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Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 64 October 1946

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, October 1946

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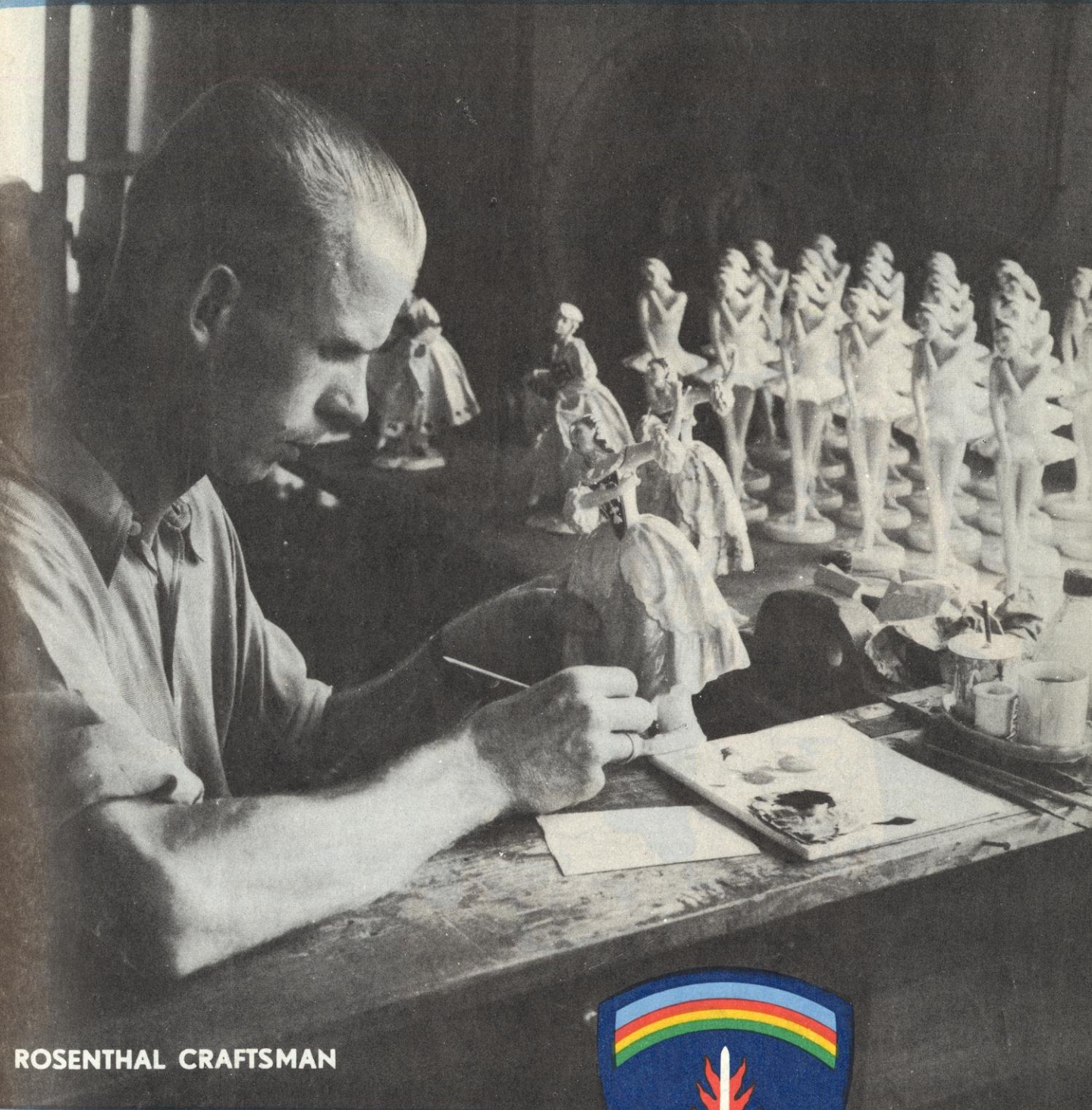
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ROSENTHAL CRAFTSMAN



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIEZLAR HOMBERG
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIessen
- LAUTERBACH
- FULDA
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- SCHLOCHTERN
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- RHEINGAU
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- MANNHEIM
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OFSHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- KUNZELSAU
- HEILBRONN
- UHRINGEN
- GRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- HEILBRONN
- HALL
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMUND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY **INFORMATION** BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Operation of Dining Cars on Special Trains	AG 531 RMJ-AGO 14 Sept 1946, USFET
Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States	AG 311.1 GEC-AGO 21 Sept 1946, USFET
Safety Bulletin	AG 729 PMG-AGO 24 Sept 1946, USFET
Personnel Survey of the Army	AG 201.3 AGO 25 Sept 1946, USFET
Reports and Procedures for Prisoners in Confinement	AG 253 GAP-AGO 25 Sept 1946, USFET
Check and Search Operations at Road Blocks and Check Points	AG 371.2 GEC-AGO 26 Sept 1946, USFET
Relationships between Military and Civil Government (US Zone) Subsequent to Adoption of Land Constitutions	AG 010.1 (CA) 30 Sept 1946, USFET
Claims for Settlement - Unused Leave	AG 150 AGO 30 Sept 1946, USFET
Travel of Civilian Personnel who are Paid from Non-Appropriated Funds	AG 230.42 GAP-AGO 3 Oct 1946, USFET
Overseas Separations	Circular No. 146 4 Oct 1946, USFET
Rotation of Military Personnel to the US	Circular No. 147 4 Oct 1946, USFET
Procedure for Shipment of Alien Dependents to the Zone of Interior	AG 230 GAP-AGO 4 Oct 1946, USFET
Revision of MGR Title 22, Reports and Histories	AG 010.6 7 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Confinement and Administration of General and Garrison Prisoners	Circular No. 149 8 Oct 1946, USFET
Closing of Transient Facilities at Marseille, France	AG 620 GAP-AGO 8 Oct 1946, USFET
Ordnance Emergency Service	Circular No. 150 9 Oct 1946, USFET
Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory Weekly Digest of Public Opinion	AG 461 (CO) 10 Oct 1946, OMGUS
Repatriation of Enemy and Ex-Enemy Nationals	AG 383.7 (PW) 14 Oct 1946, OMGUS

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



Photo by Byers

ROSENTHAL CRAFTSMAN — The picture on this week's cover shows an artist at one of the two Rosenthal plants in Selb, Bavaria painting a figurine. For other pictures of the manufacture of the famous Rosenthal products see "Porcelain by Rosenthal" on page 14.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Disarmament Program is taken from the Monthly Report of the Military Governor No. 13. It is the second of two articles which the "Weekly Information Bulletin" has presented on the carrying out of the demilitarization program in the US Zone.

Material for **Denazification: German Version** was compiled by the Public Safety Branch, I.A.&C. Division, OMGUS, and the article prepared by Mrs. Marguerite Patton, acting Chief of Reports, Research and Statistics of the branch. The article presents data which has developed since the printing of "Now It's up to the Germans" in Issue No. 49 of the "Weekly Information Bulletin" on 8 July 1946.

Army Outlines Aid to German Youth is prepared from USFET directive AG 353.8 GCT-AGO. "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone," 5 October 1946, supplemented by material from the script of the official OMGUS radio broadcast of 9 October to MG field detachments.

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THE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

The Potsdam Agreement called for "the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production." To these ends, "all arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented." Other production capacity not needed for permitted production was to be either destroyed or removed as reparations in accordance with agreements reached by the Allies.

The actual control of war material collected during the disarmament of military units in the US Zone was not difficult, because in most instances such material was located in fixed dumps or in depots. The more difficult problem was the location and collection of arms held by individuals. To facilitate the work, the Allied Control Authority issued Order No. 2, "Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition," which prohibited and made unlawful the carrying, possession or ownership of arms or ammunition by any German. It required that anyone having knowledge of the existence in any place of arms or ammunition not under Allied control, of any stocks or arms and ammunition or explosives, or of any installations manufacturing them must declare

them immediately to the nearest Allied military commander.

As a result, with the possible exception of small caches of arms and ammunition that may not as yet have been uncovered, all war materials in the US Zone of Germany have been taken into custody and their inventory completed. In addition, an inventory of German war materials located in neutral countries has been initiated.

PROGRESS REPORTS TO ACA

A uniform method of reporting the materials found in all four occupation zones was provided in Control Council Directive No. 28 which called for a semi-annual report to the Allied Control Authority of the total quantities of certain war materials located to date. The first US report of the progress on the survey and disposal of major items of German war material in the US Zone has been made for the six-month period ending 1 June 1946.

In general the disposal of all special air force war materials has been completed. With the exception of naval ammunition, disposal of the bulk of special naval war materials has been completed. At the current rate, most of the German army war materials will have been disposed of by next January. Considerable amounts of quartermaster, engineer, signal, transportation and medical materials have been used by US military forces to further their occupational



Wrecked German planes of the once mighty Luftwaffe in a field near Munich.

Signal Corps Photo

needs. A large quantity of weapons, ammunition and chemical warfare supplies, coming in a category of materials suitable for war purposes only and a hazard to the occupying forces or to public safety and security, have been destroyed.

The Allied Control Authority, under Directive No. 22, required that all minefields in Germany be cleared and that fortifications defensive works and certain other installations of the German armed forces be destroyed. Destruction in the US Zone has been made so extensive that it would take more work to repair the installations than to build new ones. The work has been undertaken according to two priorities, the first to be completed by July 1947 and the second by July 1951. Priority I included minefields, various obstacles to communication lines, fundamental defensive constructions, underground airfield facilities and submarine pens. Priority II included permanent land and coastal fortified installations, special weapon installations such as for V-1 and V-2, fighter control and radar installations, airfield and seaplane bases surplus to Allied requirements, underground factories, depots and workshops, air-raid shelters, military scientific research centers, ranges and major strategic bulk POL storage installations.

