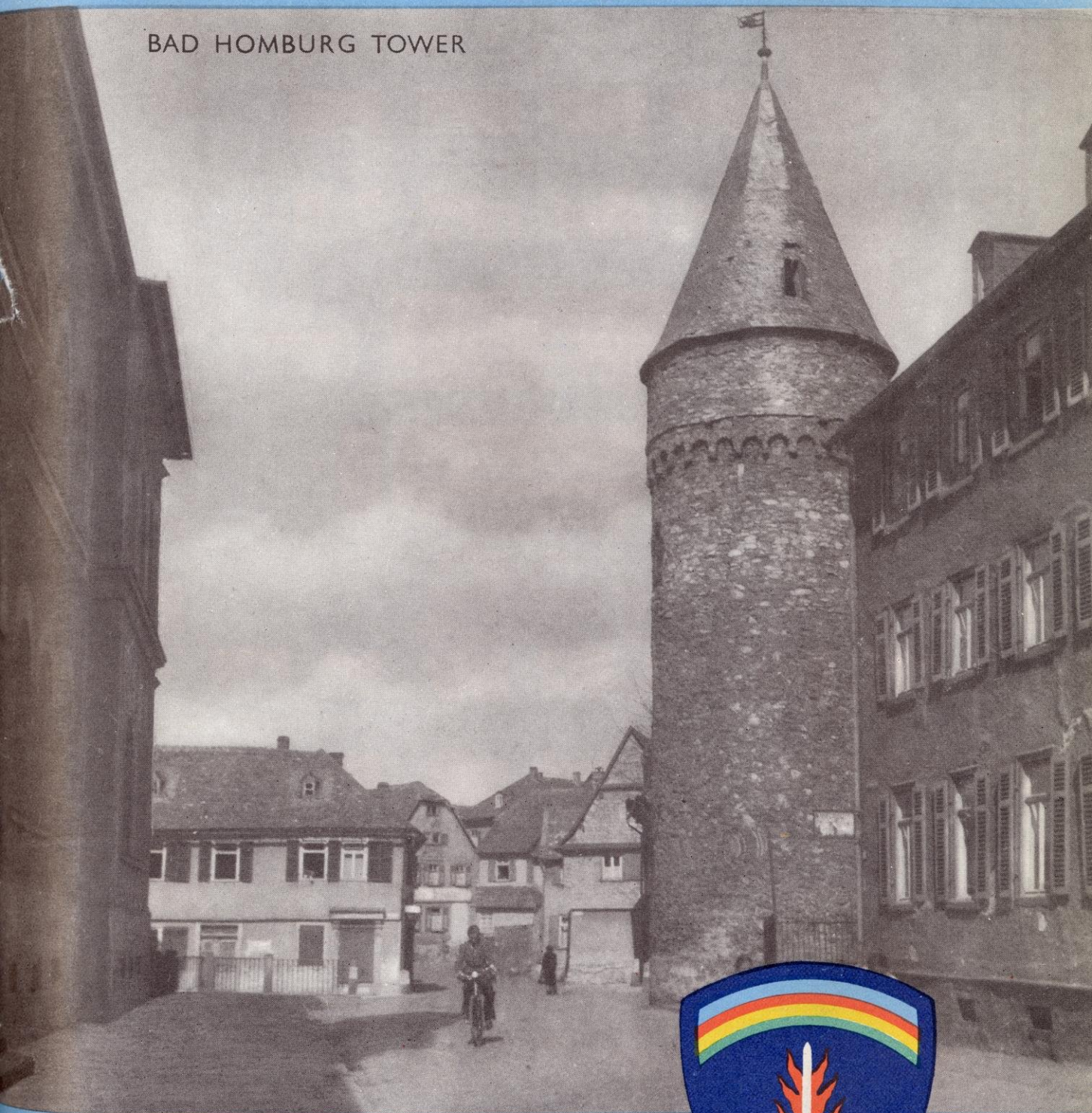


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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

BAD HOMBURG TOWER



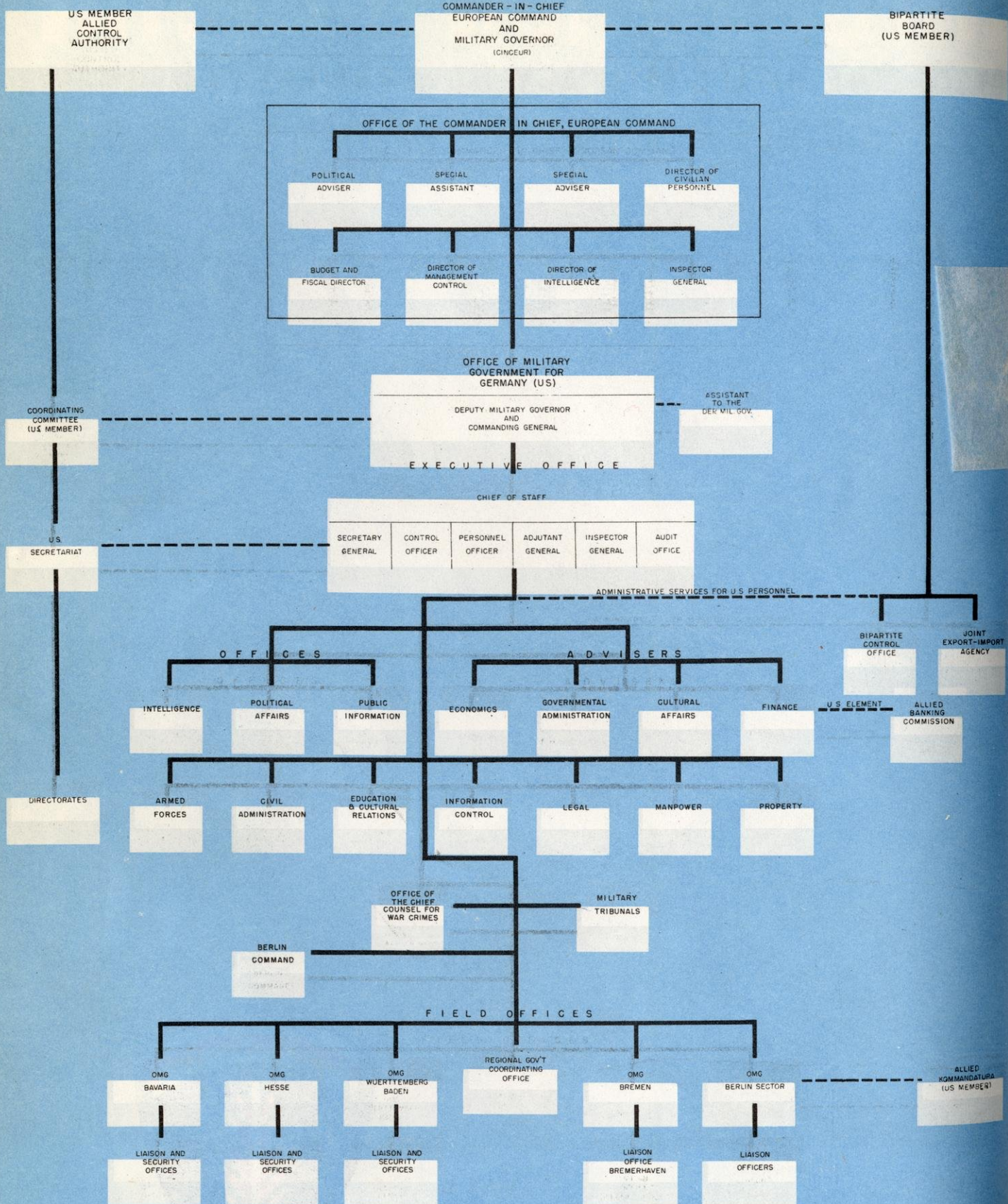
NO. 135

MAY 18, 1948

THIS  
ISSUE: **WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS**



# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY





## COVER PICTURE

**BAD HOMBURG TOWER**—Once one of the leading bath resorts in Germany, postwar Bad Homburg, like many other German towns, leads a tranquil life. Here, the old and the new blend harmoniously—a tower hovers over children playing in the street. (Photo by Mrs. M. C. Wood)

The *Information Bulletin* is a bi-weekly publication of the Office of Military Government in Germany (US). It is a popular-styled medium for dissemination of authoritative information concerning policies, regulations, instructions, operations, and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations to the occupational personnel in Europe and to public-interest organizations in the United States. The *Information Bulletin* is distributed without charge as a public service.

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

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



# Occupational ACTIVITIES

## OMGUS

Hungarian reparation officers, formerly accredited to OMGUS, were requested to leave the US area of control in Germany as a result of recent incidents against US Army escort troops who were moving repatriates to Hungary.

Through the efforts of Military Government, a limited number of fellowships in the field of government have been made available to German students in American universities. The fellowships will offer intensive courses in government and public administration at the Universities of Syracuse, Michigan or Illinois.

## Bipartite Agencies

The Economic Council Ordinance No. 22 was approved by the Bipartite Board. This provides for operating funds for the Bizonal Economic Administration to June 30. By then the 1948/49 bizonal budget is expected to be in effect and the revenues due from the bizonal states decided. The ordinance limits expenditure by the administration to the necessary to fulfill its functions and legal obligations.

The chairmen of the Bipartite Control Office agreed that the trade union officials visiting neighboring countries to determine the availability of foodstuffs should be limited to one representing the British Zone and one the US Zone.

## Bizonal Operations

The over-all industrial production index for the Bizonal Area reached a postwar high of 48.2 percent during March, an increase of 3.5 percent over the February index. The improved position has resulted from increased availability of coal, chemicals, and raw materials, as well as more favorable weather.

An increase in food imports resulted in the raising of the ration in the Bizonal Area. The normal consumer in the states of Hesse and Wuertemberg-Baden, the cities of Bremen and Hamburg, and the special supply area of the Ruhr was allocated 1,593 calories per day as compared to 1,560 in April. Other states received relatively less because of their failure to meet collection and delivery quotas.

Dried milk was included on the general ration throughout the Bizonal Area for the first time since the beginning of the occupation, with less than one-quarter of a pound a month authorized for the normal consumer.

Although the third phase of the miners' incentive plan has been satisfactorily initiated, with essential commodities now available on sale in Ruhr shops, it has not given the necessary stimulus which was expected to bring coal production up to the record March level.

A total of 13,094 surplus US Army vehicles has been turned over to the German economy in the US Zone since September, 1945. Of this total, 7,100 vehicles have been restored to serviceability. In the British Zone, 6,900 surplus British Army vehicles have been transferred and 1,300 made serviceable.

Procedure specifically providing for the coordination of legislation with

the Bizonal Council of States prior to passage by the Bizonal Economic Council was adopted by the later body.

Poor production of binder twine has made it necessary to purchase 5,100 tons of the product, principally from the United States, in order to harvest this year's grain.

Public servants employed in all bizonal agencies as of March 31 numbered 750,561, according to the Bipartite Civil Service Group. Of this number, 745,757, or 99.4 percent, were listed in the employ of the Transport and Postal Departments. Only 3,884, one half of one percent of the entire number, were stationed in or around Frankfurt.

## US Zone

Important new books issued recently by German publishing houses include "Deutschland und Europa" (Germany and Europe) by Heinrich G. Ritzel; "Erlebtes aus Aufstieg und Niedergang einer Demokratie" (The Rise and Decline of German Democracy) by Gustav Noske, and "Der Pulverfluss" (Powder River) by Struthers Burt.

## Bavaria

A collection of old masters from the Alte Pinakothek in Munich has been shipped to Brussels for an exhibition, arranged between the Belgium and Bavarian governments. The collection of 169 paintings is considered the finest in Bavaria, and one of the six outstanding collections of old masters in the world. It includes the work of Leonardo da Vinci, Mabusa, Ghirlandajo, Albrecht Durer, Lucas Cranach the Elder, Rembrandt and Peter Paul Rubens.

The Hallthurn Recreational Home, valued at approximately RM 305,000, is the first of more than 100 properties

The section on *Occupational Activities* is compiled from the *Semimonthly Report of Military Government No. 89*, 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.

(Continued on page 22)



# German Women's ORGANIZATIONS

Voluntary women's organizations, which were abolished during the Nazi regime, are making a postwar comeback in the occupied territory of Germany. Dozens of these clubs have been formed since 1945.

In the following article, Dr. Agnes von Zahn-Harnack traces the history of German women's organizations from 1918, when women won the right in Germany to vote, until 1933 when Nazi pressure forced the groups to disband. She then tells how women's clubs have been revived in Berlin since the end of World War II.

Dr. von Zahn-Harnack is the president of the Berliner Frauenbund, 1947. She is the author of the "History of the Feminist Movement in Germany," and of a biography of her father, Adolf von Harnack, after whom Harnack House in Berlin is named.

Harnack House was presented to von Harnack as a gift by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for the Advancement of Science, to be used as a guest house for scientists and research workers from other countries.

## By Dr. Agnes von Zahn-Harnack

*President, Berliner Frauenbund, 1947*

**T**HIS ARTICLE could begin with the year 1893, when the initiative for uniting the German women's organizations into one body came from the United States (the unification movement began after the German delegation returned from the International Council of Women, which was held in Chicago); or it could start from 1945, when the German women had to make a new beginning and rebuild what the Hitler regime had destroyed. But 1893 is too long ago, and 1945 is too near. It will be better to go back to the end of the first world war, to 1918. Germany then was covered with a fine network of active women's clubs—from East Prussia to the last small town on the Swiss frontier, from the Rhine to Posen and Breslau.

The majority of these organizations had united to form the Council of German Women (Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine). This council consisted of about 800,000 members from all professions, all walks of life, and all political parties: housewives as well

as women doctors, business women, artisans and artists.

Besides the Council of Women, there were women trade unions which were very active in feminist problems, and two big welfare organizations of Protestant and Roman Catholic women, respectively. All of these women had done social and welfare work together during the first world war.

**T**HE INFLUENCE of women had grown immensely in Germany, but they still lacked the right to vote. The suffrage movement had never been very strong here. The Council of Women held regular big congresses that were in themselves a sort of women's parliament. Here laws were proposed, worked out, and discussed; new social methods were propagated, and drives were started to interest women in public affairs. But the effect of this work was limited.

Then, in 1918, the right to vote was given to German women, and in January, 1919, they voted for the first time in German history in the election

for the Weimar National Assembly. Women grasped their new potentiality with enthusiasm; more women than men voted. Young women especially were fired with their new responsibility, and proved more keen to cast their votes than men of the same age.

The Weimar National Assembly, after that election, included about 10 percent of women delegates. In the following years the percentage decreased slowly. But, though few in number, the women in Parliament were very successful.

The years 1920 to 1928 brought a rich harvest of laws, called Women's Laws because they had been prepared by women or in close cooperation with women legislative leaders, and because they fulfilled special wishes and ideals of women.

The Youth Welfare Law, in its time the most progressive law of its kind in all Europe, and in fact a children's Magna Charta, was passed in 1922. At about the same time, a law was passed which modified existing laws on the religious education of children, and gave the mother the same right in making a decision on the matter as the father had.

A law was also passed permitting women to enter all branches of the legal profession, prompting the Minister of Justice to express the hope that "the law of men would now become a law of humanity."

A law providing protection for home workers was passed a year later, and it was called Lex Behm in honor of the member of Parliament, Margarete Behm, who had fought for this legislation for many years.

A most important law dealing with juvenile courts was also established.

In 1927 a law was passed designed to aid in the battle against venereal diseases. Dr. Marie Elisabeth Lueders, now an officer in the Frauenbund, had



devoted a great deal of work to promote it.

The year 1928 brought a new and better law on the protection of women before and after confinement.

**T**HIS SUCCESS could only be attained because the women members of Parliament were backed by large and influential women's organizations. If the women members of Parliament had difficulty in bringing their legislative colleagues to see the feminine point of view, they called for pressure from their women's organizations. Furthermore, women's legislation was aided by a good press, and support of magazines with wide circulation.

But 1928 was a turning point, and gradually the influence of women declined. There were several reasons for this decrease.