The first semi-annual report submitted to the ACA on the extent of destruction of fortifications and defensive works as of 1 June in the US Zone showed that the survey of Priority I installations was 100 percent complete and destruction of these installations 70 percent. The survey of Priority II installations was 95 percent complete and destruction of these installations 46 percent. This work was sufficiently advanced to ensure its completion within the allotted period.

FEW FORTIFICATIONS IN ZONE

The fortifications in the US Zone were few, consisting mainly of small, widely scattered installations. Minefields have been 80 percent cleared, fundamental defensive constructions 68 percent destroyed, permanent land fortified installations 66 percent destroyed, anti-aircraft installations 76 percent destroyed, and all anti-tank obstacles and V-weapon installations completely destroyed.

In order to accomplish complete demilitarization of Germany, all installations of the German armed forces other than those accounted for in Directive 22 had to be located and disposed of, and the action reported. These included all installations to which the right and title was held by, or

over which command jurisdiction was exercised by, any German military organization. Most of the "zone-of-interior" installations now in use in the US Zone are utilized by US troops in connection with the occupation. Many of the military barracks are being used to house Displaced Persons. The establishments not required for use by the military are being turned over to Military Government for conversion to peacetime economy, reparations, outright destruction or temporary utilization after all necessary demilitarization work is completed.

Legislation to prevent any further construction of fortifications and defensive works has been passed by the Allied Control Authority as Law No. 23. This law prohibits and declares illegal in Germany the preparation, planning or making use of plans or models of any military installations, the planning, designing, fabrication, erection or construction of any military installations, and the planning, designing or erection of any type of civil construction where any details in the plan, design, erection or construction could provide for their possible utilization for war purposes.

LITERATURE CONFISCATED

By agreement of the Allied Control Authority under Order No. 4, militaristic literature was to be confiscated and disposed of. Responsibility for the measures necessary to carry out this work was delegated to the zone commanders. In the US Zone, thousands of Nazi and militaristic items have been pulped to provide paper for necessary school texts and other books critically needed. All book destruction will continue to be by pulping; there will be no book-burning. Sufficient books will be saved for research and archival purposes.

To strike at one of the glaring symbols of militarism, the Allied Control Authority issued Directive No. 30 which included provisions for destruction or modification of military monuments or memorials which tend to revive or glorify militarism, or which commemorate warlike activities subsequent to 14 August 1914. Any structures valuable

because of their artistic or utilitarian character were, if possible, to be modified to eradicate their monumental features rather than be destroyed. Responsibility for the measures necessary to carry out this work was also delegated to the zone commanders.

CONTROL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

An important aspect of destroying German militarism and preventing its rebirth, as specified in the Potsdam Agreement, is the control of scientific research. This is explicitly provided for by Control Council Law No. 25, "Scientific Research Control," proclaimed by the Allied Control Authority on 7 May 1946. The law specifically prohibits all research activities, both fundamental and applied, which might result in the development of a German war potential. It also controls rigidly those research activities which, though directed toward peaceful pursuits, could be converted to war. This includes research on industrial explosives, synthetic oil and rubber, radio-activity, ball and roller bearings.

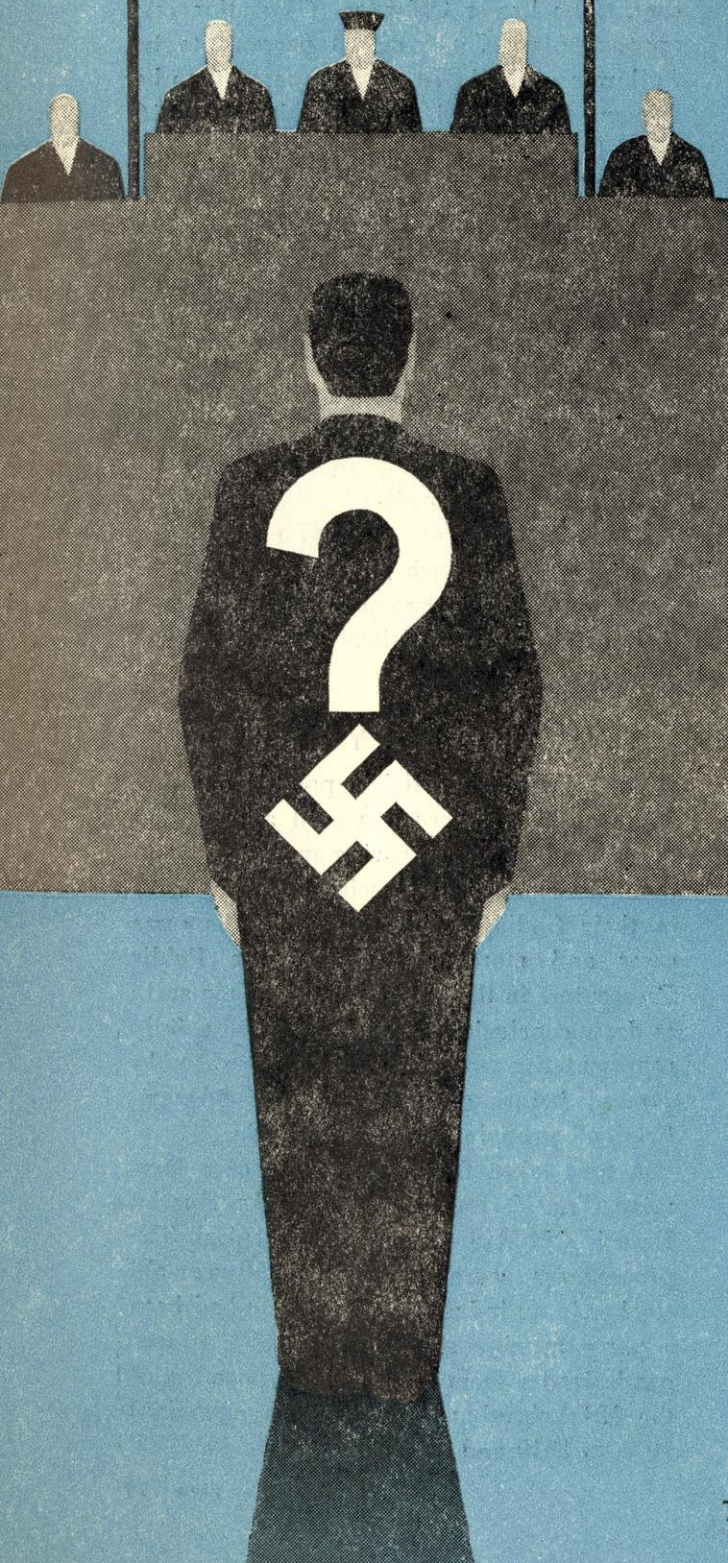
All research establishments in the US Zone and their equipment are now being surveyed. Those which were devoted to war purposes are to be dissolved and their buildings and equipment of a purely military character destroyed, removed or converted to peacetime uses; all technical personnel employed by research establishments are to be registered with the zone commander and to be controlled in all of their activities.

One of the primary objectives in the Potsdam Agreement is the suppression of German industrial war potential. The control of industry is highly important to this objective because of the nature of modern warfare, which must completely mobilize industry. The Allied Control Authority has directed the Service Directorates to serve in consultative capacity to the Economic Directorates with respect to the liquidation of German industrial war potential. The reconstruction of German industry is thereby to be constantly scrutinized to avoid the creation of any military potential.

Quadripartite agreement has been reached

(Continued on page 28)

DENAZIFICATION: GERMAN VERSION



The records of 10,276,000 Germans in the US Zone are being reviewed by German authorities under the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism to determine their innocence or involvement in Nazi activities. Those believed involved in such activities are being brought before legally-constituted German Tribunals for establishment of the proof of their involvement and for determination of the penalty for their part in putting the Nazi yoke on Germany.

With the enactment of the law in each of the three Laender of the US Zone, the Germans took over in mid-June the major part of the job of denazification in the American occupied portion of Germany. It became the German responsibility and it was up to the Germans themselves to see that their denazification procedure was effective. In spite of initial difficulties in selecting personnel, providing indoctrination, obtaining quarters, equipment and supplies, the machinery was giving evidence of functioning smoothly and its operations showed marked acceleration.

By the end of August, 386 Trial Tribunals and six Appellate Tribunals were functioning. There were 5,600 persons employed in the implementation of the law. Of the total of 10,276,000 registrations received by the end of August, Public Prosecutors found approximately 4,000,000 persons apparently not chargeable under the law, filed or were in the process of filing charges against 364,000 persons, and had not determined the status of approximately 6,000,000 cases.

During August, the Tribunals completed 18,250 cases, making a total of 29,000 completed during the two and half months of

operation. The backlog of cases pending before the Tribunals was already 41,000. The acceleration during August was illustrated in Wuerttemberg-Baden where cases completed increased from 1,030 in July to 7,110 in August. The backlog of cases in Greater Hesse decreased from 14,170 at the end of July to 10,610 at the close of August.

Of the cases completed during August, 57 were found to be Major Offenders, 459 Offenders, 1,560 Lesser Offenders (Probationers), 13,390 Followers and 1,837 "Persons Exonerated."

CHARGES AND FINDINGS COMPARED

There was a noticeable difference between the classes in which the Prosecutors placed the persons charged, and the subsequent determinations of the Tribunals. On the basis of the combined figures for Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse (those for Bavaria not being available for comparison purposes), the Tribunals made findings identical with the charges of the Prosecutors in four percent of the cases charged as Major Offenders, in 16 percent of cases charged as Offenders, and in 45 percent of the cases charged as Lesser Offenders (Probationers). Out of 1,198 classified as Offenders by Public Prosecutors, one case was found to be a Major Offender by a Tribunal, and of 636 cases charged as Lesser Offenders, seven were found to be Offenders.

All those found in August to be Major Offenders and 237 of the 459 found to be Offenders received labor camp sentences as directed by the law. Although the law states that both Lesser Offenders and Followers "shall be ordered to pay single or recurrent contributions to funds for reparations," 293 of the 1,267 Lesser Offenders and 505 of the 12,885 Followers did not pay monetary fines, although this may be accounted for, in part, by the practice of working out fines.

An interesting comparison is also presented in approximately 29,500 cases completed by the Tribunals of persons whose Fragebogen had previously been reviewed by

Special Branch of Military Government. There is no connection between the actions taken following the reviews of Special Branch and the decisions of the Tribunals.

Of these 29,500 cases, the Tribunals found 348 persons, or one percent, to be Major Offenders or Offenders; 747, or three percent, to be Lesser Offenders (Probationers); approximately 7,000 or 23 percent, to be Followers; and 1,370, or five percent, to be Persons Exonerated. The remaining 20,116 were found not chargeable by the Public Prosecutors.

Of the same total, Special Branch had placed 3,847, or 13 percent, in the "Non-Employment Mandatory" category; 1,896, or six percent, in the "Employment Discretionary — Adverse Recommendation" category; 5,843, or 20 percent, in the "Employment Discretionary — No Adverse Recommendation" category; and 17,909, or 61 percent, in the "Non-Nazi" or "Anti-Nazi" categories. However, of 3,847 cases placed by the Special Branch in the "Non-Employment Mandatory" group, 80 percent had their employment sanctions removed by the Tribunals.

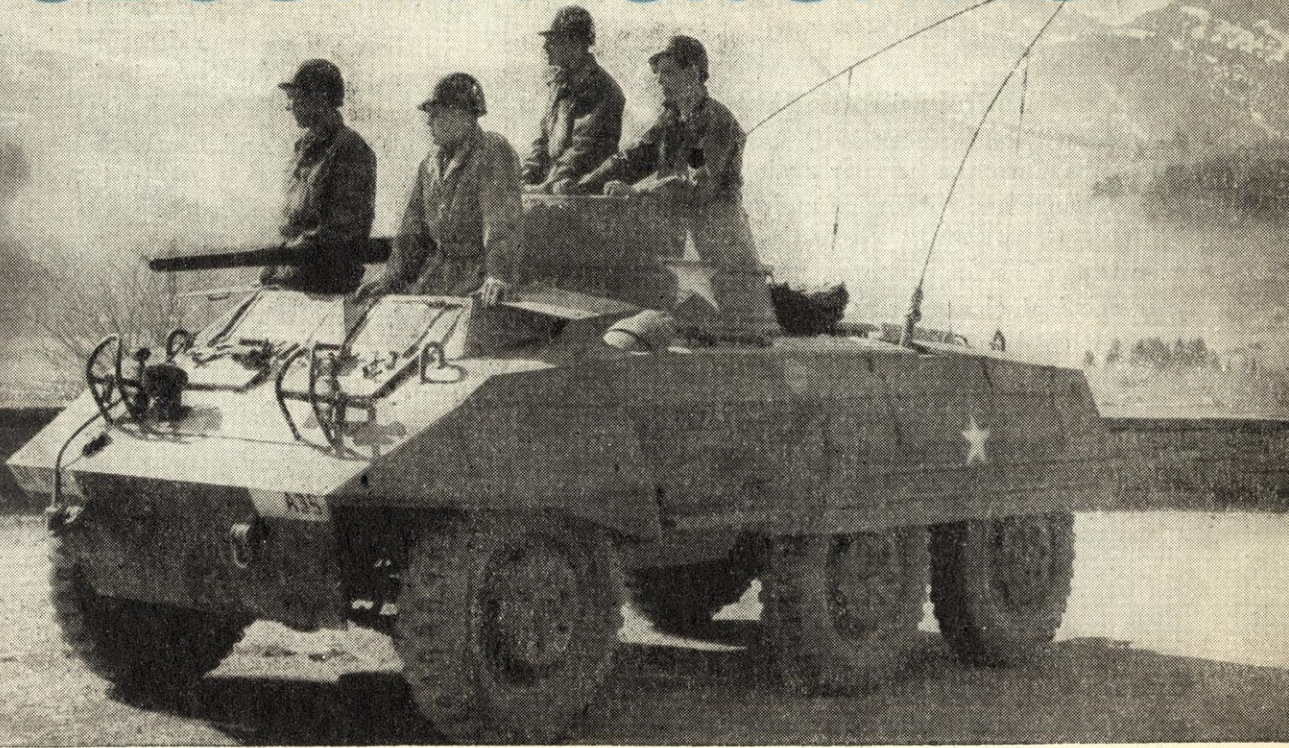
EVALUATION NOT YET POSSIBLE

Special Branch officials pointed out that while on the surface it would appear that the Tribunals were proving more lenient in their decisions than Special Branches were in their findings with respect to the same cases and more lenient than the Public Prosecutors in their charges, it was too early to draw conclusions as to trends, and a fully representative sample would have to be assured before evaluation of the "denazification" procedures could be made.

A case taken from the records of a Bavarian Trial Tribunal was cited by Special Branch, OMGUS, as reasonably typical. The proceedings were against a 50-year-old teacher in an industrial school. He had been a party member since 1 May 1933, propaganda leader from 1938 to 1945, member of the NS Lehrerbund (teachers' organization) 1935 to 1940 and its trustee 1937—40, NSV

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McNARNEY EXPLAINS SECURITY SITUATION



Constabulary troops, one of the four security agencies available to the Theater Commander, man an armored car near Sandhofen, Germany.

Signal Corps Photo

General Joseph T. McNarney, Theater Commander and Military Governor, made public his intelligence summary for the week ending 3 October. The summary and a general statement on the security situation in the US Zone follows:

Gradual improvement in the over-all security situation was again noted during the current period. Although a general lower level of security incidents was attained, those incidents involving weapons were conspicuous in field reports. The problem of resettling German refugees becomes increasingly more difficult, and opposition to this program by local Germans, already manifest, is expected to increase. However, during the current period no major disorders, sabotage, resistance or subversive activities were reported.

I have four specific agencies at my disposal which assist in the maintenance of se-

curity. These are:

1. **The German Police** whose mission is to control the civilian population and enforce laws and regulations of Military Government.

2. **US Constabulary** whose mission is to maintain general military and civil security by means of an active patrol system prepared to forestall riots, rebellions, acts prejudicial to the security of the US occupational policies as well as effective military control of the borders encompassing the US Zone.

3. **The Military Police** whose primary mission is the preservation of law and order among armed forces personnel and enforcement of military laws and regulations. Secondary mission of the military police is to protect military personnel and all civilians from violence, apprehend absentees, recover lost, stolen and abandoned military property and in cooperation with other enforcement

agencies, to assist in all security measures. The criminal investigation division of the military police investigates crimes connected with military and civilian personnel and for this purpose maintains a scientific criminal laboratory equal to those maintained in the United States.

4. **The Counter Intelligence Corps** whose primary mission is the security of US interest in the European Theater against espionage, sabotage and subversion and to support Military Government. Secondary missions include the location and apprehension of the war criminal element and the screening of persons applying for immigration to the United States.

I have directed that the CIC be alert at all times to discover and report any condition or set of conditions which may affect the security of the US occupation. This must naturally include points of friction within the civilian populations which may encourage them to resist the occupation authorities or to adopt active subversive means. Thus, as has happened, when civilians resist the orders of occupation authorities in the housing of refugees, it is imperative that this headquarters be informed at once. I have further directed that in the pursuit of its primary mission the CIC must take cognizance of any influx of persons into US Zone since the opportunities for inclusion of persons with subversive intent in such movements are readily apparent.

PROBLEM OF GERMAN REFUGEES

The statement I quoted above from my intelligence summary makes specific reference to the resettlement of German refugees. This group is actually the least important of the categories of people involved in the population movements which have taken place subsequent to the war. The refugees consist of Germans who at the termination of hostilities were living in a zone which was not their official residence. These people are being exchanged over zonal frontiers under military supervision in an orderly and equitable manner. These population exchanges in and out of the US Zone alone have involved

since 8 May 1945 a total of 1,850,000 individuals. Prospective exchanges include 400,000 persons of whom the majority will probably remain in the US Zone.

The second group in importance are expellees or persons of German descent being sent into Germany from the East—in the case of the US Zone these are Sudetens from Czechoslovakia and Austria and Swabians from Hungary. We have already received in the US Zone over 1,000,000 expellees. We still have a commitment to receive approximately 1,000,000 but it is not likely that all of those will actually be expelled.