First, the men in Germany began to feel uneasy about the part women played in political affairs. They professed to be afraid that the nation might become "feminized" or "soft" through the female influence, and they were anxious lest their own political power be curtailed. The tendencies which led to Hitler's regime were beginning to make themselves felt.

In the second place, the world was slowly moving into the period of universal depression; well-paid jobs become rare, many persons were dismissed and out of work. The cry arose in Germany that if dismissals were necessary, women should be the first to go and leave their position free for a "man with a family." The fact that most of the working women had also to support a family, or old parents, was overlooked, in spite of efforts by the women's organizations. Women lost many important positions through the excuse of "economy measures."

Lastly, among the women themselves a certain change of mind took place. The generation which had been in its 'teens when the first world war ended was now about 30 years of age. Many of these young women, who had lost their chance of marriage through the war losses, took up professions with the hope of fulfilling their lives through such work. This hope did not

always come true. Many were disillusioned and uneasy about their future. In a vague, romantic way they looked back to times when women lived peacefully in a home, protected by a husband, surrounded by their children, and wished for some event which might turn back the wheel of history.

**F**OR ABOUT five years, from 1928 to 1933, the women's organizations fought these three dangerous tendencies. Their efforts were in vain. On May 8, 1933, an order was promulgated stating that the following



**Dr. von Zahn-Harnack, who wrote *Women's Organizations in Germany*, stands on the porch of her home in Victoria Luise street, in Halensee-Berlin, British Sector.** (DENA-Bild)

conditions must be met if the German Council of Women were to continue as a working body:

1. Recognition of Hitler's complete authority over the Council as leader of the National Socialist party.
2. Acceptance of the place and tasks that National Socialism considered suitable for women.
3. Dismissal of all non-Aryan members from any office.
4. Appointment of National Socialist party members to leading offices.

A meeting of officers from all parts of Germany was called, and it was voted to dissolve the Council. The

vote was taken without discussion of the Nazi demands. None of the leaders of the so-called "old feminist" movement went over to the party; a few did who had held minor positions.

During the next 12 years, from 1933 to 1945, the German women lost the right to be elected to any Parliament; they lost nearly all leading positions in education; they were no longer allowed to hold positions in the legal profession; they worked only in welfare fields, and in women's institutes.

The members of the old feminist movement went on meeting in small, clandestine circles; in many places they formed camouflaged discussion groups in which the idea of moral resistance was strengthened; they kept up their old-age help projects, which included Jewish members as long as they were free and in Germany. The old feminist movement was not dead; but the young generation had lost touch with it.

Meeting places had to be changed often, for the Gestapo watched closely and caused several groups to dissolve. The denominational organizations which had not been dissolved were limited to a consideration of strictly religious topics.

**T**HEN CAME 1945 and the end of World War II.

As soon as the streets were cleared of rubble, women's groups began to meet. In Zehlendorf, one of Berlin's suburbs, a group met on May 18 when the embers of the bombed houses had hardly cooled, and dead bodies of men and horses were still lying in the streets.

The group was formally organized in July, 1945. Its constitution stated that its members were "firmly resolved to work for the moral, social, and economic reconstruction of the German people; and to give women the place in the family and in professional and political life that was due them."

The bylaws included an expression of the hope that bonds of friendship and cooperation, which in the days before Hitler had linked German



women's clubs to international women's organizations, might be renewed.

This first postwar German woman's club was licensed by the English to hold meetings in Wilmersdorf in the British Sector of Berlin, so its members gave it the name "Wilmersdorfer Frauenbund, 1945." Meetings were held two or three times a month at which political, social and educational topics were discussed. The chief aim of these discussion meetings was to make women see their responsibility in public life.

Committees were organized to study special topics: a committee for peace; for international relations; for social and moral hygiene; for academic problems; for household work. A very active youth group was formed. The many difficulties attendant with life in a country just emerging from war handicapped the clubwomen, but did not dishearten them. Obtaining money for renting halls, paying secretarial work, and printing, was a recurring worry.

This club remained strictly detached from all political parties, while taking an active interest in major political issues. When Berlin held its first postwar election in October, 1946, the club prepared a women's program, and invited members of the four political parties to discuss their programs at meetings.

The "Wilmersdorfer Frauenbund" was granted a wider license on Dec. 19, 1947, when the Allied Kommandatura gave it permission to work in all four sectors of Berlin.

Two other women's organizations were given the same license, "The Emergency Union, 1947" (Notgemeinschaft) and the large "Democratic Womens' Union" (Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschland). The last-named Union follows the policies of the Democratic Women's Union, which is licensed in the Soviet Zone. It is closely linked with the International Democratic Women's Federation, which was founded in Paris in the fall of 1945.

Many groups undertake practical work besides their work of moral reorientation. The Wilmersdorf group has opened a marriage guidance

clinic, and a clothes agency where clothes given by members, or donated from abroad, are distributed.

International women's organizations have shown interest and sympathy in the fledgling efforts of the German women's groups. The International Council of Women invited one German woman to its conference in Philadelphia last fall, and the Federation of Business and Professional Women have sent visitors with whom the German club members could discuss their problems.

The National Council of Women of Great Britain and the British Association of University Women have displayed special interest, the last named organization having sponsored the academic committee of the Wilmersdorf club.

Club members say they have found these signs of good will very encouraging and stimulating. They believe that unless women everywhere cooperate and help create a world that not only longs for peace but really establishes it, no welfare work is of any use. For Germany, however great the economic and political problems, the moral problem is the most urgent of all. Women's clubs in Germany today work for a new ethical basis of life.

### **'US Courses on Rise**

At public high schools (Volkshochschulen) in Wuerttemberg-Baden, there was a marked increase during 1947 in courses dealing with the United States. Twenty such courses were offered in the fall of 1947, whereas only nine had been offered during the preceding fall term. Courses concerned with the history and culture of countries outside Germany showed an increase of 300 percent.

### **Gifts Top Million Mark**

Gift parcels from the United States sent into the four zones of Germany, and Berlin, by international parcel post in February exceeded the million mark for the first month since the Christmas peak volume was reached in November, 1947, Communications Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, has announced. The figure was 1,020,000.

## **Electric Construction Approved in Bizonia**

A comprehensive electrical reconstruction and building plan by German engineers, calculated to bring the electricity producing capacity of the Bizonal Area up to 5,550,000 kilowatts by the end of 1952, was approved by the Bizonal Economic Council with the concurrence of the Bipartite Control Office.

This production, together with increases to be gained from a similar program being planned for non-public utilities which sell surplus power to public utility stations, will be sufficient to accommodate the bizonal electricity demands at that time and provide a reasonable reserve. The combined zones have an installed plant capacity in operable condition, rated at 3,120,000 KW.

The expansion program is divided into two parts. First, existing plants will be repaired and reconstructed, and, second, new installations will be constructed.

The repair program set down for the electric utility industry will attempt to gain 1,100,000 KW of additional generating capacity during the next four years. To offset losses brought about by obsolescence, normal breakdowns and wearing out of equipment, the schedule calls for repairing an average of 500,000 KW capacity per year.

Building of new installations is designed to add 1,350,000 KW in new plant capacity during the next five years. In the new plant program, first priority will be given to hydro plants, second to brown coal burning plants, and the third to hard coal plants. Emphasis will be placed on the completion of new plants on which construction was already started prior to the end of the war.

The German committee of nine engineers will advise the German Economic Administration in carrying out this plan to make the Bizonal Area self-sufficient in electrical power.



## News Policy Reaffirmed

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, has reaffirmed his "Goldfish" policy of dissemination of information. His only stipulation is that Military Government spokesmen be sure of their facts and familiar with the subject they are discussing.

The Military Governor's announcement followed reports that certain immediate sources of information had been closed to them. Instructions have been forwarded that no information is to be withheld from any media unless it has been classified for security reasons by authorized and responsible personnel.

## New Production Mark

The value of goods manufactured in Hesse since the war reached a new monthly high of RM 194,000,000 in February, OMG Hesse announced. This exceeded the previous peak reached in November, 1947, by more than RM 6,000,000.

February's record production was considered remarkable in view of the fact that maximum output usually occurs in the last quarter of the year and is at its lowest point during the first quarter. If the trend continues, OMGH officials said, Hesse may exceed 60 per cent of the 1936 level of production next fall.

The bulk of gains, officials said, was recorded in the chemical and machinery industries.

## Press Services Meet

For the first time since the beginning of the occupation, representatives of the four licensed German news agencies, DENA (US), ADN (Soviet), DPD (British), and Suedena (French), met in Berlin to discuss the interzonal exchange of German correspondents.

As a result of these discussions, it will be recommended to the four occupying powers that free interzonal interchange of correspondents be permitted if full freedom in reporting can be assured. — *Military, Government Report No. 31.*

# International Courses Arranged

Three international courses will be held in Germany this summer at the universities of Marburg, Munich, and Heidelberg, the Education and Cultural Affairs Division, OMGUS, has announced.

Each course will be of three weeks' duration, from July 24 through Aug. 13. Enrollment is open to 300 foreign students, including American. The student enrollment in each university will be 100 foreign and 200 German students. The courses are also open to Americans in the European Command.

The purpose of the course is to foster international understanding among university students. This is the first large-scale attempt to carry out such a project in the US Zone.

Eminent professors from Rome, Zurich, Upsala, Paris, London and America will constitute the faculty, together with German professors from German universities.

The planning for these courses has been a joint project of the university faculties and of Military Government education officers. These committees have agreed to waive tuition costs to entering foreign students.

All students will live together in university dormitories and student houses, and will eat together. Meals will be served in a common mess operated by the university Studentenwerk.

Student groups have planned recreational excursions, to nearby areas of Germany; discussion groups, and social activities for the student members.

The total living cost at the university will be \$50 (in dollar instruments) per student. This does not include transportation to or from the university city, but includes room, board and all course fees. Scholarships are available.

American students who wish to enroll should register airmail with the Office of Cultural Exchange, Education and Cultural Relations Division, APO

742, c/o Postmaster, New York. This letter of registration must include the following material:

A short personal history, major and minor fields of study, type and extent of student extra-curricula activity participation, the German university preferred, a statement of the student's facility with the German language, and a certification by the student's university or college that he or she is in good standing and is recommended for enrollment.

## New High Reached

The Bizonal Area leather and footwear industry hit a new high during January, according to figures released by the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group. During that month, 2,247,332 pairs of footwear were made for indigenous consumption, as compared with 1,481,736 pairs in January, 1947.

This increase has been brought about through the flow-back system of leather checks which has concentrated production in the most efficient plants, Bipartite officials stated.

This means that if the buying public prefers the products of one factory over another, the manufacturers receiving the most leather checks during the flow-back process can purchase immediately new leather stocks and can accomplish more efficient production through increased output.

Also, during the last six months, orders for \$10,000,000 worth of hides have been placed on behalf of the Bizonal Area. Since the first of these orders are just beginning to arrive in Germany, they cannot have contributed directly to increased production, it was stated.

But Bipartite observers feel that the prospect of imports has brought about an improved declaration of indigenous leather stocks, thereby making an indirect contribution toward greater shoe output.



# Labor LEADERSHIP School

**R**AILWAY UNIONISTS in Germany have the same interest today in keeping their organizations private and self-contained as they had before the rise of Hitler, but they see the difficulties more clearly because of their experience under the Nazi Labor Front.

Their problem can be stated briefly; the unions must remain independently democratic, or they cannot remain private and free. Today union leaders see democracy, and the right to remain free, as the same. They realize they must have young leaders who are able to understand the importance of this and who will fight to retain it.

In this connection, the German railway unions have revived a leadership school at Hammersbach, two miles from the scenic Garmisch resort area. The school, founded in 1928, was suppressed as democratic by the Nazis in 1933. It was reopened in March, 1947.

Some educators might question the calling of this center a school. There are no classrooms, desks, blackboards or chalk. There is no library, there are no books, and no office where records are kept. Students take no written examinations. There is no grading. Students are not required to take lecture notes. Finally, there are no term papers to write.

But there is a meeting hall where the students listen to lectures and discussion for 35 hours or more per week. Sometimes the instructor pauses to ask questions, but most of the questions are put by the students. Frequently the entire lecture period is taken up with discussion. When the lecture is over the students follow

**By Nels Anderson**

*Expert Consultant, Information Control  
Division and Manpower Division*

the instructor out, still asking questions or posing problems.

**S**TUDENTS AT Hammersbach are selected by the railway union leaders at the railroad centers in the US, British, or French Zones. None has come from the Soviet Zone. Some are young men who have been elected as works councillors. Others have been elected to minor union positions.

Most of those already in leadership positions average 25 years of age. In addition to these, the local unions send a few workers who seem to have some qualifications for leadership and who average about 20 years of age.

The young works councillors attend the school at railroad expense, whereas the younger students receive their pay and maintenance from the union.

Most of these students are beginners in the shops, or offices, or on the railroad trains. With few ex-

ceptions they are following the occupations of their fathers. They are among the 90 percent of German youth who leave school at 14 and begin their work as apprentices.

Some of the teachers who come to Hammersbach are leaders of the railway union—persons with ability as lecturers. Some are school teachers or university professors who have a special interest in this form of adult education. Others are leaders in other German labor unions, who have some special field of knowledge.

Economically, socially and politically, most of the day-to-day problems of the beginning railroader are also the problems of the union, or of that local plant unit, the works council. The council in a plant of 300 to 400 workers has eight to 12 elected members. It is an honor for a young man to be chosen to a position as councillor, but it is also a responsible job.

**T**HE YOUNG MAN who is elected a member of a works council often finds himself in a confused position. The workers come to him

**The Railway Trade Union School Building at Hammersbach.**

(PIO OMGB)





with many questions and problems. He does not always know the answers. If he displays talent and a zeal for employee relations, he has the basic qualifications for being selected for a course at Hammersbach.

In connection with the numerous problems he must face, the young councillor must have some knowledge of labor and civil service laws, and of labor courts. He must know something about the procedure for dealing with labor grievances, or differences among workers. The purpose of Hammersbach is to help such young leaders find the right answers.

During the school's first postwar year 18 groups, averaging 50 students each, from Munich, Hanover, Hamburg, Frankfurt, and other cities completed the two-weeks course. The group that completed its work most recently came from Stuttgart.

In addition to introductory and summary talks, these students listened to 18 lectures of three hours each, from 10 different instructors. Each instructor gave several lectures, then remained at the school two or three days, engaging the students in discussion.

Although examinations are not given, each instructor will later indicate which students seemed to him especially capable. Each student knows that some 20 out of each group will be selected later to attend another labor school for a month or six weeks of more advanced instruction. From these more advanced schools a limited number of students are selected to attend the labor college at the University of Frankfurt.

**S**TUDENTS SELECTED for advancement are those who display superior capability in the questions they ask or the problems they raise, or in their ability to take part in discussion.

Attending lectures at Hammersbach is not, therefore, a task merely of listening and remembering. It is concerned with organizing ideas, in relating the new to the old and in absorbing meaning rather than the rote learning of pattern answers.

Here is a brief summary of the 72 hours of lectures given to a student group from Munich in 29 periods by 11 different instructors:

Relation of the workers to the various welfare laws and to the railroad welfare services . . . . .		5 lectures
Letter writing, technical terms, public speech . . . . .	4	"
Rights of workers under various labor laws . . . . .	3	"
Economics of production, wages, prices, etc. . . . .	3	"
History of the railroads, unions, works councils . . . . .	2	"
Examination of works council laws . . . . .	2	"
Railroad workers and civil service laws . . . . .	2	"
Union contracts and collective agreements . . . . .	2	"
Democracy in the union and politics . . . . .	2	"
Conciliation, adjustment of labor grievances . . . . .	2	"
Trade union administration . . . . .	1	"
Recruiting youth for the railroads and unions . . . . .	1	"

An official of the railway union said that schools such as the one at Hammersbach were necessary because the kind of direct thinking needed for democratic labor leadership is not developed at the lower levels of public education. The good leader, he declared, must be able to think independently and clearly, and must be

able to develop both convictions and tolerance. Union leaders contend that many of the most dependable railway union

officers were products of Hammersbach. And these leaders are willing to spend an average of RM 12,000 out of union funds for each class attending the school.