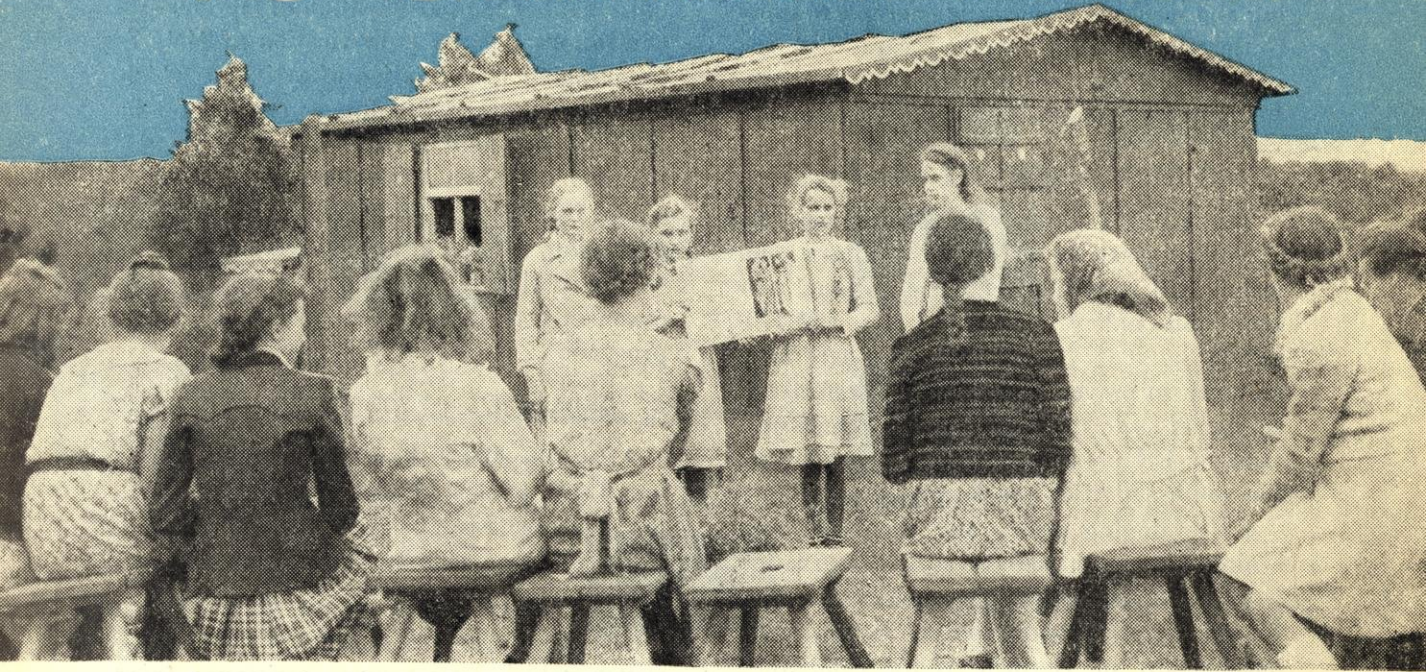
These two groups represent a vast burden on the resources of our greatly overpopulated zone.

MOST IMPORTANT CATEGORY

The first groups in importance are still United Nations Displaced Persons. Many thousands of these people have been repatriated but many thousands also remain in the US Zone pending their permanent resettlement. Our over-all displaced persons camp population was 315,000 the first of this year. By the middle of last month this population regardless of our repatriation efforts had slowly risen to more than 422,000 with an additional 125,000 living outside of Displaced Persons centers but potentially eligible for such care. This increase in displaced persons population consists largely of 'Persecutees' who infiltrated into the Zone from the East.

I am now accepting the Jewish infiltrates of Poland in planned shipments from Austria. They are placed for a few days in transient camps until arrangements can be made to send them to more satisfactory installations of a semi-permanent type. I believe that the Jews coming into the Zone from the East have been misinformed as to our conditions here. Whether this information comes from Jewish agencies in Poland or other sources I cannot say. However, I have taken steps to inform all agencies in contact with the Jewish population in Poland of the real situation in our Zone.

ARMY OUTLINES AID TO GERMAN YOUTH



This group of girls belonging to a German youth organization in Ziegenberg receives transportation for their meetings from the US Army.

Signal Corps Photo

Cooperation of US Army personnel in the Military Government program for youth activities in the US Zone is directed in a new USFET publication which asserts that "these potential leaders of tomorrow's Germany cannot build on a democratic foundation without receiving from us such positive assistance as they themselves desire or voluntarily accept."

Addressed primarily to Occupation troops, the directive, however, calls on other US military and civilian personnel and their dependents in the Theater to assist in the mission of teaching and demonstrating American democracy to German youth. The purpose of this assistance program is stated as follows:

"Long-range policies formulated by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) are calculated to place primary responsibility upon Germans and their institutions and agencies for the development of a peaceful and democratic country. Consistent

application of this policy requires recognition of the basic importance of the German Land and Kreis youth committees and German youth organizations which exist throughout the US Zone. The assistance program of the Army is intended to strengthen these committees and organizations as well as to assist in the organization of additional groups.

POSITIVE MILITARY MISSION

"Although primary responsibility for re-education and for youth activities continues to rest with Military Government, active assistance to organized and unorganized German youth is a positive military mission of all occupational forces. The reeducation and rehabilitation of German youth is one of the most important tasks now to be accomplished. Results obtained will be in proportion to that degree in which leadership and vision are exhibited.

"This program, applicable to male and

female Germans primarily between the ages 10—18 has the immediate objective of reducing juvenile delinquency in the US Zone and the long-range objective of demonstrating and teaching democratic concepts to those Germans who may, in the years to come, guide their country to membership in a peaceful family of nations.”

MG RESPONSIBILITIES DESCRIBED

The USFET directive provides that the assistance given by the various military commands will be within the organizational pattern and policy established by OMGUS (MGR 8-700 to 750), but advises care must be taken to prevent duplication of effort and confusion as to the responsibilities and functions of US personnel. MG responsibilities for youth activities are described as follows:

1. Developing policy and standards governing all youth activities;
2. designating German officials who will be held responsible for organization and reports;
3. approving membership in German youth committees and approving leaders and sponsors of youth groups;
4. approving applications for the forming of the youth organizations;
5. supervising and checking continually on the activities of the youth organizations;
6. enforcing all MG regulations governing the operation of youth groups, including membership requirements, and prohibitions regarding wearing of uniforms and other forbidden activities.

PARTICIPATION BY ARMY COMMANDS

The Army commands are advised to participate in the program by: 1. Establishing close liaison with the education and religious affairs division of the Laender offices of MG; 2. offering positive assistance to German youth leaders and German youth committees in the appropriate Kreis and Land; 3. ascertaining from German youth leaders and German youth committees the needs of their organizations and sharing the necessary facilities for the implementation of the activities program; 4. encouraging, in a positive manner, military personnel in the units to take an active part in assisting German youth

5. assisting approved youth committees to sponsor appropriate activities;
6. sponsoring informal events such as picnics, motion pictures and excursions, which require neither the participation of German organizations nor the authorization of MG;
7. encouraging the initiation of activities which interest youth and which may result later in their organization;
8. reporting to the Education and Religious Affairs Branch or division of the Land MG all violations of regulations governing the youth organizations;
9. convening periodic conferences in appropriate commands to discuss the operation of the program.

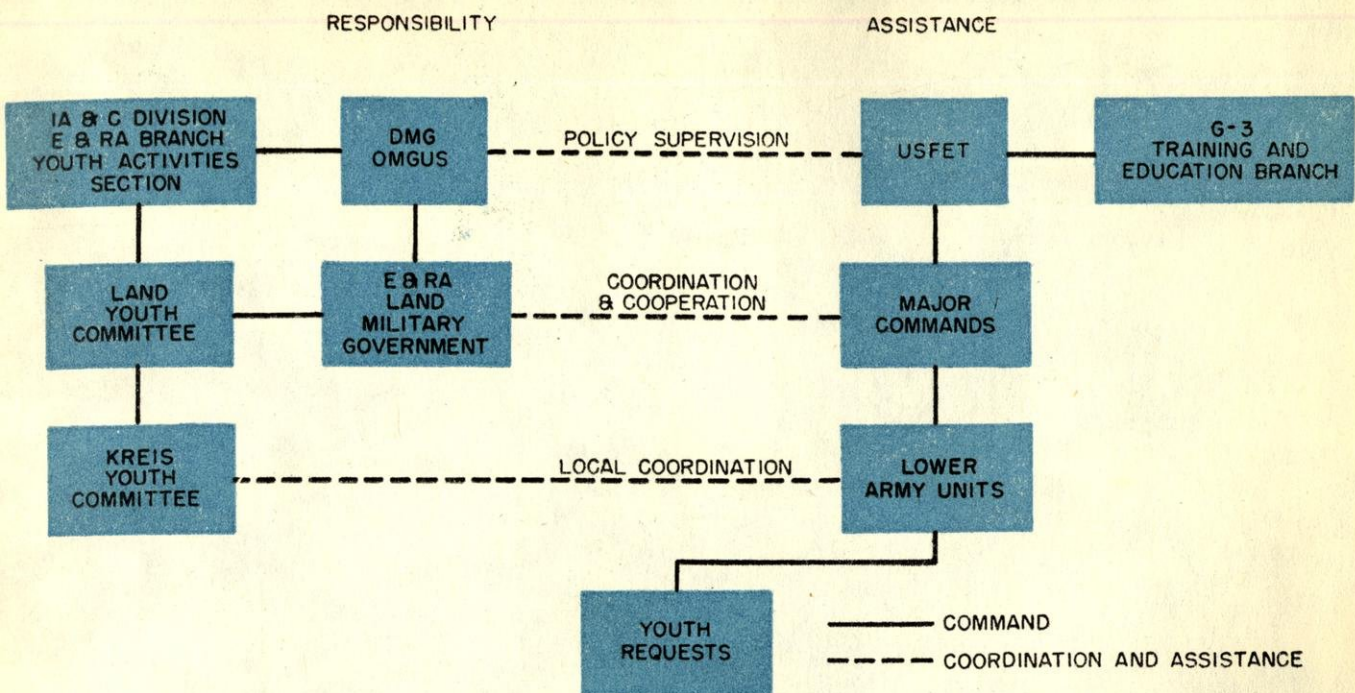
RELATIONSHIP TO COMMITTEES

After describing the functions of the German Land, Kreis and other youth committees, the directive explains the Army's relationship with these committees as follows:

“Organized German youth may indicate their specific needs to their local youth committee, which may request assistance from local Army units. Unorganized youth groups may appeal directly to Army units for assistance provided that, when the groups reach the stage of organization, contact will be made with the German youth committee for approval. After approval of the youth groups, appeals for assistance may be made to Army units through the youth committee. In the event that the youth group, organized or unorganized, is unable to enlist the sympathetic cooperation and aid of a local youth committee, the Army should endeavor to enlist such cooperation from the committee, failing which it shall report the facts to Education and Religious Affairs Branch or division office of Military Government for the Land. Until such time as a new youth committee becomes operative, direct requests for assistance may be filled by local Army units.”

Lateral liaison with corresponding MG offices is authorized and encouraged. Denazification of German leadership personnel is to be in accordance with standards applied to teachers. Coordination is to be maintained with other agencies, particularly the German

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, GERMAN YOUTH PROGRAM



youth committee, US Constabulary and Military Police. The spirit as well as the letter of the directive is to be explained to all military personnel.

In addition to the qualified youth experts in the higher echelons, major commands will direct subordinate commands to assign personnel whose sole duty is to implement Army assistance to the program. In a division or equivalent, the personnel will consist of at least one field grade officer and appropriate staff; in a regiment or battalion, one officer and appropriate assistants; in a company or equivalent, one qualified non-commissioned officer.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Based on the economic principle of helping the Germans to help themselves, the Army directive provides that "supplies and equipment be made available for use of German youth in the largest volume consistent with total availability and other essential requirements," and that quantitative accounts on such items be maintained for which Germany

will be billed at a later date. Supplies and equipment can be made available from indigenous supplies, captured enemy material in excess of theater requirements, unit supplies and organizational equipment.

The use of military vehicles in connection with German youth activities is authorized and encouraged when such use does not interfere with the execution of other essential occupational missions. There is no objection to the voluntary donation of food and non-alcoholic beverages by American personnel to German youth when such food and beverages are consumed in the presence of the donors. It is directed that there be established in the vicinity of each military community a suitable building for the exclusive use of German youth groups, in addition to part-time use of churches, schools and other public buildings. The re-establishment of the youth hostel network is also encouraged.

"Athletics offer a field in which a great number of US personnel are well qualified," the directive states. "Athletics may well be utilized as a means of establishing contact

(Continued on page 18)



Porcelain by Rosenthal

The pictures on these two pages show activity at one of the two Rosenthal porcelain plants in Selb, Bavaria. Rosenthal has been famous for its designed dinnerware and figurines since the 1880's when Philipp Rosenthal organized the many independent craftsmen of the Selb area into what was to become the largest producer of porcelain in Germany.

The plant and equipment at Selb were not damaged by the war but a lack of imported raw materials including clay, coal and decorating material has limited production to 35-40 percent of its pre-war level.

Of this output 70 percent goes to meet occupation needs with the remainder filling minimum civilian requirements. In the near future a percentage of Rosenthal production will be allocated for export to the United States.

(Above) A worker places molded clay into a sealed refractory box (sagger) prior to placing it in the kiln or oven where it is fired and glazed; (above right) a worker removes the sagger from the oven where it has remained for approximately seven days; (right) an artist applies decorative coloring to the porcelain.

Photos by Byers





AIMS OF BIZONAL UNITY

The machinery for the economic unification of the British and US Zones of Germany was put in motion with the assumption by the German Executive Committee for Economics of its responsibilities for administering the combined economic area, particularly in the fields of economic planning, distribution of goods, price control, foreign and internal trade.

The Executive Committee for Economics is one of the five administrative organizations being established by the Germans of the two zones under the guidance of the Military Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. The establishment of these bizonal agencies is a step toward attainment of the aim of the Potsdam Agreement for treatment of Germany as an economic unity.

With its permanent headquarters located at Minden, Westphalia, British Zone, the Executive Committee for Economics is composed of three German economic experts for each of the two participating zones. From the US Zone are Dr. Ludwig Erhardt, minister of economics, Bavaria; Dr. Heinrich Koehler, economic minister for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Dr. Hermann Hilpert, minister of economics for Greater Hesse. The British Zone is represented by Dr. Hans Kuhnert, head of the economic administration, Schleswig-Holstein; Dr. Erik Nolting, minister of economics, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Dr. Victor Agartz, head of the Central Office for Economics (Zentralamt fuer Wirtschaft).

As chairman of the executive committee and head of the administrative office of the agency is Dr. Rudolf Mueller, who resigned as minister of economics of Greater Hesse to devote his entire time to his new duties. Dr. Mueller had been Greater Hesse economic minister since the Land was established by MG more than a year ago. In recent months he also acted as chairman of the Economics Council of the Laenderrat of the US Zone in Stuttgart and took a prominent part in inter-zonal trade negotiations among German officials in the Soviet, British and US Zones.

COMMITTEE'S GOALS OUTLINED

The immediate and long-range goals of the economic committee were outlined by Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., Director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and by Sir Cecil Weir, representative of the British MG, at the committee's initial meeting 11 October at Minden. Both told the committee that their MG's would cooperate in solving pressing German economic problems but added that eventually these problems must be solved by the Germans themselves.

The spokesmen of the two MG authorities stressed that Germany must seek to expand her exports to pay for her imports, as neither Great Britain nor the United States could be expected to continue indefinitely importing food into Germany at their own expense. Food, coal and steel were listed as constituting the three major economic

needs in the immediate future.

Pointing out that "the old order has passed and the new order is on," General Draper said, "The economic destiny of nearly forty million of your people will become your responsibility . . . You are the men who must lead and guide the economic recovery of a large part of Germany. You must chart the course toward peaceful and democratic objectives. You must plan and achieve a tolerable and gradually rising standard of living for your people."

REQUIRED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

In pointing toward the future, General Draper said, "I suggest to your committee that you lay out a goal or target for needed imports and required exports for the next three to five years — broadly those things needed by Germans for a tolerable standard of living that must come from abroad — first, food; second, certain kinds of fertilizers; third, gasoline and other petroleum products; fourth, cotton and wool and other raw materials needed for textiles and other manufactured goods, and so forth — a list of things and quantities which you visualize will be needed for a minimum economy.

"On the other side of the balance sheet list those products which can be manufactured and can be exported and can be sold. The world has a great shortage of consumers goods today. For the next year or two it should be possible to sell basic manufactured commodities of almost all kinds in almost all parts of the world to the extent of great quantities. After that the competition may be more severe, but this is the opportunity and the time to make a real start.

"To furnish exports means tightening Germany's belt. It means giving up the products of your factories in order to bring in certain food products, and a definite plan must be laid down if it is to succeed. I suggest that immediately a plan for the year 1947, in detail, be prepared. Our people and the similar export-import people on the British side have been preparing cer-

tain plans in a preliminary way and we will be glad to be of whatever help we can in working out recommendations, but we would like the plan to come from you in the first place."

Sir Cecil Weir, after expressing agreement with the suggestions made by the American representative, said, "I see a two-fold significance in the new development which we are inaugurating today, first a drive towards greater German economic unity and the abolition of one of the zonal barriers inside Germany, and second, a speeding up of the process of handling increased power and responsibilities from the occupation authorities to suitable German agencies . . . Germany is still in the throes of a life and death struggle, and we are entering upon a winter that may prove the most challenging one of German history. We will need your wholehearted cooperation and you will need our support."

He urged the committee to face the economic situation with "a high degree of forethought and planning, translated into practice by an efficient system of economic measures of numerous kinds, backed by reliable statistics." He advised the committee to "make your people so coal-conscious that a sufficient number of able-bodied Germans will consider it a patriotic duty to become coal miners," pointing out that the recent reduced industrial output was due almost entirely to lack of coal.

IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN COAL

"Naturally," he continued, "we must reserve the right to ensure that essential coal exports from Germany will continue. Many countries of Europe, all the more as a result of damage which the war has caused to their economies, are dependant on import of German coal. But you can take it as certain that if more coal is produced in Germany, more coal will stay in Germany. You realize, of course, that such German coal as does leave Germany goes as German export and not as reparations. It helps to pay for essential German imports."

with German youth and of demonstrating fair play but care should be taken to ensure that athletics are not used for such ends as may be incompatible with our occupational mission . . . With Americans the objectives are good health, training in fair play and teamwork."

Sports and games recommended are bicycling, golf, hiking, mountain climbing, playground ball and baseball, rowing, canoeing, skiing, sledding, skating, ice-hockey, soccer, rugby, football, basketball, handball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, hockey, swimming, track and field events, wrestling and boxing. Sports activities specifically prohibited are aviation, parachuting, gliding, fencing, military or para-military drill or display, or shooting with firearms.

FUND-RAISING EXHIBITIONS

Inter-US and Allied team exhibitions are permitted for raising funds for the exclusive benefit of German youth. Competitive games and sports between American troops and German youth are authorized and encouraged provided the contests are held on a strictly amateur basis and spectators, if any, are not charged admission.