The chief problem the railway union faces is insufficient time to train the number of leaders it needs. Union officials estimate that at least 5,000



Household goods belonging to US personnel transferring from Berlin to stations in the US Zone are shown being placed in C-47 cargo planes at Tempelhof airport. Planes were utilized when trucks loaded with household goods were not permitted to pass Soviet check points, under new Soviet travel restrictions. (Signal Corps)



young men need to be given such initial training during the next three or four years.

**H**AMMERSBACH WOULD seem to meet the American frontier definition of a good school—a good teacher sitting at one end of a bench and a good student at the other. This is intrinsically democratic, and it leads to democratic behavior. It is easy to understand why such instruction was not tolerated by the Nazis, and why such a school would not be permitted in totalitarian countries today.

The union leaders have seen what happened in all the nondemocratic countries where the Communists used the methods of democracy to get inside the control circle, and then maneuvered themselves into full control. Czechoslovakia is the most recent case, but this familiar device was used to gain control of the labor movements in France and Italy. German labor leaders know what happened in Berlin, where the free unions elected to cooperate with the Communists, and then lost their independence.

Independent labor unions in Germany have learned the lesson that their democracy is put in jeopardy once they fall under any form of political control.

Democratic unionism can be retained only by continuous effort. To remain free, the unions must have leaders who can think straight, talk straight and who know that the strength of union democracy is the security of political democracy. The Hammersbach school is designed to develop such leaders.

### Zone Receiving Penicillin

The imports of approximately 21,000,000,000 Oxford units of penicillin to the US Zone are being received monthly. This quantity is sufficient for the treatment of all cases of gonorrhea and other diseases in which it is specifically indicated, as well as for the treatment of selected cases of syphilis, such as in pregnancy, congenital syphilis or in cases with sensitivity to arsenicals.

## Notice to US Readers

Distribution of the *Information Bulletin* to individual addresses in the United States will be transferred after July 1, 1948, to the office of the Department of the Army, Civil Affairs Division, Reports & Analysis Branch, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. After that date, no distribution to individual recipients will be made directly from the headquarters of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

Each addressee on the current mailing list has shown the need for the *Information Bulletin* in the interest of public service. To bring this list up to date and emphasize the use of the magazine as a public service, a check is being made of all US recipients to assure inclusion of their names on the list being transferred to Washington for future distribution.

All persons, offices and agencies in the United States who have been receiving regular distribution of the *Information Bulletin* directly from this office in Germany are requested to fill out the card attached to the cover, and mail it immediately.

Those offices and institutions which have been receiving distribution from the Civil Affairs Division and Public Information Division of the Department of the Army, the State Department, and the Library of Congress are NOT affected by this transfer, thus no reply is desired from them. Also not affected are recipients in Europe.

## OMGB Reorganizing Field Detachments

Field detachments of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria are being reorganized and centralized in the interest of greater efficiency, Lt. Col. Robert M. Connolly, executive officer, OMGB Bavaria, has announced.

The revised plan will include a Field Operations Division to be located at OMGB Headquarters in Munich, with branches at Nuremberg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Wuerzburg and Munich. Each of these five branches will be further broken down into areas, composed of from one to 13 active and inactive cities and counties.

These areas will be under the supervision of an area commander to whom all Military Government officers within that district are responsible for the effective operation of their territory.

Boundaries of these five newly-established branches will closely follow those of US Military posts in Bavaria. Branch chiefs, known as "Branch Coordinators and Inspectors," will be located in towns where military posts have established headquarters.

Of the 142 cities and counties that formerly had Military Government

detachments, only 91 will now retain their American MG personnel, 51 having been declared inactive.

Inactive counties are defined as those which have no DP or IRO installations, contain less than 50 American troops, have no cities of 50,000 people or more, and do not have critical border crossings.

Problems arising in these inactive counties will be handled by the Military Government officer presiding over one of the adjacent active counties.

Under the new system, the largest branch, having six areas and 24 counties, is located at Nuremberg.

### More Prisoners Working

Statistics of Legal Division, OMGUS, indicate an increase in 1947 in the percentage of prisoners engaged in useful employment. In Bavaria, for example, 55 percent of the prison population was employed in January; this figure increased to 71 percent by September. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the increase was from 57 to 83 percent; in Bremen from 74 to 86 percent; and in Hesse from 50 to 68 percent.



# 6 GERMAN BROADCASTERS STUDY IN US

First Major Project for Training Germans in Public Information  
Will Take Group on American, Canadian Tour, then to London

**S**IX GERMAN broadcasters, chosen from stations in the US, British and French occupation areas, have gone to the United States to begin a six-months study of the American and British radio industries. This is the first major project for training Germans in the United States in the field of public information.

The broadcasters left Frankfurt by plane recently. Their trip is underwritten by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has authorized Columbia University to direct their activities.

The program calls for two months of special research at Columbia University, New York City, coordinated with practical work on the radio staffs of some of the large local stations. This will be followed by a two months' tour of the United States and Canada, a final two-week seminar in New York, and then by six weeks at the Staff College of BBC in London.

"We feel this orientation of German radio workers can play a vital role in building a free radio for Germany," Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, said. "It will give them an opportunity to see for themselves the role that modern radio plays in a free state, to become acquainted with the responsibilities as well as the privileges of freedom of the air, and to gain knowledge of the professional skills that are used in bringing information to the people in a democratic state."

**C**OLONEL TEXTOR pointed out that while this first orientation tour will emphasize programming and policy, the visitors also will learn new developments in radio technique which will enable them to assist in building up more attractive programs for the German radio.

Of the six Germans chosen to participate in the initial program, four are from the US Zone, one from the French and one from the British. Selections were made with the assistance of Allied Military Government

officials on the basis of present and potential contributions to German radio. The group includes men from 23 to 44 years of age, with backgrounds in academic, journalistic, and dramatic fields, in addition to their radio experience.

The members of the group are:

Hans Herbert Westermann, in charge of the youth department at Radio Bremen. Mr. Westermann, youngest of the group, was a British prisoner of war, and on his release worked on the staff of the Bremen newspaper, "Weser-Kurier."

Dr. Rudolf Didczuhn, literary editor and dramatist at Radio Munich, was drama director of the Greifwald Stadttheater before the war. He was discharged for refusal to join the Nazi Party.

Otto Herr, commentator and chief of the political department, Radio Frankfurt. At the rise of nazism, Mr. Herr went to France where he was employed in the export department of a large commercial firm. During the war he was first interned by the

French and later drafted into the German army. He has been with Radio Frankfurt since 1946.

Dr. Peter Kehm, a native of Stuttgart and head of the literary department of Radio Stuttgart. Dr. Kehm received his PH. D. from the University of Munich during the war, and had a brief career as theatrical producer before he was drafted into the army. He was held as an Allied prisoner of war for eight months, and on his release joined the staff of Radio Stuttgart.

Franz Karl Theodor Reinholz, appointee from the British Zone, has served with the Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk since 1945. He taught at the Hamburg Volksschule and at Hamburg Experimental School before the war. During the war he was in the meteorological department of the German Air Force.

Horst Scharfenberg, representing the French Zone radio, is deputy program director of Suedwestfunk, Baden-Baden. He is a native of Frankfurt and attended Frankfurt University.

**Six German broadcasters pose at Rhine-Main airport, Frankfurt, just before taking off for New York.**

OMGWB (photo)







Fifteen leaders of the Nazi-dominated bar at their war crimes trial in the Palace of Justice, Nuremberg. They are (front row, left to right) Joseph Altstoetter, Wilhelm von Ammon, Paul Barnickel, Herman Cuhorst, Karl Engert, Guenther Joel, Herbert Klemm, and Ernst Lautz. (Back row, left to right): Wolfgang Mettgenberg, Guenther Nebelung, Rudolf Oeschey, Hans Petersen, Oswald Rothaug, Curt Rothenberger, Franz Schlegelberger.

(Signal Corps)

# COURTS *in Germany*

## Part II

**T**HE EXTENT to which German justice had deteriorated after 12 years of National Socialism is illustrated by an incident which occurred in Bavaria two weeks before V-E Day. On April 23, 1945, with American troops only 13 miles from the city, a few of the women, children and old men left in Regensburg staged an abortive peace demonstration. They gathered at the Cathedral, and in the ensuing confusion two persons, including a priest, were arrested by the Gestapo and charged with "destroying army morale."

Though the city was virtually defenseless and morale must have already been at an irreducibly low ebb, the offenders were nevertheless brought before a special German military commission (Standgericht). They were convicted and hanged a few hours before US troops captured the

city. The fact that the president of the special military commission was also a judge in the Regensburg district court lent a pseudo-legal air to the proceedings, but the underlying psychology must have been one of

**Part II of *Courts in Germany* deals with Military Government's efforts to reform and rebuild the courts and administration of Justice since 1945. The article, last in a series, was written by reports officers in the Legal Division, OMGUS.**

blind and vicious despair. No other explanation is possible.

One day later the situation in Regensburg was vastly different. SHAEF Proclamation No. 1, which had applied to all occupied territory from the first invasion of German soil in September, 1944, finally became the law of Re-

gensburg. Under its provisions the operation of all German courts was suspended. Regensburg—and most of Western Germany—thereby won respite from a system of justice which in the last months of the war had become increasingly arbitrary, mindless and tyrannical.

The initial reaction must have been a sigh of relief. The People's Court and the Special Courts, created for the trial of political and racial cases, had long since become symbols of Nazi terrorism. In addition, a curtailment of the rights of defendants in the ordinary courts had been greatly accelerated since the outbreak of war. For example, no defendant was entitled to defense counsel if the court thought it unnecessary. In most cases no appeal against the judgment of the court was permitted.

The object, as more than one Nazi apologist had explained, was not to arrive at a just verdict, but to extermi-



nate the offender as quickly as possible. However little the layman understood the theory behind National Socialist justice, he must have shuddered at its practice.

**M**ILITARY GOVERNMENT'S task in the summer of 1945 was therefore twofold. The guilty—those who had built up and administered the system—had to be sought and punished, and the courts themselves had to be re-established with a staff of reliable personnel. In the early months these two processes were inseparable, for the courts could not be operated without judges, and judges could not be appointed until they had been investigated and found reasonably free of Nazi taint. The major offenders in the perversion of German justice were tried by the tribunals established in Nuremberg.

One, Hans Frank, was tried and sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal. He is chiefly remembered as governor of Poland and eastern occupied territory, but during his career he had also been Reichskommissar for the coordination of justice and president of both the International Chamber of Law and the Academy of German Law.

The trial of 15 other leaders of the Nazi-dominated bar was opened before a US Military Tribunal at Nuremberg on March 6, 1947. Two officials who would have been defendants committed suicide before the trial opened—Adolf Georg Thierack, formerly minister of justice, and Carl Westphal, a ministerial counsellor.

Between March 6 and October 13, when the taking of evidence was concluded, 138 witnesses were called and 2,093 documentary exhibits were introduced. On Aug. 22 the Tribunal ordered a mis-trial as to the defendant Karl Engert, who, because of illness, had actually appeared in court only two days since the trial opened.

The indictment charged conspiracy to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity; the actual commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and membership in a criminal organization, in this case the SS. On July 11 the Tribunal ruled that as neither the IMT Charter nor Control Council Law No. 10 had defined conspiracy to commit these

offenses as a separate substantive crime, it had no jurisdiction to try any defendant upon this charge, and insofar as it related to conspiracy, Count I of the indictment was dismissed.

**T**HE PROSECUTION undertook to show that crimes against humanity (those committed against German nationals) were made possible principally by revision of the laws relating to treason and high treason. These offenses, normally rare in incidence, became commonplaces during the Third Reich, since the notorious Peoples' Court was empowered to define treason almost as it pleased, and could therefore impose the death sentence for relatively minor crimes.

As for war crimes—that is, crimes committed against foreign populations in violation of the laws and customs of war—the prosecution concentrated on the Night and Fog (Nacht und Nebel) program and the extermination of eastern European populations under the decrees against Poles and Jews. Records of the Ministry of Justice indicate that more than 7,000 persons were killed under the former program by the spring of 1944; there is no way of estimating

how many thousands of eastern Europeans were exterminated under the latter decrees.

On Dec. 3, the Tribunal found 10 of the 14 defendants guilty and sentenced four to life imprisonment. Who were the top judges and officials singled out for trial and sentence? :

**1.** Franz Schlegelberger, sentenced to life imprisonment, was state secretary of the Reich Ministry and later acting minister of justice.

**2.** Herbert Klemm, also sentenced to life imprisonment, had likewise been a state secretary and for a brief period before the surrender he was minister of justice. Other positions held by Klemm included those of director of the Ministry's Legal Education and Training Division, and deputy director of the National Socialist Lawyer's League.

**3.** Rudolf Oesche, the third of the four, had been chief justice of the Special Court in Nuremberg, a member of the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party, and an executive of the National Socialist Lawyer's League.

**4.** Oswald Rothaug, last defendant to receive life imprisonment, had been at various times senior public prose-



Judges who presided at the trial of 15 former leaders of the Nazi-dominated bar are (left to right) James T. Brand, justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon; Carrington T. Marshall, former chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court; Mallory B. Blair, former associate justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, 3rd District, Texas, and Justin W. Harding, former assistant attorney general of Ohio.

(Signal Corps)



A general view of the court room of Military Trial No. 3, Palace of Justice, Nuremberg, as the indictment is read against 15 former leaders of the Nazi bar. (Signal Corps)

cutor of the People's Court, and chief justice of the Nuremberg Special Court.

**5.** Ernst Lautz (10 years) had been chief public prosecutor of the People's Court.

**6.** Wolfgang Mettgenberg (10 years), as representative of the Criminal Legislation Administration Division of the Ministry of Justice, had been particularly active in the supervision of the trial of offenses against German forces in occupied territories.

**7.** Wilhelm von Ammon (10 years) had likewise been involved in the justice program in occupied territory.

**8.** Guenther Joel (10 years) had been legal adviser to the Ministry of Justice concerning criminal prosecutions, and chief public prosecutor of Westphalia.

**9.** Curt Rothenberger (7 years) had been legal adviser to the Ministry of Justice, and deputy president of the Academy of German Law.

**10.** Josef Alstoetter (5 years) was acquitted on the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity but convicted of membership in a criminal organization by virtue of his position as Oberfuehrer in the SS.

Paul Barnickel, Hans Petersen, Guenther Nebelung and Hermann Kuhorst were acquitted of all charges.

**T**HE DEFENSE had offered the objection that, as judges, the defendants could not be called to account for their actions on the bench. In its decision the Court pointed out that, far from being impartial dispensers of justice, Nazi tribunals were only instruments of the executive branch of government. The Court wrote:

"In view of the conclusive proof of the sinister influences which were in constant interplay between Hitler, his ministers, the Ministry of Justice, the Party, the Gestapo, and the courts, we see no merit in the suggestion that Nazi judges are entitled to the benefit of the Anglo-American doctrine of judicial immunity. The doctrine that judges are not personally liable for their judicial actions is based on the concept of an independent judiciary administering impartial justice."

This aim—the concept of an independent judiciary administering impartial justice—was kept uppermost in the process of rebuilding the German court structure. The German courts could not stay closed long. Military Government courts, the only tribunals authorized to operate in the early period of the occupation, were restricted primarily to the trial of offenses against occupation law or involving United Nations nationals.

Accordingly, a backlog of criminal and civil cases accumulated which required trial by German courts.

Although Military Government Law No. 2 confirmed the suspension of German courts, it provided that they would reopen and resume their functions "when and to the extent specified in written directions of Military Government." The People's Court, the Special Courts and all Nazi Party courts and tribunals were declared abolished.

**I**N REOPENING the ordinary courts, priority was given to criminal over civil cases, for as a general rule they were the most pressing, and they could also be handled more expeditiously. First preference was given to criminal actions initiated after the beginning of the occupation and before the actual reopening of the court in question.