A practical and extensive program of vocational training is being planned by MG. Vocational training should include maximum utilization of visual aids. Assistance in agrarian pursuit is recommended and informal trade and handicraft classes should be encouraged. The following subjects, among others, are considered appropriate: Wood-carving, leathercraft, metalwork, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, weaving, cobbling, clothing and tent repair, engineer construction, automotive, machinery appliance and instrument repair.

Assistance to German youth in cultural, educational and religious fields is encouraged. Carefully selected books and periodicals will be made available. Suitable educational motion pictures will be utilized to the fullest as a means of illustrating the democratic

way of life. Simple dramatics requiring minimum equipment is desirable. Forums, discussion groups, panels, round-table conferences and lectures will be encouraged. In this field close liaison is to be maintained with MG and with Information Control offices for advice and information of control regulations.

With the issuance of the directive by USFET, some interesting facts were being made public by MG Youth Sections concerning activities for the two million young persons of 10 to 18 years of age in the US occupied areas of Germany. Of this total youth population over 23 percent were members of officially approved youth groups, as compared with 24 percent during the Weimar Republic.

Religious groups have the largest membership, while sport groups are a close second. There are other groups such as Youth Hostel Associations, the Boy and Girl Scout types of organizations, YMCA, YWCA, trade union youth groups, and handicraft clubs. In all, there are more than 3,000 groups organized either within the Kreis or at Land levels. No group is permitted to organize above the Land level.

COURSES IN YOUTH LEADERSHIP

In many parts of the Zone, youth leadership training courses and conferences have been sponsored. The youth committee at Kassel is conducting its third leadership training course, in which 170 persons have been enrolled. The Comburg training school in Wuerttemberg-Baden has a program for leaders of all types of youth organizations. There are several training programs in Bavaria, of which the most recent have been held near Berchtesgaden and Garmish.

As guests of US units, German youth are attending free showings of approved American and German motion pictures in Greater Hesse. Nearly a dozen youth magazines and papers are being distributed within the US Zone with a circulation of more than half a million.



Housing Survey Scheduled

The resident population of Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden will be subjected to a survey of their housing conditions in conjunction with the forthcoming population census scheduled for 29 October. Special housing sheets have been sent out in the Lands and are to be completed along with the population census questionnaire. Bavaria has not adopted a similar program because a previous housing survey was conducted among her population a few months ago.

The Manpower Directorate of the Allied Control Authority has recommended that German authorities obtain the following information from the inhabitants: resident population, number of rooms of undamaged normal housing space, number of rooms of damaged repairable housing space number of persons living in other than normal or repairable housing space and the number of habitable dwelling units.

An OMGUS directive, "Housing Information" AG 60 (MD) dated 10 October 1946, outlines the procedure to be followed in taking this survey and defines the questions to be answered and then compiled by the Land. This information on housing will be used by the various Directorates in finding solutions to problems involving expellees and the allocation of labor and industry.

Denazification Tribunals

The organizational program of the denazification tribunals was 92 percent complete in Greater Hesse, 74 percent in Wuerttemberg-Baden and 75 percent in Bavaria, according to reports to the Public Safety Branch, I.A.&C. Division, OMGUS, from the land ministers of political liberation on 25 September. There were 407 tribunals in operation in the US Zone.

During the period 11 to 25 September,

15,624 cases were filed with the trial tribunals, bringing the total to 63,560. As of the latter date, 53,402 cases had been completed, or 57 percent of the total filed.

In the entire Zone, there are 577 chairmen, 6,449 assessors, 584 public prosecutors, 3,777 employees of the public prosecutors and 380 employees of the ministries for political liberation.

Wage Policy Clarified

German women are to receive the same wages as men if they are doing identical work and if their productivity is equal, according to a recent statement issued by OMGUS clarifying its wage policy in Germany. In addition, wage increases have been approved in certain industries where wages are out of line with those of other industries, and zone commanders are now permitted to reclassify wages in industrial areas where an abnormal economic factor warrants such action.

The statement further points out that wages less than 50 pfennigs per hour in any industry can now be raised to that level, that any reclassification of industrial areas will be determined by the Manpower Division of MG, and that if, increases in wages of some industries cause requests for a corresponding increase in prices, the German Office of Price Control is to be informed in advance so that necessary steps may be taken to find a satisfactory solution. Wage adjustments are to be permissible and not mandatory, and it is intended that they should ordinarily be accomplished through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers or employers associations.

The new policy, effective at once, is an expansion of action taken by the Allied Coordinating Committee in September when the Committee amended Directive No. 14 which sets forth the Allied wage policy in Germany. Commenting on these changes the

Manpower Division announced, "In general the principle of the wage freeze is retained. The changes in Directive No. 14 will not affect the majority of wage earners and are consistent with the policy of maintaining current wage and price levels."

Small Gardens Cooperative

Large quantities of fresh garden food are now being distributed to an estimated 160,000 people in Wuerttemberg-Baden as a result of a small gardens cooperative program sponsored by MG since last February.

Operating since 1918 and given impetus by MG, the cooperative now has a total of 40,000 members who individually lease an average of 200 to 300 square meters of land each year from the cooperative at a rental fee of one and a half to three RM per 100 square meters in the country areas. The funds thus collected by the cooperative are used to buy tools, seed, fertilizer and other necessities for the production of vegetables. In addition, the cooperative sponsors various lectures and instruction on gardening principles and also publishes the magazine "Der Gartenfreund" with a monthly distribution of 20,000 copies.

British Zone Briefs

Forty million units of penicillin have been confiscated in Hamburg by Military Government authorities following discovery of the drug in the house of a Hamburg resident. Based on present expenditures this is equivalent to a two or three months supply for the entire British Zone.

An exhibition of treasures from a number of Berlin museums, whose contents were in part evacuated to what is now the British Zone of Germany, is open in Schloss Celle, Hanover, and will continue until 3 November. The exhibition will consist of Greek and Roman material including ceramics, glassware, jewelry and gems.

A delegation from youth organizations in the United Kingdom is visiting the British Zone to survey youth activities and make recommendations to the Education Branch

of IA&C Division. The delegation is studying particularly work among girls, since boys activities have been covered by two previous surveys.

The British Military Hospital at Rissen has been handed back to the German civil authorities with sufficient beds remaining to accommodate approximately 600 medical cases, transferred from other hospitals, thus making room for tuberculosis cases in those vacated.

The 33rd Information Center in the British Zone, one of many which are rapidly covering the whole of the zone and supplying the Germans with British publications, daily newspapers and news pictures in addition to their own newspapers, has been opened at Herford.

Public Opinion Digest

Faster distribution of the "Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory — Weekly Digest of Public Opinion" throughout the US Zone has been assured by OMGUS in an arrangement to have photo negatives of the publication airmailed to Berlin and printed there. The publication includes American newspaper stories, articles and editorials and radio comments on US occupation in Germany.

Reproduction in Berlin will not only make possible distribution of the Digest much sooner after its date of issue, but will also enable supplying the various offices of Military Government with many more copies than they have been receiving, according to an OMGUS directive of 10 October 1946.

The number of copies for distribution was determined arbitrarily by OMGUS headquarters and the initial issue went only to the main offices of the Divisions and Laender. However, as each Liaison and Security Detachment should receive at least one copy of the Digest, the Publications Section of the Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS, should be advised as to the number of copies desired and the proper addresses of the ultimate recipients.

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

A self-liquidating import program has been arranged with Belgium whereby the Belgians will supply Egyptian cotton to be processed in the US Zone. All the finished goods will be returned to Belgium and cotton of like grades and staple will be delivered in payment for the processing costs.

Special Reichsbank Authorization No. 18, pertaining to coin collections, outlines the procedure to be followed for classifying such collections as cultural objects for the purpose of MG Law No. 52 which deals with the blocking and control of property.

CATHOLIC YOUTH GROUP

An Organization for Catholic Youth was founded at the recent Catholic youth conference in Fulda. The Catholic Youth Week resulted in the largest groups of young people to be assembled in Greater Hesse since the start of occupation.

Approval has been given for the establishment in Frankfurt and Darmstadt of two community centers by the American Friends Service Committee under the auspices of the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany. They will be staffed by German personnel and will use supplies furnished by the American Quakers.

WEATHER FORECASTS

German licensed newspapers have received permission to print weather forecasts received direct from regional forecasting stations in the US Zone.

Restitution of 50 carloads of miscellaneous property to Czechoslovakia included 3,000 spinning nozzles. Receipt of this equipment will facilitate the reopening of an artificial silk factory employing 2,500 persons.

Because of the US maritime strike, no food imports for German civilians arrived at Bremen during the first five days of October. However, five ships with about 27,000 gross long tons of breadgrains and flour and 1,000 tons of other foods were scheduled

for early arrival.

In conjunction with the present military traffic safety drive, all city and rural police in Bavaria are currently fostering traffic safety programs.

The banking board of the Magistrat of Berlin has instructed the Berlin Stadtkontor to correct its published balance sheets and in the future to report the total of Allied deposits as RM 82,000,000 rather than RM 75,000,000. This correction will reveal that the US original investment in the Stadtkontor was RM 32,000,000, in contrast to the RM 25,000,000 each deposited by the British and Soviet MG's.

The first export of Leica cameras direct to America since before the war was negotiated with the purchase by a New York company of 86,700 dollars worth of the cameras through the US Commercial Company.

INTERZONAL TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Arrangements were made for the Berlin Stadtkontor to report transfer of funds from the Soviet Zone to each of the western zones and from each of the western zones to the Soviet Zone. This change in reporting enables OMGUS for the first time to follow separately payments between the Soviet and US Zones and between Berlin and the US Zone.

About 100 students of Frankfurt University were present at the first meeting of Friends of America, a discussion group. It was decided to divide the group into two discussion sections, one meeting on Tuesday nights and the other on Friday nights.

Many troop units in Wuerttemberg-Baden have chosen one day each week on which special emphasis is given to German youth activities. On these designated days, boys and girls are entertained by picnics, movies, sports and other forms of amusement. Also Army athletic teams are inviting German youth to work out with them at their practice sessions.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

ET Photographic Policy

Military government is considered a subject for military photographic coverage of historical and spot news subjects, according to USFET directive, "Policy on Photography in the European Theater (AG 060 SIG-AGO, 28 September 1946).

Pointing out this is not to be interpreted as requiring a daily photographic coverage of all MG activities, the directive says, rather, it is "an intelligently planned visual record of noteworthy transitions and accomplishments.

Suggested approaches include infiltration of key American civilians into top MG positions, demilitarization, reeducation, reparations, reduction of industrial potential, changes in the general economic pattern, development of new governments eventually to replace the MG and the manner of working together with the Allies in matters related to military activities and MG.

The directive continues: War Crimes Trials under current War Department policy will be covered from historical and spot news points of view . . . Civilian activities such as UNRRA, Red Cross, etc., are not normally considered subjects for military photography unless the War Department specifically requires coverage for certain definite projects . . . One still photograph only will be made of the award of decorations, except the Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal . . . Photographic coverage of parades, visiting dignitaries, entertainments, athletic events, leave tours and routine activities of trips for local morale and public relations activities will be held to a minimum.

The instructions for theater agencies requesting photographic coverage from the theater signal photographic officer are as follows:

1. Make their request in writing, specific as to subject, reasonably definite as to number of photographs or length of motion picture coverage required, giving date when coverage is required; state, when known, if still pictures are required principally for publication in newspapers or magazines, or other known media requiring special photographic treatment; certify that material is required for official use.

2. Furnish technical assistance to photographers when subject or activity to be photographed is of a nature technically unfamiliar to the photographer. Explain the specific phases of the operation which are desired to be recorded photographically, but depend upon the photographer as to how to make the photograph or motion picture coverage.

3. Set up assignment, that is, make preliminary arrangements for photographic coverage, when necessary.

The directive also covers technical details and problems concerning military photographic coverage activities.

Jurisdiction of German Courts

German Courts are now authorized to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases against nationals of the United Nations or stateless persons with the same status as that of Displaced Persons if these persons consent to such a trial, or the persons have been residents of Germany continuously since 1930 or, if such persons have no intention of leaving occupied Germany within a reasonable time to settle in another country.

These changes in policy are contained in amendment No. 2 to MG law No. 2, "German Courts" issued by OMGUS 2 October for the purpose of broadening the jurisdiction of German Courts and of redefining the

limitations on the jurisdiction of such courts. A number of cases, previously requiring approval of OMGUS for trial in German Courts, may now be tried by order of MG Directors in the Laender.

In addition, no death sentence may be carried out without the consent of MG, but consent will be implied if MG does not expressly forbid the execution during a period of 30 days after it receives notice of the sentence. German Courts are forbidden, however, to try cases involving criminal offenses committed by Nazis against citizens of the Allied Nations prior to the occupation of Germany.

Undeliverable Parcels to DP's

The USFET letter AG 311.1 (General) GEC-AGO, dated 26 June 1946, on "Postal Service between Displaced Person in the US Zone of Germany and the United States," is amended by a letter of same file and subject, dated 21 September, to read:

"Parcels for Displaced Persons bearing an address of an approved assembly center, which are undeliverable as addressed and cannot be forwarded, will be turned over to the UNRRA team director at said center for free distribution to Displaced Persons in said center."

Classified Information

All persons requesting classified military information are to be identified completely and indisputably and their rightful official interest in the information determined before such information is released, USFET has directed (AG 200.2 GBI-AGO, 19 September 1946).

All military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department are warned that the wearing of a uniform does not by itself serve to identify a person as having right to receive classified information. In addition, no person is entitled solely by virtue of his grade or position to knowledge or possession of classified matter. Such material is entrusted only to those individuals whose

official duties require such knowledge or possession.

The delegation of authority to release classified military information from the responsible officer to his assistants, either military or civilian, does not relieve that officer of his responsibility in the matter.

Diphtheria Immunization

Immunization against diphtheria is required by USFET directive of all American and Allied personnel less than 35 years of age and recommended for all such personnel more than 35, because of the prevalence of this disease in the European Theater. Excerpts from the directive (AG 720 MCH-AGO 24 September) read:

The unusually high incidence of diphtheria during the summer months is an indication that the prevalence of this disease will be high during the approaching winter. Therefore . . . all susceptible US military personnel, US civilian War Department employees and Allied and neutral civilian employees under thirty-five years of age will be immunized against diphtheria on dates to be announced by the various commands. Persons over thirty-five years of age will be urged to participate.

In the conduct of these immunizations the following principles will govern: Susceptibility will be determined by the Schick Test; technical information regarding the procedure to be employed will be disseminated by the Theater Chief Surgeon through technical channels; materials and equipment will be requisitioned through medical supply channels.

Issuance of Orders

Orders issued by units delegated authority under the provisions of paragraph 10a, Section I, Circular 41 will henceforth not be considered as valid unless they cite Circular 41 and the specific authority from the major command concerned. (AG 210.482 GAP-AGQ, USFET, Issuance of Orders, 12 September 1946)



Commentators Endorse Byrnes' Reaffirmation of Foreign Policy

US newspaper and radio commentators endorsed the reaffirmation of US foreign policy by Secretary of State Byrnes in Paris 3 October. The editorials observed that the speech further proved the bi-partisan unity of American foreign policy and expressed confidence that the policy had the full support of the American people.

The New York Times said in part: "Secretary Byrnes has now restated America's official and bi-partisan foreign policy in terms which should exclude any further misunderstanding . . . Byrnes takes his stand on the complete Roosevelt policy, which has also been the policy of President Truman — the policy of bi-partisan approach to one world which on one hand seeks the widest possible operation among all nations in the maintenance of international peace and security at a price of great American concessions, and on the other hand sees the best defense of both peace and security in the defense of justice and freedom, not for a few privileged big powers but for all men and all nations . . ."

"He again emphasizes for the benefit of both France and Russia that the United States is determined to keep Germany disarmed, and renews his offer of a 40-year alliance for that purpose. What he wants is a peaceful and democratic Germany, ruled under close Allied supervision, by a federal government deriving its powers from the individual German states and presenting no menace to anybody. But such a Germany, which would represent a power vacuum in the heart of Europe, can exist only if every one of the big powers abstains from encroaching upon her for its own benefit at the expense of the rest — if, in short, the power lines in Europe remain in equilibrium . . ."

"Twice within our generation, Byrnes points out, the doubts and miscalculations of other nations regarding America's foreign policy have brought not peace but war. He is doing his best to see to it that this does not happen again."

Baltimore Sun: "Real gist of Byrnes' speech was contained in its closing paragraphs . . . the final paragraphs constituted a response to Stalin's recent statement that there is no immediate danger of war. The Secretary of State 'heartily concurred' . . ."

". . . If we can all begin, as both Stalin and Byrnes do, with the supposition that war is not imminent, perhaps we can gradually build confidence in international instruments designed to provide universal and collective security. It is not simply avoidance of paths to war that is needed, but positive action working to restore mutual trust and to strengthen the means of cooperation."

Washington Post: ". . . Byrnes made it clear again, as he had already done at Stuttgart, that the United States has no intention of encouraging the setting up of an over-centralized government in Germany which would be in a position to dominate the German people."

"Its (speech's) importance is certainly underlined by the circumstance that it comes so soon after the Secretary of State and the policy he represents have been given resounding vote of confidence by the administration. In this speech, as in earlier utterances, Byrnes spoke for America."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "Byrnes is right in reiterating the determination of this country to maintain a firm course against expansionist maneuvers by powerful countries."

Philadelphia Record: "Byrnes showed that we can make reasonable concessions to Russia without falling into dangerous appeasement. He proved that our policy toward Russia is 'be fair, but firm' — and not 'get tough,' as

his opponents describe it."

Washington News: "Secretary Byrnes made a strong and forthright bid for peace. . . . but he made it clear that the United States will not go to a new Munich to appease future aggressors"

" . . . He was in fact discussing not merely one continent, but the world. His speech was notice to the world that there has been no retreat from America's support of collective security, and that the United States has no disposition to give way to aggression by any nations."

Among radio commentators, **Gordon Fraser** said in part: "It is plain today that the policy of this country is firm, not in the sense that we intend to push anyone around, but firm in the sense that this country does not intend to compromise its beliefs in the rights of man. And that so long as we concern ourselves with what goes on in the rest of the world . . . then our cooperation will lend itself freely to those who seek right for men."

US Press Commends Truman's Statement on Permanent Peace

President Truman's statement that "we are going to have a permanent peace," made in an informal talk to the Cadet Corps of the US Military Academy, has been commended in newspaper editorials as a timely and salutary remark.

"In emphasizing that the United States is looking forward to a permanent world peace," said the **Washington Star**, "the President's words may be regarded as having the effect of adding his voice to that of Soviet Premier Stalin and British Foreign Minister Bevin in belittling the recent "excess of talk here and abroad about another war." The **Star** added:

"President Truman made it clear that the United States . . . will need to educate and encourage the best possible military leadership and that this leadership, which can enrich our civilian economy as well as the Army and Navy, will continue to be a nation-

al asset of such great value that America will be robbing itself if it fails to foster it fully. . . .