Certain limitations were placed upon the jurisdiction of the courts. For example, they were forbidden to try cases which involved United Nations nationals, offenses against Military Government law, or claims for money against the German Government or any of its agencies.

Under the law, Military Government reserved to itself the right to dismiss any German judge or prosecutor, to



disbar from practice any notary or lawyer, and also to review all German court decisions administratively; if necessary nullifying, suspending or otherwise modifying any judgment. No sentence of death could be carried out without the consent of Military Government.

Two Control Council enactments promulgated in the early days of the occupation completed the groundwork for legal and judicial reform. Proclamation No. 3 laid down the equality of all persons before the law as a fundamental principle to be applied throughout Germany. Rights of the accused were guaranteed, and the judiciary was declared independent and free of executive control.

Control Council Law No. 4, signed on Oct. 30, 1945, stated that reorganization of the courts would take place in conformity with the Law Concerning the Structure of the Judiciary of Jan. 27, 1877, in the edition of March 22, 1924. Civil jurisdiction of the Local Courts (Amtsgerichte) was extended to money claims of up to RM 2,000, and the District Court (Landgericht) was given appellate jurisdiction over the Local Court.

The Appellate Courts (Oberlandesgerichte) were to have no original jurisdiction but would have final appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the District Courts in civil cases, and the right of revision over decisions of both local and District Courts in criminal cases.

In German law, revision means review of a case on points of law only. Thus, while the Appellate Court could decide that the lower court had interpreted the law erroneously and reverse the verdict, it could not question factual determinations made by a lower court in a criminal case.

**C**COURTS BEGAN to reopen throughout the US Zone and in the US Sector of Berlin. By the end of August, 1945, there were nine District Courts and 74 Local Courts in operation. In Berlin the Court of Appeals (Kammergericht), was opened on Oct. 15, giving that city the complete hierarchy of ordinary courts authorized by Law No. 4.

Military Government's Plan for the Administration of Justice in the US Zone, published the same month,

provided for the establishment of Appellate Courts in each of the states. The seat of the Bavarian Court was to be at Munich, with additional chambers at Nuremberg and Bamberg. (The latter two subsequently became independent Courts of Appeal.) In Wuerttemberg-Baden the Court was to sit at Stuttgart, with an additional chamber at Karlsruhe. The Hessian Court was established in Frankfurt. Chambers were later opened in Darmstadt and Kassel, although the Darmstadt branch was finally closed in the summer of 1947.

In general, this plan coincided with the pre-occupation judicial organization, although the partition of Germany into zones made certain geographical adjustments necessary. The court at Karlsruhe, for example, had formerly been the Court of Appeals for the state of Baden, part of which is now, of course, in the French Zone. The Darmstadt Court formerly had jurisdiction over Hesse, with Frankfurt and Kassel over the administrative districts of Wiesbaden and Kassel, respectively.

**P**HYSICALLY, the matter of reopening was quickly concluded. It was estimated that by April 1, 1946, all courts authorized to operate in the Zone were in fact in operation. This number included 39 District Courts and 335 Local Courts. A variety of factors, however, prevented their full and efficient functioning. For one thing, many of the courthouses were old or had been damaged during the war, and materials for repair were scarce. Records had been lost or destroyed, and there was the general administrative confusion attendant upon the aftermath of war.

But by far the greatest problem was personnel. Both Control Council Law No. 4 and Military Government Law No. 8 served to bar other than nominal Nazis from bench and practice, and Control Council Directive No. 24 made the injunction more specific by enumerating certain categories of officials whose dismissal was mandatory.

Finally, the German-enacted Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of March 5, 1946, set up a procedure under which quasi-judicial determination of a party member's activities could be made.

All of these enactments add up to denazification, which hit the courts about where it hit all other public agencies.

To cite only one instance, a survey of 302 judges and court officials made in Bamberg in August, 1945, revealed that only seven were not members of the Nazi Party.

The exact number of Nazis dismissed from the system since the beginning of the occupation cannot be determined, since it is probable that after the reopening of the courts many did not even apply for reinstatement and hence are not listed as having been dismissed. Of those lawyers, judges and prosecutors tentatively accepted after July 1945, more than 1,500 have since been dismissed under denazification procedures.

One source of new blood has been the expellee populations streaming into the US Zone from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Germans in the US Zone, already cramped for housing space and short of food, have been reluctant to accept these persons and to utilize their skills. However, Military Government has insisted that state ministries of justice hire qualified expellees for judicial and prosecuting posts, and admit expellee lawyers to the bar.

In any event, the German legal profession is steadily regaining its prewar strength. In January, 1946, judicial personnel in all courts totaled only 600. By March, 1948, there were more than 1,400. Similarly, the number of public prosecutors was almost tripled during the same period. At present there are about 3,000 lawyers admitted to practice in the US Zone.

**A**S A COROLLARY to the increase in legal personnel, the German court system has made a healthy recovery, exemplified in the caseload statistics. In January, 1946, the first month for which zone-wide statistics are available, the courts disposed of only 11,000 criminal cases. By October of the same year the figure had risen to almost 50,000.

While there was some falling off in court activities because of the severity of the 1946-47 winter, the caseload for May exceeded 50,000, and in November of last year the figure exceeded 75,000 for the first time since the start of the occupation.



Side by side with the physical growth, there has been a widening of jurisdiction. By December, 1945, Military Government courts were turning over to the German courts cases that did not involve occupation security. Among these were black market and curfew cases.

Under Law No. 2 all public registers, including the state and commercial registers, were closed. This action was necessary to prevent transfers of property in violation of Military Government law relating to property control and foreign exchange. In February, 1946, a regulation issued under the above law authorized the reopening of these registers. In July, 1946, a second regulation under the same law permitted Americans to testify in German courts under certain conditions.

Amendment No. 2 to Law No. 2 provides that United Nations nationals who live in Germany permanently are subject to the civil jurisdiction of German courts.

Since July, 1947, certain types of cases that were formerly tried by Military Government courts have been turned over to the German courts. These include theft of Allied property worth no more than \$25, illegal border crossing, and certain other categories of cases selected by the individual Military Governments of the states. The experiment was so successful that in December, 1947, the limit on theft cases was raised to \$100, and the transfer of additional categories is contemplated.

Striking proof that the German courts are being reconstructed in accordance with traditional ideas of

justice is shown by the restoration of the jury to its rightful place in criminal procedure. Prior to the Nazi regime the jury system was an integral part of German legal practice, and it has always been considered as typical of Germanic law.

In 1939 there were two types of juries in Germany. In the rural districts, criminal cases tried before a local court (Amtsgericht) were decided by a combined panel of a judge and two jurors that was called a Schoeffengericht. In the urban areas, criminal cases brought before a district court (Landgericht) were heard by three judges and six laymen, and the decision was rendered by their joint action. The entire group was designated a Schwurgericht.

It was only logical that at the outbreak of the war the Nazi government would abolish the jury system, for this was in accordance with the practice of abolishing the rights of the defense. The restoration of the jury system after more than eight years of non-existence marks a return to the democratic ideal of a fair trial. In November, 1947, Hesse restored both the Schoeffengericht and the Schwurgericht, and in December, 1947, a Schwurgericht was convened in Bremen for a case in which three Germans were charged with murder.

In both Hesse and Bremen the jury systems are based upon German law as it existed in 1939. In Bavaria, however, the Legislature recommended the adoption of the jury system as it existed in 1924. The distinction lay in the composition of the Schwurgericht as three judges and 12 laymen;

the jurors determining only the guilt of the accused, while the judges passed the sentence. The Bavarian minister president has asked the Legislature to reconsider its decision in order to ensure uniformity in the practice of the states. As yet a final decision has not been reached.

**E**VIDENCE OF the fact that the German judiciary is trying to free its country from the heritage of oppression is found in the present trials of political and racial crimes of the preoccupation period. In the US Zone the German courts may try these cases—which are similar in character to those heard at Nuremberg and Dachau by US Military Tribunals—only when the offense is a violation of German criminal law and the victim is a German national.

Fittingly, one of the most recent cases was a trial in the Regensburg District Court of eight former Nazis in connection with the so-called "trial" mentioned at the beginning of this article. They were accused of murdering the two peace demonstrators.

Four of the eight persons accused of participating in this affair were convicted, the judge who had acted as president of the special military commission being sentenced to four and a half years imprisonment.

This sentence represents the first time a German court has proceeded against a judge for participating in a political crime in his judicial capacity, and is proof that the German courts are now competent to judge the Nazi offenders who brought Germany its harvest of ruin.

## Forerunner of Nuremberg

**T**HE CASE of Sir Peter of Hagenbach in 1474 appears to be the first international war crime trial. It has even more modern interest than that, for it was conducted throughout in accordance with high judicial standards, and the duel between the public prosecutor and counsel for the defense centered in the issue of obedience to superior orders. Clearly, roots of modern international law go much

deeper than is commonly assumed.

To appreciate the setting of the trial, its political background must be sketched. Duke Charles of Burgundy had raised his country to the zenith of the power which Burgundy was to achieve on the chessboard of Europe. His friends called him Charles the Bold. His enemies decried him as Charles the Terrible, and by the massacre of the inhabitants of Nesles in

1472, he had certainly done full justice to this title.

In 1469, financial difficulties forced the Archduke of Austria to pledge to Charles his possessions on the Upper Rhine, including the fortified town of Breisach. Charles installed Sir Peter of Hagenbach as his Governor, or Landvogt. In accordance with the standards set by his master, Hagenbach

(Continued on page 19)



# LEGISLATION *Review*

**M**ILITARY GOVERNMENT has substantial legislation-review responsibilities, extending from quadripartite to all levels of German legislation.

The nature of the review varies with the kind of legislation. As both Council of State-initiated laws and Bizonal Economic Council ordinances require prior approval by Military Government before they can go into effect, the review procedure is incident to the approval.

In connection with Bizonal Economic Council legislation, the approval is a joint decision between US and UK Military Governments acting through their respective Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors. In the case of state legislation, prior approval by Military Government is not required as a condition to the laws becoming effective.

The initial review and decision as to whether a state-enacted law should be suspended or nullified by Military Government rests with the state director. Reserved to the Deputy Military Governor, however, is the final power of reviewing state-enacted legislation and in cases of disagreement with the state director, overriding his decision.

Military Government review of state legislation (which is enacted by four separate state legislatures and reviewed in the first instance by four separate offices of Military Government) and the power of final decision, are necessary to insure consistency of MG policy. Many of these laws, although adopted by different state legislatures, contain provisions which are highly similar in character and hence demand application to them of a uniform and coordinated MG policy.

In April, 1947, a Legislation Review Board was established to serve as an advisory body in reviewing and passing on a wide variety of laws,

including German state, Council of State, Military Government, quadripartite, and later bizonal legislation. The Legislation Review Board consists of four members: the director of the Civil Administration Division, who is chairman; the director of the Legal Division, the Governmental Administration Adviser, and a representative from the Office of Chief of Staff.

*Legislation Review was taken from the Civil Administration Division Cumulative Review, an annex to the Military Governor's Report No. 30, and revised by the Civil Administration Division.*

**T**HE BOARD examines legislation to determine whether it conflicts with Control Council legislation, or international agreements to which the United States is a party; whether it constitutes an excessive delegation of legislative power, and whether it observes the tenets of democracy.

Also, whether it observes the federal structure of German government, with particular emphasis on the decentralization of functions to the maximum degree consistent with modern economic life, and whether uniformity among the states is required, or whether it is a matter falling exclusively within the constitutional jurisdiction of the individual state.

In addition to these responsibilities, it determines whether the legislation conflicts with other powers which are reserved to Military Government in order to effectuate the basic policies of the occupation.

The staff work incident to the application of these criteria to specific laws is divided between the Legal Division, which is primarily responsible for the consistency of such laws

with Control Council and other superior enactments and international agreements—also whether adequate provision for judicial review is provided for—and the Civil Administration Division, which is primarily responsible for the consistency of such laws with democratic tenets, the decentralization of governmental functions, and the proper distribution of governmental powers.

The Legislation Review Board has adopted the principle that the presumption for approval lies with the German legislation and that before the Board will recommend disapproval or suspension of such legislation it must be clearly demonstrated that it violates one of the above criteria.

The Board has ruled that it is not a Supreme Court passing on the constitutionality of German laws, for that is the function of the German constitutional courts. Moreover, the Board does not attempt to evaluate the wisdom or necessity of the laws, because that would place the Board in the position of a superior legislative body.

It is the aim of the Board to restrict its examination to the specifically-stated criteria mentioned above so as to limit Military Government intervention in the German legislative processes, and thus to encourage the development and strengthening of these processes.

**T**HE BOARD'S review of state legislation has been confined almost solely to those laws which had been suspended by state Military Government. The most notable of these are:

**1.** Constitutional Court Law of Wuerttemberg-Baden, which failed to give the individual the right to carry an appeal to the Constitutional Court on questions of denial of constitutional liberties. This failure violated a basic tenet of democracy as set out in the directive of Military Government of



Sept. 30, 1946, which calls for the guarantee of the basic rights of individuals, and the recognition of the rule of law as the "individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful expression of governmental power."

Moreover, the meager qualification requirements set out in the law for the position of justice of the Constitutional Court, as well as other provisions making the position honorary and part-time, did not augur well for the prestige and status which such a court must possess. The suspension of this law was sustained.

**2.** Although the compulsory Labor Law of Hesse contained certain undesirable features, it was decided that its promulgation was within the constitutional powers of the Hessian state legislature, and that no grounds appeared for its disapproval under the reservations set forth in the letter approving the Hessian constitution.

The specific provisions of the law which could violate the Hessian Constitution and which could impair the rights of the individual were determined to be an appropriate matter for determination by the Hessian courts rather than for action by Military Government. With the exception of one financial provision which was inconsistent with a quadripartite action, the law was permitted to take effect.

**3.** The Radio Law of Wuerttemberg-Baden failed to set up a radio public law corporation which was free from governmental domination, and hence it came into conflict with a basic Military Government policy. The suspension of this law was sustained.

**T**HE MAJOR ISSUE involved for the Legislation Review Board in its review of laws initiated by the Council of States was whether or not the subject matter and content of the individual law required zonal uniformity or whether the subject matter fell within the jurisdiction of the individual state legislatures. In most instances, the Board recommended approval of these laws, having taken into consideration the fact that they had the support of the Council's Parliamentary Advisory Council.

The opinion of the latter group, which is composed of representatives of the individual state legislatures, that a law should have uniform enactment throughout the zone in preference to nonuniform enactment by each state legislature, constituted good evidence for the necessity of zonal uniformity, and also gave these laws democratic support.

The Legislation Review Board reversed its original decision to disapprove certain Council of State-initiated laws after these laws had been resubmitted by the Council and the Parliamentary Advisory Council with strong endorsements in favor of their enactment.

Two laws, however, on which the Board could not agree with the Council of States as to the necessity of zonal uniformity were the Law on Conciliation and Arbitration, and the Law on Public Accountants, Auditors, and Tax Advisers.

Another Council-initiated law which the Board disapproved granted certain privileges to severely disabled persons, including certain priorities on the Reichsbahn. As the Reichsbahn is under the jurisdiction of the Bizonal Economic Council, the Board could not permit the Council to legislate beyond its field of competence.

**I**T WAS THE original function of the Legislation Review Board, in connection with ordinances proposed by the Economic Council, to prepare briefs and recommendations for use by the US member of the Bipartite Board, which decides on these ordinances. The work of the Legislation Review Board in this field, originally unilateral, was expanded later to include a British representative, in order to make the recommendations bilateral.

While the Legislation Review Board consisted of four members, the British had only one representative, from the office of the Governmental Subcommission, Control Commission for Germany (British Element). This lack of balance was corrected with the creation on April 22, 1948, of a Bipartite Legislation Review Board consisting of the director of the Civil Administration Division, (OMGUS) and of the president of the Governmental Subcommission (CCG/BE).

In line with the creation of the new Board, the OMGUS Legislation Review Board was reorganized on April 19, 1948, with the following membership:

The director of the Civil Administration Division, chairman; the director of the Legal Division; the Governmental Administration Adviser, and a representative of the Chief of Staff.