"Constant maintenance of a topnotch officer corps is not a war measure; on the contrary, as the President has suggested, it is an indispensable part of the strength we must perpetuate not merely for our own security but for the permanent world peace which we are confidently seeking to build now in concert with the United Nations."

The New York Times: "President Truman has . . . reiterated what has always been the first principle and primary basis of all American policies, namely, that we are looking forward to permanent peace, that we believe we are going to have permanent peace, and that is what we are working for."

"Such statements are gratefully welcomed not only because they are a boon to frayed nerves but also because they help to improve the international atmosphere and thereby facilitate the work of diplomacy in solving grave problems still outstanding."

The **Washington Post:** "Instead of letting his visit to the Military Academy be interpreted as a renewal of emphasis and force, he (the President) forecast a revulsion of feeling against the military and spoke with great confidence of attaining permanent peace. That, of course, involves no shift in policy.

"But it does give salutary emphasis to the constructive side of the policy which Secretary (of State) Byrnes is trying to carry out." The **Post**, stating that the removal of Henry Wallace from his Cabinet position "actually reflected only a consolidation of the policy through which the administration is determined to maintain peace," added:

"That policy is one of standing firmly on our principles while extending the hand of good neighborliness to other powers and bending every effort to the ironing out of international differences. The greater the difference the **Post** concluded, "the more imperative it is to strengthen the machinery of collective actions."



Editorials in Licensed Press Express Gratitude for Harvest

Editorials and articles in many licensed newspapers in the US Zone stressed harvest thanks, contrasting the bombast of the Nazi celebrations of the annual harvest with the simple prayers offered in churches this year. Several papers expressed gratitude for American aid in overcoming harvest shortages, according to the Information Control press analysis for the first week in October.

The demand of Bavarian expelles for winter dwelling and adequate aid precipitated a series of feature articles and editorials. Newspapers throughout the Zone increased their coverage of expellee news, several announcing regular columns on refugee affairs. Criticism of inadequate assistance and local discrimination continued.

The sentences of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg dominated the press during the week. Editorial reaction was extremely heavy. There were no direct criticisms of the Tribunal and many editors carefully praised the legality of the Tribunal's sentences, while at the same time stressing the vulnerability of Schacht, Papen and Fritzsche to other charges.

The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg) made the interesting point that "during the trial the people turned more and more against National Socialism." First they were sceptical, but slowly they became impressed with the unworthiness of the leaders they had followed and how guilty the defendants were, the paper said.

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) commented: "People would not understand why thousands upon thousands of the victims of Fritzsche's propaganda and high-hatted von Papen's example should be punished severely as activists while these men should be free to take their walks out to the barbed-wire

entanglements there to watch those whom they themselves misled."

An exceptional religious note was struck by the **Frankische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach) which refused to pass judgment on those whom the court had acquitted. It said, "We believe that in view of your burden of guilt death must be a relief for you. We have no pity with you. You deserve no pity But we leave your judgment to the Lord over Life and Death. His is the vengeance."

* * *

Generalissimo Stalin's recent statements that he does not believe in any danger of war were interpreted by the **Hochland Bote** (Garmisch-Partenkirchen) as evidence of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the USSR.

The editorial declared the statements "can be interpreted as special evidence of Soviet readiness to cooperate in a friendly spirit and then represent a valuable contribution towards overcoming inter-Allied difference."

"The Soviet Chief of State spoke in behalf of all progressive people when he said: "All of mankind faces the task of eliminating the vestiges of fascism and recreating an enduring world peace," the newspaper asserted.

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In an effort to debunk a recent rumor concerning food in the US Zone, the **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg) offered a reward of RM 1,000 for any proof that German butter was being exported to the United States.

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A full page on youth activity appears once a month in the **Schwaebischer Donau-Zeitung** (Ulm). The introduction of the feature made an appeal to youth: "We did not lose faith in our youth. You must not lose faith in the future. Take an active part in building up a new and better Germany."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) carries a column on youth activities in all three Laender, with emphasis on US soldiers' cooperation in youth programs.

and NSKOV since 1934, and Reichskolonialbund 1935—38. He was engaged in the fortification program in Italy from 1 September 1944 to 30 November 1944. He was an honorary cultural advisor in the state guild of painters from 1934 to 1937. Also he was a teacher at the Academy of Painting. He was made a civil servant by the city administration of Munich in 1935. He was active in the Ortsgruppe.

TRIBUNAL'S FINDINGS IN CASE

On the basis of this record, the Prosecutor classified him as an Offender. The Tribunal, however, classed him as a Lesser Offender and sentenced him to three years probation, during which time he would not operate, supervise or control an enterprise as owner, joint proprietor, member of the board of directors or manager, or to wholly or partially acquire such enterprise, be employed above ordinary labor in any dependent position, be active as teacher, preacher, editor, author or radio commentator. He had to pay a fine of RM 5,000 or do 50 days labor, and had to provide for the costs of the proceedings in the amount of RM 7,000.

The sentence was extenuated, even though the respondent actually fell in the group of Offenders, because, "According to the evidence given by a number of reliable witnesses, — — proved to be of unselfish assistance to everybody without making propaganda for the party. He extended his help to a woman who had four children and, after having been denounced to the Gestapo, was arrested for a considerable period of time by a special court." Under the law, anyone who would otherwise belong to the group of Offenders, may be classed as a Lesser Offender if, because of special circumstances, he "merits milder consideration and may be expected, because of his character, after he has proved himself in a period of probation, to fulfill his duties as a citizen of a peaceful, democratic state."

Military Government has liaison and

supervision responsibilities with respect to the administration of the law and through its document centers is providing material for the Prosecutors, and through its Liaison staff is keeping in constant touch with the progress and caliber of the implementation of the law. Where matters of mutual interest have been called to the attention of the Ministers for Political Liberation, the response has, in general, been good, the Special Branch officials said.

One fact standing out amidst the legal verbiage of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism is that there has been an obvious attempt to catch the spirit of American democratic ideology. The purpose of the law is to "secure a lasting base for German democratic national life in peace with the world." While the person who contributed to the development or support of National Socialism or militarism "shall be called to account," he is given the opportunity to vindicate himself by being "judged by a just consideration of his individual responsibility and his actual conduct, taken as a whole."

GROUPS DEFINED BY LAW

The law gives detailed definitions of the groups of persons to which it applies. These groups are Major Offenders, Offenders (Activists, Militarists and Profiteers), Lesser Offenders (Probationers), Followers, and Persons Exonerated. The last group is limited to those who "not only showed a passive attitude but also actively resisted the National Socialistic tyranny to the extent of their powers and thereby suffered disadvantages."

Punishment, known as "sanctions," are meted out "in accordance with the extent of responsibility . . . to accomplish the exclusion of National Socialism and Militarism from the life of our German people, and reparation of the damage caused."

Sanctions for Major Offenders and Offenders are mandatory. Major Offenders lose

permanently their property beyond the amount required for "bare existence," and most of their civil rights including right to hold public office and to vote; must be assigned to a labor camp for a period of two to ten years; and may not be active in a profession or independent business for at least 10 years.

Offenders may be assigned to a labor camp for a period up to five years; have their property confiscated in whole or in part; may not be active in a profession or independent enterprise for not less than five years; and be deprived permanently of many civil rights including those of holding public office and voting.

PENALTIES FOR LESSER OFFENDERS

Lesser Offenders are placed on probation for not less than two years and during that period may not be active in a profession or independent enterprise or employed in any dependent position above ordinary labor, and are subject to making single or recur-

rent special contributions to a reparation fund.

Followers "shall be ordered to pay single or recurrent contributions to funds for reparations" and be subject to certain other limitations on an individual basis.

REGISTRATION MANDATORY

All persons more than 18 years of age must complete a registration form, irrespective of any action that might have been taken by Military Government under Title 9 (Public Safety) of MG regulations or Law No. 8 (investigation of those in private industry) prior to the active implementation of the German law. Statutory prohibitions do not, however, apply to such "vetted" personnel who have been approved by MG, for they may continue in status quo until "final decision by the Tribunal" or revocation of MG approval. Military Government continues to "vet" its own employees, those of military installations and certain personnel in education and information control as well as those administering the German law.

THE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM *(Continued from page 6)*

on a list of industries which are to be prohibited entirely in Germany, as well as those which are to be permitted only under strict supervision. Substantial progress continues to be made in the analysis of industrial plants to determine which are to be fitted into the civilian economy, and those which are to be eliminated as being excess to the industrial capacities established by the Allied Control Authority. Plants in excess of established industrial capacities are being disposed of as constituting a war potential. Disposal includes removal for reparations purposes, outright destruction, or conversion to authorized usage.

About 156 plants have been declared as being available for reparations from the US Zone of Germany. Of that group 98 are classified as war plants which in most cases require some degree of destruction or conver-

sion to eliminate specialized machinery or structures. Work is under way or completed on 69 of the war plants which require dismantling and partial destruction. Fifty-three of them have already been destroyed or reduced to such a condition that no further destruction is necessary. Upon completion of the removal of equipment and the demolition of the plants now scheduled for destruction, it is estimated that all major explosive plants are to be removed from the US Zone.

All plants involved primarily in aircraft manufacture in the US Zone also are scheduled either for destruction or for conversion to eliminate their war potential. All of the 342 aircraft plants originally reported have been surveyed, and the former Messerschmidt, Dornier, Junkers, Focke-Wulf and Henschel aircraft plants have been ordered dismantled and destroyed or converted.