The chairman is responsible, under the new organization, for effecting



Hermann Hirsch (left), a former high Nazi press official in Nuremberg, appears before a denazification court in Stuttgart. He is shown conferring with his attorney, Dr. Wilhelm Arnold.

(DENA-B1d)

the coordination of OMGUS views on bizonal legislation through the Legislation Review Board.

The Bipartite Legislation Review Board considers all bizonal legislation, together with the comments of the Bipartite Control Office on such legislation, with a view to insuring:

That Military Government interference with German legislation be kept to an absolute minimum consistent with the principle of delegating the maximum of authority to the German Bizonal Economic Administration.

That amendment or comment recommended to the Bipartite Board be confined to matters of basic policy.

In its review of bizonal legislation and Bipartite Control Office comments thereon, the Bipartite Legislation Review Board is charged with obtaining and coordinating the views of the Legal Divisions and all interested functional divisions in both headquarters, and may, if necessary, request the attendance of representatives from those divisions at its meetings.

**T**OO OFTEN THE Economic Council has been inclined to make wholesale grants of power to the Executive without placing limitations on these grants or including legislative standards for the guidance of the Executive in administering the ordinances.

For this reason, one Economic Council ordinance had to be rejected outright by the Bipartite Board. In an effort to inform the Germans of what is meant by legislative standards and principles, the Bipartite Board issued a special statement on this subject for use by the German bizonal authorities. In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Bipartite Control Office, the Bipartite Board stated:

"It seems evident to the Bipartite Board that the German bizonal authorities have not understood the requirement that ordinances passed by the Economic Council must state legislative standards and principles, and limitations on the power of the Executive Directors, so that the latter may not exercise arbitrary powers. You are therefore requested to forward the following explanation to the President of the Economic

Council and to the Executive Committee and the Executive Directors:

**1.** The power to adopt ordinances may not be delegated by the Economic Council to any other body or authority.

**2.** The Economic Council in the ordinance must itself establish the policies, standards of legal obligation, and limitations within the scope of which the law must be executed. It must not, by failure to enact such standards, attempt to transfer that function to others.

**3.** Adequacy of the ordinances may be tested by the following question—has the Economic Council laid down a policy and established standards by ordinance, and left to administrative agencies only the making of subordinate rules within prescribed limits, and the determination of facts to which the policy as declared by the Economic Council is to apply?"

**T**HE LEGISLATION Review Board sees only those pending quadripartite laws which present major questions as to the necessity of national legislation—which Control Council enactments are—in the light of the US policy for the maximum decentrali-

zation of powers. They are referred to the Board by the US member of the quadripartite body considering the law; the Board's recommendations are designed to guide the position of the US member in his future quadripartite negotiations.

The number of such proposed laws presented to the Legislation Review Board has been small. Two examples of subjects of proposed Control Council enactments on which the Board has recommended against national legislation have been highway transportation and private detective agencies.

As Military Government supervision over German agencies continues to shift from numerous operating controls to selected key policy controls, the significance of legislative review becomes more and more important. Through this review, Military Government can easily and effectively observe the whole pattern of economic, social and political development as it emerges into law and can quickly check any developments which are distinctly contrary to democratic concepts.

This control, which is exercised at the top level of the various German governmental agencies, provides Military Government with a means of carrying out its occupation objective without hampering the day-to-day activities of German administration.

During the past year Military Government's record in the review of legislation has been well within announced US policy which calls for the disapproval of German legislation only when it conflicts with the legislation or the basic policies of Military Government.

This policy, which is essential if democratic institutions of popular government are to be fostered in Germany, will continue to guide Military Government in its review of legislation.

### Disease Deaths Drop

Sharp reductions were registered in February in the case and death rates of major communicable diseases in Berlin as compared to the same month last year, according to provisional figures released by the Public Health Branch, OMG Berlin Sector.



Paul's Church in Frankfurt, which was burned badly during the war, is being rebuilt. Here, workmen remove a large, broken stone block. Frankfurt Cathedral can be seen in the background. (DENA-Bild)



## Forerunner of Nuremberg

ignored completely the promise that the ancient liberties of towns and inhabitants in the pledged territories would be respected. He established a regime of arbitrariness and terror that went beyond anything that was customary even in those rather tough times. Life, honor, and property counted for nothing. Hagenbach and his soldiers became guilty of outrages which did not lag behind the worst deeds of modern totalitarian gangsterism. They further extended their depredations to Swiss merchants on their way to and from the Frankfurt Fair, and frequently encroached upon rights of nearby towns and countries.

**I**T WAS AN open secret that Charles's ultimate ambition was the Imperial Crown. Yet more than any other single cause, the outrages committed by Hagenbach contributed to bring about what, until then, had been regarded as impossible—the alliance against Burgundy of all her neighbors. Austria, the Swiss Leagues and towns, France, and the towns and knights of the Upper Rhine, who before had all been at loggerheads with one another, realized that they had to make their choice: they had either to end this tyranny, or submit helplessly one by one to every whim of Charles and his subordinates.

The support which the Archduke of Austria could draw from his allies enabled him to offer the full amount that was required for the redemption of his possessions. On flimsy pretexts Charles refused to fulfil his treaty obligations. Meanwhile, however, the ball had been set rolling by German mercenaries of Hagenbach and by the citizens of Breisach. Together they captured Hagenbach. Then the other allies took the field against the Duke of Burgundy, who was killed in the Battle of Nancy.

The Archduke of Austria, in whose territory Hagenbach had been captured, ordered his trial. Whereas an ordinary trial would have been conducted before local judges, it was agreed in this case that the allied cities, including the Swiss towns, should delegate judges. Since, by then, these Swiss towns had ceased

to form part of the Holy Roman Empire, their participation gave an international character to the bench before which Hagenbach was tried. To represent the order of knighthood among the judges, 16 knights were added to their number.

On May 4, 1474, the trial took place on the market-place of Breisach. Henry Iselin, of Basle, acted as public prosecutor. Fortunately, records of his speech and of that of counsel for the defense were preserved. The prosecutor arraigned the accused for having committed crimes which went far

This article was originally published in the Manchester Guardian (England). It was presented as an appendix to a prosecution brief in the war crimes trial of 21 former officials of the German Foreign Office and related agencies, now in session at Nuremberg.

beyond the breach of contractual obligations. Iselin contended that Hagenbach's deeds outraged all notions of humanity and justice, and constituted crimes under natural law. In the words of the prosecutor, the accused had "trampled under foot the laws of God and men," and had committed what today would be called crimes against humanity.

**W**ERE HAGENBACH'S crimes war crimes, considering the fact that they had been committed before the outbreak of open hostilities between Burgundy and the allies? It is true that war crimes in the strict sense of the word involve violations of the rules of warfare. Yet it should be remembered that right down to the beginning of the 19th century the border-line between states of peace and war was very thin, if often it existed at all. The hold of Burgundy over the pledged Austrian territories was more akin to the occupation of enemy territory in wartime than to a peace-time occupation of foreign territory under treaty. Further, it may be held that this trial offers a much-needed precedent (in a non-technical sense) of a case in which war crimes in the wider sense of the term—as used in the Charter of the Nuremberg

Tribunal—have come before an international bench.

If such deeds are considered to be amenable to international criminal jurisdiction, such jurisdiction rests less on the rather accidental fact of war than on the abuse of sovereign jurisdiction which such crimes constitute. So, in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, the jurisdiction of the International Military Tribunal has been made to cover crimes against humanity whether committed "before or during the war."

**F**URTHER ACCUSATIONS were made in interrogatories; witnesses were heard, and then Hagenbach's advocate spoke for the accused. His only point was one on which, ever since, war criminals have relied—the defense of superior orders:

"Sir Peter of Hagenbach does not recognize any other judge and master but the Duke of Burgundy, from whom he had received his commission and his orders. He had no right to question the orders which he was charged to carry out, and it was his duty to obey. Is it not known that soldiers owe absolute obedience to their superiors? Does anyone believe that the Duke's Landvogt could have remonstrated with his master or have refused to carry out the Duke's orders? Had not the Duke by his presence subsequently confirmed and ratified all that had been done in his name?"

When the accused himself addressed the tribunal, he based his whole defense on this ground.

The judges deliberated for several hours. When judgment was pronounced, the tribunal rejected the advocate's preliminary objections to its jurisdiction. It overruled the plea of superior orders, found Hagenbach guilty, and condemned him to death.

The executioner of Colmar was chosen from among eight competitors, and before the execution took place a representative of the Emperor deprived Sir Peter of Hagenbach of his knighthood as one who had committed all the crimes which it had been his duty to prevent.

Finally, the Provost of Eimsheim, the marshal of the Tribunal, gave his order to the executioner with the words: "Let justice be done."

# OUTLOOK PROMISING IN WUERTT.-BADEN

## Hopes for Record Progress in 1948 Are Based on Present Level Of Production, Upward Swing in Exports, and Planting Program

*(From a speech by Charles LaFollette, director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, at a meeting of the German-American Club at Heidelberg.)*

**T**HE REBUILDING of economic life, housing, and the export program are all vital to the future of Wuerttemberg-Baden and of the German people. Yet no problem is closer to all the people than the problem of food.

The food ration has been recently increased and is now at its highest level since the war. It will be raised again in May and there is a possibility that it will be further increased during the summer. These current increases are the result of increased imports. If—and this is one of the most crucial “ifs”—1948 is a good crop year and the food is distributed through legal channels there will be a very substantial jump in the food rations for the normal consumer.

I am told that, in general, the agricultural outlook for Wuerttemberg-Baden is encouraging. The weather has been especially favorable; crops planted in the fall have come through the mild winter without serious damages. The Agricultural Ministry is promoting an intensive campaign for an increased potato crop which, if successful, should assure a large increase in potato cellaring for next winter. Preliminary figures indicate that there is an increase of approximately 10 percent in potato hectarage planted and no decrease in grain hectarage.

While the crop outlook is good, the meat outlook is poor. Only a small percentage of the livestock being slaughtered is distributed through legal channels.

I consider those people responsible for the black market in food among the worst criminals of Germany today. They are preventing hardworking, honest citizens from getting their

small ration while directing large quantities of food to those who have the most money or goods. Such practice is not only criminal and undemocratic, it is unchristian.

**I** HAVE ALWAYS been of the opinion that next to the food problem the critical shortage of housing space is the most pressing problem facing the people of Wuerttemberg-Baden. Most building materials are heat processed. The allocation of coal for the manufacture of building materials is therefore the most important factor in the construction industry.

The coal allocation during March was 50 percent higher than in January and February. With a continued high level of coal production in the Ruhr area and the possibility of further increased production there it is very possible that there will be a higher allocation during the coming months.

Two other key problems in housing are illegal building and the shortage of construction workers. I don't believe that the German worker who lives with his wife and child in one room appreciates seeing bricks and mortar and tiles going into souvenir shops instead of housing.

At the present time the Wuerttemberg-Baden legislature is working on a bill which will call for heavy penalties against those responsible for illegal building. If such a bill is passed and is rigidly enforced it will not only stop most of the unauthorized building, but it will release several thousand construction workers from non-essential building and make them available for housing projects.

**D**URING THE first quarter of 1947 the Wuerttemberg-Baden economy made a very weak start. The most bitter winter Europe had in several decades brought the economy



Mr. Charles LaFollette, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden director (standing, center), addresses the Heidelberg German-American Club. At the speakers' table are (left to right) Lt. Col. C. J. West, new Heidelberg Military Government officer; an MG interpreter; Mr. LaFollette, and Lt. Col. James A. Lynch, former Heidelberg MG officer. (OMGWB photo)



to a standstill. Rivers and canals were frozen, and only the smallest trickle of coal came from the Ruhr. The level of production was at a postwar low.

In spite of that poor start last year, the production level started spurting in April and hit a record high in November.

This winter, that record cold and snow spent all its time in the United States while Europe enjoyed one of its mildest winters in years.

As a result of the warm weather, the increased coal production and a general quickening of this state's economy today's production level is 75 percent above what it was this time last year. Even a confirmed pessimist would have difficulty getting discouraged over that fact.

The theme of the 1947 export show in Wuerttemberg-Baden was "Export schafft Brot" (export creates bread). It was an excellent theme. It told in three words the purpose of the export program.

Last year after a very weak start, the informal quota of export contracts in this state was surpassed by several million dollars. This year export contracts have been signed totaling \$19,000,000, well over half the dollar value of 1947 contracts. This figure is several million dollars over this year's total export business of a well known large German state east of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

**G**ETTING GERMAN business geared to the export business after an absence of over six years was not and is not an easy task. Both the Joint Export-Import Agency and the German export officials are constantly striving to get the export business back close to a normal basis. The current boom in exports reflects the progress in this direction.

It is the intention of JEIA to cut red tape and return the German export trade to normal operating procedure as soon as possible. Recently, large strides have been taken in this direction. Firms may now be licensed to transact an unlimited number of contracts totaling \$10,000 or less.

The export bonus to the textile and ceramic industries has been



Dr. H. A. Ruscheweyh signs the oath of office of chief justice of the newly-created Bizonal High Court. Attending the ceremonies, which took place in the War Room of Headquarters Building, Frankfurt, are (left to right): Dr. E. Koehler, president of the Bizonal Economic Council; Sir Gordon Maccready, UK chairman of the Bipartite Control Office, and Mr. C. L. Adcock, US chairman of BICO.

(Signal Corps)

increased to 40 percent of the dollar value of goods produced. This means that the firms concerned will make their own purchases of raw material and lay their own plans for expansion. This is an experimental step. If it is successful the same system will be extended to other industries.

The rising level of production and the progress made in the export-import program is already paying dividends to the ordinary consumer in Bizonia. Ten million dollars worth of hides are being imported into the Bizonal area. It is estimated these hides will provide some 10,000,000 pairs of shoes for the people of the Bizonal Area.

During the first quarter of this year, JEIA contracted for the importation of \$10,000,000 worth of natural rubber. This rubber will be used to make 1,300,000 badly needed motor vehicle and bicycle tires.

As the level of export rises, more foreign credits will be available for such purchases of badly-needed materials abroad.

On the basis of the present level of production, the upward swing in exports, and the extent of the planting programs, 1948 promises to mark the largest amount of progress in the reconstruction of German economic life since the end of the war.

**W**HETHER OR NOT these current tendencies will continue is dependent on a multitude of factors. A repetition of last year's drought could cripple the chances for a substantial increase in the food ration. The export business is strictly dependent on world market conditions which in turn are sensitive to both political and economic conditions.

I have now been in this state since early last December. I have found the people here industrious, unafraid of new ideas and, I believe, for the most part sincerely interested in the development of a free German democracy. I feel certain that the people of this state will do everything in their power to make 1948 the year reconstruction doubled in intensity.

## Occupational Activities

to be returned to trade unions under ACA Directive No. 50.

The Catholic and Evangelical churches of Bavaria have distributed an educational pamphlet entitled "Ums Taegliche Brot" (Our Daily Bread) which was prepared by the Bipartite Food and Agriculture Branch. The pamphlet describes the sources of food for the Bizonal Area and the methods of distribution.

The first of a series of surplus US Army installations, the Nuremberg vehicle park, consisting of more than 4,000 tons of automotive equipment, was transferred to the German economy, according to an agreement by the US Government and the Bizonal Economic Council.

### Hesse

Approximately 2,400 German educators are expected to participate in seven field seminars concerning school reform and other developments in the field of vocational education, to be held this month. The sessions are scheduled in Kassel, Ziegenhain, Giessen, Wetzlar, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, and Frankfurt.

More than 79,000 Russian rubles, 6,196 US dollars, 1,624 British pounds and a small quantity of platinum and gold bullion and gold and silver coins were turned in by displaced persons living in Hesse during a foreign assets amnesty held from April 1 to 15, OMGH Finance Division officials revealed. Receipts were issued for redemption when the DP can produce written proof that he has obtained permission to leave Germany.

The recently reorganized Jewish Community of Frankfurt submitted its new constitution to the Hessian Ministry of Culture with a view to acquiring status as a corporation of public law in Hesse. Since annual state subsidies to the Jewish Community in Frankfurt had been traditional, RM 30,000 were allocated for this purpose from the Hessian budget.

An epidemic of upper respiratory disease in Hesse passed its peak of more than 4,500 cases in mid-April. In the third week of the month, only 2,980 new cases were reported. Fifteen deaths have been attributed to the epidemic.

The Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt has been granted an MG license to purchase a badly damaged, 23-room, Swiss-owned house there to be used for office space. Material to repair the dwelling will be imported from Switzerland.

A record-breaking 165,000 persons visited Hesse's six US Information Centers during the first three months of this year. Seventy-two thousand books and 12,000 periodicals, also new highs, were circulated during the period.

Approximately 400 textbooks, pamphlets, and teaching aids have been received by OMGH religious affairs officials from American donors, for use by German committees mapping the reform of religious instructions in Hessian schools. Posters, charts, pictures, courses of study, and teachers' manuals have also been included in recent shipments, which have been sent largely by the Protestant International Council of Religious Education, Chicago, and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington.

### Wuerttemberg-Baden

Preparations are underway to equip all county headquarters of the Wuerttemberg-Baden rural police with two-way radio sets.

A total of 1,600,000 yards of textiles has been sold to French firms by Wuerttemberg-Baden mills.

### Bremen

Denmark contracted for the purchase of 5,000 bicycles from Bremen bicycle factories. Buyers in Singapore have bought 20,000 bicycle lighting sets.

### Berlin

During the first quarter of 1948, the US Sector of Berlin received from the Bizonal Area of Germany more consumer goods and materials than for any other quarter during the past 18 months, according to Commerce and Industry officials of OMG Berlin Sector. For the three-month period, 92 to 306 percent more chemicals, lumber, motor vehicles, tires and tubes were received than had been originally allocated for the US Sector's population and industry by bizonal authorities.

A total of 273 properties has been released from custody of the Property

Control Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, since 1945. Owners included the US firms of Woolworth, Roth-Buechner, Gillette, Zoellner-Werke, and National Cash Register; Electrola and Lindstroem, (British); Paul Firchow and Brown, Boveri & Cie. (Swiss) and Muratti, (Greek).

British Military Government has ordered top priority to labor demands for the rebuilding of the Berlin West power station in the British Sector. The RM 40,000,000 reconstruction plan, biggest of its kind in Germany, was announced on April 12.

The Berlin-Schoeneberg Information Center is displaying about 200 books on "Today's Russia."

"No Time for Comedy," by S.N. Behrmann, is in rehearsal in the British Sector of Berlin.

### Joint Export-Import Agency

German importers, exporters, shipping agents and chartering agents have been authorized to charter non-German vessels for the loading of authorized import cargoes in bulk under a licensing procedure which became effective May 1, the Joint Export-Import Agency stated. Each contract will be subject to the approval of the JEIA.

German-made toys costing \$200,000 were sold to purchasers in the United States during March.

### Allied Control Authority

The Office of the US Military Governor announced that since there had been no request for a meeting from any of the delegations, and no subject has been presented for discussion, there was no meeting of the Allied Control Council on April 30.

### Soviet Zone

Performances of "Three Men on a Horse," American comedy which has been a big hit on the German stage, were prohibited in Leipzig by Soviet authorities. No reason was given.

### School Radios Planned

The Lorenz factory at Hanover (British Zone) has agreed to set aside approximately 25 percent of its production of radios during the next 10 months in order to supply schools in the US Zone with 5,000 school radios.



# EDITORIAL OPINION *in* GERMAN PRESS



## Italy's Victory at the Polls

The **Stuttgarter Nachrichten** said the Italian election results represent a triumph which will perhaps be more decisive for the West than the historic battles against the Turks at Vienna or Lepanto. It said:

"Italy chose to remain Western and Christian. It withstood a grand offensive of lies from the East... Church and State combined efforts to bring the greatest enemies of Western culture to the polls, namely, those without interest; the apathetic ones... The Cominform has played its last democratic card. It can now only use violent or criminal methods. The world must prepare its defenses against such eventualities."

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** said that the struggle for Italy has only begun, and added:

"Democratic Italy has indeed won a battle not only for itself but for the world. But this does not end the fight... The experience of the last three decades shows that totalitarianism knows how to utilize defeats as well as victories..."

"The new Italian government will need all its force, resolution and economic and social skill to overcome the explosive forces mobilized against it... As for the new democratic Germany, it can heartily rejoice with the Italians and the same time take the lesson to heart."

## Tranquility in Berlin

The **Fraenkische Presse** (Bayreuth) said that "the stranger who does not know Berlin and its population, and who only sees the Berlin press, must think that the city is a place of mad confusion, and added:

"But he who visits Berlin these days is amazed at the sovereign calmness with which the Berliners face political events... They have long since understood the tactics of the Russians. They see themselves defending democracy and human rights at an advanced post. They face the future placidly, knowing that not only Ger-

many but the whole of civilized Europe can confidently build upon Berlin's love of freedom, and knowing also that Berlin will not be abandoned."

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg), in professing its friendship for Berlin, said:

"We in southern Germany have not always been friends of the Berliners... But that has changed. Even the least interested politically in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg, in Baden and Hohenzollern, in Hesse and the Palatinate, have now recognized what is at stake in Berlin. They understand that only a population which faces facts unflinchingly can hold out under all this adversity and Eastern spitefulness... Jakob Kaiser, Hubert Schwennicke, Neumann, and many others have long since grown beyond the limits of party politicians and have achieved the stature of men who are standing up for their convictions..."

The city has won—through the attitude of its people—a place in the heart of all Germans such as it never occupied before..."

Robert Botzat said in the **Wiesbadener Kurier**:

"The West German state is about to become a fact... The necessity is undeniable. The Control Council has failed. Events in Berlin demonstrate how little one can count on a radical change of Russian policy. It has be-

come evident that the reconstruction of Western Germany is an essential factor of European recuperation. Through the Marshall Plan and the union of western Germany, two thirds of the German people will soon return to the international community...

"Those who see in this development a danger to the security of Europe should consider that 45,000,000 non-Communists are less dangerous than 70,000,000 persons under Communist rule... Communism must not be forced upon the German people. That, at the moment, is more important than unity."

**Schwaebische Post** (Aalen) attacked the "New Statesman and Nation" for advocating the voluntary evacuation of Berlin by the western powers:

"In the eyes of the overwhelming majority of Germans, the prestige of the western powers stands or falls with Berlin. If the Berliners, and especially those faithful and courageous people who have fought for the ideals of human freedom on the basis of western democracy, were to be deserted now, the question of 'collaboration' would become a dominant issue in the public life of the whole of western Germany, too."

## Textiles in Storage

**Stuttgarter Zeitung** complained about the failure of the Bizonal Economic Administration to distribute goods brought into Germany by Military Government:

"As important as this organization is, its reputation is as bad... Now they (the people) are being told that two months ago the Economic Administration was given 27,000,000 yards of textiles for distribution. What has been distributed? Nothing..."

"There are countless children, old people, and returned PW's in rags. And in Frankfurt mountains of textiles remain undistributed... We expect to hear from our minister president and our delegates in the Economic Council what has been done to punish those responsible..."

## Editor's Note

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.



## Council Attacked

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg) said the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt is not a democratic institution, and accused it of "incompetence, malicious indifference and political block-headedness..." The paper added:

"We are ready to admit that a central distribution authority for the western zones is unavoidable. But the organization that has developed in Frankfurt and formed a conspiracy is impossible; not only impossible, but dangerous to the public... a mockery of all we are willing to call democratic!

"We have only one consolation. This Economic Council is not entitled to pass resolutions, and to rule in the name of the German public. It was not elected by us! We Germans have often been guilty, but of this Frankfurt gang we are innocent. We'll reject it as long as we can hope that a rejection in the name of all strata of the population will carry democratic weight with the Anglo-American Military Governments."

## Advice to Politicians

**Frankfurter Neue Presse** offered advice to the political orators:

"Leave the 'ism' trumpets, including that of nationalism, at home... Such noise leaves the people cold... and blocks real discussion, criticism and political decision... The issue in these (1948) municipal elections is not Moscow, Rome, or Bizonia. It is home and hearth, and municipalities... that are outside of all ideologies..."

"The speakers must not indulge in rhetoric nor flirt with demagoguery. They should be serving teachers of democracy. They should explain the meaning and importance of the municipal elections, and most of all, clear up the deplorable ignorance concerning local political issues... They should do no more than to encourage discussions among the voters—an essential part of democracy—and to guide them without trickery nor party egotism."

## Wandering Youths

**Wiesbadener Kurier** said that 20,000 to 30,000 homeless boys and girls under 18 years are wandering in the

British Zone alone, and pictured the danger involved:

"Most of them have no money. When they do have money, it is in enormous amounts. Ninety-nine percent have no food ration cards... In Duesseldorf last year 1,117 girls were arrested, of whom 30 percent had venereal disease... Those whose duty it is to help in this situation are not giving it the required attention... This is an army to be feared, and not in Germany alone."

## Finnish-Soviet Pact

**Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg) said of the Soviet-Finnish pact:

"Finland is the first example of a nation having friendly relationship with the Soviet Union without sacrificing its political freedom... By wise and intelligent negotiation, Finland has managed to stay out of the strife between East and West... We trust that the prediction of President Paasikivi (of Finland) will prove correct. He said that 'If Finland maintains a democratic, Finnish policy, and culti-

vates good relations with all countries, especially its great neighbor, it can look with confidence to the future.'"

**Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel) however, felt certain that the Finnish-Soviet pact is not as harmless as it appears on the surface, and added:

"The western European nations are certain that the rest of Europe faces once more an aggressor who is arming himself. They conclude that they have to get together... Time is running short."

## "Rhapsody in Bluff"

**Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) called Hollywood's filmed biography of the late George Gershwin a "Rhapsody in Bluff" and added:

"Anyone making the round of the four big Munich premiere theaters will return home profoundly disturbed. Through these theaters flows a stream of plain trash. Our sympathies for Hollywood are vanishing rapidly..."



(Signal Corps)

An "adopted" German woman welcomes the receipt of food donated by the Nuremberg Military Post Women's Club, as Mrs. William H. Tweedy, chairman of the club's procurement and distribution section, looks on.



"We have no right to demand anything from the occupying powers. But it is time to state that the United States and Britain are frittering away their film reputations in Germany; that they are awakening in the audience feelings of national resentment, yes, even of national superiority. That hardly belongs to the program of reeducation."

**Echo der Woche** described "Rhapsody in Blue" as "a masterpiece of bad taste, since combining so much bad taste on 2,500 yards of film is no everyday performance . . . Part of the premiere audience left the theater before the end. Someone shouted: 'Why does Hollywood send us third-grade or, like "Rhapsody in Blue," sixth-grade films?"

### Too Many Protests

The **Wiesbadener Kurier** said that Germans in the West complain too much about scarcities. They have forgotten they lost the war and they refuse to believe reports on conditions in the Soviet Zone. The paper asserted:

"The West takes American food imports as a matter of course . . . The disappearance of pigs which would have covered the meat allocation for a year is permitted to pass without comment. The city dweller complains about the laxity of the peasant, the peasant about the laxity of industry, and both demand that the occupation powers make up for it . . .

"Things look very different in the East, believe it or not. There, one does not complain about bacon not being imported from Denmark, but one envies the West. One cannot understand why we are dissatisfied."

## Postal Registration Service Widened

Postal registration service is available on three additional classes of incoming international mail to Germany effective April 1, the Communications Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, has announced.

The additional classes, acceptable under quadripartite agreement, are samples with a weight limit of 500 grams, small packets with a weight limit of one kilogram, and commercial

Through Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, and Lorenz Hagen, president of the Bavarian Trade Union Federation, Murray D. Van Wagoner, state director, OMG Bavaria, has congratulated the Bavarian people for their fine spirit in sending urgently-needed material to Berlin and the Ruhr area during 1947.

In his letter to the minister president, director Van Wagoner said:

"The spirit of charity and economic foresight shown by the Bavarians is most commendable. In my opinion a cooperative attitude such as this represents another healthy step towards recovery. Supplying vital needs to other parts of Germany cannot fail to expedite the reconstruction of Bavaria itself."

"I strongly recommend that those who contributed to this shipping of supplies to critically-short areas receive all possible consideration and encouragement in the future and be thanked for their efforts."

"The economic rehabilitation of Bavaria will depend more and more on just such a progressive approach as is indicated by the actions of these individuals."

Among the items shipped to the Ruhr were 5,910,000 pieces of chinaware, 662,940 pair of shoes and cloth equivalent to 130,000 men's suits. The people of Berlin received cloth, newspaper, shoes, lumber, roofing and other building materials.

Through Mr. Hagen, director Van Wagoner complimented the workers of Bavaria:

"I should like to be able to congratulate each member of every trade

papers with a weight limit of two kilograms. These three classes supplement the two, letters and postcards, to which the registration service was applicable when it was initially authorized on Jan. 1, 1948.

All categories of postal matter authorized in the international mails outgoing from Germany may be registered if registration service is applicable.

union for his industriousness and cooperative attitude. Since this is impossible I ask you to personally convey to the trade union members through their industrial union leader my commendation for this excellent achievement."

## MG Courts Try 5,535

A total of 5,535 persons came before Military Government courts for trial during January.

This represents a considerable reduction in the case-load of Military Government courts as compared with the preceding month, and reflects the policy of turning over to the jurisdiction of German courts certain categories of minor offenses against Military Government law.

German courts in the US Zone tried 68,406 criminal cases during the month. — *Military Government Report No. 31.*

## Phone System Expands

The expansion of the civil telephone system continued during December, 1947, with the addition of more than 3,200 main line telephones and 2,400 extensions, as the total number of telephones in service in the US-occupied area (excluding Bremen) rose to approximately 540,000.

An additional 29,000 main line and 12,500 extension telephones connected to German-operated and maintained telephone central offices are not included in these figures. — *Military Government No. 31.*

## Prison Figures Drop

The prison population in the US Zone at the beginning of January dropped to 22,039, a decrease of more than 5,000 from the previous month. This decrease was largely the result of Christmas commutations of sentences proclaimed by the Military Governor and the individual state governments in the Zone.

## Newspaper Circulation

As of Jan. 31 the 49 US-licensed newspapers in Germany had a total circulation per issue of 4,130,194 copies.

# Democracy Needed in Business

A reaffirmation of the position of OMGUS with respect to the necessity for German business and professional associations of a democratic character has been expressed by Dr. E. H. Litchfield, director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

At the same time, OMGUS reiterated the policy in a directive to the state directors.

Dr. Litchfield further clarified OMGUS' position because there had been a number of inquiries from German sources as to whether previous policy directives had been abrogated by the directive of July 15, 1947, issued jointly by the State, War and Navy Departments. This directive stated that it is not the intention of the US Government "to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany."

The July directive to the US Military Governor said the United States believed equally firmly that no other external forms of government should be imposed upon Germany. It added that the United States "seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control."

The Tripartite Conference of Berlin, concluded on Aug. 2, 1945, pledged the Allies "to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis." In the US area of control, basic tenets underlying the occupation objectives were defined in a Sept. 30, 1946, directive which was issued to clarify the relations between Military Government and civil governments after the adoption of the state constitutions.

It was said therein that "all political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control," and that "Governmental powers may not be delegated to private or quasi-public economic bodies."

Dr. Litchfield called attention to the fact that it had been the German custom to regulate business in great detail through compulsory member-

ship in various trade associations and chambers, to which the government had assigned executive powers.

"Germany," he said, "had a long history of authoritarian controls over, and suppression of individual rights in the economic sphere, and of denial of popular control dating back to the rigid controls of the guilds in the Middle Ages and renewed and perfected under the totalitarian regime.

"To the extent that regulation and control of economic activities is necessary, such control should be exercised by a government elected by and responsible to the people. Singling out certain sectors of the economy and endowing them with special privileges would frustrate democratic development.

"The investment of vocational associations with governmental powers would perpetuate or create vested interests opposed to the interests of the people as a whole. Such action would result in the creation of a corporate structure of society that would tend to undermine parliamentary responsibility and facilitate development of totalitarian government.

"Vocational groups clamor for what they call 'self-government.' What they mean by this is the control of their segment of the economy. Such groups would not only govern their internal affairs but would affect the life of the community as a whole."

"'Self-government' as desired by certain vocational groups involves: the subjugation of all members of the

vocation to complete group control and the establishment of rigid and restrictive trade practices; the exercise of functions which are governmental in nature, such as licensing, taxing, and allocating raw materials; and the removal of its economic activities from popular control."

The directive to the state directors said that for these reasons, and "In the interest of the growth of popular government and democracy in the US area of control, the directors of the Office of Military Government for the states should impress upon all concerned the necessity for uncompromising adherence to this policy."

## Branch Banks Approved

Effective July 1, banks with head offices in United Nations or neutral countries may open branch offices in the US and British Zones of Germany.

The branch offices would operate under licenses authorizing them to provide banking services incidental to foreign trade. These services include the opening of letters of credit, the negotiation of documents covering exports and imports, and the carrying of foreign currency accounts for authorized persons.

The branch offices would be subject to German as well as Military Government laws.

## Party Given License

The Bavarian Party (Bayern Partei) has been issued a license by the political Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria, to operate as a state-wide political party.

## BICO Creates Netherlands Liaison Post

An accredited representative of the Netherlands Ministry of Traffic will begin service with the Bipartite Control Office on June 1 as a transport liaison officer, the Bipartite Transport Group has announced.

Consent to establish the post was granted by BICO because of the increased cooperation which must be maintained between the various national inland barge fleets in order

to cope with transportation shortages in western Europe.

A Netherlands Rhine Mission has been in existence at Duisburg for some time, it was explained, but it is principally an operations center for lower Rhine navigation. The new office at BICO level will handle major problems of traffic policy concerning the Bizonal Area and the Netherlands, Transport officials stated.





## Zone Photos To Be Shown in US

FIFTY-THREE photographs showing the trend of economic and educational recovery in the US Zone of Germany have been arranged for a tour of principal cities of the United States, following the initial showing in the concourse of the Pentagon Building in Washington.

The photographs were selected from approximately 1,100 taken by Sam Rosenberg while he was serving as photographic consultant to OMGUS last year. He extensively toured the US-occupied areas of Germany, recording all phases of German life and activities.

The exhibit, prepared for the Civil Affairs Division, US Department of the Army by the Adjutant General's Army Exhibits Section, pictorially reflects a cross-section of such occupation activities as Germany manufacture for export, schools and educa-

tion, displaced persons, war crimes and denazification trials, and reconstruction of transportation and communications.

Four of the photographs in the exhibit have been printed on the covers of the *Information Bulletin*, as shown on this page. These were furnished this publication by Mr. Rosenberg while he was in Germany.

### Monetary Agreement

The US/UK Military Governments for Germany have been accepted as permanent members of the Multilateral Monetary Compensation Agreement.

The agreement is designed to strengthen the financial, and assist the economic, position of European countries by restricting the need for effecting inter-European transfers of hard currencies by means of compensating reductions in balances owed on Governmental clearing accounts between various European countries.

Other permanent members of the Agreement are France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Occasional members are the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and the French Zone of Germany.

The adhering countries report each month the balances on their clearing



accounts with central banks in the other member countries to the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) in Basle, which work out series of transactions bringing about compensating reductions in the balances. Any reductions in balances between permanent adherents are obligatory.

### Juice for Children

A total of 12,000,000 gallons of grapefruit juice from the United States will be distributed shortly to bizonal hospitals, workers canteens and for the Bizonal Area Child Feeding Program, the Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group has announced.

### Needy Sheltered

A large number of parents in Bremen and Bavaria requested that their children be sent to institutions during the winter months, and an increasing number of applications for admittance to the homes for the aged were made to welfare authorities. The need of these people inspired both public and private welfare agencies to focus their efforts on a cooperative plan of action.

# Quadripartite Rupture in Berlin

*The action which caused the open rupture in the regular functioning of the Allied Control Authority was detailed in the March Report of the Military Governor. The account is published herewith in full.*

**Q**UADRIPARTITE activity in the Control Council, in the Coordinating Committee, and in practically all other agencies of the Allied Control Authority (ACA) came to a complete halt on March 20. At the meeting of the Control Council held on this day the Soviet Delegation, which was in the chair, arbitrarily declared the meeting "closed."

The Allied Secretariat had prepared no papers for the meeting in question, and it was convened at the express request of the Soviet Delegation, which then raised two matters.

The first of these concerned the resolutions of the Prague Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The US Delegation pointed out that it would be extremely inappropriate for it to discuss the document, inasmuch as the US Government had already advised the Governments concerned that a discussion of the resolutions would be useless as the latter were based on complete distortions of fact.

The British and French Delegations also indicated that the matter raised by the Soviet Delegation was at governmental level, and therefore not within the competence of the Control Council.

The Soviet Delegation then referred to a number of specific questions concerning Germany which were raised in the Prague resolutions. The US Delegation pointed out that there existed a normal prescribed procedure for placing such questions upon the agenda of the Control Council, and that the US Delegation had never refused to participate in constructive attempts to resolve those questions on a quadripartite basis. The Soviet

Delegation withdrew the item from discussion.

**T**HE SECOND question raised by the Soviet Delegation concerned the meeting in London of the representatives of the US, British, and French Governments from Feb. 23 to

concerning this meeting, that those notes had been made public, and that there was, therefore, no need to refer to them in the Control Council.

Moreover, since the London meeting had not resulted in any directives to Zone Commanders, the US Delegation had nothing to report to the Control Council.

The British and French Delegations pointed out that the question raised by the Soviet Delegation was still a matter of governmental discussion and could not, therefore, be considered at the present time in the Control Council.

The Soviet Delegation thereupon accused the other delegations of violating the agreements for the quadripartite control of Germany and stated that since they refused to report to the Control Council on the London conference of the representatives of the US, Great Britain, and France, there was "no sense in continuing the present meeting," which it declared closed without first having obtained the assent of the other three delegations. The Soviet Delegation then withdrew from the Council chamber.

Following upon this unprecedented step, the three other delegations agreed that the chairman had abused his powers and had wrongfully closed the meeting. The US Delegation was temporarily elected to the chairmanship and on its motion the meeting was officially closed.

The Soviet Delegation subsequently requested postponement of the Coordinating Committee meeting scheduled for March 23, stated that it would not attend already scheduled meetings of most other ACA agencies and indicated a desire to attend meetings of such bodies as the Currency Printing Committee and the Insurance Committee.

The restriction of meetings only to those agencies selected by the Soviet Delegation was unacceptable to the US Delegation, which stated that in view of the action taken by the Soviet Delegation at the meeting of the Con-

(Continued on Page 31)

An analysis of Allied Control Council actions shows that since its inception there have been 96 cases in which one power has exercised its veto against the other three. 69 of these vetoes, or 73 percent of the total, have been exercised by the Soviet delegate. The United States has blocked four-power action on only 12 occasions; France 13 times, and Great Britain twice.

Soviet Military Government released a chart on March 26 to show the increasing inability of the Control Council to reach agreement. In view of this chart, the facts developed by analysis are interesting.

ANALYSIS OF DISAGREEMENTS  
BY ELEMENT

Year	USSR Voting Against Other Three Powers	US Voting Against Other Three Powers	BRITISH Voting Against Other Three Powers	FRENCH Voting Against Other Three Powers	US/UK Voting Against USSR-France
1945	8	0	1	3	2
Jan.- June 1946	10	0	0	1	1
July- Dec. 1946	14	4	1	4	1
Jan.- June 1947	6	4	0	2	4
July- Dec. 1947	16	1	0	2	4
Jan.- March 1948	15	3	0	1	2
Total	69	12	2	13	14

March 6. The Soviet Delegation demanded that the decisions reached at this meeting be reported to the Control Council.

The US Delegation stated that there had been an exchange of notes between the US and Soviet Governments



## Allied Personnel on ACA Bodies

Following is the latest available list of the representatives of the British, French and Soviet Delegations on the Allied Control Authority and various quadripartite bodies. The list is as of April 1, shortly\* after the suspension of the regular meetings of the Control Council and many of its groups. The list of the US representatives was carried in the Key MG Personnel, published March 23 in issue No. 133 of the **Information Bulletin**.

	British	French	Soviet
<b>Control Council</b>	Gen. Sir Brian Robertson	Gen. Pierre Koenig	Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky
<b>Coordinating Committee</b>	Maj. Gen. W. C. D. Brownjohn	Maj. Gen. Roger Noiret	Lt. Gen. M. I. Dratvin
<b>Allied Secretariat</b>	Mr. Raw	Lt. Col. Glain	Lt. Col. Kostenko
<b>Combined Services Directorate</b>	Maj. Gen. V. S. E. Westropp Air Comdr. R. N. Waite Brig. A. G. V. Paley	Maj. Gen. R. Dromard Col. K. Meyer Col. K. Meyer	Maj. Gen. A. B. Barinov Maj. Gen. G. A. Sokolov Maj. Gen. G. A. Sokolov
<b>Military Committee</b>	Lt. Col. W. N. D. Barlow Air Comdr. R. N. Waite Wing Comdr. Powell Wing Comdr. J. L. Galloway	Col. J. Batistelli	Maj. Gen. Alexandrov
<b>Air Committee</b>	Capt. N. R. Dickinson Capt. C. Simpson	M. G. Valade Comdr. Serin Lt. Comdr. de Froissard-Broissia	Maj. Kazokov Capt. G. B. Yurin Capt. Alexeev
<b>Meteorology Committee</b>			
<b>Naval Committee</b>			
German Hydrographic Institute Subcommittee			
<b>Economics Directorate</b>	Mr. Mowat	Mr. Humbert	Gen. Rudenko
<b>Industry Committee</b>	Col. Barnard	Mr. Sauve	Mr. Alexandrov
Chemical Subcommittee	Mr. Wickham (The members listed immediately below currently attend the various Working Party meetings of the Chemical Subcommittee listed opposite)	Mr. Audoyer	Mr. Kalinin
Alcohol Working Party			
Pharmaceuticals Working Party			
Dyestuffs Working Party			
Plastics Working Party	Mr. Wickham	Mr. Audover	Mr. Kalinin
Coal Tar Working Party	Mr. Kennaby	Mr. Billet	Mr. Tjurin
List CC (Coal Tar) Working Party	Mr. Collins	Mr. Alazard	Mr. Gavriliev
List CB Organic Working Party	Mr. Hinkley	Mr. D'Ardenne	
List CB Inorganic Working Party	Mr. Barracough		
List A (Basic Chemicals) Working Party			
List CA (Miscellaneous) Working Party			
Radio-Active Working Party			
Soap Working Party			
Rubber Working Party			
Insecticides Working Party			
Building Industries Subcommittee	Mr. Wood	Mr. Delune	Mr. Korelev
Machinery and Optics Subcommittee	Mr. Jump	Mr. Elwell	Mr. Denisov
Metals Subcommittee (Ferrous)	Mr. Dawson	Mr. Colmerauer	Mr. Fedossow
Metals Subcommittee (Nonferrous)	Mr. Hoos	Mr. Colmerauer	Mr. Fedossow
Textiles and Consumer Goods Subcommittee	Mr. Small	Cdt. Rose	Mr. Gouvriev
<b>Fuel Committee</b>			
Electricity and Gas Subcommittee	Mr. Preston	Mr. Tezenas du Montcel	Mr. Kurmashev
Oil Subcommittee	Mr. Black	Mr. Gamelin	Mr. Kouranov
Coal Subcommittee	Mr. Piveline Mr. Preston	Mr. Duret Mr. LeBars Mr. Legrand Mr. Jussiaux Mr. Collet Mr. Rodary	Mr. Horoshillin Mr. Kutcherov Mr. Melkumov Mr. A. Kabanov Mr. L. Korbut Mr. A. Malinowski
<b>Food and Agriculture Committee</b>			
Forestry Subcommittee	Mr. H. Elder Mr. J. Proskie Mr. J. Rumney Mr. E. Benskin Mr. C. Heane Mr. E. Holliday Mr. J. Schofield Mr. J. Proskie Mr. E. Forster Mr. E. Holliday Mr. E. Holliday Mr. E. Holliday Mr. C. Bailey	Mr. Suzeau Mr. Rodary	Mr. D. Lysov Mr. K. Diakonov
Veterinary Subcommittee			
Education and Research Subcommittee			
General Working Party			
Quarantine Working Party		Mr. Collot Mr. Sonntag Mr. Collot Mr. Burck Mr. Collot Mr. Burck	Mr. G. Kotov Mr. N. Terentiev Mr. A. Karpenko Mr. D. Lysov Mr. A. Karpenko Mr. S. Korolev
Livestock Working Party		Eng. Gen. E. Paszkiewicz	Mr. V. A. Zamaraev
Field Crops Working Party			
Fisheries Working Party			
Committee for Liquidation of German War Potential	Brig. N. A. Blandford-Newson Col. H. F. Bamard Mr. E. R. Owen	Principal Eng. (Major) Georges Gras Mr. C. R. Tiers Mr. A. Abelson Mr. A. Blanche Mr. Y. Gandilhon	Mr. S. S. Kutukov
War Plants Bureau			
<b>Trade and Commerce Committee</b>			
	Mr. S. W. Griffin Mr. R. H. King Mr. A. E. Dowden Mr. C. B. Dyson Air Comdr. J. F. Coleman Mr. J. F. H. Sconce Mr. R. H. King Mr. W. S. Easterbrook Mr. J. A. N. McEwan Mr. G. S. H. Fry Mr. G. Payne Mr. A. C. Stewart Mr. E. G. Scrivener Mr. C. H. L. Venn Mr. E. G. Scrivener	Mr. C. Laurent	Mr. A. A. Shumilin Mr. I. T. Drofa Mr. A. N. Kucherenko
Export-Import Subcommittee			Mr. Z. B. Libenson Mr. S. A. Pomanski
Interzonal Trade Subcommittee		Mr. J. G. Schmalzer Mr. C. R. Tiers Mr. A. Trochard Mr. A. Abelson Mr. G. J. Lamboi Mr. A. Abelson	Mr. S. A. Pomansky Mr. Z. B. Libenson Mr. S. P. Pedugin Mr. N. I. Strogov Mr. A. A. Shumilin Mr. N. I. Strogov
Consumer Cooperative Working Party			
Rationing Subcommittee			

Price Control Committee

Central German Administrative Departments (Economic) Committee (Inactive)  
I. G. Farben Control Committee  
Decartelization Working Party

Finance Directorate

Banking Committee  
Committee for Balancing Foreign Accounts  
Currency Printing Committee  
Public Finance Committee  
Taxation Committee  
Property Control Committee  
Committee for Financing Occupation Costs  
Insurance Committee  
Price Policy Committee  
Financial Regulations Committee

Internal Affairs and Communications Directorate

Civil Administration Committee

Census Registration Working Party  
Intelligence Committee  
Public Safety Committee  
Education Committee  
Welfare Committee  
Public Health Committee

Allied Communications and Posts Committee  
Communications Subcommittee  
Lines Working Party

Radio Working Party

Postal Subcommittee

Stamps Working Party  
Organization and Finance Subcommittee  
Accounting Working Party  
Religious Affairs Committee

Legal Directorate

Legislative Drafting Committee  
Committee for the Reform of German Law  
Committee for the Revision of the Criminal Code  
Industrial Property Committee  
Permanent Commission on CROWCASS

Manpower Directorate

Housing Committee  
Wages Committee  
Social Insurance Committee  
Trade Unions Committee  
Labor Supply Committee

Political Directorate

Information Committee

Press Working Party  
Publications Working Party  
Broadcasting Working Party  
Films Working Party  
Theater and Music Working Party

Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Directorate

Combined Repatriation Executive Committee (CRX)  
Central Tracing Policy Board

Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Directorate

Restitution Procedures Committee  
Committee for Reciprocal Deliveries  
Reparations, Procedure and Valuations Committee

Transport Directorate

Highways and Highway Transport Committee  
Railways Committee

Rail Tariff Subcommittee

Rail Mechanical Subcommittee

Inland Waterway Transport Committee  
Ports and Coastal Shipping Committee  
Movements Working Party

British

M. G. A. Thompson  
Mr. S. W. Griffin

E. L. D. Fowles  
Brig. C. C. Oxborrow

Sir Eric Coates  
Mr. Anderson  
Mr. Holgate  
Mr. Oglander  
Mr. Robertson  
Lt. Col. Clive  
Mr. Copeman  
Mr. Parker  
Mr. Soane-Sands  
Mr. Warlow  
Mr. Knoblock  
Mr. Cook

Mr. Marreco

Colonel Hall

Mr. Cox  
Brig. Gen. Stawell  
Mr. Nottingham  
Mr. R. V. Hume  
Mr. Watkins  
Dr. Ryan

Mr. C. A. Beer  
Mr. L. G. Semple  
Mr. H. O. Ellis  
Mr. Nichols

Mr. Parker  
Mr. W. C. Chalk  
Mr. R. E. Roberts  
Mr. S. H. Head  
Mr. W. Perkins  
Mr. R. P. Humphrey  
Mr. J. E. McLinden  
Mr. Macassey

Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie  
Mr. T. H. de Pereira  
Mr. M. F. Herchenroder  
Mr. Neuman  
Mr. Neuman

Mr. Monroe  
Mr. N. Wylie

Mr. R. W. Luce  
Mr. A. Whitfield  
Mr. J. Foulds  
Mr. T. J. Beatty  
Mr. E. Barber  
Mr. T. B. Williamson

Mr. Hilary Young  
Mr. Raymond Gauntlett  
Mr. Nicholas Huijsman  
Mr. Huijsman  
Mr. Kirkness  
Mr. Wallich  
Mr. Haig  
Mr. Bartlett

Mr. A. G. Kenchington  
Mr. David Logan-Gray  
Mr. Eltringham

Mr. Chadwick Lee  
Mr. G. S. Whitham

Brig. C. F. Spedding  
Mr. E. A. Salmon  
Mr. E. A. Salmon

Mr. Cahill  
Mr. L. B. Hutchinson  
  
Mr. C. G. W. Gordon  
Mr. G. B. Thomson  
Mr. C. L. S. Dibbon

Mr. A. K. Southern

Mr. L. Mates

Mr. P. L. Bailey  
Mr. J. Rush

French

Mr. J. Doll  
Mr. J. Y. Maurin  
Mr. A. Pavillard

Mr. J. de Souchier  
Mr. L. Savereau

Mr. Leroy Beaulieu  
Mr. Davost  
Mr. LeFort  
Mr. Glowacki  
Mr. Pravaz  
Mr. Davost  
Mr. Davost  
Mr. Lirman  
Mr. Davost  
Mr. Bonnet  
Mr. Bonnet  
Mr. LeFort

Mr. le Prefet Hontebeyrie

Mr. Besson

Mr. Besson  
Col. Serre  
Mr. Delechaux  
Mr. E. Hepp  
Dr. Dormoy  
Dr. Dormoy

Mr. Ernest Pruvost  
Mr. R. Pages  
Mr. A. Rousselet  
Mr. R. F. Audin  
Mr. A. Rousselet  
Mr. R. F. Audin  
Mr. A. Rousselet  
Mr. F. Burtz

Mr. G. Leurquin  
Mr. F. Burtz  
Mr. G. Leurquin  
Mr. de Beaumarchais

Mr. H. Lebegue

Mr. J. B. Colombies  
Mr. A. Cuny  
Mr. Metz

Mr. Ph. Comte  
Mr. Sindig

Chief Eng. Roland Ziegel  
Mr. J. E. Delune  
Mr. E. Roeder  
Mr. L. Martin  
Mr. W. Schwartz  
Mr. S. Hurwicz

Mr. Jacques de Beaumarchais  
Mr. A. Sildert

Mr. Hemmi  
Mr. Hemmi  
Mr. Ponnell  
Mr. Hemmi  
Mr. Stedel

Mr. Leon de Rosen  
Mr. Jacques Meillon  
Mr. Viel

Mr. Jacques Meillon  
Mr. G. C. Glasser

Mr. Charles Hinstin  
Maj. L. Gerat  
Maj. L. Gerat

Mr. Le Vert  
Mr. R. L. Bonnier

Mr. M. Mange  
Mr. R. Baldie  
Mr. R. Baldie

Mr. B. Arsen  
Lt. Collett  
Mr. X. Kerheul

Mr. Gada  
Mr. M. Mange

Soviet

Mr. L. Ghin  
Mr. N. A. Grozdov  
Mr. M. D. Spitzky  
Mr. B. Y. Zlotin

Lt. Col. P. Alexeev  
Col. A. Bayar

Mr. Maletin  
Mr. Sitnine  
Mr. Gorohov  
Mr. Shiosberg  
Mr. Berlovitch  
Mr. Mosthkin  
Mr. Dubrowsky  
Mr. Butkov  
Maj. Decklebaum  
Mr. Kostov  
Mr. Ghin  
Mr. Gorohov

Maj. Gen. Malkov

Col. Shkvarin  
Mr. Soldatov  
Mr. Yegoshin  
Capt. Patoka  
Col. Shkvarin  
Mr. P. Zolotukhin  
Mr. Davidov  
Col. Sokolov  
Col. Firsov  
Maj. Gen. Semenihiin  
Gen. Borzov  
Maj. Kisley  
Maj. Lugovskoi

Col. Scriabin

Lt. Col. N. F. Gilev  
Maj. Cherneausky  
Maj. N. Pashin  
Col. Rostokin  
Lt. Tikhonov  
Maj. Vassiljev

Mr. Y. Karasev  
Col. Boukanov  
Lt. Col. Dozenko  
Lt. Col. Dozenko  
(Previously Lt. Col. Lyssiak)

Lt. Col. Jeroma  
Lt. Col. Jeroma

Mr. Morenov  
Mr. Pavlinov  
Mr. N. Serov  
Mr. N. Kostitsin  
Mr. Koulinsky  
Mr. Shaposhnikov

Mr. Maximov  
Col. S. I. Tulpanov  
Lt. Col. V. Zdorov  
Lt. Col. Koltypan  
Lt. Col. Koltypan  
Maj. Mullin  
Capt. Barsky  
Capt. Barsky

Maj. Gen. M. Yourkin

Lt. Col. Balakin

Maj. Lepsky

Maj. Gen. L. I. Zorin

Lt. Col. G. N. Gulaev  
Capt. N. Y. Dolgonenko  
Maj. N. L. Listvin

Maj. Gen. P. A. Kvashnin  
Gen. M. B. Oleknovich  
Col. M. D. Popov  
Dir. Gen. V. M. Voievoudsky

Lt. Col. A. A. Netchitailo  
Dir. Col. Vorobjev  
Dir. Col. Morosov  
Maj. P. P. Mikulin  
Maj. Postnikov  
Mr. Soloviev  
Maj. Postnikov  
Col. Dir. Izcovitch



**German External Property Commission**  
**Berlin Kommandatura**

Chief of Staff  
 Assistant Chief of Staff  
 Assistant Chief of Staff

Building and Housing Committee  
 Cultural Affairs Committee  
 Economics Committee  
 Education and Religious Affairs Committee  
 Finance Committee  
 Food Committee  
 Fuel Supply Committee  
 Labor Committee

Legal Committee  
 Local Government Committee  
 Personnel and Denazification Committee  
 Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Committee  
 Property Control Committee  
 Public Health Committee  
 Public Safety Committee  
 Public Utilities Committee  
 Transportation Committee  
 Welfare and Refugees Committee

**British**

Judge Richard H. Parker  
 Maj. Gen. Herbert  
 Brig. Benson  
 Lt. Col. Oborn  
 Maj. Colley  
 Miss E. Wyndham  
 Mr. Cockland  
 Mr. Bell  
 Mr. Dunworth  
 Mr. Duder  
 Mr. Courtis  
 Mr. Razzell  
 Mr. Harker  
 Mr. Mathers  
 Mr. Foggon  
 Mr. Treasure  
 Mr. Hayes  
 Mr. McGill  
 Mr. Rowe  
 Mr. Edney  
 Dr. Jordan  
 Mr. Holmes  
 Mr. Perks  
 Mr. Clarke  
 Miss Thompson

**French**

Mr. William Bonnet  
 Brig. Gen. Geneval  
 Col. Le Bideau  
 Col. D'Arnoux  
 Maj. Gaugain  
 Mr. de Montcalm  
 Mr. Gautier  
 Mr. Beauquey  
 Mr. Dauve  
 Mr. Merigon  
 Mr. Didio  
 Mr. Benoit  
 Mr. Dufour  
 Mr. Post  
 Mr. Gotte  
 Mr. Imbert  
 Mr. Beauquey  
 Mr. Barrier  
 Mr. Tatz  
 Mr. Chanbon  
 Mr. Freuche  
 Mr. Griscelli  
 Mr. de Waroquier  
 Mr. Dufour  
 Mr. Dignes

**Soviet**

Prof. Butkov  
 Maj. Gen. Kotikov  
 Col. Yelizarov  
 Lt. Col. Sudakov  
 Lt. Col. Kalinen  
 Capt. Sokolov  
 Mr. Gromov  
 Mr. Auslander  
 Mr. Egorov  
 Mr. Shabalov  
 Mr. Rubanisty  
 Mr. Gubish  
 Mr. Sewald  
 Mr. Tarasenko

Mr. Paskevich  
 Mr. Demidov  
 Mr. Kirilenko  
 Mr. Stabrov  
 Mr. Rubanisty  
 Mr. Pigariess  
 Mr. Belov  
 Mr. Maslenikov  
 Mr. Bodkolzin  
 Mr. Sinelnichenko

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## Quadripartite Rupture

Control Council of March 20, there was no reason for holding meetings of any other Allied Control Authority bodies until another meeting of the Control Council was called.

The US Delegation, therefore, stated that it would not send representatives to any of the meetings already scheduled. It was understood, however, that this did not apply to the Allied Kommandatura or the Allied Secretariat. The British and French Delegations sent similar communications to the Soviet Delegation.

Thus, with the exception of the Allied Kommandatura and the Allied Secretariat, no quadripartite bodies have met during the latter part of the month. The Soviet Delegation, whose chairmanship continued to the end of March, did not call a regular meeting of the Control Council for March 30.

### Return of Specimens Asked

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington is endeavoring to obtain for return to their American owners certain botanical specimens which were loaned to German museums before the war. These specimens have been prepared for shipment from Munich, Stuttgart, and Berlin. — *Military Government Report No. 31.*



American and German hunters stand over two wild boar which they killed near Hofheim, north of Schweinfurt, in Bavaria. Five hundred Germans were permitted recently to hunt wild boar, which have caused considerable damage to Bavaria crops.

(DENA-Bild)

## MG Backs Wage Negotiations

US Military Government has consistently supported the principle that within the framework of the Allied Control Authority, wage stabilization policy wages should be determined by negotiations between the trade unions and employers or employers associations, rather than by compulsory legislation, which would endanger the freedom and independence of trade unions.

Collective bargaining has been encouraged through the inauguration

of employers' representations, whose formation was facilitated by US Military Government clarification of the conditions under which such associations might be established.

To date, numerous collective agreements have been concluded in the US Zone on annual vacations and on adjustments in the wages of women and minors, although the trade unions have not yet taken full advantage of opportunities under the ACA directive.

# Trade Union Council Sees Peace in ERP

The Bizonal Trade Union Council has welcomed the European Recovery Program (ERP) as a means for achieving European reconstruction and the democratization of peoples, as well as the creation of an enduring peace-for which the best guarantees are declared to be friendly economic cooperation among all European nations, and the political and economic unification of Germany.

Deploring the purported formation of a political and economic bloc of eastern European countries into which the Soviet Zone is being drawn, the Council expressed its hope that non-participating nations would eventually join in the ERP.

With regard to the form which economic cooperation should assume under the ERP, the Council recommended that the trade unions, as the representatives of the working population, should be permitted an active role in the determination of policy.

## Relief Cases Drop

The number of German civilians receiving public assistance throughout the US-occupied area during January, was 1,231,333.

This figure represents 35,322 fewer persons than had received assistance during December, 1947, and 45,525 fewer than during November, 1947.

Although relatively little change occurs each month, the steady decline of persons requiring financial help since May, 1947, indicates the gradual increase of opportunities for self-maintenance for low-income families.

Social insurance benefits and increased employment opportunities continue to be the major factors contributing to the decrease of relief rolls.

Relief expenditures for January amounted to RM 32,735,747, a reduction of 2,419,357 marks from the preceding months. — *Military Government Report No. 32.*

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Supplement to US Army Signal Corps CATALOG dated September 1947, Supplement No. 1, January 1948.**

Maintenance Memorandum No. 3, Hq EUCOM, 1 March 1948. Section I-General; Section II-Ordinance; Section III-Engineer; Section IV-Signal and Section V-Quartermaster.

Changes No. 2, **Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the European Command**, Hq EUCOM, 18 March 1948. Gives substitutions for EUCOM-SOP 24, 22 December 1947.

Index to Circulars, Hq EUCOM, 1 April 1948. Section I-Yearly Numerical Index and Section II-Alphabetical Subject Index.

**Identification Symbols**, AG 312. AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 April 1948. Gives substitutions for EUCOM letter, 1 April 1948.

Circular No. 35, Hq EUCOM, 17 April 1948. Section I-**Disposition of Records**; Section II-**European Command Exchange System Ration Cards** and Section III-**Rescissions**.

**Ammunition Allowance for Training of Units in Secondary Missions**, AG 353 GOT-AGO, 13 April 1948. Prescribes the correct allowances.

**Downgrading of Certain Joint Chiefs of Staff Papers**, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 13 April 1948.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests INT 28-3 and L 30-6**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 13 April 1948. Concerns the following: INT 28-3 Proposal for Financial Adjustment of Occupation Costs between the US Zone Laender and the Main Administration of the Railroads and L 30-6 Relaxation of Wage Freezing Regulations.

**General Orders No. 15**, OMGUS, 17 April 1948. Rescinds OMGUS General Order No. 61, 26 July 1947 and outlines re-organization of the OMGUS Legislation Review Board.

**Legal Position of British Civilians in US Zone of Germany**, AG 015 Mil. Govt. Courts (LD), OMGUS, 19 April 1948. Outlines the status of such people and their privileges.

**Military Justice**, G. O. No. 36, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1948.

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

Circular No. 36, Hq EUCOM, 23 April 1948. Section I-**Tables of Clothing and Equipment Allowances for the European Command**; Section II-**Elimination of Undesirable and Surplus Personnel** and Section III-**Amendment**.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request D 58-6**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 27 April 1948. This letter concerns D 58-6 Supervision of Depots Transferred to STEG for Distribution of Their Stocks.

**Transfer of the Meteorological Branch**, Staff Memorandum No. 20, OMGUS, 28 April 1948. Concerns the transfer 4 May 1948 of the Meteorological Branch of the Armed Forces Division from Berlin to Bad Kissingen.

**Transportation of Alien Dependents to the ZI**, AG 292, OMGUS, 28 April 1948.

**Establishment of Civil Aviation Field Office**, Staff Memorandum No. 21, OMGUS, 29 April 1948. Refers to the transfer of the Civil Aviation Branch, Armed Forces Division from Berlin to Wiesbaden.

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request D 58-3**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 1 May 1948. D 58-3 concerns Issuance of Instructions by Members of the Board of Directors of the Deutsche Bau- und Bodenbank AG.

## Red Paper Penalized

The Information Gazette of the Hessian Communist Party, normally printed four times per month, was limited to two issues in March for violating quadripartite and US Military Government regulations. The paper distorted facts in articles so as to make the German people doubt the motives of the United States and to cause distrust and hostility toward America.